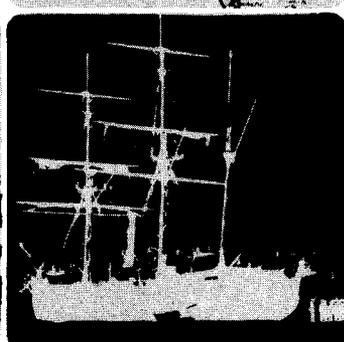
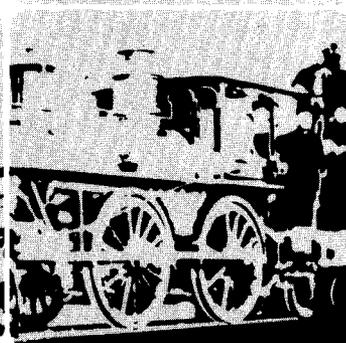
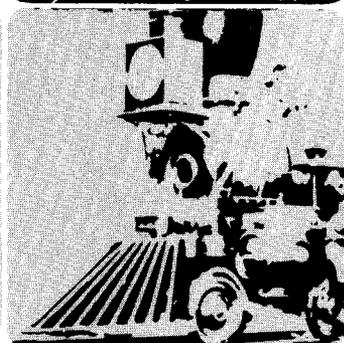
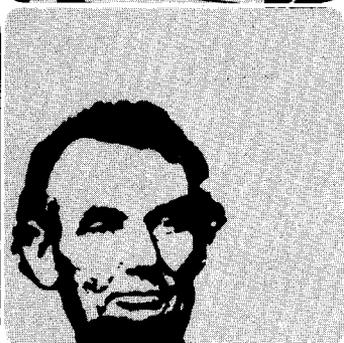
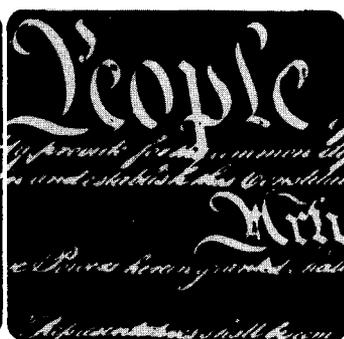
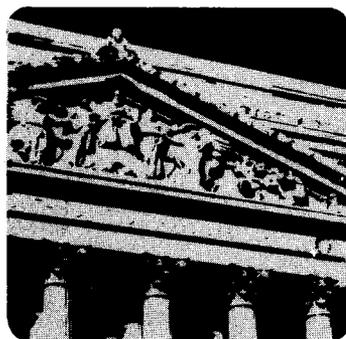


PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS OF the United States Military Academy



PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS OF
the United States Military Academy

Alina

Record Group 404

Compiled
by
Stanley P. Tozeski
Chief, USMA Archives

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Foreword

The General Services Administration, through the National Archives and Records Service, is responsible for administering the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government. These archival holdings, now amounting to more than 1 million cubic feet, date from the days of the First Continental Congress and consist of the basic records of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of our Government. The Presidential libraries of Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson contain the papers of those Presidents and of many of their associates in office. These research resources document significant events in our Nation's history, but most of them are preserved because of their continuing practical use in the ordinary processes of government, for the protection of private rights, and for the research use of scholars and students.

To facilitate the use of these materials our archivists prepare various kinds of finding aids that describe their nature and content. The present work is one such publication. We believe that it will be of value to anyone who wishes to use the records it describes.

Preface

The first step in the records description program of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) is the compilation of preliminary inventories of material in the more than 400 record groups to which the holdings of the Office of the National Archives are allocated. These inventories are called "preliminary" because they are provisional in character. Compiled primarily for internal use, they are intended both as finding aids to help the staff render more efficient reference service and as a means of establishing administrative control over the records.

Each preliminary inventory contains an introduction that briefly states the history and functions of the agency that created and accumulated the records. The records themselves are described series by series; that is, by groups of file units of the same type or form, or that deal with the same subject or activity, or that are arranged serially. These series, in turn, are generally listed under subgroup headings that indicate their immediate office of origin within an agency or, on occasion, the functions to which they relate. Other significant information about the records may sometimes be given in appendixes.

Another series of finding aids, inventories, have essentially the same content as preliminary inventories but are issued only after the records have been analyzed to ensure their completeness, to eliminate disposable materials, and to perfect the arrangement and description of those retained.

In addition to inventories and other finding aids that relate to particular record groups, NARS issues publications that give an overall picture of materials in its custody, including a new, comprehensive *Guide to the National Archives of the United States* (1974). A guide devoted to one geographical area—*Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States* (1974)—has been published. Reference information papers analyze records in the National Archives of the United States on such subjects as transportation, small business, and the Middle East. Records of the Civil War have been described in *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (1962), *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America* (1968), and *Civil War Maps in the National Archives* (1964); those of World War I in *Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921* (1943); and those of World War II in the two-volume guide *Federal Records of World War II* (1950-51). Records of genealogical interest and value have been listed in *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* (1964), and a major segment of our motion picture holdings is described in the *Guide to the Ford Film Collection in the National Archives* (1970). The extensive body of maps and charts is described in the *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives* (1971).

Many bodies of records of high research value have been published on microfilm by NARS. These microfilm publications are described in the current *Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* and are available for purchase. For other publications, see the most recent *Select List of Publications of the National Archives and Records Service*, General Information Leaflet No. 3.

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

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Introduction

After the British military victories at Forts Clinton and Montgomery in New York in October 1777, Gen. George Washington recommended the erection of military defenses farther north along the Hudson River, in the area of West Point. Washington believed that fortifications on the west bank of the river, on the plateau at West Point, would secure the river from further attacks by the British and preserve an important channel of communication between the Colonies. In January 1778 a brigade of Massachusetts troops under Gen. Samuel Parsons occupied the site and began constructing the fortifications. By June, work was completed on Fort Arnold (later renamed Fort Clinton), one of the earliest and most important parts of the defense system at West Point. General Washington maintained his headquarters at West Point from July to November 1779. Shortly before the close of the war, in August 1782, the garrison at West Point consisted of artillerymen, sappers and miners, the 10th Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, and the Corps of Invalids. The corps was an early attempt to organize what would become the U.S. Military Academy (USMA) in 1802.

Recommendations for the establishment of a military academy were made early in the Revolutionary War. In September 1776 Col. Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery of the Continental Army, suggested the establishment of a school to train military officers in the theory and practice of their profession. The proposal was supported by General Washington and Col. Alexander Hamilton, among others, and on October 1, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee to prepare a plan for such an academy. The result was an act of Congress of June 20, 1777, creating the Corps of Invalids. Organized in Philadelphia in July 1777, the corps was to be employed for garrison and guard duty and also "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments." By 1782 the corps' eight companies had been assigned to West Point, where an arsenal, an engineering school or laboratory, and a library had already been erected. As early as 1780, troops stationed there were receiving lectures on fortifications, encampments, and reconnaissance and were conducting practical experiments in gunnery.

After the war most of the Continental Army, including the Corps of Invalids, was dissolved, but the idea of a national military academy was not forgotten. The need to rely on foreign officers to train American troops during the war and the need for a trained cadre of American officers led Washington to submit detailed plans for such an academy in 1783. Lack of funds and inadequate facilities doomed several attempts to establish a military school at West Point during the period 1781-94. On May 9, 1794, however, the Congress passed an act creating the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. The act also established the rank of cadet and assigned 2 cadets to each of the 16 companies in the new corps, which was to be stationed at West Point; the 32 cadets were to receive a general apprenticeship in military affairs rather than more formalized training. Some books and apparatus were purchased, but the cadets, along with some junior officers who were obliged to undergo such training, received little actual instruction. This experiment was ended by a fire that destroyed the classroom building in 1796.

In 1798 another attempt was made to establish a military academy, when the Congress authorized the appointment of four teachers and increased the number of cadets

attached to the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. Events of the next several years—the threat of war with France, problems with the Barbary pirates, and other foreign and domestic difficulties—demonstrated the need to strengthen American military power in the face of sudden emergencies. By 1801 increased instruction had been ordered for the cadets at West Point. On January 6 of that year a teacher of arts and sciences was appointed, and several officers were added to the staff of the military school there, the purpose of which was to train young men in ordnance and artillery manufacture and in engineering.

The origin of the present-day Military Academy stems from an act approved on March 16, 1802. This act divided the single Corps of Artillerists and Engineers into two separate corps. The Corps of Engineers, consisting of 7 officers and 10 cadets, was to remain at West Point and would constitute a military academy. As in the traditional regimental school, the officers were the first instructors and the Engineer cadets (cadets from other branches were initially not included) comprised the first student body. The new Military Academy was placed under the general supervision of the Secretary of War and began operation on July 4, 1802. Its first class, consisting of two members, was graduated on October 12, 1802.

During the first decade of its existence, the Academy did not prosper. Distrust of professional armies among Americans and congressional indifference resulted in insufficient appropriations to pay the officers and cadets and to construct badly needed facilities. Many cadets were authorized, but few were appointed. Those who entered—their ages varied considerably—did so at different times during the year, many without taking physical or mental examinations. When officers on the staff were called away for more pressing military needs, instruction was irregular. By 1812 the Academy was in danger of closing.

Threat of war with England was one of the reasons for the passage of an act on April 29, 1812, that reorganized the Military Academy. This act placed the Academy on firmer footing by strengthening operating regulations and the requirements for admission, increasing the size of the faculty and the Corps of Cadets, appropriating funds for buildings and equipment, and authorizing the assignment of graduates to all branches of the service. Responsibility for the immediate administration of the Post of West Point, as well as the Military Academy, was assigned to the Academy Superintendent, and the Academy was placed under the overall supervision of the Corps of Engineers, where it remained until 1866. During this period the Chief of Engineers served as Inspector of the Military Academy.

Despite the changes contained in the act of 1812, progress at the Academy continued to lag over the next several years. Several new buildings were constructed, but preoccupation with the war with England resulted in fewer cadet appointments, neglect of administrative procedures and instruction, and inadequate appropriations. It was not until 1817 and the appointment of Capt. Sylvanus Thayer as Superintendent that the implementation of most of the improvements authorized by the act of 1812 began. Under Thayer, the Corps of Cadets was organized into a battalion. Each cadet received training in the schools of the soldier, the noncommissioned officer, and the officer. Thayer's academic reforms included the establishment of small classes (sections) for more effective training and a merit roll or grading system. Scholarship, discipline, leadership, integrity, and good character habits formed the basis of Thayer's program. Many of the ideas implemented during his superintendency (1817-33) have lasted to the present day.

Until the Civil War the Military Academy served a dual purpose—as the national military school and as a school of civil engineering. By 1866, however, this unique mission had been changed with the establishment of the land-grant colleges, which provided for training in military tactics as well as in agriculture and the mechanical arts, and with the opening of other technical and engineering schools. This development, together with the broadening military responsibilities and scope of instruction at the Academy itself, led to the passage of an act on June 16, 1866, that removed the institution from the control of the Corps of Engineers and returned it to the supervision of the Secretary of War. The act recognized that the Academy was no longer a school of engineering and that cadets were being trained for all branches of the service. Additionally, officers from all these branches now became eligible for the position of Superintendent of the Military Academy.

From August 1866 to April 1871, overall supervision of the Academy was vested in the Inspector General of the Army, who assumed the responsibility of Inspector of the Military Academy formerly exercised by the Chief of Engineers. This arrangement terminated with the establishment of the Military Academy Office, directly under the Secretary of War. From March 1877 through August 1882 the Military Academy and the Post of West Point constituted a separate military department, with the commanding general (Superintendent) reporting to the General in Chief of the Army. Overall supervision of the Academy was again vested in the Secretary of War in 1882 and remained there until 1947, when his successor, the Secretary of the Army, assumed the responsibility.

During the latter part of the 19th century, the physical plant and course of academic study at the Military Academy were modernized somewhat, and more cadet training was concentrated on tactical field work, riding, and physical conditioning. Origins of the Cadet Honor Code and Cadet Honor Committee also date from this period. The early years of the 20th century brought extensive renovation of the physical plant, and the curriculum was further liberalized with the introduction of more courses in social sciences and languages.

The First World War and its demand for more officers resulted in a period of confusion and curriculum disruption at the Military Academy. Abbreviated courses, early graduations, and lowering of standards almost turned the Academy into nothing more than another training school for officers, producing a class each year to meet the war effort rather than remaining a truly educational institution. The return to more normal times brought a resumption of the 4-year course by 1921, and postwar changes, especially those introduced during the superintendency of Douglas MacArthur (1919-22), reflected the need for modernization and liberalization. New technical subjects were introduced, extracurricular activities were increased, contracts with civilian institutions were expanded, and an intramural athletic program was initiated. Achievements of more than a little significance during this interwar period were the accreditation of USMA in 1925 by the Association of American Universities and statutory authorization on May 25, 1933, to confer the bachelor of science degree upon Academy graduates.

The Military Academy was better prepared for the Second World War, and changes required in the curriculum and courses of study were absorbed more smoothly. Aircraft pilot training was introduced, and a policy of land acquisition was actively pursued to satisfy the need for tactical training areas. After the war and the return to the normal 4-year course, more changes based on wartime experience and the postwar international situation were made. New subjects were again introduced into the curriculum to reflect

current interest in international relations, national security, socio-political problems, and technological advances. Academic operations were improved in 1946 with the appointment of the Dean of the Academic Board and additional permanent professors in each department. By the 1960's, electives had been introduced into the curriculum, along with standard and advanced programs in each academic field. Expansion of the U.S. Corps of Cadets (USCC) to an authorized strength of 4,417 in 1964 led to a major program of construction and modification that was essentially completed in the early 1970's. By 1975 the Academy covered approximately 16,000 acres, representing a tremendous expansion over the 1,800 acres first purchased by the Federal Government in 1790. The Post of West Point is the oldest continuously operated military installation in the country.

Throughout its existence the Military Academy has been governed largely by congressional statutes that have provided for the Superintendent, who acts as president of the college, the Commandant of Cadets, and a fixed number of permanent professors. Other acts of the Congress have also set the pay of cadets and faculty members and delegated the overall supervision of the Academy during various periods to the Chief of Engineers, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Army. From time to time, congressional enactments have established and modified the size and composition of the Corps of Cadets and prescribed the length of the course of instruction; these enactments may not always have reflected the desires or interests of Academy officials, however.

Pursuant to these basic congressional statutes, the Department of War and the Department of the Army issued supplementary administrative regulations further defining organizational aspects and responsibilities of the faculty and student body. This supervisory authority has been traditionally loose over the years, however, leaving the Superintendent and his military and academic staff responsible for the immediate government of the Academy and relatively free to propose and implement changes deemed to be in the Academy's best interests. Additional authority and responsibility is further delegated to the various departments of the Academy.

The Military Academy offers a 4-year course of study leading to the bachelor of science degree and a commission in the Regular Army. Its mission is "to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate shall have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout a career as an officer of the Regular Army." The Academy serves as a general undergraduate college, whose students are educated in the arts and sciences as well as in military matters. The curriculum and every aspect of cadet life are designed to develop those qualities of character, discipline, intellect, and physical competence necessary for a career in the military profession. The goal is to develop officers who not only possess an intelligent appreciation of national requirements and are capable of successfully performing their military duties but who will also go on to provide leadership in higher echelons of American life.

The faculty at the Military Academy is composed almost entirely of commissioned officers holding advanced degrees. A certain number of these officers are permanently assigned, although the normal tour of duty is 3 years. Each of the 12 academic departments is headed by a colonel (professor).

The Corps of Cadets has varied in size and organization since 1802 but by 1975 was organized into a brigade of four regiments. Each regiment contains 2 battalions of 4 companies each, a total of 32 cadet companies. Each company is headed by a Regular

Army officer assigned to the Department of Tactics, although internal administration is handled by a cadet command structure.

The Superintendent, who reports directly to the Chief of Staff of the Army, is responsible for the immediate day-to-day operation of the Military Academy. The Dean of the Academic Board assists him in academic matters, and the Commandant of Cadets, who is the head of the Department of Tactics, assists him in the military and tactical training of cadets. Also reporting to the Superintendent is the Chief of Staff, under whom are the Facilities Engineer and Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Comptroller functions, for Logistics, for Operations and Security, and for Personnel and Administration.

Official records of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1976 are housed in West Point, N.Y., in the U.S. Military Academy Archives, which was established in 1954. They comprise Record Group 404 and amount to 834 cubic feet. Among the types of records are correspondence maintained in letter books, document files, and decimal or subject files; policy and precedent files; orders and other issuances; publications, such as regulations, reports, registers, and catalogs; returns and rosters; photographs and negatives of cadets and academy life; sound recordings; fiscal accounts; and course materials from the academic departments. They are arranged by administrative entity in accordance with the present structure of the Academy: Office of the Superintendent, Office of the Dean of the Academic Board, Office of the Commandant of Cadets, Adjutant General Division, Office of the Director of Admissions and Registrar, Treasurer Division, and so forth. Antecedent organizations are also included. Many records prior to 1838 were lost in a fire that destroyed the headquarters building in February of that year. There is, however, much documentation in the National Archives of the United States on this early period in Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Record Group 77; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780-1917, Record Group 94; and Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, Record Group 107. Most of the records described in this inventory relate to the Military Academy; however, because of the joint responsibility of certain officials such as the Academy Superintendent, Adjutant, and Treasurer, this inventory also includes the extant 19th- and early 20th-century records pertaining to the administration of the Post of West Point and the many detachments of enlisted personnel assigned to train cadets or to otherwise support the Academy mission. Since about 1950, most of these so-called post records have been retired to the Federal Records Centers in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.

Additional information on the history of West Point and the Military Academy is contained in the holdings of the USMA Library, largely in its Special Collections Division. Included are textbooks used in the academic departments; secondary works written about the Academy and its graduates or by its graduates; diaries, journals, and letters of cadets, graduates, or faculty members; and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and other memorabilia.

Alumni files of the Association of Graduates, USMA, through the class of 1894 are also housed in the USMA Library.

Records of the Office of the Superintendent, 1838-1975

The position of Superintendent was first recognized by the act of March 16, 1802, that officially established the Military Academy. Section 28 of that act states "that the principal engineer . . . shall have the Superintendence of the said Military Academy, under the direction of the President of the United States." Accordingly, Maj. Jonathan Williams, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, began serving additional duty as the first Superintendent on April 15, 1802. The 1815 *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* stipulated that the Superintendent would serve under the direction of the Secretary of War. The 1823 *Regulations* stated that the Superintendent would be appointed from the Corps of Engineers and outlined his responsibilities, which included direction of cadet studies, field exercises, and academic duties and the command of all professors, academic officers, and cadets.

The Academy was removed from the control of the Corps of Engineers by an act of July 13, 1866, which also authorized the selection of the

Superintendent and officers of the Academy from any arm of the service. Since 1866 the Superintendent has at various times reported to the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and the Inspector General, the Adjutant General, and the Chief of Staff of the Army, to whom he presently reports through the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

The Superintendent has traditionally exercised a dual command, encompassing all elements of both the U.S. Military Academy and the Post of West Point. In addition to his military command, which involves administration, instruction, discipline, police, fiscal affairs, and numerous other concerns of the Academy, the Superintendent performs the functions of the president of a college. The local rank of colonel was authorized for the position of Academy Superintendent by an act of June 12, 1856, but nearly all the Superintendents in the present century have been general officers. For a list of Academy superintendents, see appendix I.

1. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO PART OF ENTRY 2. July 1849-July 1902. 11 vols. 9 in.
Arranged alphabetically.

2. LETTERS SENT. 1838-40 and 1845-1902. 13 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. The first two volumes (February 1838-October 1840 and August 1845-June 1849) have a subject index. For separate name and subject indexes for the period July 1849 to July 1902, see entry 1. The volume for the period 1841-44 is missing.

Fair copies of letters sent to the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General of the Army, the Chief of the Corps of Engineers (Inspector of the Military Academy), Academy professors, and Army officers. Some letters are also addressed to business executives, American and foreign government officials, cadets, parents of cadets, and private citizens. Letters are concerned with the business of the Academic Board; cadet discipline, dismissals, and leaves; courts-martial; Academy buildings and grounds; lands adjoining West

Point; the purchase of books, materials, and supplies; inquiries from the public; and other matters relating to the administration of the Military Academy.

Earlier letter books were destroyed by fire in February 1838. Subsequent letters sent (1902-10) are in entry 3. Correspondence of the Superintendent after 1902 is in entries 160 and 161.

3. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. 1902-10. 23 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Content similar to that of entry 2, of which it is a continuation. Subsequent correspondence is in entries 160 and 161.

4. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT BY SUPT. JOHN M. WILSON. Jan. 1890-Aug. 1893. 5 vols. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Copies of the more routine, informal, and unofficial letters sent by Colonel Wilson to Congressmen, educators, businessmen, Army officers,

architects and contractors working on Academy building projects, parents of cadets, and private citizens concerning the health and welfare of cadets, admittance to the Academy and the status of vacancies, verification of military service by enlisted men stationed at West Point, authorizations for groups to visit the Academy, acknowledgments of gifts received, and a wide range of other matters relating to the administration of the school. Few, if any, of these letters are duplicated in entry 2.

5. **LETTERS SENT BY SUPT. CLARENCE A. TOWNSLEY. Aug. 1912-May 1916. 1 vol. 3 in.**
Arranged chronologically. Name index in back of volume.

Typed carbon copies of letters sent to business concerns, educators, Army officers, Congressmen, personal friends, private citizens, and others concerning such unofficial matters as tickets to athletic contests, invitations to dinner or to visit, personal recommendations, acknowledgments of gifts, and personal or family financial affairs. The volume also contains copies of some incoming correspondence.

6. **ANNUAL REPORTS. 1871-1975. 16 vols. 2 ft.**
Arranged chronologically. There are no reports for the years 1874-76.

Printed reports by the Superintendent concerning the state and accomplishments of the U.S. Military Academy. Among the subjects covered are personnel, academic departments, courses of study, expenditures, buildings and grounds, athletics, official visitors, and major events. Often included as appendixes are reports of the Adjutant, the Surgeon, the Treasurer, the Librarian, the Quartermaster, the Dean, the Commandant of Cadets, and other Academy officials. Normally prepared in June after the end of the academic year, the reports were submitted to the Secretary of War and, after 1947, to the Secretary of the Army. Beginning in 1890 these reports were issued as a separate publication, either by the Government Printing Office or by the U.S. Military Academy Press.

Manuscript copies of the annual reports for 1868, 1869, and 1873 are included in entry 2.

7. **SUPERINTENDENT'S POLICY MEMORANDUMS (POLICY FILE). 1963-72. 4 vols. 3 in.**
Arranged and numbered in chronological order (1-52).

Precedent memorandums issued periodically as policy statements on various administrative matters as directed by the Superintendent, including academic eligibility requirements for participation in varsity sports, sabbatical leave and other absences of staff members, preparation of professors' efficiency reports, military participation in public activities, allocation of quarters, cadet travel, funerals and retirements, and numerous other matters.

Generally, the precedents deal with matters not considered suitable for inclusion in other types of issuances. Although published by the Adjutant General, USMA, the decisions implemented by these memorandums are within the prerogative of the Superintendent, based on guidance of higher headquarters.

8. **THE SUPERINTENDENT'S CURRICULUM STUDY. 1957-59. 4 in.**

A copy of a four-part report and supplementary documents concerning the results of an intensive study of the Military Academy's mission. The study was accomplished in four phases over a 2-year period by a number of boards and committees composed of officers appointed to work on its various aspects. Part I, prepared by the Ewell Board, concerns the qualities and attributes essential to the Regular Army Officer in the 1968-78 decade. Part II is the report of a committee that studied the historical aspects of the USMA curriculum from 1802 to 1945. Part III is the report of a committee on the current curriculum and on future trends. An evaluation committee report, covering the three parts mentioned above, comprises part IV of the study. The estimates, opinions, and recommendations of Supt. Garrison H. Davidson are attached to part IV as an after-action report.

Records of the Office of the Dean of the Academic Board, 1818-1976

An acting dean was assigned on an experimental basis from September 1926 to April 1928 to assist the Superintendent in the supervision and coordination of academic work. It was not until after World War II, however, that the Academic Board proposed

to establish the position on a permanent basis to ensure improved administration and coordination of educational activities. Such a move was designed to free board members from minor details, thus enabling them to concentrate on more important activities in

their own departments. The proposal was supported by a board of Army officers and civilian educators appointed by the Secretary of War in 1945 to study the curriculum of the Academy.

Appointment of a dean was authorized by an act of June 26, 1946, which stipulated that selection would come from among heads of the academic departments and that the position would be that of an additional permanent professor with the rank of brigadier general. Col. Roger B. Alexander, professor of military topography and graphics, who had held the position on a temporary basis since September 7, 1945, was appointed the first Dean of the Academic Board. For a list of deans, see appendix II.

The Dean is not responsible for the operation of any one academic department and is not in the command channel for routine administrative matters. Among his duties, which are prescribed by the Superintendent with the approval of the Secretary of the Army, are coordinating and supervising educational and training activities, including the selection of faculty members; coordinating and supervising the procurement and use of educational facilities, includ-

ing supplies and equipment; preparing academic and classroom schedules and maintaining cadet academic records; conducting a counseling program for cadets; and conducting research and analysis in curriculum trends.

In addition to supervising the activities of all the academic departments and serving as their representative to the Superintendent, the Dean serves as the Superintendent's deputy for activities of the Academic Board, the Athletic Board, and special committees. He also has jurisdiction over the USMA Library, the Instruction Support and Information Systems Division, and the academic activities of the Office of Military Leadership. From July 1958 until July 1961, the Registrar's Office operated as a separate agency under the Dean. The Cadet Records Branch, part of the Operations Division of the Dean's Office, is responsible for preparing academic transcripts and letters of recommendation and for retaining a consolidated cadet personnel file. There are also the Assistant Dean for Plans and Programs and the Assistant Dean for Academic Research.

GENERAL RECORDS

9. ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT POLICY MEMORANDUMS (POLICY FILE), 1947-61. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged numerically as issued.

Memorandums issued by the Office of the Dean to the heads of academic departments dealing with academic policy, supplemental to and not included in *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* (entry 178) or *Rules of the Academic Board* (entry 16). Included is information on class schedules, tutoring of cadets, establishment and maintenance of a dean's list, cadet performance reports, and other administrative matters applicable to all academic departments.

10. PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTRUCTION SUPPORT DIVISION, 1962-69. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Pamphlets and reports on the Academy's ed-

ucational resources, especially television and computers, used to support the program of cadet instruction. Included are glossaries of computer technology, catalogs of films and other training aids, extracts from conference proceedings, reprints of articles from professional journals, and miscellaneous synopses and reports.

11. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LIBRARIAN RELATING TO GIFTS, 1956-70. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically from 1956 to 1962; by year from 1963 and thereunder alphabetically by name of donor. No index.

Letters offering or transmitting books or other items to the USMA Library and copies of letters of acceptance, appreciation, or acknowledgment. Donors include active and retired military personnel and private citizens.

ACADEMIC BOARD

The Academic Board establishes standards and procedures for admission, readmission, advanced placement, validation, academic proficiency, advancement from class to class, graduation, and the granting

of diplomas and commissions. The board recommends separation of cadets for deficiency in academic studies, conduct, physical education, and aptitude for the service. It approves courses, methods, and

schedules of instruction and changes in institutional facilities. Membership has changed through the years, owing to administrative reorganizations and the establishment of new academic departments. Its membership includes the Superintendent, Dean, Commandant, head of each academic department, and Director of Admissions and Registrar, who succeeded the Adjutant General, USMA, as secretary and recorder in 1958.

The legal basis for an academic board at the Military Academy was an act of April 29, 1812, which stated that a cadet would "receive a regular degree from an academical staff, after going through all the classes." Organization and functions were rather fluid for the first few years, but by 1818 a board of permanent professors, presided over by the Superintendent, was formalized. At that time, its responsibilities were to supervise the academic program, prescribe the curriculum, examine cadets, and make recommendations for degrees and commissions. Until the early years of the 20th century, the board was concerned not only with academic affairs at the Military Academy but also with a wide range of administrative matters, such as drill instruction, athletic events, and the condition of the physical plant.

Over the years the Academic Board has operated with both temporary and standing committees, the latter predominating after 1900. The number of standing committees expanded with the growth of the Academy and with the increase in size of the Corps of Cadets. Among the more important of these bodies have been the General Committee, the class committees, the Rhodes Scholarship Committee, the Admissions Committee, the Lecture Committee, and the Library Committee.

The General Committee evolved from a 1908 curriculum study. By 1912 it had become a standing committee of the Academic Board, involved with general administration, physical plant and equipment, gifts, tactical instruction, and other nonacademic matters. Gradually, its responsibilities have come to center on the Military Academy as an educational institution; i.e., examining, analyzing, reporting, and making recommendations on academic policies, procedures, and programs. It has no policy-making authority. Membership has consisted of the Dean, Associate Dean, and permanent professor heading each academic department.

Class committees are first mentioned in the 1900 edition of *Rules of the Academic Board*,

although predecessor committees, called examining committees, had been appointed as early as 1884. Paragraph 29 of the 1903 *Rules* states, "It shall be the duty of each class committee to consider and act on all papers for written examinations and on all records of examinations pertaining to the class under its charge," and further (par. 30), "the proper class committee shall arrange the order of merit of a class in any study . . ." Class committees determine the proficiency of cadets and report on this to the Academic Board. Membership has consisted of the Dean (who became a member after 1946), the Commandant of Cadets, and the heads of those academic departments teaching courses to the class(es) concerned.

The responsibility of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee, formally constituted in September 1932, was to consider and report on all applications of cadets and officers to enter Rhodes Scholarship competition. The committee interviewed candidates, evaluated their academic work and personal characteristics, and made recommendations to the Academic Board. It also monitored administrative arrangements related to scholarship competition. The Rhodes Scholarship Committee was originally a temporary committee, appointed on an annual basis. Abolished in 1939, it was reestablished after the Second World War and eventually became a standing committee of the Academic Board.

The Admissions Committee has been responsible for examining certificates, test results, and other credentials of candidates for admission or readmission, and for recommending their approval or disapproval. In addition to utilizing this data to rank candidates, the committee is also responsible for studying and recommending criteria for admission and readmission.

The function of the Lecture Committee, which existed from 1903-61, was to consult with heads of academic departments and to make recommendations to the Academic Board and the Superintendent concerning the allocation of funds for lectures, names of speakers, and dates for events, including musical concerts and other cultural activities. It prepared invitations, entertained speakers, kept records, and supervised the activities of the Cadet Lecture Committee. More recently, the Cadet Extracurricular Educational Activities Committee of the Academic Board has assumed responsibility for monitoring a similar program.

12. **NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO PART OF ENTRY 14. 1818-54 and 1872-1904. 6 vols. 3 in.**
Indexes to volumes 1-5 and 9-17 of entry 14.
13. **NAME AND SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 14. 1904-11. 6 in.**
Index to volumes 18-23 of entry 14.
14. **PROCEEDINGS (STAFF RECORDS). 1818-1968. 82 vols. 13 ft.**
Arranged chronologically. Name and subject index in each volume for the years 1911-68. For name and subject indexes for the period 1818-1911, see entries 12 and 13.
Minutes of meetings held by the board reflecting its responsibilities regarding admission policies and procedures, including examination and qualifications of candidates, special studies and reports on the academic program, changes in textbooks and courses, final examinations and order-of-merit standing in each subject, confidential decisions on cadet proficiency and deficiency, scholarships for graduates, memorializations, and other matters relating to the academic curriculum and to cadet activities.
This series, which was known as staff records until 1936, includes reports of class committees (see entry 21).
15. **CORRESPONDENCE. 1839-1905. 1 ft.**
Arranged chronologically. No index.
Most of the correspondence is between the secretary and the academic departments and among members of the board. Included are special curriculum studies; circulars and directives sent by the secretary to members of the board and their replies; reports of committees; statistical summaries relating to candidates for admission; and comments on entrance standards.
16. **RULES OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD. 1890-1975. 9 vols. 4 in.**
Arranged chronologically. Subject index in each volume.
Published periodically to outline the composition, responsibilities, procedures, and general administration of the Academic Board and its committees. It also contains information on the Academy grading system, examinations, honors, and related matters. References in volumes are to *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* (entry 178) or to other directives and to precedent cases.
17. **REPORTS ON DEFICIENT CADETS (FORM F). June 1909-Dec. 1947. 8 vols. 1 ft.**
Arranged chronologically.
Retained copies of reports normally submitted to the Adjutant General of the War Department after the semiannual or annual examinations and after the Academic Board had considered the class committee reports (Form C) on cadets of doubtful proficiency in studies or conduct (see entry 22). Form F shows the date of examination, name and class of the cadet, his standing in all subjects, his hospital record, comments by department heads, class committee recommendation, and other pertinent data, followed by the recommendation of the Academic Board for either discharge or turnback (transfer) to the next lower class. Additional correspondence or notes on the form relate to discussions of and votes on each case and indicate whether the case was reconsidered or whether the cadet was reexamined, reappointed, or discharged.
In cases of deficiency in conduct, the reports could be submitted to the Adjutant General of the War Department at any time. More documentation was necessary to accompany the recommendation, which was usually to discharge the cadet involved.
For similar reports after 1947, see entry 298.
18. **REPORTS ON THE REEXAMINATION OF EX-CADETS. Aug. 1918-Mar. 1951. 1 vol. 2 in.**
Arranged chronologically.
Copies of reports to the Adjutant General of the War Department prepared by the secretary of the board and signed by the Superintendent, showing results and dates of reexaminations taken by ex-cadets and some "conditioned cadets"—those not officially discharged and remaining at the Academy for special instruction—declared deficient in the most recent or a very recent annual or semiannual examination. Reports show the individual's name, former class, State and congressional district from which appointed, physical qualifications, results of the reexamination and the decision or recommendation of the Academic Board for readmission, turnback, or discharge for deficiency. Some miscellaneous correspondence relating to reexaminations is included.
19. **AGENDA OF MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE. Oct. 1938-Jan. 1945. 1 in.**
Arranged by meeting number (1-888).
Items discussed at General Committee meetings, each of which was assigned a case or file number.

20. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE. 1922-53. 4 ft.

Arranged chronologically. For the agenda of meetings, see entry 19.

Synopses of matters discussed and actions recommended, correspondence, reports, special studies, and other kinds of records. This series reflects the committee's earlier concern with the general administration of the school, the physical plant and equipment of the school, gifts to the Academy, tactical instruction, and other nonacademic matters, as well as its later involvement with purely academic matters. This series contains considerable background information relating to decisions made by the Academic Board.

21. MINUTES OF THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS COMMITTEES. 1933-49. 7 in.

Arranged by class and thereunder chronologically.

In addition to the minutes, the series contains reports, endorsements, memorandums, merit rolls, and other records relating to matters discussed at the meetings. These matters include class schedules and cadet proficiency, advancement, graduation, commissioning, and separation due to academic deficiency or other causes.

For later reports of the class committees, see entry 14.

22. CLASS COMMITTEE REPORTS (FORM B). 1921-47. 20 vols. 4 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by class committee.

Prepared by the pertinent class committee after the semiannual examinations and forwarded to the secretary of the Academic Board, each report lists the names of the members of the committee and the date and subject of each examination. Attachments include a proposed order of merit containing cadet grades submitted by the head of each department (Form A) and reports on cadets of doubtful proficiency (Form C).

23. CLASS COMMITTEE REPORTS ON REEXAMINATION OF EX-CADETS. Oct. 1916-Sept. 1951. 3 vols. 7 in.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by class committee.

Prepared by the pertinent class committee and forwarded to the secretary of the Academic Board, the reports disclose the results of special examina-

tions taken by ex-cadets and some "conditioned cadets"—those not officially discharged and remaining at the Academy for special instruction—found deficient in a particular subject at the last or a very recent annual or semiannual examination. Each report gives the authority, date, and subject of the examination; names of individuals examined; the merit roll of the examination; the decision of the class committee on the proficiency of the individuals; and specific recommendations on readmission.

24. RECORDS OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE. 1925-39. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports to the Academic Board or to the Superintendent concerning procedures and requirements for the scholarship competition, Academy participation in the program, and previous scholarship winners; correspondence between members of the committee and officials of other colleges concerning grading systems; correspondence between State selection and screening committees and Academy professors, relating mostly to academic and character references of applicants; letters of application from cadets or Army officers (graduates); reports of candidate interviews; and scholastic and activity records of candidates.

Although this committee was not officially established until 1932, records dating back to 1925 and reflecting the involvement of the Academic Board in the Rhodes scholarship program are included in this series.

25. RECORDS OF THE ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE. 1931-54. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Minutes of committee meetings; correspondence with the Educational Testing Service on the college entrance examination and scholastic aptitude tests; statistics and memorandums on deficient cadets, the aptitude system, entrance examinations, admission policies, vacancies, and candidates admitted; and recommendations on readmission of ex-cadets.

26. RECORDS OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE. 1941-46. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Correspondence between committee members, the Superintendent, the Adjutant General, heads of academic departments, and other staff officials on lectures and topics presented; letters and

memorandums on funding and contributions; policy statements on attendance; letters to and from civilian and military figures invited to speak; and administrative records relating to the operation of the program.

27. RECORDS OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY COMMITTEE ON SERVICE ACADEMIES. 1949-52. 1 ft.

Arranged in folders by subject.

Transcripts of committee proceedings, correspondence, pamphlets, clippings, the final report of the committee, and other documents relating to the activities of both the U.S. Military Academy Committee and the National Service Academy Board. The

final report includes historical information on the establishment and development of the U.S. Military Academy, statistical data on the training and academic curriculum of each class, and other data relating to the accomplishment of the Academy mission.

This committee, an offshoot of the Academic Board, was appointed to collect data that would enable the Superintendent to present the Academy's position to the National Service Academy Board, whose purpose was to recommend a system of education and training best suited to provide the armed services with young men qualified to serve as officers.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

Department of Chemistry

The study of chemistry at the Military Academy was introduced in 1820 with the appointment of Dr. James Cutbush as Post Surgeon and acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy. At this time, the second classmen received instruction in chemistry, and the first classmen in mineralogy, in applied chemistry, and shortly thereafter in geology. An act of March 2, 1837, appropriated funds for an acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and the name of the department was changed accordingly the following year. By the end of the 19th century the subjects taught in the department included heat, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, electricity, mineralogy, and geology. During the superintendency of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 1919-22, geology and mineralogy were dropped from the curriculum in favor of an expansion of courses in chemistry and electricity and the introduction of short courses in more contemporary subjects, such as internal combustion engines and radio communications.

The name of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology was changed to the Department of Chemistry and Electricity by authority of the War Department in 1928 (USMA General Order 10, Mar. 7, 1928). By the time of the Second World War the department was teaching some courses in physics. In June 1946 the course in chemistry was transferred from the Department of Chemistry and Electricity to the Department of Physics, and the name of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity was changed to the Department of Electricity. The name of the Department of Physics was then changed to the Department of Physics and Chemistry (USMA General Order 38, June 29, 1946). Two decades later, USMA General Order 10, January 20, 1967, announced the dissolution of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, and the following day the separate Department of Chemistry was established.

Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology

28. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Feb. 1881-Oct. 1902. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. Addressees indexed at front of volume.

Copies of letters sent by professors in the department to dealers in scientific apparatus and supplies, ordering or discussing laboratory equipment, mineral or fossil specimens, and textbooks. Beginning with 1897, the press copies consist of descriptive lists

showing items ordered and their cost. These lists appear to be copies of a standard requisition form then in use.

29. LETTERS AND ORDERS RECEIVED. Sept. 1911-Aug. 1923. 1 vol. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name and subject index at end of volume.

Copies of orders and letters received from either the War Department or Headquarters, USMA, relating mostly to officers' assignment to and relief

from duty in the department, and their leave, travel, transfers, and details.

30. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY LECTURE SERIES. May 1919-May 1924. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by date of letter. No index.

Carbon copies of letters sent by Prof. Wirt Robinson, head of the department, to the president of the American Chemical Society, to prominent industry or university scientists scheduled to lecture to the cadets, and to other Academy staff officials involved in the program. Included also are letters received by Professor Robinson accepting invitations to speak or relating to the topic of the lecture or to the schedule or arrangements for the lecture.

31. COURSE DIARIES. Sept. 1905-June 1928. 32 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Prepared by the head of the department, the course diaries contain lesson plans and other information on daily instruction given to cadets, including class and laboratory schedules, section rosters and room assignments, subjects taught, copies of assigned problems and examinations, notes and diagrams relating to equipment used in class, order-of-merit listings or cadet grades, and USMA orders and memorandums relating to the course of instruction. Notes by the department head relate to progress of the course, grading, the use of handouts, the display of certain materials and scientific apparatus, and other actions required of the instructors.

Beginning with December 1909, the diaries include carbon copies of letters sent by the department head to the Superintendent, the Adjutant, the Commandant of Cadets, and other Academy officials relating to the scheduling of instruction, ordering of textbooks, fund requirements, and highlights of departmental activity during the year.

For course diaries of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity, 1928-46, see entry 37.

32. PROBLEM CARDS. 1911-28. 1 ft.

Arranged alphabetically by name of course (chemistry, electricity, or heat) and thereunder numerically.

Each card (5 by 8 in.) contains a problem and its solution. The cards were prepared by Col. Wirt Robinson, assistant professor and later head of the

department, and were used by instructors in the classroom and laboratory.

33. JOURNALS OF ACCOUNTS. 1880-1900 and 1905-14. 2 vols. 2 in.

Entries in the first volume (1880-1909) arranged by name of business firm to 1900 and chronologically thereafter; entries in the second volume (1909-14) arranged chronologically. Volume one includes a name index to firms.

Volumes record disbursements made for services rendered or materials supplied by various business firms for use in the department. These include the acquisition and repair of testing and measuring equipment and the purchase of chemicals, mineral and fossil specimens, photographic apparatus, textbooks, models, and other laboratory and classroom supplies. Each account entry lists date, number and description of items purchased or services rendered, and amount paid. Also included are cross-references to appropriations listed in property books (entry 35).

34. INVENTORY OF MINERALS AND FOSSILS. Ca. 1860. 1 vol. 1 in.

Minerals listed by type and fossils chronologically by geologic period.

Specimen number and geographic location are listed for each item.

35. PROPERTY BOOKS. 1872-1915. 8 vols. 9 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Volumes contain annual inventories of laboratory apparatus, glassware and porcelain ware, testing and measuring equipment, furniture, textbooks, and other materials used by the department to instruct cadets in chemistry, heat, electricity, pneumatics, magnetism, and other subjects. Departmental property numbers appear in these books after 1892. Also included are lists of items received or purchases made since the previous inventory, copies of inventory and inspection reports used to dispose of unserviceable property, and a record of supply appropriations received by the department from 1892 to 1903.

36. REGISTER OF BOOKS RECEIVED (ACCESSION BOOK). 1924-33. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged by accession number (1-1758).

Maintained in accordance with Army Regulation 35-6800, prescribing accountability for library books that were "public property pertaining to the War Department"; i.e., purchased with Government

funds. The register covers holdings of the departmental library and shows for each volume its author, title, accession number, volume number, date of receipt, and purchase voucher number.

Books are mostly texts in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, electricity, physics, botany, and other subjects taught in the department.

Department of Chemistry and Electricity

37. COURSE DIARIES. Sept. 1928-Jan. 1946. 17 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged by academic year. Partial subject index (1937-46).

Contain copies of lesson plans, lecture schedules, and other records relating to daily instruction of cadets. Among these are the following:

- Synopses of the courses of study, with lists of textbooks used and instructors assigned
- Section rosters and room assignments
- Notes to instructors on the marking system, conduct of laboratory experiments, and items to be posted on the bulletin board
- Memorandums received from or sent to the Adjutant, Commandant of Cadets, and other Academy officials concerning class schedules, special lectures, ordering of textbooks, academic standing of cadets in the course, and other administrative matters
- Reading assignment lists and problems
- Copies of examination questions and approved solutions
- Departmental texts and handouts
- Cadet grades and order-of-merit listings
- Annual reports of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity covering accomplishments and instruction given during the academic year

For the period September 1941-September 1945, the diaries are abbreviated and consist only of synopses of the courses and schedules of lectures. Copies of examinations and solutions accompany the diaries.

For course diaries of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, 1905-28, see entry 31.

Department of Chemistry

38. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1967 and 1968. 1 ft.

Arranged by academic year.

Contents bear some similarity to the course diaries described in entry 37. They include:

- Rosters of professors and instructors, with section and subcourse assignments
- Synopses of each subcourse (general, physical, and organic chemistry)
- Monthly schedules of examinations, special lectures, and laboratory experiments
- Departmental memorandums concerning the grading system, schedules of instruction, and other administrative matters
- Lesson plans and notes for instructors
- Copies of quizzes and examinations
- Departmental texts and handouts, including laboratory manuals, select problems, and study guides
- Reports of class standings and section assignments of cadets
- Staff studies and correspondence of the department head

Some of the records date from the fall of 1966, when chemistry was taught in the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences

The Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences originated from the passage of an act of February 28, 1803, that authorized a teacher of drawing at the Military Academy. At its inception the course in drawing dealt with the most elementary techniques in pen, pencil, crayon, and india ink, mostly of landscapes and the human figure. With America's westward expansion, economic development, and technical advancement, the curriculum gradually progressed to include descriptive geometry; surveying, terrain sketching, and map drawing; archi-

tecture; and the design of buildings, forts, and machines. The course in drawing became even more technical in nature in the 20th century. Several noted artists served as teacher or (after 1846) professor of drawing; the most prominent was Robert W. Weir, who was at West Point from 1834 to 1876.

The Department of Drawing became the Department of Military Topography and Graphics by direction of the War Department on January 2, 1942, as implemented by USMA General Order 1, January 5, 1942. The course of study

subsequently consisted of surveying, graphics and mechanical drawing, reading of topographic maps and aerial photographs, and a survey of photogrammetric processes of military mapping and sketching.

A Department of the Army letter of October 10, 1960, changed the name of the department to the Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic

Sciences. Since 1960, instruction has been divided into two major subgroups, environmental sciences and engineering fundamentals. Standard, advanced, and elective subcourses now include astronomy, astronautics, physical and cultural geography, geology, and a number of others, such as computer programming, graphical calculus, vector geometry, and surveying.

Department of Drawing

39. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL EXPOSITIONS. 1893-1914. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of exposition and thereunder chronologically by date. No index.

Letters sent and received by the professor of drawing in his capacity as chairman of the committee that coordinated the Academy's participation at the Columbian (1893), Pan-American (1901), Louisiana Purchase (1904), Jamestown (1907), and Panama-Pacific (1914) National Expositions. Correspondence relates mostly to logistical details of cadet travel and participation in special events, preparation and shipment of exhibits, erection of exhibit facilities, and loan of display items and artifacts. Correspondents include officials of the various expositions; the Military Academy Superintendent, Adjutant, and Quartermaster; War Department officials; artisans; and suppliers.

This series also includes tabulations of expenditures, photographs of exhibits, and blueprints of exhibit facilities.

40. CADET GRADE LISTINGS (PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS). 1903-4 and 1908-42. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically by class (classes of 1905 and 1910 to 1943). Within each class the cadets are listed alphabetically, by class standing (order of merit), or both.

These typed or printed rolls show for each cadet his class standing and the grade (proportional part) received for the course in drawing and later in surveying. These are rolls for term-end and year-end grades as well as cumulative or final grade at time of graduation. Each roll is certified as correct by the head of the department.

41. INSTRUCTIONAL RECORDS. Ca. 1927. 1 in.

Arranged by class year and thereunder by subject.

Records used in the mechanical drawing, machine drawing, and topography and surveying subcourses for members of the second and third classes. Included are instructions on use of drawing instruments; departmental pamphlets or War Department training regulations on lettering, mechanical perspective, and panoramic sketching; drawings and blueprints (mostly of Academy buildings); contour sketches; and mimeographed problems and other class handouts.

Department of Military Topography and Graphics

42. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1949 and 1955-60. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Copies of a departmental pamphlet containing a roster of instructors and synopses of the courses, departmental policies, and assigned lessons and study sheets; schedules of instruction; textbooks, problem workbooks, and field notebooks; correspondence (mostly of the department head) concerning course content, grading of cadets, and methods of instruction; notes to instructors; and planning files containing memorandums, programs, rosters, and logistical details relating to conferences of the Middle Atlantic Section of the American Society of Engineering Education held at West Point in 1949 and 1959.

Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences

43. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1960-73. 11 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

The content of this series is similar to that described in entry 42. Correspondence (1960 and 1961) is limited to that concerning the establishment of the new department and the membership of the

department head on the Museum and Memorialization Board. Beginning in 1964, records relating to each subcourse, formerly in separate folders, were bound into course books or diaries. These contain course outlines and schedules of instruction; lesson

plans and instructors' notes; departmental memorandums and administrative directives; lesson assignments and homework problems; maps and bibliographies; copies of examinations; and departmental texts, workbooks, study guides, and other handouts.

Department of Electrical Engineering

Electricity was taught as early as 1819 in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. For a time, instruction was given in both the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, but, by the last third of the 19th century, electricity was studied only in the latter department, where it remained until the creation of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity in 1928.

USMA General Order 38, June 29, 1946, changed the name of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity to the Department of Electricity, and the title of professor of chemistry and electricity to professor of electricity. The Department of Electricity became the Department of Electrical Engineer-

ing on January 14, 1957 (USMA General Order 5, Jan. 23, 1957). By that time, courses in power machinery and nuclear physics had been added to the curriculum.

A Department of the Army letter of October 10, 1960, changed the name of the Department of Electrical Engineering back to the Department of Electricity. In addition to the standard courses, new advanced and elective courses taken by first and second classmen included atomic physics and nuclear reactor theory, energy conversion, digital computers, and solid-state electronics. In 1969 the department was redesignated the Department of Electrical Engineering (USMA General Order 129, May 23, 1969).

Department of Electricity

44. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1946-56. 4 in.

Arranged by subject or type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Copies of examinations, with solutions, September-December 1946; correspondence and related records of the Television Board, 1946-49, which was staffed in part by members of the department; correspondence with scientists and educators concerning the study of nuclear physics at the Academy, 1949-51; special project reports, 1953 and 1954; departmental texts and supplementary reference aids;

and personnel roster, course outline, and recitation schedule for 1956.

Department of Electrical Engineering

45. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1957-60. 4 in.

Arranged by academic year.

Synopses of courses and lesson assignments, rosters of instructors, administrative directives, schedules of instruction, examination schedules (calendars of recitation), departmental texts, and supplementary reference aids.

Department of Engineering

Instruction in engineering began in 1802, with the establishment of the Military Academy as a training school for engineering cadets. The Department of Engineering was officially established by an act of April 29, 1812, and Capt. Alden Partridge became its first professor on September 1 of the

following year. Emphasis was originally on military engineering and fortifications; within a decade, however, study in civil engineering was introduced, along with a subcourse on military art and history. Shortly thereafter, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Civil and Military Engineering.

Engineering was taught in that department until 1942, when it became the Department of Military Art and Engineering.

The present Department of Engineering dates from the issuance of USMA General Order 129, May 23, 1969. A reorganization of academic departments at that time resulted in the establishment of a single department responsible for the engineering

courses formerly conducted by the Department of Military Art and Engineering and the Department of Ordnance. Among the courses now offered to first and second classmen are structural design and analysis; general, civil, weapons system, automotive, and nuclear engineering; soil mechanics; and operations research.

46. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1969-74. 6 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Rosters of instructors and duty assignments, departmental organizational charts, and lists of subcourses offered and textbooks used. Records pertaining to individual subcourses for a given academic year are filed in separate folders. Each of these usually

contains a description of the course, lesson assignment schedule, and administrative memorandums or announcements prepared by the department head or course instructor. The memorandums or announcements deal with examination and grading procedures, programs of instruction, and required laboratory materials. Copies of examinations and textbooks used for standard, advanced, and elective courses are also included.

Department of English

Until recent years the study of English constituted a very small part of the cadet curriculum. In fact, for 124 years after its founding, the U.S. Military Academy had no department of English as such, and for many years the only instruction in English was given by the Academy Chaplain. During the period 1802-1906, English was either not taught at all, taught as part of a course in a supposedly related field, such as ethics or history, or taught as a separate subject offered by a multipurpose department. During the 19th century, grammar, composition, rhetoric, literary history, logic, and other so-called English studies were taught at various times in the Departments of Belles Lettres; Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy; Geography, History, and Ethics; and Modern Languages.

In 1908 the provisional Department of English and History was established. It was made permanent

by an act of April 19, 1910, with Lt. Col. Lucius H. Holt as its first professor. At that time the course was taught only to fourth classmen and consisted of exercises in rhetoric, composition, personal and official correspondence, philology, elocution, literary history, and prose readings.

After the establishment of the permanent Department of Economics, Government, and History in 1926, the Congress authorized a separate department of English, and Col. Clayton E. Wheat was appointed its first professor. From then until the Second World War, fourth classmen studied the use of plain English in writing, while third classmen studied good English in speech and a survey course in 19th-century literature. By 1975 the English curriculum included philosophy, fine arts, and American studies, in addition to the standard courses in literature and the communication skills.

Department of English and History

47. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1908-23. 3 in.

Arranged in the order listed below and thereunder chronologically.

Budgetary and fund estimates and related correspondence, 1908-21; copies of annual and semi-annual examinations in history, 1908-20; lesson plans, assignments, and examinations in history, 1913-14; candidate entrance examinations in English, 1921-23; and a volume of cadet grades and merit rolls in English, January 1909 to June 1923 (classes of

1912 through 1925). Also included in the volume are lists of textbooks and statistics relating to the number and length of classroom periods in English and the size of classes.

48. CADET GRADE CARDS IN HISTORY. 1910-20. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1910 through 1920) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 5- by 7-inch (later 6- by 11-in.) card is the cadet's name and section, date or number of absences from class, daily recitation and examination marks, weekly cumulative grade or average, and final mark and class standing in the course. Each card covers an academic year, with one side recording data relating to the fall term and the other the spring term. Cards were maintained by the course instructor, but final grades were normally certified by the department head.

Department of English

49. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1954-75. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Departmental mission statements and course syllabuses (contained in department handbooks after 1969), rosters of personnel, reading lists, study guides and outlines, style manuals, and copies of departmental textbooks and supplementary readings. Also included are two pamphlets entitled *Notes On The English Course, 1941-42*, and *The English Curriculum*

at West Point (1950) by Col. Russell K. Alspach, department head.

50. MERIT AND PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS (GRADE BOOKS). 1922-42. 4 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by class (third and fourth).

Merit rolls, compiled semiannually after the December and June examinations, list cadets by order of merit and show cumulative grade or average. Proportional part rolls, compiled at the end of the academic year, reflect final marks and standings based on both the fall and spring terms; cadets are listed alphabetically on these rolls. Early merit and proportional part rolls were prepared in the Department of English and History. The rolls relate to the classes of 1926 through 1945.

Volumes also contain lists of textbooks used in the department and information on the amount of instruction received by each class.

51. CADET GRADE CARDS. 1928-42. 7 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1932 through 1943) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

In addition to the cadet's name and section, each 7- by 10½-inch card shows absences, daily recitation and examination marks, cumulative grade or average, and class standing at the end of each month as well as at the end of the term. One side of the card is for the fourth class year and the other for the third class year. Year-end averages, numerical grade (proportional part) totals, and class standings are also recorded on the card, duplicating information contained in entry 50.

Department of Foreign Languages

An act of February 28, 1803, authorized a department and a teacher of the French language at the Military Academy. Cadets were required to read, speak, and write French at this time, not only for its cultural or intellectual value but also because their textbooks in mathematics, science, and engineering were written in French. The first professor of French, Claudius Berard, was appointed in 1846.

Study of the Spanish language had been introduced into the curriculum with the 5-year course in 1856. In the following year the Congress created a separate department of Spanish, and Patrice de Janon, swordmaster at the Academy, was appointed

first professor of Spanish. Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, approved by the Secretary of War, the Department of the French Language and English Studies was established in June 1878. In June 1882, the Department of Spanish was merged with this department, which was renamed the Department of Modern Languages.

Although both languages were taught to all cadets during their tenures at the Academy, no new languages were introduced into the curriculum until the Second World War, when German was added in 1941, Portuguese in 1942, and Russian in 1945. No other languages were introduced

into the curriculum until September 1966, when Chinese was added.

The Department of Modern Languages became the Department of Foreign Languages in 1949 (USMA General Order 6, Feb. 14, 1949). Since then, the department has continued to instruct cadets of all

four classes in basic, accelerated, and advanced courses in French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Chinese. Elective courses include the study of civilization, culture, and literature related to these languages.

Department of Modern Languages

52. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1942-48. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Schedules of lectures and lists of lessons and assigned readings in French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, and Russian.

53. CADET GRADE CARDS IN FRENCH AND SPANISH. 1903-42. 42 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1905 through 1944) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 4½- by 9-inch card is the title of the course, the cadet's name and section, his weekly recitation and examination marks, a cumulative total grade or average, and final mark and class standing at the end of the term. One side of the card is for the fall term and the other for the spring term. A consolidated record shows the cadet's year-end average and numerical grade (proportional part) total and his standing in the class.

Department of Foreign Languages

54. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1948-76. 48 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year, thereunder by class, and thereunder by language.

Rosters of department personnel, 1955-66; administrative memorandums issued by the department, outlining examination schedules and departmental policies to both cadets and instructors, 1953-76 (missing for the academic year 1968-69); synopses of courses offered; lesson lists and assignments for each class and language; recitation and lecture schedules (missing for the academic year 1968-69); lesson plans and classroom exercises; and copies of departmental texts, 1959-76 (missing for the academic year 1968-69). Also included are weekly reports to the Dean of the Academic Board, 1951-61, which served as a chronicle of daily activity in the department, and correspondence with foreign authors or publishers relating to the use of textbooks or copyrighted material.

Department of History

Social, cultural, and political history was being taught at the Military Academy in 1818 when the Academy Chaplain was appointed professor of history, geography, and ethics. Throughout the 19th century, instruction was minimal, but it increased somewhat with the creation of the Department of Law and History in 1896. Courses in history, government, and political science were transferred in 1908 to the newly established Department of English and History.

Instruction in military art and history at the Academy began about 1818 in the Department of Engineering; later, in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering; and in 1942 in the Department of Military Art and Engineering. Selected campaigns and battles and the so-called science of war were studied in these three departments for over 150 years.

In 1921 the provisional Department of Economics, Government, and Political History was established, with the professor of English and history detailed as acting head. The department, made permanent in 1926, taught third classmen a survey course in the political history of, and international relations between, leading European states up to the First World War. A short course in U.S. history was taught to cadets in the highest section. By the Second World War, courses in Far Eastern and Latin American history had been added.

In May 1969 the Department of the Army finally approved the establishment of the Department of History at the Military Academy. Col. Thomas E. Griess was appointed first professor and head of the new department by USMA General Order 129, May 23, 1969. The Department of History continued

to teach the military art courses conducted in the Department of Military Art and Engineering, and other history courses were subsequently transferred from the Department of Social Sciences. By 1975 the standard curriculum for third classmen included courses in U.S. and European history. Upperclassmen

study history of the military art, history of Russia, revolutionary or 20th-century warfare, special topics in U.S., European, or military history, and other advanced or elective courses, or they undertake individual history projects.

55. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1969-74. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Organizational charts and biographical sketches of faculty members, schedules of courses, and lesson assignments.

Earlier records documenting the study of history at the Military Academy are in entries 70, 72, 83, and 85.

Department of Law

The study of law at the Military Academy was stipulated in the 1816 *Regulations, USMA*, which prescribed that "a course in Ethics shall include Natural and Political Law." Instruction in natural law began in 1821 in the Department of Geography, History, and Ethics, headed by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Thomas Picton. The study of political or constitutional law replaced natural (or international) law in 1827, but by 1838 both subjects were being taught. During the Civil War period, courts-martial and military law and the rules and articles of war were introduced into the curriculum.

An act of June 6, 1874, stated that the "Secretary of War may assign one of the judge-advocates of the Army to be Professor of Law" at the Military Academy. Accordingly, Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner was detailed to head the first Department of Law on July 29, 1874.

When the Department of Geography, History, and Ethics was abolished by an act of February 18, 1896, the study of history was transferred to the

Department of Law, which from 1896 to 1908 was designated the Department of Law and History. The establishment of the provisional Department of English and History in 1908 resulted in the reestablishment of a separate department of law.

After the First World War the study of law became more utilitarian than cultural in orientation; new subcourses, such as elementary law, criminal law, and evidence, were added. International law was dropped, and emphasis on constitutional law, military law, and courts-martial was strengthened.

In recent years the law curriculum for first and second classmen has concentrated on fundamental legal concepts and the basic aspects of military law essential to the junior officer. Basic and elective courses also cover constitutional, criminal, international, and business and procurement law.

The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate for the Military Academy is also part of the Department of Law.

Department of Law and History

56. CADET GRADE CARDS IN HISTORY. 1901-6. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 4½- by 7½-inch card is the cadet's name and section, his weekly recitation and examination marks, a cumulative total grade or average, and his final grade (including proportional parts) at the end of the term. There are separate cards for the fall and spring terms. History was taken in the first class year during this period.

57. CADET GRADE CARDS IN LAW. 1901-7. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 4½- by 7½-inch card is the cadet's name and section, his weekly recitation and examination marks, a cumulative total grade or average, and his final grade (including proportional parts) at the end of the term. There are separate cards for the fall and spring terms. Law was studied in the first class year during this period.

Department of Law

58. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1954-71. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Personnel rosters and organization charts, a departmental information pamphlet describing administrative and procedural requirements and the scope of the course, course outlines and lesson

assignments, and copies of departmental texts and other instructional material.

The series also contains compilations, prepared in 1940 and 1946, of laws pertaining to the Military Academy. Records for the academic year 1957-58 are missing.

59. CADET GRADE CARDS. 1908-42. 8 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

The cards vary in size and content but generally show the cadet's name and section and, for each term, daily examination or recitation marks; weekly grade or average; cumulative total grade or average; instructors' initials; and term-end grade and standing in the class. Year-end or final grade or average, proportional parts, and class standing are also given.

After 1926 the grade card indicates progression of studies from September through June, showing major subcourses (elementary law, criminal law and evidence, constitutional law, and military law). Law was studied during the first class year.

Department of Mathematics

Two acting professors of mathematics—one to teach algebra and the other geometry—were appointed shortly after the establishment of the Military Academy in March 1802. A professor of mathematics, however, was not authorized until April 29, 1812, when an act of the Congress reorganized the Academy and enlarged the academic staff. Capt. Alden Partridge was appointed to the position on April 13, 1813.

By the early 1820's, trigonometry, mensuration, and surveying had been added to the mathematics curriculum, and calculus was added shortly thereafter. Throughout the remainder of the 19th century, the department expanded under the direction of several long-tenured profes-

sors, but the curriculum underwent few major changes.

Since 1900 the mathematics curriculum has been adjusted to encompass mathematical trends of military importance. Teaching methods have stressed the fundamental military qualifications developed by mathematical study: mastery of the reasoning process, self-reliance, practical applications of mathematics, and the role of mathematics in warfare. Standard, advanced, and elective courses now include calculus and analysis, linear algebra, differential equations, and probability and statistical inference. Mathematics courses, except for recently introduced electives, have traditionally been taught to third and fourth classmen.

60. SELECTED RECORDS RELATING TO THE THIRD CLASS COURSE. 1900-1904. 2 vols. 1 in.

Arranged in rough chronological order.

Volumes contain types of records maintained in the department and reflect instruction given in geometry and calculus to third classmen. Included are

samples of class schedules showing section numbers, hours of instruction, room numbers, and instructors' names; section rosters; lesson lists; written recitations (quizzes) and examinations, with cadets' solutions; pages from an instructor's book illustrating the daily marking system; and weekly, monthly, and annual grade reports.

61. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1948-74 (with gaps). 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

For each academic year until 1961, these records consisted of an information pamphlet containing general information on the history of the department, its mission, and the courses offered; course outlines and lesson assignments; an organizational roster and biographical data on instructors; and administrative, instructional, technical, informational, and planning memorandums.

Beginning with the academic year 1961-62, most of the items listed above were consolidated into a departmental diary that reflects daily instruction given to cadets, although some memorandums were still maintained separately. The diary provided information on committees, awards and special activities, lists of textbooks used, and the department's annual report to the Superintendent. Beginning with 1963, third and fourth class group directives supplement the diary. These contain copies of examinations, special instructions, and a variety of administrative and procedural material applicable to each class.

Records for academic years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1956-57 are missing. Records after 1969 consist only of memorandums and group directives.

62. CANDIDATE ENTRANCE AND VALIDATING EXAMINATIONS. 1887-1946. 9 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of written examinations in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, prepared in the department and administered to candidates for admission to the Military Academy. The series includes regular entrance examinations and special examinations validating the proficiency of candidates who submitted educational certificates (see entry 190). Weights allotted to each problem are indicated, and correct solutions are given, beginning with 1928. Earlier examinations in arithmetic are in entry 219.

63. MERIT ROLLS (GRADE BOOKS). 1889-1937. 4 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1893 through 1940) and thereunder by class (third and fourth).

Merit rolls, showing class standing and proportional parts. For each graduation class, rolls show marks received for mathematics courses taken during fall and spring terms of the third and fourth class years. A final or graduation merit roll is also included. Accompanying the rolls are notes on the content of the course for each year, giving the titles of the texts used, subjects taught, number and length of periods, and, for 1931-37, names of instructors and their assignments.

64. CADET GRADE CARDS. 1932-42. 8 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1935 to 1944) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 9- by 11-inch card is the cadet's name, company, and section. Each card also shows, for each term, daily recitation and examination marks, weekly average or total grade, cumulative average or total grade, monthly average and class standing, term-end grade and class standing, and instructors' initials. Year-end grade and class standing are also shown. There is a separate card for the third and fourth class years.

65. TABLES OF AVERAGES. 1941. 2 vols. 1 in.

Arranged by total number (11-150) of classroom recitations.

Devised and published by the Department of Mathematics and applicable to all academic departments, these numerical tables were used to determine a cadet's average grade, based in part on his number of classroom recitations. A cadet's average grade could be determined at any point in the academic year by using his current total grade and these tables.

Department of Mechanics

Although some instruction in mechanics and astronomy had been given to more advanced cadets since 1802, the origins of the Department of Mechanics stem from the act of April 29, 1812, that reorganized the Military Academy. Among the new departments created at that time was the Department

of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The first professor, Lt. Col. Jared Mansfield, was appointed on October 7 of that year.

In 1820 the course in philosophy included the study of statics and dynamics; hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics; pneumatics; machinery,

with experiments in heat, galvanic electricity, and magnetism; optics; chemistry; and astronomy. Throughout the 19th century, some subjects (magnetism, chemistry, and electricity) were dropped or transferred to other departments, and others, such as acoustics and wave motion, were added to the curriculum. In the 20th century, subjects such as aerodynamics, thermodynamics, and analytical mechanics and short courses in meteorology, measurement and graphical methods, and physics were added. Some of these were subsequently transferred to other departments as late as the post-World War I period. As recently as 1920, the course in mechanics was taught largely through analytical methods rather than practical work. By the 1930's, however, the course had been modernized, with increased emphasis on practical ap-

plication of theoretical studies through laboratory work.

On January 2, 1942, the War Department approved the redesignation of the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy as the Department of Mechanics. The action was implemented locally by USMA General Order 1, January 5, 1942. At this time the course in mechanics consisted of analytical mechanics, strength of materials, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and aerodynamics.

Although the same subjects were studied in 1975, modern technological requirements have led to the addition of advanced and elective courses in other forms of mechanics, such as aerospace structures and propulsion, flight and space mechanics, continuum mechanics, and energy conversion. Mechanics has been traditionally taught in the second class year.

Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy

66. CADET GRADE CARDS IN MECHANICS. 1903-42. 8 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1905 to January 1943) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each card is the cadet's name, class, section, daily recitation and examination marks, and weekly and cumulative grade point total or average. Term-end average or grade is shown, as are final or year-end average or grade and class standing. Instructors' initials appear on the cards, beginning with 1912. Until 1917 these cards were 5 by 8 inches; marks for mechanics were on one side and marks for astronomy and sound and light on the other. Beginning in 1918, the cards increased in size to 8 by 10½ inches, and a combined grade for all subjects was recorded on one side only.

67. LISTS OF PURCHASES (PROPERTY BOOK). May 1906-Feb. 1920. 1 vol. 1 in.

Contents arranged chronologically.

Lists of expenditures and vouchers, each of which served as a running account of money matters within the department during the fiscal year. For each item listed, the entry shows the date of purchase, name of supplier, cost, and property number assigned (for nonexpendible items). Among the items purchased were books and stationery, office and classroom supplies, laboratory apparatus, and other equipment. The total amount of annual

departmental appropriations is recorded at the head of each list.

Lists recorded in this book were also used to compile the annual inventory of departmental property.

68. GLASS-PLATE NEGATIVE COLLECTION. Ca. 1900. 11 items. 1 in.

Unarranged.

A series of 6½- by 8½-inch and 8- by 10-inch negatives depicting laboratory and observatory apparatus used for cadet instruction in mechanics, astronomy, and sound and light. Included are views of telescopes and photographs taken through them, as well as photographs of tuning forks, organ pipes, and other testing equipment.

Department of Mechanics

69. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1948-71. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

A history of the department and statement of administrative requirements; rosters of instructor personnel; synopses of subcourses and schedules of instruction; lesson assignments and study notes; and workbooks, laboratory problem books, and other texts published by the department. Correspondence relating to textbooks and other matters pertaining to the course of instruction or internal functioning of the department is also included for some academic years.

Department of Military Art and Engineering

Although cadets were receiving lectures in fortifications in 1802, there was no extensive training in practical military engineering until the establishment of the Department of Engineering in 1812. The study of civil engineering and the science of war (or military art and history) was added after Sylvanus Thayer was appointed Superintendent in 1817, and the name of the department was subsequently changed to the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. Claude Crozet served as the first professor. The department expanded during the middle years of the 19th century under the leadership of Prof. Dennis Hart Mahan. Many of his texts and methods of instruction were used virtually unchanged for almost 100 years. During this period, cadets studied a wide range of subjects, including basic engineering principles, fortifications, architecture, engineering drawing, military strategy (attack, defense, and guard), and selected campaigns and battles. By the turn of the century the course in engineering and military science had undergone some changes, mostly in the form of new textbooks and other innovations necessitated by technological advances. At this time the civil engineering course emphasized building materials and the construction of railroads, roads, bridges, and canals. The military engineering course included permanent and field fortifications, their attack and defense, and the continued study of military history and the general art of war.

During the period between the two World Wars, more technical courses were included in the engineering curriculum. Civil engineering subjects included structural analysis, concrete design, hydraulics, and

sewage disposal. Military engineering subjects reflected the Army's modernization and included the study of chemical warfare, gasoline engines, and camouflage techniques. For a time, mechanical engineering subjects also were taught.

In 1939 the department was organized into two separate divisions, one for civil and military engineering and the other for military art and history. Its name was changed to the Department of Military Art and Engineering by authority of the War Department in January 1942 (USMA General Order 1, Jan. 5, 1942).

The Second World War brought a discontinuation of the civil engineering course per se and a consequent increase in emphasis on military engineering and military history, based largely on wartime experience. Civil engineering, however, was gradually reintroduced into the curriculum after the war through the study of subjects such as structural analysis and design; soil mechanics; and timber, steel, and concrete design. By the 1960's, these three subjects constituted a major part of the course for first and second classmen. In addition to the basic course in history of the military art, advanced courses in the evolution of modern warfare, 20th-century warfare, and revolutionary warfare had been added. Nuclear engineering was introduced as one of the elective courses.

A reorganization in July 1969 abolished the Department of Military Art and Engineering. Military art and history courses were transferred to the newly created Department of History and engineering courses to the new Department of Engineering.

Department of Civil and Military Engineering

70. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1938-41. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Course outlines and other issuances describing the course of study; copies of departmental texts, pamphlets, and other supplemental material (primarily mimeographed handouts and maps); instructors' notes and copies of lectures given to cadets; lists of discussion topics and lesson assignments; copies of examinations and assigned problems, with solutions; and correspondence of the departmental staff relating

to course material and textbooks, class trips, instructional techniques, and other administrative matters.

The series also includes a few similar course-related items used during the period 1926-37.

71. LISTS OF CADET GRADES (PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS). 1902-42. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1902 through 1942) and thereunder roughly by class standing, until 1922, after which names are arranged alphabetically.

For each cadet the typed or printed rolls show his year-end class standing and combined grade for the course in civil and military engineering and military art, usually taken during the first class year.

There are separate grade rolls—one for civil and military engineering and another for military art—for the classes of 1922 to 1929. For the classes of 1925 through 1932 there are also rolls for third or fourth class surveying, which was taught in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering from 1923 to 1929. Each roll is certified as correct by the head of the department. Grades for the classes of November 1918-20 are missing.

Department of Military Art and Engineering

72. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1942-69. 36 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

This series is similar to that described in entry 70 but also includes staff rosters and biographical

sketches of department heads; lists of textbooks used each year; annual reports of the departments; correspondence relating to the visiting lecturer program; and curriculum studies, miscellaneous statistics, and occasional cadet grades. For some years, documentation relating to a particular course was bound into a course book.

The series also includes nine volumes of active and inactive lesson plans for the first class course, history of the military art, as of June 1968 and a small collection of 8- by 10-inch photographs of department personnel and classroom activities in the 1960's. There are also some records for the first semester of the academic year 1941-42 when the department was still officially the Department of Civil and Military Engineering.

Department of Military Hygiene

First classmen were receiving instruction in 1857 at the Soldiers' Hospital in the care of sick soldiers, police discipline, and sanitary arrangements. This first attempt at training in military hygiene was not expanded significantly until 1886, when an act of the Congress authorized the teaching of a course in physiology and the effects of alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics on the human body. The course was given by the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology until 1905. In August of that year the Surgeon General of the Army recommended the appointment of an instructor of military hygiene at the Academy; shortly thereafter, the Department of Military Hygiene was established by War Department General Order 176, October 19, 1905. The Surgeon, USMA, was made head of the department and appointed to the Academic Board. An act of April 19, 1910, created a professorship in

the department, and Lt. Col. Frank R. Keeffer became the first incumbent.

Instruction in military hygiene has been given in various class years since 1906, and the total amount of hours allotted has changed periodically. The course has been conducted largely through lectures. By 1940, subjects studied included anatomy and physiology, first aid, the effects of alcohol and drugs, field sanitation, personal hygiene, and control of disease. After the Second World War, subjects such as pharmacology and psychiatry were introduced, along with the study of new developments in military medicine and sanitation and the organization and operation of the medical services. The general purpose of the study of military hygiene has been to prepare the future officer to care for his own health and for that of his men so that the effectiveness of his command can be maintained or improved.

73. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1947-48 and 1952-61. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

A historical sketch of the department and its professorships; course outlines and class schedules; copies of lectures and examinations given to cadets; correspondence relating to the course of study; and annual reports to the Superintendent, outlining

mission accomplishments and other significant actions.

74. LISTS OF CADET GRADES (PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS). 1922-41. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1923 through 1941). Names of cadets are listed alphabetically.

Printed rolls showing, for each cadet, his year, class standing, and grade (proportional part) for the course in military hygiene. The course was taken in the first class year except for the classes of 1923,

1924, 1926, and 1927, which took it during the second class year. Each roll is certified as correct by the head of the department or an assistant professor.

Department of Ordnance

Ordnance and gunnery was taught at the Academy from its founding in 1802 under the general subject of artillery, which in turn was part of the course in tactics. In 1817 the Department of Artillery was established, and Lt. George W. Gardiner was appointed first instructor. Emphasis was placed on the practical use of artillery and related scientific theory, as well as on the study of projectiles, pyrotechny, and weapons design.

By the 1850's the course had been divided into two main areas of concentration: the practical and technical aspects of ordnance and artillery tactics, which were transferred to the Department of Tactics, and the theoretical aspects of ordnance, which, together with the science of gunnery and pyrotechny, was made the responsibility of the new Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, established by an act of February 27, 1857. The scope of the new department was subsequently broadened to include all phases of ordnance work: theoretical and practical work (firing and target practice) and the study of guns, ballistics, projectiles, and explosives.

In 1907 the Congress elevated the head of the department to professor of ordnance and the science of gunnery, and Lt. Col. Ormond Lissak was appointed to that position on March 2, 1907. During the 1930's, automotive engineering—design, construction, functioning, and maintenance—was added to the course of study. The name of the department was changed to the Department of Ordnance by USMA General Order 1, January 5, 1942.

By the 1950's the course traditionally given to first and second classmen was divided into three major subject areas: engineering materials, automotive engineering, and ordnance or armament engineering. Management engineering and operations research were added as electives during the 1960's.

A reorganization, approved by the Department of the Army and implemented in May 1969, abolished the Department of Ordnance, and its course of study was transferred to the newly created Department of Engineering (USMA General Order 129, May 23, 1969).

Department of Ordnance and Gunnery

75. CADET GRADE CARDS IN ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY. 1904-42. 8 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each card is the cadet's name, class, section, daily recitation and examination marks, weekly grade point total or average, cumulative grade point total or average, and class standing at the end of each month. Term-end and year-end grades and class standing are also recorded. Until 1918 the cards were 5½ by 8½ inches; the first-term marks were recorded on one side and the second-term marks either on the reverse or on a separate card. Beginning with the class of 1922, the cards are 8 by 10½ inches, with marks for both terms recorded on one side.

Grades are for the classes of 1905 to 1942, excluding the classes of November 1918 through 1921, which did not take the ordnance and gunnery course.

Department of Ordnance

76. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1954-69. 6 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Publications relating to the course of study, including rosters of officers and instructors; informational material about the department and summaries of courses offered; lists of textbooks; lesson assignments; class and examination schedules; and copies of texts and laboratory manuals issued by the department.

Department of Physics

Courses in physics have been taught at the Military Academy since 1812, when the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy was established. Instruction in mechanics, wave motion, and sound and light continued in that department for over 100 years. By the 1920's, courses in heat, magnetism, and elementary electricity were being taught in the Department of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy (called the Department of Chemistry and Electricity after 1928). The first combined course in physics was conducted by the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in 1930. A War Department directive established an independent department of physics on a provisional basis, effective August 31, 1931. Capt. Gerald A. Counts was appointed acting professor at that time and was made professor on May 26, 1934, when an act of the Congress gave the department permanent status.

Through USMA General Order 38, June 29, 1946, courses in chemistry—previously taught in the Department of Chemistry and Electricity—were integrated with those in physics. The name of the department was subsequently changed to the Department of Physics and Chemistry, and a second professor was appointed to be in charge of the chemistry course. This combined department was in turn dissolved by USMA General Order 10, January 20, 1967, which reestablished a separate department of physics.

Basic physics has traditionally been taught to members of the third class. First and second class courses, including such electives as quantum mechanics, nuclear reactor theory, solid state physics, and experimental physics, have been added in recent years.

77. LISTS OF CADET GRADES (MERIT AND PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS). 1930-41. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Merit rolls, on which cadets are listed by overall standing in class, show total grade point average for each cadet; they were completed for the first term, the second term, and the academic year as a whole. Proportional part rolls, on which cadets are listed alphabetically, were completed only at the end of the academic year; they show final class standing and a numerical grade. Textbooks used, the number and length of periods, and rosters of instructors are recorded on some rolls.

Grades are for the classes of 1933 through January 1943, which took the course during the third class year. Rolls for academic year 1930-31 were prepared by the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

78. CADET GRADE CARDS. 1930-42. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1933 through June 1943) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each 8- by 10½-inch card is the cadet's name, class, section, daily recitation and examination marks, weekly total grade or average, cumulative total grade or average, and class standing at the end of each month. Class standing and a final grade are recorded at the end of each term and at the

end of the academic year. Instructors' initials also appear on the cards. Marks for both terms are recorded on one side.

The course was taken during the third class year. Cards for the academic year 1930-31 were prepared in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

79. DEPARTMENTAL TEXTBOOKS. 1930-44. 6 vols. 2 in.

A series of supplementary handbooks developed by the staff of the department to be used with the basic course text. Three volumes are titled *Problems In Physics*, and three are titled *Analysis Of Subjects*. Contents relate to electricity and magnetism, heat, wave motion and sound, mechanics, optics, radiation and atomic structure, and other subjects taught in the course.

Department of Physics and Chemistry

80. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1946-66. 10 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Synopses of the courses of study, with lesson plans, assignments, and lecture schedules; rosters of instructors; lecture and laboratory notes for instructors; cadet class and section rosters; copies of

examinations and quizzes; cadet grade listings; correspondence relating to visiting lecturers, use of copyrighted material, adoption of textbooks, and changes in the curriculum; copies of textbooks published by the department; and miscellaneous issuances pertaining to organization or operation of the department.

Physics course records for the academic years 1957-58 and 1960-61 are missing.

Department of Physics

81. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1967-68. 2 ft.

Arranged by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Department of Practical Military Engineering

The Department of Practical Military Engineering, established in 1842, was responsible for instruction in surveying and practical or field exercises in military engineering that had hitherto been taught in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. For the next 80 years (1842-1922) the department was at various times under the supervision of the Superintendent or the Commandant of Cadets. During the Civil War its functions were once again directed by the Department of Civil and Military Engineering.

Utilizing personnel from various enlisted detachments stationed at West Point, the staff of the Department of Practical Military Engineering instructed cadets in the construction of pontoon bridges, fascines, trenches, palisades, revetments, gun-pits, and platforms and in the use of barbed wire and explosives. Instruction in surveying, signaling (or

Documentation concerning the reorganization from the Department of Physics and Chemistry to the Department of Physics; memorandums and other issuances concerning organization and operation of the department or special administrative requirements; lesson schedules and assignments; copies of examinations and laboratory-experiment reports; annual reports of the department; and copies of departmental texts and supplementary reading materials.

The series includes some records for the first term of the academic year 1966-67, when the department was still called the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

signal communications), telegraphy, and reconnaissance techniques was also given. Initially, only first classmen received training in practical military engineering. In time, however, training was expanded to include cadets from all four classes. Although the head of the department had been appointed to the Academic Board as early as 1843, he was not made a full professor by the Congress until July 1, 1914. Lt. Col. Gilbert A. Youngberg was the first incumbent to hold that title.

In 1922 a War Department study of the Army school system recommended the transfer of the functions of the Department of Practical Military Engineering to the Department of Tactics and the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. That recommendation was adopted, and the Department of Practical Military Engineering was abolished on January 1, 1923.

82. LISTS OF CADET GRADES (MERIT AND PROPORTIONAL PART ROLLS). 1905-22. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation (classes of 1907 through 1925).

Grades reflect training received during the fourth, third, or first class years. Merit rolls, listing cadets by class standing and showing total grade point

average at the end of the academic year, are for the classes of 1911, 1913, 1915, and 1917. Rolls for the remaining classes are proportional part rolls, which list cadets alphabetically and show numerical grades received.

The series includes both merit and proportional part rolls for the classes of 1910, 1912, and 1916 but no rolls for the classes of 1908 and 1909.

Department of Social Sciences

The origins of this department date from April 14, 1818, and an act of Congress that created the combined Office of Chaplain and Professor of History, Geography, and Ethics at the Military Academy. In reality, until the latter part of the 19th century, history and geography were taught cursorily or not at all, while the Academy Chaplain concentrated on ethics, moral law, and philosophy. This in turn led to the formation of a separate department of law in 1874.

When the Department of History, Geography, and Ethics was abolished by an act of February 18, 1896, teaching of history and geography (on little more than the high school level) was transferred to the Department of Law, and the name of the department was changed to the Department of Law and History. That combination continued until the course in history, which by then included government and political science, was transferred to the newly created Department of English and History in 1908.

The course in history and government was upgraded and modernized, and in 1920 the War Department authorized a separate department of economics, government, and political history on a provisional basis. Col. Lucian H. Holt, professor of English and history, was made acting head of the new department (USMA General Order 15, Aug. 3, 1921) in addition to his other duties. Instruction in the three subjects began with the academic year 1921-22. History was studied during the third class year and economics and government during the first class year. The department was made permanent by an act of June 22, 1926. Colonel Holt remained head of the department.

By the Second World War, more revisions were made in the course, and new subjects, such as

international relations, public affairs, bookkeeping, principles of insurance, and personal finances, had been introduced in the economics and government field, while political and cultural history courses included study of the Far East, Latin America, and other areas.

Pursuant to War Department authority, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Social Sciences on April 16, 1947. Subjects previously taught were continued, but a major change was the reintroduction of geography courses, which had been virtually neglected since 1908 (geography courses were transferred in 1960 to the Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences). Social science courses were now taught only to cadets of the two upper classes.

By the 1950's the social science curriculum emphasized national security, tenets of good citizenship, and the social, political, and economic facets of American life. More history, government, political philosophy, and geography courses were added, and the department conducted annual student conferences on U.S. affairs and hosted the National Debate Tournament. History courses supplemented those in history of the military art that were conducted in the Department of Military Art and Engineering.

With the creation of the separate Department of History in 1969, most of the history courses formerly taught in the Department of Social Sciences were transferred to the new department. In 1975 the social science curriculum consisted of standard, advanced, and elective courses in various aspects of economics, international relations, and government. Some history is still included as part of selected area studies (e.g., Far East and Middle East).

Department of Economics, Government, and History

83. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1921-46. 2 ft.

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Copies of entrance examinations in history, 1922-37; departmental budget or funds estimates,

1921-30; correspondence concerning adoption or use of textbooks; correspondence with or concerning guest lecturers, 1932-46; instructors' notes and lecture outlines; course books in history and government containing course outlines, lesson plans, lecture schedules, copies of examinations, maps, and similar records pertaining to the specific subcourse; and studies, reports, and correspondence concerning activities of the Academic Board or its General Committee for the years 1940-46. The professor of

economics, government, and history was a key member of the Academic Board.

84. CADET GRADE CARDS. 1921-43. 15 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of graduation, thereunder by subcourse, with third class history following first class economics and government, and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Recorded on each card is the cadet's name, class, section, daily recitation and examination marks, weekly total grade, cumulative total grade, and monthly grade point average. Grade point average and class standing at the end of each term and the cadet's final grade based on both terms and his class standing are recorded.

The card size has varied over the 22-year period. Marks for the fall term are recorded on one side of the card and those for the spring term on the other. There are separate cards for the history course and for the economics and government course.

Department of Social Sciences

85. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1947-71. 12 ft.

Arranged chronologically by academic year.

Editions of a departmental information pamphlet, containing among other information a synopsis of the course, a roster of instructors, history, and a mission statement; memorandums and administrative orders to cadets and instructors; course diaries or course-end reports, containing lists of textbooks used, lecture schedules, lesson assignments, copies of examinations, maps, statistics, after-action reports, and other course-related information; textbooks, cadet notebooks, and supplemental readings; history course review and revision studies (1954 and 1969); and pamphlets and other materials relating to department-sponsored student conferences on U.S. affairs (1949-69) and debate tourneys (1950's).

Records of the Department of Tactics, 1813-1975

The grade of cadet in the U.S. Army was established by law on May 9, 1794, and cadets attached to the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers were receiving instruction in tactics at West Point well before the formal establishment of the Military Academy. The position of Commandant of Cadets originated with Supt. Sylvanus Thayer's detail of Lt. George W. Gardiner as the first instructor of tactics and commander of the Corps of Battalion of Cadets on September 15, 1817. The following April, Capt. John Bliss was appointed to the position on a permanent basis. The title "Commandant of Cadets" was first used in the 1825 *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy*. The Congress approved and recognized that title and created the Department of Tactics by a law approved on June 12, 1858, that stated, the "Commandant of Cadets shall have the local rank and the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, and besides his other duties shall be charged with the duties of Instructor in the tactics of the three arms of the service." The Commandant of Cadets has since been head of the Department of Tactics and, under the Superintendent, is charged with the administration, discipline, and military training of the Corps of Cadets. Appendix III includes a list of the Academy's commandants of cadets.

Since 1946, the Department of Tactics has been organized for academic purposes into three main

functional elements: Office of Military Instruction, Office of Military Leadership, and Office of Physical Education.

The origin of the Office of Military Instruction dates from July 20, 1840, when the Congress provided for a course in practical military engineering at the Military Academy to train cadets in actual (or practical) ground operations. The first officer assigned to teach practical military engineering arrived at West Point in August 1842, and the Department of Practical Military Engineering was created shortly thereafter. Except for the Civil War period, when the course was directed by the Department of Engineering, the Department of Practical Military Engineering functioned as a separate academic organization under the supervision of the Superintendent or the Commandant of Cadets. In 1923, its functions were transferred to the Department of Tactics and to the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. Some of the functions inherited by the Department of Tactics, along with a new course of study, military heritage, were made the concern of the Office of Military Instruction when it was established in 1961. The Office of Military Instruction is responsible for providing cadets with a base of military skills and knowledge necessary for a career involving military leadership. Since the middle of the 19th century, various enlisted detachments stationed at West Point

have been assisting in this mission by training cadets in weapons use; cavalry, infantry, and artillery tactics; and engineering, ordnance, signaling or telegraphy, and other military sciences.

Training in the behavioral sciences and personnel management was added to the cadet curriculum in July 1946, with the establishment of the Department of Applied Military Psychology and Leadership within the Department of Tactics. The following September, an additional mission—that of administering the aptitude-for-the-service system (see entry 118)—was assigned to the Department of Applied Military Psychology and Leadership, and its name was changed shortly thereafter to the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership. Administration of the military instructor training course was added to this department's responsibilities in 1949. Human systems research and cadet evaluation, counseling, and guidance services were added in subsequent years. The department's name was changed to the Office of Military Leadership by USMA General Order 31, February 14, 1974.

The Office of Physical Education traces its origins back to July 1814, when the Secretary of War authorized the employment of a swordmaster. Initially, cadets were taught fencing, dancing, and military drill; later, they turned to voluntary athletic pursuits. In 1839 a gymnasium was prepared in the

riding hall, where instruction in riding and gymnastics was conducted. An officer was appointed instructor in small arms and military gymnastics in 1853, with the swordmaster serving as his assistant. The instruction in gymnastics, however, was discontinued upon the outbreak of the Civil War. By the 1880's, cadets were once again receiving instructions on a regular basis in gymnastics, swimming, fencing, dancing, and the equestrian arts. The present course in physical education began to take shape in 1885, with the appointment of Herman J. Koehler as Master of the Sword. Intramural athletics were added during the superintendency of Gen. Douglas MacArthur (1919-22). The title "Master of the Sword" was changed to "Director of Physical Education" in July 1947. The Office of Physical Education, through its program of intramural athletics and testing of physical proficiency, helps to prepare each cadet for a career of military leadership. Its purpose is to develop skills in individual and team sports and to improve overall physical fitness and ability; these skills in turn relate directly to the development of aggressiveness, courage, confidence, and other attributes deemed necessary in a combat situation.

Other divisions of the Department of Tactics are responsible for Corps of Cadet discipline, supply, personnel administration, operations, and extra-curricular activities.

GENERAL RECORDS

Correspondence

86. LETTERS AND MEMORANDUMS RECEIVED FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT. Sept. 1875-June 1877 and May 1885-July 1887. 3 vols. 7 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Requests for or transmittals of information by the Superintendent relating to cadet candidates; execution, postponement, suspension, or cancellation of punishments; explanation of delinquencies; medical treatment; furloughs and leaves of absence; concerts and special events; and other matters relating to the Corps of Cadets.

87. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-58. 21 ft.

Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Letters, memorandums, reports, and publications of Headquarters, U.S. Corps of Cadets (USCC), on the courses of instruction; cadet clubs and activities; athletic and recreational programs; class rings, pins, and crests; educational and tactical training trips; cadet honors and ceremonies; publications; cadet disciplinary system; boards and committees; chapel attendance; use and ownership of automobiles; and June Week weddings. Also included are a few annual reports of the Commandant of Cadets.

The series also contains considerable policy and precedent information in addition or relating to provisions of *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91), and *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* (entry 178).

Orders and Other Issuances

88. ORDERS. Sept. 1842-Aug. 1899. 9 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. For the 1842-81 period, orders or general orders precede special orders within each volume. After 1882, only orders were issued.

Volumes for the 1842-70 period include an incomplete list of orders, showing number, date, and subject; those for the period January 1871-September 1877 contain name and subject indexes; those for the period July 1890-August 1899 have subject indexes.

Fair copies of orders issued by the Commandant of Cadets and published by the cadet adjutant relating to cadets and the operations of the Department of Tactics or the Corps of Cadets. Subject matter includes encampments, formations, drills and instruction, guard duty and police, inspections, uniform and supply requirements, rules and regulations, privileges, and personnel actions affecting individual cadets. Some orders relate to officers assigned to the Department of Tactics.

Earlier orders are described in entry 165 and later orders (1920-73) in entry 89. Orders for the period 1900-19 are missing.

89. ISSUANCES. 1920-73. 141 vols. 21 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by kind of issuance, and thereunder chronologically.

Several kinds of issuances of the Commandant of Cadets addressed to the Corps of Cadets or to personnel in the Department of Tactics. The contents and dates of the major subseries of issuances are as follows:

a. *Special orders.* 1920-66 and 1968-73.

Relate to individual officers and cadets and cover such matters as punishments, assignments, appointments, transfers, leaves of absence, and similar changes in status. An annual list showing numbers, subjects, and dates precedes orders for the years 1929-71, except 1952 and 1963. These issuances were known as orders until 1952.

Included is a copy of the 1921 edition of *Orders, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91).

b. *Operations orders.* 1937-73.

Originally issued to cover corps attendance at football games away from West Point, operations orders apply to all major training trips. Annexes to orders include trip schedules, travel, billeting, seating arrangements, maps, and rosters. Since 1964 this series has contained operation plans for new cadet training, for June Week, and for Reorganization Week. Annual chronological lists of operations orders

are included for the 1937-58 period. Before October 1953 these orders were known as movement orders. Operations orders for 1962 and 1967 are missing.

c. *General orders.* 1954-73 (with gaps).

Issued to announce the assumption or delegation of command by the Commandant of Cadets or to publish the names of award recipients. Chronological lists are included for the years 1958-70, except 1968 and 1969.

d. *Administrative memorandums.* 1920-73.

Promulgate information of interest to all or to a large group of cadets on a great number of subjects, such as special events, reviews and ceremonies, privileges and authorizations, athletic squads and events, drill and instruction schedules, details, room assignments, mail distribution, and trip arrangements, and include miscellaneous rosters. These issuances, which were known as memorandums before August 1942, supplemented *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91), and were effective usually 1 year or less. They were arranged chronologically until 1963 and thereafter in accordance with a subject-numeric classification scheme. A chronological list accompanies administrative memorandums issued for the years 1929-70, except 1965 and 1966.

e. *Memorandums.* 1938-54 and 1968-73.

Cover subjects similar to those in the administrative memorandums but are not numbered and are given a much more restricted distribution. Relate often to extracurricular and other less official activities. Chronological lists are included for the years 1938 through 1951. Some of the memorandums were issued by the supply officer, training officer, chaplain, choirmaster, and Master of the Sword.

f. *Training memorandums.* 1938 and 1942-73.

Deal with use and maintenance of weapons, the manual of arms, field exercises and other tactical or branch instruction, lesson plans and schedules of tests, reviews and ceremonies, and intramural athletics. Training memorandums have a short effective period of a few weeks or months, either because the training requirement is only a temporary one or because the information they contain is later incorporated into the more permanent *U.S.C.C. Training Manual* (entry 112) or into *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91). Chronological lists of published training memorandums are included for the years 1938, 1942-51, 1953, 1954, and 1957-64.

g. *Staff memorandums.* 1941-61, 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1973.

Contain information similar to that in the memorandums and administrative memorandums but were distributed only to officers on the staff of the Department of Tactics. Known as office memorandums until December 1961, they usually furnished administrative guidance or required specific action. Chronological lists are included for the years 1941-61, except 1952.

h. *Training schedules*. 1951-62, 1964-66, 1968-69, and 1972-73.

Cover instructions given to each class during the academic year. Show subject, class, date, place, and time of instruction; name of instructor; text references; and related information. A chronological list is included for 1951 only. For earlier (1926-40) training schedules, see entry 111.

i. *Supply bulletins*. 1959-60 and 1968-73.

Issued by the supply officer, the bulletins relate to care, use, and accountability of uniform and equipment items issued to or purchased by cadets.

j. *Strength reports*. 1940-73 (with gaps).

Show the strength of the corps by company and class year, with totals for those absent and for those present and remarks on cadets discharged, reassigned, on sick leave, readmitted, or returned to duty. Published several times a month during the Second World War and only once a month by the mid-1950's.

k. *Miscellaneous issuances*. 1932-73.

New cadet orders, 1932-37; issuances of the 1st and 2d Regiments, USCC, 1946, 1948, and 1956-65; training circulars, 1969-71 and 1973; and orders, memorandums, bulletins, and schedules issued at Pine Camp and Camp Popolopen, 1943-45, and Camp Buckner and "new cadet barracks," 1962-65.

90. WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS. Aug. 1876-Dec. 1897. 3 vols. 7 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Printed or manuscript copies of general, special, and court-martial orders received from the Secretary of War or the Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters of the Army. Relate to leaves of absence, resignations, or discharges of cadets. Orders were forwarded to the Commandant of Cadets from the Academy Adjutant or from the Department of West Point.

This series includes a few circulars and circular letters.

91. REGULATIONS, U.S.C.C. (BLUE BOOK). 1874-1971. 43 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Subject indexes from 1894.

Annotated copies of rules, entitled *Orders, U.S.C.C.*, until 1946, governing the command and administration of the Corps of Cadets. Published periodically, first bound and later in looseleaf format. Approved by the Superintendent and promulgated by the Commandant of Cadets, *Regulations, U.S.C.C.*, consists of explanatory and informational material outlining permitted and prohibited activities as well as procedural requirements. The rules supplement *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* described in entry 178.

Provisions and format have varied over the years. *Regulations, U.S.C.C.*, covers the honor and disciplinary systems; proper dress and grooming; inspections and reviews; maintenance of quarters; cadet privileges, absences, and leave; supplies and services; and many other topics relating to cadet life. Appendixes deal with special areas, such as camp, guard, and athletic regulations.

This series includes an 1884 volume entitled *Orders for the Cadet Guard in Camp*. Entry 89 includes a copy of the 1921 edition of *Orders, U.S.C.C.*

92. FIRE ORGANIZATION, DRILL, AND CONDUCT IN CASE OF FIRE. 1899 and 1904. 2 vols. ¼ in.

Arranged chronologically.

Prepared under the direction of the Commandant of Cadets, these pamphlets outline the responsibilities of cadet officers, noncommissioned officers, and members of each cadet company in case of fire. Arrangement within each pamphlet is by function; i.e., engine, ladder, hose, bucket, and salvage companies. Numerous vocal commands and the duties of each member of the firefighting team are given. The cadet firefighting organization and apparatus were called out only for more serious fires to assist the post fire department.

93. LOGISTICS MANUAL. 1969-72. 4 vols. 7 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Contains instructions, procedures, guidance, and authorizations for logistical and supply matters pertaining to the Corps of Cadets and the Department of Tactics. Provisions have the force of regulations. Subjects include the organization and function of the S-4 Division (supply) in Headquarters, USCC; supervision, use, and maintenance of the cadet barracks, including billeting plans, security, and fire

regulations; property accountability; purchase, maintenance, and inspection of clothing and equipment; transportation and parking; and services, such as the cadet barber shop, the store, banking facilities, the laundry, and the mess.

Implementing directives and additional information of a temporary nature are published in USCC supply bulletins (entry 89). The manual is revised on a periodic basis, and changes are issued between editions.

94. DAILY BULLETIN. 1920-73. 61 vols. 12 ft.

Arranged chronologically. The 1967 bulletins are missing.

Issued by order of the Commandant of Cadets and authenticated by the Assistant Commandant (later S-1), the daily bulletin contains a variety of information of short-term or immediate interest to cadets, cadet officers, and tactical (staff) officers. Notices disseminated in the bulletins are advisory, informational, or directive, and many are subsequently incorporated into administrative memorandums (entry 89) and *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91). Subjects include guard and other cadet details; resignations, reassignments, and leaves of absence; inspections, formations, and parades; uniforms and supplies; privileges and prohibited activities; lesson or classroom assignments; athletic teams and events; clubs and extracurricular activities; dances, band concerts, and motion picture shows; religious services;

and miscellaneous rosters and schedules. Since June 1942, the daily bulletin has been published in two sections. Section I, entitled "Official," contains official directives. Section II, initially entitled "Information" and later "Unofficial," contains information of general interest to the Corps of Cadets.

This series also includes copies of the 1943-47 daily bulletins published during summer training by the headquarters at Pine Camp, Camp Popolopen, Camp Buckner, and "new cadet barracks."

95. THE CORPS CRIER. Sept. 1970-Mar. 1972. 2 vols. Negligible.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued periodically during the academic year and distributed mostly within the Corps of Cadets, this publication serves as a supplement to the USCC daily bulletin (entry 94). Its purpose is to inform the corps of new policies and the rationale behind them, to dispel rumors, and to bring to light specific problems that cadets themselves should be able to control. Subject matter includes privileges, library procedures, security, chapel services, the cadet restaurant, and changes in *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91).

Beginning with the November 1971 issue, the publication also became the voice of the Cadet Advisory Council (CAC), which advises the command channel and the Commandant of Cadets on cadet attitudes and coordinates the administration of cadet affairs. Reports of the various subcommittees of the CAC were subsequently included.

Reports

96. BIMONTHLY AND SEMIANNUAL MUSTER ROLLS. Oct. 1817-Apr. 1839. 4 vols. 10 in.

Arranged chronologically. Names of cadets are listed alphabetically. There are no semiannual rolls after June 1830. Rolls for September through December 1818 are missing.

Strength returns of the Corps of Cadets, recorded by the Academy Adjutant and signed and certified by the Commandant of Cadets as mustering and inspecting officer. Each muster roll shows the name of the cadet, date of appointment or admission, and alterations since the previous muster. Semiannual rolls after June 1819 also include age, class, and State from which admitted. Remarks indicate whether cadets were admitted, absent on furlough or leave, confined, under arrest, suspended, discharged, dismissed, absent because of illness, or appointed as assistant professor or had resigned and include information on cadet rank after February 1820. A

recapitulation at the end of each roll summarizes the gains and losses over the period covered by the roll and accounts for cadets absent and for those present at time of muster. Some rolls, normally those for June or July, contain names of graduated cadets (lieutenants) remaining at the Academy and awaiting their first duty assignment.

For additional cadet muster rolls, see entries 194, 195, and 215.

97. MONTHLY STRENGTH REPORTS. July 1877-Dec. 1880 (with gaps) and Sept. 1889-Dec. 1892 (with gaps). 2 vols. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Show total number of cadets present (for duty, sick, under arrest or in confinement) and the number absent (with leave, without leave, or sick) in the Corps of Cadets on each day of the month. Also show gains and losses by personnel actions, such as ap-

pointment, readmission, resignation, discharge, and graduation. Aggregate totals for those present and for those absent are further broken down by class. Remarks account for absentees by name and include additional information on gains and losses. Beginning with September 1889, totals are by class only, showing the number of cadets present or absent each day.

Strength reports for the period 1940-73 are in entry 89.

98. CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS. Jan. 1949-Dec. 1973. 5 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Compiled daily at Headquarters, USCC, these reports document the daily activity within the corps and contain explanatory remarks, citing appropriate orders or directives, on actions or events affecting daily strength; e.g., deaths, hospitalizations, leaves, training trips away from post, and resignations. Aggregate totals are given for each company, each class, and the entire corps. Until June 1967, these

reports were based on information recorded on individual company morning reports (entry 99).

99. MORNING REPORTS. Jan. 1954-June 1967. 48 ft.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by cadet company.

Prepared daily by each of the 24 cadet companies, the reports show, by rank, the number of cadets absent or present as of midnight on the previous day. Totals are further divided into cadets present for duty, sick in the hospital, under arrest or confinement, or on temporary duty away from post. A remarks section accounts for gains and losses and contains comments on significant events. Included are reports for cadets undergoing summer training at Camp Buckner or "new cadet barracks" and groups of cadets on temporary duty at other Army installations.

Because virtually all the information in the morning reports is available in the consolidated morning reports (entry 98), preparation of the morning reports ceased in June 1967.

Administrative Records

Records Relating to Discipline

100. DELINQUENCY CLASSIFICATION GUIDES. 1872-1911 and 1922-23. 7 vols. 4 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Within each volume, offenses are listed alphabetically.

Indicate courts-martial, special-duty tours, confinements to quarters or guardhouse, and demerits for offenses or delinquencies committed by cadets. For some periods, the penalties are based largely on precedent cases, and the guides include references to special orders and punishment lists or cite names of cadets. Although these volumes were known at different times as demerit and punishment book, index to offenses and demerits, and classification of delinquencies, content and format remained virtually the same. After 1923 the information in the guides was published as part of *Orders, U.S.C.C.*, or *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91).

101. REGISTERS OF CADET DELINQUENCIES. 1818-29. 3 vols. 5 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Delinquency lists within each volume are arranged by class (1819-32) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet, except for the period 1819-23, when they are

either unarranged or arranged alphabetically in part. The two volumes covering the period 1819-29 have name indexes.

Each page contains a chronological listing of delinquencies or offenses committed by a particular cadet and shows the date and nature of the delinquency and often the punishment received (confinements, extra tours of police or guard duty, or demerits). Typical delinquencies include absence or tardiness for class or drill; items dirty or out of order at inspection; inattention, trifling, or scuffling in ranks; out of bed after taps; errors of an administrative or academic nature; and a number of categories of improper conduct. The delinquency record of a cadet during his tenure at the Academy normally requires several pages and is often recorded in more than one volume.

Volumes covering the period 1830-37 were destroyed in the 1838 fire.

102. REGISTERS OF CADET DELINQUENCIES. Jan. 1838-May 1913. 58 vols. 9 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Delinquency lists within each volume are arranged by class (1838-1916) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet. Name indexes for the classes of 1838-86

(vols. 1-22), 1891-98 (vols. 25-32), and 1903 (vol. 37).

Similar in content to entry 101, except that these registers show the number of demerits received for each delinquency; the cumulative totals of demerits received by each cadet annually, semiannually, or monthly; and any demerits deleted from the record. Additional notations indicate State from which the cadet was appointed and the date of his graduation, resignation, or discharge because of academic or physical deficiency. Demerits were given for relatively minor infractions. Serious infractions, warranting stronger punishment, are also recorded in the registers described in entry 105.

Delinquencies after 1913 are recorded as abstracts in entry 104.

103. REGISTERS OF DEMERITS. June 1913-Oct. 1918. 10 vols. 1 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically by class (1914-19). Demerit records within each volume arranged alphabetically by name of cadet.

Tabulations of demerits received by each cadet. Entries show the date the delinquency or offense was committed, whether an explanation was submitted for the offense, and the number of demerits received. Monthly and cumulative totals of demerits are also included. Occasional citations of USMA special orders concern punishments given in addition to demerits. The numerical information provided in this series is a continuation of that found in the registers of delinquencies (entry 102). The specific offense, however, is not given.

104. DAILY ABSTRACTS OF DELINQUENCIES. Oct. 1900-Sept. 1918. 54 vols. 10 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Name entries within each volume are arranged alphabetically by name of cadet through July 1910; after 1910 they are arranged chronologically by class and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Daily lists of delinquencies reported within the Corps of Cadets, prepared by the officer of the day and signed by the Commandant of Cadets. Each abstract lists names of cadets, offenses committed, the number of demerits or punishments given, and the name of the reporting officer. Notations indicate which delinquencies were subsequently canceled and whether cadets submitted explanations for their offenses. Also indicated are the dates the delinquencies and demerits were recorded in the registers (entry 102) through May 1913. Abstracts were routed through the Academy Adjutant, for his

information and concurrence before being returned to Headquarters, USCC, for appropriate action.

105. REGISTERS OF PUNISHMENTS. Oct. 1837-Oct. 1900. 9 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Entries in each volume are listed chronologically until October 1872; thereafter, entries are listed alphabetically by name of cadet.

Entries show the cadet's name, date arrested or reported, nature of offense or delinquency, punishment given, and number and date of order or number of punishment list in which published. Notations indicate which punishments were canceled or suspended.

Punishments were normally given to cadets for fighting or disorderly conduct, insubordination or disobedience of orders, unauthorized absence or exceeding cadet limits, neglect of duty, use of tobacco or liquor, violation of Academy regulations, and other more serious offenses. They were sometimes given in addition to demerits (entry 102) for lesser offenses. Punishments took the form of extra tours of guard duty, confinement to quarters or the guardhouse, and reduction in rank. More serious offenses resulted in arrest or trial and sentence by court-martial. For lists of cadets arrested (1825-32) and court-martialed (1821-32), see entry 113.

Gradually, the registers became fair copies of the cadet punishment lists published by the Academy Adjutant; beginning with August 1885, pages in the volumes are so titled.

106. REGISTERS OF PUNISHMENTS ADMINISTERED BY BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL BOARDS. Jan. 1933-Jan. 1946. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Entries show the cadet's name, rank, and company; specific offense and date committed; date case was considered by the particular board; and disposition or punishment given. Also indicated are delinquencies removed following satisfactory explanation and punishments remitted by the Commandant of Cadets or the Superintendent.

Until August 1942, when the Corps of Cadets was reorganized, these boards of officers within the Department of Tactics were known as battalion boards; after that date they were known as regimental boards. The boards met as required and, subject to approval of the Commandant of Cadets, could give punishment for certain categories of infractions,

including careless performance or dereliction of duty, failure to obey orders or instructions, intentional destruction of Government property, discourtesy or indifference, and exceeding the allowable number of demerits.

Records Relating to Training

107. DAILY REPORTS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION. June 1898-June 1904. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports made to the Commandant of Cadets by the officer in charge of cadet training. Show class, company, or number of cadets present; specific drill or practical military instruction given; name of instructor; duration of training; and accomplishments or highlights of instruction. Practical military instruction includes close-order drill, practice marches, cavalry tactics, and artillery practice, as well as classroom and laboratory work. The reports include a remarks column that covers unusual occurrences, the uniform of the day, the weather, and, in earlier reports, cadets returning from leave or placed under arrest or in confinement.

Reports for June 1898 through August 1901 cover only summer training. Beginning in September 1901, an entry was also made for each drill day during the normal academic year.

108. RECORDS OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF NEW CADET INSTRUCTION. 1902-10, 1915-23, and 1925-28. 21 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of correspondence, orders, memorandums, baggage lists and receipts, sick-return extracts, lectures, rosters, schedules, diaries, and a variety of administrative forms relating to the training and daily activities of new cadets during the first 2 or 3 months of their plebe year. These records deal with examinations of candidates, administration of the oath of allegiance, barracks assignments, issuance of clothing and equipment, details, physical training, drill (practical military instruction), and daily accomplishments during the training period. A final report prepared at the end of the training period is included for most years. Some of the issuances are duplicated in entry 89.

109. RECORDS RELATING TO FIELD TRAINING OF CADETS (REPORT OF PRACTICAL FIELDWORK). 1905-10. 6 vols. 8 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically by year.

Cover infantry fieldwork undertaken by the Corps of Cadets during the summer training period. Include a summary report submitted by the senior instructor of infantry tactics after completion of the training each year; rules for field exercises; tactical problems assigned; situation maps and operations reports prepared by cadet and tactical officers; umpires' reports; copies of lectures on maneuvers, campsites, sanitation, and personal hygiene; and comments by the Commandant of Cadets on various phases of the field training. The volumes covering 1907-10 contain documentation relating to activities on the annual practice march.

110. RECORDS RELATING TO THE ANNUAL PRACTICE MARCH. 1914 and 1918. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of orders, reports, memorandums, situation maps, tactical problems assigned, field returns, and miscellaneous instructions relating to the 1- or 2-week practice march during August of each year. In addition, volumes contain notices relating to logistical support (e.g., transportation, fuel, forage, and food) by the enlisted detachments assigned to the Military Academy.

111. TRAINING SCHEDULES. 1926-40. 12 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by period of training (summer and winter), and thereunder by class and subject. Except for the first volume, which covers the period from June 1926 to June 1929, each volume covers training given from one June to the following June.

Schedules show date, time, and subject of nonacademic and tactical training, including the annual summer encampment, given to all cadets. Schedules cover field exercises and combat principles; weapons firing and marksmanship; infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics and drill; hippology and riding techniques; aviation training; mapreading; signal communications; Army regulations and administration; hygiene; mess management; and many other kinds of military training. This series contains many duplicates of issuances described in entry 89 but also includes memorandums and schedules of enlisted detachments supporting cadet training activities; notes, schedules of instruction, and memorandums prepared within the Department of Tactics relating to the training program; copies of lesson and lecture outlines; problems, maps, and examinations; and orders and

correspondence from the War Department and military posts relating to training of Military Academy cadets. Intramural and gymnasium schedules were included after August 1934.

For similar but less detailed information on military training of cadets after 1940, see the various issuances in entry 89.

112. U.S.C.C. TRAINING MANUAL. 1951-74. 7 vols. 10 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Published to replace annual training and ceremonial directives contained in entry 89, the manual

includes instructions and procedures for drills and ceremonies used by the Corps of Cadets. Each chapter deals with a specific ceremony or segment of training, including proper wearing of the cadet uniform; details of the manual of the guidon, saber, and color guard; close-order drill; reviews and parades; formations; guard mounts; and special occasions (Plebe Parent Weekend and June Week graduation and alumni exercises). The manual is illustrated with photographs and march or formation diagrams.

This series consists of seven editions: 1952, 1954, and 1955, which are bound, and 1960, 1964, 1970, and 1974, which are in looseleaf form.

Other Records

113. MISCELLANEOUS BOOK. 1813-32. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged by subject. Subject index at front of volume.

A continuous record maintained by various cadet adjutants, this volume contains numerous lists of names of cadets and includes the following:

- Descriptive rolls, 1813-29. Entries show name of cadet, date of appointment warrant (to 1818), date admitted, age, name and residence of parent or guardian, and remarks on subsequent career. After 1821, remarks show names of candidates or new cadets who failed to pass the entrance examination.

- Cadets resigned, 1817-31. Entries show name, date of resignation, and State from which appointed (1827-31 only).

- Cadets dismissed or discharged, 1817-31. Entries show name, date of action, and pertinent remarks.

- Cadets absent without leave, 1819-30. Entries show name, period of absence, and pertinent remarks, including subsequent punishments.

- Cadets furloughed or absent on leave, 1815-32. Entries show name, date, and pertinent remarks.

- Cadets arrested, 1825-32. Entries show name, date, by whom arrested, offense, period of arrest or confinement, and pertinent remarks or additional punishment.

- Cadets court-martialed, 1821-32. Entries show name, charges and by whom preferred, date of trial, findings and sentence, and pertinent remarks.

- Cadets promoted (graduated), 1817-29. Entries show name, date of commission, rank, and initial duty assignment.

This volume also includes lists of deserters, deceased cadets, suspended cadets, and candidates rejected by the Academic Board.

114. MONTHLY DUTY ROSTER BOOK OF COMPANY A, USCC. Sept. 1900-Jan. 1908. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Each roster lists the name of the cadet, his rank, and his schedule for police or guard duty during the month. Also indicated are names of cadets unavailable for such duty because of confinement, sickness, other special duty, or absence and names of those deleted from the roster because of discharge or resignation. Smaller rosters for duty as "sick marcher," police officer, mail carrier, and acting first sergeant are also included.

For instruction in infantry tactics, military police, and discipline, the Battalion or Corps of Cadets was organized into four companies, each commanded by a Regular Army officer but operating through a cadet command channel. The duty roster book was maintained by the cadet captain.

115. PROPERTY BOOKS OF THE CADET QUARTERMASTER. 1905-19. 3 vols. 4 in.

Arranged roughly in chronological order. Incomplete subject indexes in each volume.

These volumes contain inventories of ordnance, cavalry, signal, and quartermaster equipment in the armory or issued to cadets and tactical officers; lists of and memorandums on supplies and equipment requisitioned, received, and turned in; lists showing serial numbers of weapons assigned to cadets; statements of charges against cadet pay accounts for lost

or damaged property; and instructions and suggestions to assist future cadet quartermasters or quartermaster sergeants. Lists of forms used within the Corps of Cadets are also included.

The cadet quartermaster and cadet quartermaster sergeant assisted the Treasurer of the Military Academy in the administration of the supply program for the Corps of Cadets.

116. PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPBOOKS OF "NEW CADET BARRACKS." 1955-58. 4 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year.

"New cadet barracks" is the designated term for the period of basic military training and discipline

administered to newly admitted cadets during the months of July and August of each year. These volumes contain 8- by 10-inch black-and-white prints with often humorous captions depicting the processing and training of new cadets during this period. Photographs show the issuance of clothing and equipment, the oath-of-allegiance ceremony, drill and weapons instruction, orientation lectures, physical exercise and sports, parades and inspections, and the plebe hike. Also included are lists and photographs of tactical officers and other officials of the Academy or the Department of Tactics. Scrapbooks pertain to the classes of 1959 through 1962.

OFFICE OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION

117. PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION FILES. 1969-71. 1 ft.

Arranged by academic year and thereunder by subcourse.

Schedules of instruction, lesson outlines, memorandums to instructors, workbooks and practical exercises, and departmental texts used by cadets of all four classes. Courses include the history, customs, and traditions (military heritage) of the U.S. Army; military science and fundamentals; and map-reading.

For similar records of the other academic departments, see entries 28 to 85.

118. THE OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE APTITUDE-FOR-THE-SERVICE SYSTEM, U.S.M.A. 1950-73. 14 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued periodically, these booklets outline the

purposes, policies, and procedures concerning the aptitude-for-the-service system (called the leadership evaluation system after 1972), a program of individual evaluation and guidance based on semiannual performance ratings by fellow cadets, psychologists, and tactical officers. The system has among its major objectives the identification of cadets with outstanding leadership ability who are best able to occupy positions of responsibility, both within the Corps of Cadets and later as Army officers; the identification of cadets weak in such ability, with recommended methods of improvement; and the elimination from the corps of those cadets who make little or no progress and who appear to be misplaced in the military profession.

Individual chapters deal with rating procedures, advisory and guidance functions, maintenance of records, and other administrative aspects of the system.

OFFICE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

119. HISTORICAL FILES. 1942-58. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Documentation in this series relates to the goals, organization, personnel, operation, and accomplishments of the cadet physical education and intramural athletic programs.

Correspondence and reports of the Master of the Sword (Director of Physical Education after 1947) and other staff members. Included is correspondence with civilian experts and representatives of other military services concerning the Army and Academy physical training programs. This series also contains synopses of courses, rosters of instructors,

schedules of instruction, time-allotment charts, results of physical aptitude testing, lists of award recipients, historical sketches, and newspaper articles. Also included are minutes, reports, and correspondence relating to the Department of Defense Joint Committee on Physical Training in the Armed Forces, 1947-51.

120. PHYSICAL EDUCATION SYLLABUSES. 1949, 1950, and 1952. 3 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

The syllabuses give an overall picture of the physical training of cadets at the U.S. Military

Academy. They include the history of physical education at the Academy; the organization, mission, philosophy, and curriculum of the Office of Physical Education; and outlines of instruction and coaching techniques. The syllabuses also deal with facilities and equipment, testing and grading systems, intramural athletics, and special programs to correct deficiencies or to improve physical aptitude.

121. ATHLETIC TRAINING CARDS. 1925-46. 15 ft.

Arranged chronologically by class (1929-50) and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Begun at the time of his entry and maintained throughout his tenure at the Military Academy, each cadet's card shows his proficiency and overall class standing in gymnastics, track and field, and other athletic activities. Also noted are his participation in varsity or intramural sports competition and any awards that he received.

The title and format of the cards changed slightly over the 21-year period. Initially, they listed physical characteristics, such as height; weight; chest, leg, and arm measurements; and comparisons between the beginning and end of the training year. Later, sections were added for qualification tests, physical defects or injuries, posture, extra or special instruction given, and similar data.

122. RECORDS RELATING TO THE NEW CADET PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM. 1946-54. 10 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Correspondence of the Master of the Sword, cadet officers, and instructors relating to the training program; reports and recommendations of officers assigned to train new cadets; special instructions, training schedules, outlines, and synopses of training planned or accomplished; rosters of instructors and upperclass cadets detailed to new cadet training; copies of forms used to test the physical or athletic proficiency of new cadets; and copies of training and administrative memorandums (entry 89) and the USCC daily bulletin (entry 94).

These records furnish detailed information on the physical training program for newly admitted cadets. Major elements of the program include initial processing and measurements, physical aptitude test-

ing, conditioning exercises and calisthenics, posture, command voice, swimming instruction, and intramural athletics.

123. REGULATIONS FOR INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS. 1949-73. 7 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued annually by the Commandant of Cadets through the Director of Physical Education. In addition to outlining the purpose of the program and including general information on cadet participation, these standing regulations for the administration of the intramural athletic program within USCC contain a history of the intramural athletic program at the Academy to 1951; details of the organization and administration of the program by the Office of Physical Education, including responsibilities of staff members and cadets; information on the rating and reporting systems, equipment, facilities, handling of injuries, and the submission of protests; playing and eligibility rules and descriptions of each sport; criteria for awards; and standing records for individual sports.

Prior to 1949, the intramural regulations were published in *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91). Volumes for 1952 and 1956, however, were issued both as separate publications and as appendixes to *Regulations, U.S.C.C.*

124. RECORDS RELATING TO THE INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM. 1944-53. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by season. There is a separate folder for each season's (for summer, only to 1950) athletics.

Summaries of accomplishments and cadet participation in the program; rosters of team members, coaches, athletic representatives, and award recipients; and reports of results of team competition. In addition, the series contains rules and policy statements for various sports or aspects of the program, decisions on protested contests, publicity material on special events or contests, and recommendations for improvement of the program. Also included are some training and administrative memorandums; extracts from the USCC daily bulletin (entry 94); and correspondence of the Master of the Sword, cadet athletic representatives, coaches, and other staff members involved in the program.

CADET ACTIVITIES DIVISION

125. HOWITZER. 1896-1975. 78 vols. 11 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year. None published in 1899 or 1901-3. Portraits and narrative sketches of each graduate arranged alphabetically within each volume.

Originated in a combination of *Hundredth Night*, the literary and humor publication of the Dialectic Society, and the *Class Album*, which contained photographs of graduates, cadet classes, staff members, scenic views, and other aspects of Academy life. Published with official authority since 1904, this typical college yearbook provides a history of the graduating class during its 4 years at the Academy. Contents include corps songs and cheers, histories of the academic departments, writings on Academy history and tradition, coverage of major sports, cadet clubs and organizations, special events, summer encampments and training trips, and other information of interest to graduates, underclassmen, and alumni.

126. BUGLE NOTES. 1907-75. 63 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Subject index in some volumes since 1922. Issues for the years 1909, 1914, 1915, 1920, and 1934 are missing; none were published in 1911 and 1912.

Commonly known as the plebe bible, this commercially printed, pocket-sized cadet handbook has been issued annually since 1907. It was published by the West Point chapter of the YMCA until 1924, after which it has been officially managed, edited, and distributed by upperclassmen in the Corps of Cadets. It serves as a guide for the new cadet or plebe and attempts to impart an appreciation for corps tradition and a desire to succeed as a cadet. It is also a source of general information concerning the Military Academy. The editions of *Bugle Notes* include a historical sketch of the Academy, highlighting its mission and role; lists of previous superintendents, commandants, and deans, with biographical sketches of the present incumbents; information on the academic system, the Cadet Honor Code, and other responsibilities of cadet life; awards; religious, athletic, and social activities; descriptions of points of historic interest on post; corps songs and cheers; a dictionary of cadet slang; information on the current

organization of the Academy, the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense, and other armed services; and information on military decorations and ranks.

127. THE POINTER. 1923-75. 52 vols. 7 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

A commercially printed cadet periodical intended to foster corps spirit, disseminate news of athletic and social events, encourage or develop literary and artistic talent among cadets, and serve as a communications medium with the public and other educational institutions. Contents include articles on early post or Academy history, short stories and poems, reports of sporting events and athletic teams, professional notes concerning the staff, training opportunities after graduation, and jokes and cartoons. More recent issues of *The Pointer* resemble a typical college undergraduate publication in tone, content, and appearance.

The Department of English supervised publication of *The Pointer* from September 1951 to March 1962, when it was no longer regarded as an official cadet publication. This responsibility now rests with the cadet activities officer in the Department of Tactics. Until September 1962 *The Pointer* was published biweekly during the academic year. Since then it has been published on a monthly basis.

128. SLUM AND GRAVY. 1964-75. 10 vols. 8 in.

Arranged chronologically. Several volumes have one or more issues missing.

Issued under the direction of the Cadet Activities Division, Department of Tactics, this commercially printed, self-supporting publication provides the Corps of Cadets with current information on the athletic program at the Military Academy, including intercollegiate competition (corps squads), clubs, and intramurals. Distributed by subscription, it contains editorials as well as reports on and photographs of teams, individual athletes, and athletic events. It is published biweekly throughout the academic year, except for the month of January, when no issues are published.

Records of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel and Administration, 1800-1974

ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

Although the first Adjutant, Lt. George W. Gardiner, was assigned to the Military Academy in October 1816, the duties of the position were first officially published in the 1839 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy*. Paragraph 15 of these regulations states, "An officer of the Army shall be detailed to act as Adjutant of the Academy, who shall be charged with all the records and papers of the same, other than those relating to disbursements. He shall also act as secretary to the Academic Board, by whom all its proceedings shall be fully and fairly recorded." This statement of duties remained virtually unchanged for over 100 years.

Specifically, the Adjutant (the Adjutant General since 1940) has been charged with the promulgation of all orders, bulletins, circulars, memorandums, and regulations issued by Headquarters, USMA, and the maintenance of official correspondence and policy files. He also performed the duties of a college registrar from 1816 to 1949 and was responsible for candidate records, cadet personnel files and grades, and other academic records. The position of Registrar was established on January 5, 1949, and placed under the Adjutant's supervision until July 1958, when it was transferred to the Office of the Dean. The Adjutant has been

involved in many post and Academy administrative functions; he sits on numerous boards and committees and at times has served additional duty as commissary, quartermaster, recruiting officer, commanding officer of the USMA Band, and librarian.

The Adjutant or Adjutant General served as secretary to the Academic Board almost continuously from December 1838 to July 1958, when the Registrar assumed the responsibility of secretary. The Adjutant was a member of the Superintendent's military staff until 1947, when he was placed on the Superintendent's special staff. The Adjutant General has been under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration since August 1954.

The current mission of the Adjutant General Division is to provide administrative and operational services for the Military Academy, the Post of West Point, and the Corps of Cadets in the areas of correspondence and records management, military personnel records, mail distribution, publications and reproduction, and data processing. The Adjutant General normally holds the rank of lieutenant colonel or colonel.

For a list of Academy adjutants, see appendix IV.

Correspondence

Letters Sent

129. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO PART OF ENTRY 130. 1845-1902. 10 vols. 8 in.

The first three volumes (1845-78) are name indexes; the remaining seven (1879-1902) are name and subject indexes.

130. LETTERS SENT. Apr. 1838-July 1902. 11 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Letters are numbered consecutively within each year beginning with 1884. For name and subject indexes to all but the first volume (April 1838 to October 1845), see entry 129.

Fair copies of letters sent to the Secretary of War, the Chief Engineer, the Adjutant General of the Army, members of the Congress, Government of-

ficials, the Commandant of Cadets and other Academy staff members, cadets and their parents, and the general public. These letters deal with the administration of the Military Academy and the Post of West Point and concern applications for appointment; cadet discipline, curriculum, academic performance, and leaves of absence; resignations and discharges; officer leaves and transfers; leaves and courts-martial of enlisted men; boards of officers; publications; buildings and grounds; visitors' permits; and numerous related matters.

From September 1890 to May 1899, the entire text of the letters sent was not copied into these letter books. Instead, only synopses of the letters were entered. The complete text of the letters sent for this period can be found in entry 134.

Earlier letters sent were destroyed by fire in 1838.

131. NAME AND SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 132. July 1902-Feb. 1904. 10 in.

Index on 3- by 5-inch cards covers only the letters "P" through "W" for volumes 1-7.

132. LETTERS SENT. 1902-10. 30 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

This series of typed carbon copies of letters sent is a continuation of entry 130 and is similar in content. Copies of these letters are also filed with general correspondence (entry 160) for the period 1904-10.

133. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Jan. 1847-May 1853. 4 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Letters sent to the Chief Engineer, the Adjutant General, and other Army officials; officers on and off post; private citizens; and cadets and parents of cadets relating to: cadet resignations and dismissals; permission for cadets to receive items from home; actions directed by the Superintendent; requisitions for equipment; transmittal of rolls, returns, certificates, and court-martial proceedings; and other matters of concern to the garrison and Corps of Cadets.

These volumes duplicate letters in volume II of entry 130.

134. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. July 1890-May 1899. 3 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically. The letters in each volume are numbered. For name and subject index, see entry 129.

The first volume (1890-94) includes mostly letters sent to officers on the post and to the Commandant of Cadets, although there are some to officers off post and to private citizens. They concern reports and information requested by the Superintendent; cadet instruction, leaves of absence, punishments, and illness; details of officers and enlisted men; examination of candidates for admission; and buildings and grounds.

Nearly all the letters in the remaining two volumes (1895-99) are directed to the Commandant of Cadets and relate to cadet infractions, punishments, and confinements.

Most of the letters are synopsisized, but not duplicated, in entry 130.

Letters Received

135. REGISTER OF LETTERS AND ORDERS RECEIVED. 1838-44. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged under a number of broad headings showing source of the document. The most important of the headings are the Engineer Department, the Adjutant General of the War Department, Headquarters of the Army, cadets, officers on post, and private citizens. Under each heading the entries are arranged and numbered in chronological order.

Each entry indicates the kind of document (order, letter, or memorandum), date written, and date received and gives an abstract of its content.

136. LETTERS RECEIVED. 1838-44. 4 ft.

Arranged according to the register described in entry 135.

Reports, inquiries, transmittals, requests, authorizations, and directives relating not only to cadets but also to officers on the staff and to enlisted men of the post garrison. The letters deal with appointments, leaves of absence, promotions, resignations, and discharges; academic records; examination and training of cadets; textbooks and curriculum; recruitment, duty assignments, and transfers; courts-martial, discipline, and conduct; regulations, orders, and publications; appropriation and expenditure of funds, pay, and other financial matters; uniforms, supplies, and equipment; buildings, monuments, and the public lands at West Point; the Board of Visitors and other committees; employment of civilians; and a variety of other matters pertaining to the administration of the Military Academy and the Post of West Point.

137. REGISTER OF LETTERS AND ORDERS RECEIVED. 1844-61. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged under separate headings showing source of the document. The headings are the Engineer Department, the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department, and Headquarters of the Army. Under each heading the entries are arranged and numbered in chronological order.

Each entry indicates the kind of document, date written, and date received and gives an abstract of its content.

Register covers orders received from all sources, 1844 to 1861; letters received from the Engineer

Department, January 1844-October 1853; and letters received from officers on post, officers away from post, and private citizens, for the year 1844 only.

138. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. 1838-66. 10 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder numerically.

Letters, memorandums, orders, and circulars relating to the Engineer Department's administration of the Military Academy. This series was known as Military Academy letters until 1858 and as Engineer Department letters thereafter. Subjects include resignation or dismissal of cadets, appointment of staff officers, activities relating to enlisted detachments at the Academy, approval of leave, and actions directed by the Secretary of War. Letters also contain information applicable to the Engineer Department as a whole.

Documents were entered in the registers of entries 135, 137, and 143 but were filed apart from other letters received. See also entry 139 for fair copies, 1838-42.

139. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. 1838-42. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Fair copies of the 1838-42 letters described in entry 138. Several letters that are missing from the series described in entry 138 can be found in this volume. Copying of Military Academy letters received from the Engineer Department was discontinued by order of Supt. Richard Delafield in April 1842.

140. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE COMMANDANT OF CADETS. 1838-40, 1845-67, and 1884-1908. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Recommendations on specific actions (punishments given to individual cadets) or policy matters (extension of cadet privileges); notifications of cadet infractions, arrests, and duty appointments; copies of orders and reports; leave requests; and lesson schedules for tactical instruction.

These letters are not entered in any series of registers.

141. UNREGISTERED LETTERS RECEIVED. 1845-52. 3 ft.

Arranged by source of letter (post officers, officers off post, cadets, and private citizens) and thereunder by date of letter. No index.

The content of this series is similar to that described in entry 136. This general series was maintained after the registering of most correspondence ceased in 1844. It contains no letters from the War Department (the Adjutant General's Office) or the Headquarters of the Army. For this period, letters from the Engineer Department are in entry 138, and letters from the Commandant of Cadets are in entry 140.

142. NAME INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 143. 1853-59. 1 vol. ½ in.

Arranged alphabetically by subject or by name of correspondent.

Letters concerning a particular individual are indicated in red ink, and letters written by an individual are indicated in black ink.

Duplicates in part the index found in the register described in entry 143.

143. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED. 1853-66. 1 vol. 3 in.

Entries arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, with separate headings for the Adjutant General's Office, cadets, the Commandant of Cadets, the Engineer Department, Headquarters of the Army, post officers, the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster General's Office, the Secretary of War, and the Treasury Department. Letters were registered by date of receipt, usually under name of writer but occasionally by name of endorser, transmitter, or subject. They were assigned numbers in sequence under each heading. There is a name index for the period 1853-59.

Each entry shows date, name of correspondent, and purport of letter. The practice of registering all letters received, which had been discontinued in 1844, was reintroduced in 1853. Only a few letters were registered after 1859, and only Engineer Department letters continued to be registered until 1866.

144. LETTERS RECEIVED. 1853-61. 3 ft.

Arranged alphabetically by name of writer, endorser, transmitter, or office of origin and thereunder by date of receipt. Letters under each alphabetical breakdown are numbered consecutively.

General correspondence similar to that described in entry 136. Most of these letters are dated between 1853 and 1859 and are registered in entry 143.

145. UNREGISTERED LETTERS RECEIVED. 1853-72. 5 ft.

Arrangement similar to that described in entry 144.

Letters received, 1853-59, that were not registered in entry 143 and those received after most registering ceased in 1859. Subject content is similar to that described in entry 136. Correspondents include officers on and off post, cadets, private citizens, the Adjutant General of the Army, Headquarters of the Army, and the Secretary of War.

Unregistered letters for this period from the Commandant of Cadets are in entry 140.

146. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO ENTRY 147. Aug. 1866-Oct. 1881. 1 vol. ½ in.

Arranged alphabetically.

147. REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Aug. 1866-Oct. 1881. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged chronologically by date of receipt.

For each entry the register indicates the kind of communication, its date, and its purport. Most of the documents registered after the establishment of the Department of West Point in 1877 are official copies of letters forwarded by the Adjutant General of the War Department; the originals of these letters are in entry 364. The official copies registered in this volume are no longer extant.

148. CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Aug. 1866-June 1877. 12 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Directed to either the Superintendent or the Adjutant, this series consists of letters, Military Academy orders, telegrams, endorsements, and memorandums relating mostly to cadets and the administration of the U.S. Military Academy and to a lesser degree to USMA Band, enlisted detachments, and other post personnel. Included are acknowledgments of correspondence received; transmittals of orders, instructions, suggestions, and approvals of proposed actions; requests for publications; information on members of the Board of Visitors; information on cadet examinations, leaves of absence, resignations, and warrants; decisions on the assignment of officers to the U.S. Military Academy staff; and

matters relating to finances and the construction of buildings.

Correspondence from August 1866 to April 1871, except for a brief period from November 1868 to March 1869, emanated from the Office of the Inspector of the Military Academy. Communications dated April 1871 to June 1877 were signed by the Secretary of War or by a clerk in the Military Academy Office in the War Department; some of these documents were also registered in entry 150. Beginning in March 1877, most correspondence from the War Department was sent to the Department of West Point (see entry 374).

149. UNREGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Jan. 1869-June 1878. 6 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

The content of this series is similar to that described in entry 148.

150. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED. 1873-80. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged alphabetically by initial letter of name of correspondent, by office, or by title and thereunder by date of receipt.

Each entry shows date of receipt, file number assigned, the date and subject of the letter, and the action taken on it.

151. LETTERS RECEIVED. 1873-80. 6 ft.

Arranged in accordance with the register described in entry 150.

The content of this series is similar to that described in entry 136. Correspondents include post officers, the Adjutant General's Office, the Secretary of War (most of whose letters for this period are in entries 148 and 149), the Commandant of Cadets, private citizens, and businessmen.

152. UNREGISTERED LETTERS RECEIVED. 1873-80. 1 ft.

Arranged alphabetically by initial letter of name of correspondent and thereunder chronologically by date of letter.

Content of letters similar to that described in entry 136.

153. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO ENTRY 154. 1881-1903. 14 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged alphabetically.

154. REGISTERS OF LETTERS RECEIVED. 1881-1903. 14 vols. 3 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries arranged and numbered in chronological order.

Each entry shows date of receipt, number assigned, name of correspondent, date and subject of the letter, and action taken (filed or referred or endorsed to another office). Citations to letters sent in reply are also included.

155. NAME AND SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 156. 1903. 1 ft.

Arranged alphabetically.

Each 3- by 5-inch card shows the name of writer or subject of the correspondence and the number assigned to the letter in the register (see entry 154).

This index duplicates many of the entries in the last volume of entry 153.

156. LETTERS RECEIVED. 1881-1903. 73 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and numbered consecutively. For registers, see entry 154.

Correspondents and subject matter are similar to those described in entry 136.

157. LETTERS RECEIVED RELATING TO CADET CANDIDATES. 1902-9. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereafter alphabetically. Alphabetical list of candidates' names at beginning of series.

Letters, telegrams, and miscellaneous papers received from candidates, their parents, school officials, and Congressmen. The letters concern candidates seeking admission to the Military Academy and deal with appointment and examination procedures, vacancies, and other related matters. Some were forwarded to the Military Academy from the Adjutant General in Washington.

Because inquiries of this nature were routine and numerous, they were not always placed in the Document File (entry 160). In some cases, replies are noted in pencil on the incoming letter.

Most of the correspondence is dated 1903, 1904, and 1906.

General Correspondence

158. NAME AND SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO ENTRIES 159 AND 160. 1904-17. 22 ft.

Arranged alphabetically.

These 3½- by 8-inch cards show the number assigned to the correspondence on the document and

record card. Some cards include brief abstracts of contents of letters to which they relate.

159. RECORD CARDS FOR THE GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1904-17. 75 ft.

Arranged numerically (1-25557). For a name and subject index, see entry 158.

Cards contain digests of communications received and of carbon copies of letters and endorsements sent by the Superintendent, the Adjutant, and other Academy officials. In addition, cards include name of correspondent, date of letter, and a memorandum or notation of action(s) taken.

160. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE (DOCUMENT FILE). 1904-17. 112 ft.

Arranged numerically. Consolidations of files bearing different numbers but relating to the same subject are common. For a name and subject index, see entry 158.

Correspondence of the Superintendent and Academy Adjutant. Letters received from on- and off-post sources, together with carbon copies of replies relating to cadet candidates, cadets, officers, and enlisted men; academic departments and curriculum; buildings and grounds; and other aspects of the administration of the Military Academy. Subjects include cadet uniforms, weapons, and other equipment; gifts, awards, memorials, and portraits; court-martial, transfers, leaves, dismissals, and resignations; and extracurricular activities.

There is some unnumbered correspondence for 1905-9, 1915, and 1916 at the end of the series.

161. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1917-58. 100 ft.

Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. No index.

Administrative files of Headquarters, USMA, including correspondence of the Adjutant General, the Superintendent, the Director of Admissions and Registrar, the Dean of the Academic Board, and other staff officials. The series contains considerable policy and precedent information supplemental or relating to that published in *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* (entry 178). Numerous reports and special studies are included.

Among the wide variety of subjects covered are changes in laws and policies or decisions affecting the U.S. Military Academy; entrance examinations; the academic curriculum; the honor system and violations thereof; discharge or resignation of cadets; cadet

training; extracurricular activities and clubs; sports; special funds; honorary awards; graduation, commissioning, and June Week activities; gifts to the Academy; official visits; the Board of Visitors; the museum, the post school, and the Information Office; buildings, grounds, and equipment; and a great number of other subjects.

162. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY MATTERS. 1918 and 1919. 2 ft.

Arranged by case number. No index.

The case files deal primarily with alleged or

suspected pro-German activity in the area around West Point during the First World War. Included are letters and reports from investigative agencies with which the West Point intelligence officer cooperated and some higher headquarters directives. Some case files relate to investigations of assaults, desertions, thefts, and similar kinds of law enforcement activities.

During the First World War the intelligence and security function was an added responsibility of the Academy Adjutant's office, with the Assistant Adjutant designated as intelligence officer.

Endorsements

163. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO VOLUMES 1 AND 4 OF ENTRY 164. 1853-70 and 1884-91. 2 vols. 1 in.

Arranged alphabetically.

The index to volume 1 (September 1853-July 1870) is a name index; that to volume 4 (September 1884-March 1891) is a name and subject index.

Endorsements dated between 1853 and 1889 in this series include a synopsis of the letter or memorandum received and the texts of all prior endorsements. The endorsements dated after 1889 merely include the register number of the incoming letter. Subjects of endorsements are similar to those of the letters received described in entry 136.

164. ENDORSEMENTS SENT. 1853-1902. 5 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. For indexes to volumes 1 and 4, see entry 163.

Orders and Other Issuances

165. ORDERS PERTAINING TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY. Sept. 1817-Aug. 1842. 8 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. The listings give the number of the order, its date and subject, and the number of the page on which it appears.

Fair copies of orders issued and received by the U.S. Military Academy, including post orders published by command of the Superintendent, Adjutant, or Commandant of Cadets; orders of the Engineer Department (later called Military Academy orders); and orders of the Adjutant General's Office, including the Headquarters of the Army in Washington. Orders dated before February 19, 1838, were copied from originals, held by the Adjutant General of the War Department, sometime after the fire that destroyed the Academy Building at West Point on that date.

Orders concern cadet appointments, promotions, transfers, resignations, dismissals, and reinstatements; assignment of officers; courts-martial; leave; musters and inspections; examinations and merit rolls; and other related matters.

Orders issued by the Commandant of Cadets beginning in September 1842 are listed in entry 90. Post orders are continued in entries 167 and 170. Orders of the Adjutant General of the War Department, the Engineer Department, and Headquarters of the Army are continued in entries 172 and 173.

166. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO ENTRY 167. 1838-1904. 14 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged alphabetically.

The first volume contains, in addition to the indexes, a list of all orders and circulars published from June 1846 to November 1852, showing date issued, subject, and number of page on which the order or circular was recorded.

167. POST ORDERS. 1838-1904. 16 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically. For name and subject indexes, see entry 166.

Fair copies of orders, special orders, general orders, memorandum orders, and a few circulars issued by the Academy Adjutant. The subject matter

is similar to that described in entry 165. This series of original order books began on February 19, 1838, the day a fire destroyed the Academy Building. From January 1884 to November 1895 only the terms "orders" and "circulars" were used.

Volume I (1838-42) contains a list of orders showing the date issued, number, subject, and number of page on which the order was copied. Some duplication exists between this volume and the last volume (No. 8) of entry 165.

For later post orders (1905-73), see entry 170.

168. PRESS COPIES OF POST ORDERS. Oct. 1847-Aug. 1854. 3 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Duplicate copies of the orders described in entry 167.

169. SUBJECT INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 170. 1953-73. 5 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder in two parts on 3- by 5-inch cards as follows:

a. Cards indexing special orders are arranged alphabetically by category of personnel concerned (cadets, civilians, enlisted men, nurses, officers, WACS) and thereunder by kind of personnel action (additional duty, discharge, leave, temporary duty) or alphabetically by subject (committees, conferences, funds, funerals). Each card shows the number and applicable paragraph of the order, its date and purpose, and name(s) of individual(s) concerned.

b. Cards indexing all other issuances are arranged by kind of issuance and thereunder chronologically. Each card gives the number and specific paragraph of the issuance, its date, purpose or major subject, the name(s) of individual(s) concerned, and supersession notice.

170. POST ISSUANCES. 1905-74. 292 vols. 42 ft.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by kind of issuance. Name and subject indexes in the volumes covering the years 1905 and 1910-48. For a subject index for the period 1953-73, see entry 169.

Printed copies of general, special, court-martial, letter, and movement orders and some circulars, bulletins, and memorandums relating largely to personnel actions affecting cadets and other members of the Academy's staff: duty assignments, leave, awards, travel arrangements, establishment of committees, promotions, and transfers.

This entry is a continuation of entry 167.

171. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN ENTRIES 172 AND 174. 1842-56. 5 vols. 3 in.

Arranged alphabetically.

172. ORDERS RECEIVED. 1838-66. 26 vols. 4 ft.

Five kinds of orders, no one of which is complete, arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by kind of order as listed below, and thereunder numerically. Notes in volumes indicate missing orders or orders in other series. All orders for the period 1838-61 are recorded in the registers described in entries 135 and 137. Contents, dates, and indexes for each set of orders are as follows:

a. *General orders of the Adjutant General of the War Department.* 1838-52.

Originals and copies of orders, most of which relate to matters of general concern to the U.S. Army rather than to the Military Academy. For a name and subject index to the 1842-52 orders, see entry 171.

b. *Special orders of the Adjutant General of the War Department.* 1838-66.

The 1838-62 orders relate to the Army and its personnel; the 1863-66 orders pertain to the Military Academy and its personnel. Name indexes in the volumes cover the period 1853-58.

c. *Engineer Department orders.* 1838-66.

Orders relate to administrative matters and to personnel of the Engineer Department, often including the Military Academy, which was then under the supervision of the Engineer Department.

d. *Military Academy orders of the Engineer Department.* 1838-66.

Issued by the Chief of Engineers in his capacity as Inspector of the Military Academy, the orders relate specifically to cadets and other Academy personnel as well as to Academy administrative matters. Copies of later (1866-77) Military Academy orders from the War Department are described in entry 148.

e. *Special orders of Headquarters of the Army.* 1849 and 1850.

Informational copies of orders issued by Gen. Winfield Scott in New York City. These orders pertain to the U.S. Army but have little or no relation to the Academy.

173. ORDERS RECEIVED FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Feb. 1838-May 1842. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Fair copies. Most of these orders do not pertain directly to the Military Academy or to the Post of West Point. Some copies are duplicates of orders described in entry 172. Copying of these orders was discontinued by direction of Supt. Richard Delafield in May 1842.

174. GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. 1844-61. 5 vols. 7 in.

Arranged and numbered in chronological order. Recorded in register described in entry 137. For name and subject indexes for the period 1844-56, see entry 171.

Printed copies of general orders relating to promotions, reorganizations, establishment of posts, courts-martial, personnel assignments, and other matters of interest to the Army, with only occasional reference to the U.S. Military Academy. Volume for 1853-55 contains a few general orders issued by Headquarters of the Army.

175. SPECIAL ORDERS OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. 1853-61. 5 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged and numbered in chronological order, with name indexes in the volumes covering the period 1853-56. Registered in entry 137.

Manuscript copies of orders issued in New York City and later in Washington, signed by the Assistant Adjutant General, and sent to the Military Academy for informational purposes. They relate to assignments of personnel, courts-martial, and other Army activities, with little or no direct application to the Academy. Similar orders for the years 1849 and 1850 are included in entry 172.

176. ORDERS OF THE COMMANDANT OF CADETS. 1838-45 and 1861-1910 (with gaps). 56 vols. 5 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Orders for January 1846 through May 1861 and for 1867 and 1872 are missing. Orders for 1838, 1839, 1863-65, 1902-4, 1909, and 1910 are incomplete.

Mostly originals signed by the cadet adjutant and sent for informational purposes to the Superintendent through the Academy Adjutant. The orders concern cadet appointments, arrests, duty assignments, and transfers; special instructions on uniform of the day and on drill and other training activities; and the daily administrative routine of the Corps of Cadets. Early orders (1838-45) contain approvals or

other comments by the Superintendent. Orders dated 1899-1910 are unsigned carbon copies.

This series contains duplicates of many orders described in entry 88, which consists of copies of many of these orders.

177. MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS RECEIVED. 1865-77. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically by date of order.

Courtesy or information copies of orders from various U.S. Army installations and geographic commands. Orders concern assignment of officers and enlisted men, either to or from West Point; details of the USMA Band and other troop units; and the apprehension of deserters.

178. REGULATIONS FOR THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY (ACADEMIC REGULATIONS). 1802-1971. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Subject indexes from 1853.

Annotated copies of rules, posted to 1976, governing the overall functioning of the Academy. Published periodically by the Government Printing Office, the USMA Press, or private printers. The regulations have traditionally been issued in two parts.

Part I concerns a wide range of matters relating to the operation of the Military Academy: organization and command channels, logistical support, qualifications for admission, uniform requirements, pay of cadets, course of study, examination schedules, merit rolls, and commissioning of graduates. These provisions, although officially promulgated by authority of the Secretary of the Army and bearing the approval of the President, are largely developed and administered by Academy staff offices, especially the Academic Board.

Part II, promulgated by authority of the Superintendent, traditionally covers such internal matters as corps organization, rules of behavior, visiting privileges, furloughs and leaves, demerits, punishments and arrests, library rules, and duties of officers and sentinels.

Both parts have undergone considerable changes in content and application over the years; many provisions originally found in part II were published eventually in *Regulations, U.S.C.C.* (entry 91). In 1821 and 1825, regulations were published as Article 78 of General Scott's *General Regulations for the Army*.

179. POST REGULATIONS. 1888-1964. 11 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Subject indexes in each volume.

Concern administrative matters and policies relating to the Post of West Point, as distinct from the U.S. Military Academy. More specifically, they deal mainly with welfare and recreation, the post school, traffic and vehicle rules, and post quartermaster services.

Earlier editions, entitled *Guard, Police, and Fire Regulations*, were more restrictive in content, relating strictly to those subjects named in the title. These regulations were gradually combined with other sets of post regulations, and the publication assumed its present name in 1928.

180. U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY REGULATIONS. 1963-74. 27 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Beginning in 1963, *Post Regulations* was gradually superseded by individual U.S. Military Academy regulations, numbered serially and grouped according to major subject areas: civilian personnel, financial administration, publications, uniforms and insignia, and repairs and utilities. Regulations are completely revised, or changes are issued, as required.

This entry is a continuation of entry 179.

181. WEEKLY BULLETIN. Aug. 1936-Aug. 1938. 2 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued by Headquarters, USMA, the weekly bulletin contained information concerning military, social, athletic, and business activities and affairs directed to all members of the command: officers,

enlisted men, and civilian employees. More specifically, the bulletin included information concerning the post exchange, post theater, uniform requirements, quarters, club meetings, sporting events, and other matters. In addition, the bulletin occasionally had articles relating to cadet activities and military items, the latter of which carried the full portent of official orders.

The weekly bulletin, which was issued as early as 1930, was superseded by the daily bulletin (entry 182) in 1938.

182. DAILY BULLETIN. Aug. 1938-Dec. 1974. 67 vols. 8 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Like the weekly bulletin, its predecessor, the daily bulletin publishes information of interest to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees, although it differs somewhat in format. The daily bulletin is divided into two sections: "Official" and "Unofficial." The "Official" section, containing notices that are advisory, informative, or directive, includes higher headquarters issuances, a list of officer details, range-firing schedules, traffic and parking rules, parade schedules, and notices of official visits and special ceremonies. It is published by order of the Superintendent and is authenticated by the Adjutant General, USMA. The "Unofficial" section contains information that is not official or directive: personal notices, recreation and post-exchange news items, announcements of arrivals and departures of staff members, position vacancies, funerals, retirements, club and alumni activities, and similar subjects. Since 1946, similar information has appeared in the post newspaper, *Pointer View* (entry 313).

Military items appearing in the daily bulletin carry the full portent of official orders.

Returns and Reports

183. MONTHLY POST RETURNS. Apr. 1818-Dec. 1940. 46 vols. 6 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of the returns of the U.S. Military Academy and the Post of West Point, originals of which were sent to the Adjutant General of the War Department, showing the number or names of officers, professors, cadets, enlisted men, and civilian personnel present and absent. Further breakdowns list those on special duty, sick, or on leave; under arrest; or absent without leave. A remarks section explains alterations in numbers that occurred after the pre-

vious return. Through July 1899, the returns list orders, letters, and other official communications received from higher headquarters during the month.

This series includes the returns of the Department of West Point, March 1877-August 1882.

184. CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS. Feb. 1838-Jan. 1851. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Daily reports show, by organization and rank, the number of personnel present and the number absent from post each day. Information covers

cadets, professors, instructors, military staff, and enlisted detachments. Names of individuals are recorded under headings such as "sick," "under arrest," "special duty," and "leave." A remarks column lists gains and losses each day.

Although reports were compiled on a daily basis, they were maintained on a four-page monthly form; each monthly report contains strength totals for every day of the month.

185. CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS. Sept. 1871-Feb. 1946. 76 vols. 9 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Reports for August 22-December 31, 1874, are missing.

These reports are similar to those described in entry 184 but also show, by organization and rank, the number of personnel present and the number absent from post each day. Initially, the returns in this series consisted of simple numerical summaries covering only the enlisted detachments: cavalry, artillery, engineer, and band. Gradually, however, the coverage of the reports expanded to again include information on all post personnel. Later additions include entries for cadets (1875), officers and professors (1882), nurses (1920), and warrant officers

(1921). In January 1875 an entry for horses (and later mules), as well as a remarks section to record names of soldiers discharged, deserted, or reenlisted, was added and, later, professors and officers who were sick or who returned to duty. The reports for the period 1910-20 give names of important visitors to West Point. Until 1878, several days' reports were recorded on a single page; thereafter, each day's morning report was prepared on a printed single-page form.

This series includes morning reports of the Department of West Point, March 8, 1877-August 30, 1882.

186. OFFICERS' MORNING REPORTS. Oct. 1942-Dec. 1943. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Daily reports showing the number of officers, warrant officers, and nurses present or absent at the U.S. Military Academy and at Stewart Field, a wartime satellite installation (see introduction to entries 371 and 372). There are breakdowns to show those on duty, sick, or on leave and a remarks section for recording changes in status.

Personnel Records

Records Relating to Cadet Candidates

187. ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF CADET CANDIDATES. 1829 and 1838-1909. 4 vols. 7 in.

Two basic types of lists: one type arranged alphabetically by name of candidate; the second type arranged alphabetically by name of State from which candidate was appointed and thereunder by name of candidate. The lists themselves are arranged chronologically within the series.

From 1838 through 1888 there were two separate lists of candidates (also called new cadets) who reported for the annual entrance examination each year. The alphabetical lists of candidates indicate which ones were admitted, were rejected after failing the entrance examinations, declined the appointment, or failed to report for the examination. The alphabetical lists were discontinued in 1889.

The lists of candidates by name of State show entries in the cadet's handwriting and give his name, the date he reported, his age (date of birth after 1885), his residence, the name and residence of his parent or guardian, State of his birth, the State and

district from which he was appointed, amount of funds in his possession upon arrival (to 1870 only), and, from 1864 to 1868, which of the candidates had served in the Federal armies during the Civil War. Alternate or at-large candidates were recorded at the end of each State list. Beginning with 1869, these lists also contain the admission data recorded in the alphabetical lists.

The 1829 list gives only the candidate's name and indicates whether he was admitted, was rejected, or failed to report.

188. TABULATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION (SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANDIDATES). 1880-1900. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of candidacy and thereunder alphabetically by name of candidate.

For each candidate, the tabulations show name, date of appointment, periods of attendance at secondary schools or colleges, and time spent in teaching or private study during the 5 years before the entrance examination at the U.S. Military Academy.

The purpose of compiling these tabulations was to ascertain the nature and degree of the candidates' scholastic preparation and, subsequently, to compare the relative advantages of each method of preparation. After 1900, similar but more specific information was recorded on the personal and school history sheets (entry 189).

189. PERSONAL AND SCHOOL HISTORY SHEETS OF CADET CANDIDATES. 1899-1947. 126 vols. 32 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of candidacy or nomination and thereunder alphabetically by name of candidate, except for the years 1912, 1913, 1915, and 1916, when they were arranged by assigned candidate numbers (see entry 295). Name indexes in the volumes for 1899-1902, 1907, 1912, 1913, 1915, and 1916.

This form, completed by the candidate, contains a variety of data relating to his academic and family background; for example, the State and district from which he was nominated or appointed; date of appointment; legal residence; secondary school or college attended; subjects studied and textbooks used; athletics in which he participated (after 1921); and extracurricular activities and school offices held (after 1942). Information on the candidate's previous work or military experience, race, and religious affiliation (after 1941) and data on his parents are also included on the form. Photographs of the candidate appear on the 1942-47 forms. Volumes for the years 1943-47 include forms on which persons who were given as references rated a candidate's personality, accomplishments, and potential. From 1899 through 1911, and again in 1914, 1916, and 1918, the volumes included forms for candidates admitted and those not admitted; volumes covering the other years have forms only for those admitted.

This series covers cadets of the classes of 1903 through 1951.

190. CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBILITY OF CADET CANDIDATES (CERTIFICATES OF CANDIDATES). 1902-7. 6 vols. 8 in.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder alphabetically by name of candidate.

Certificates received from secondary schools and colleges, testifying to a candidate's graduation from or attendance at the particular institution. These certificates are signed by the head of the school or its registrar and notarized. Documents indicate the subjects taken as compared to those required for

admission to the U.S. Military Academy and the accreditation of the school or college. The 1903-7 certificates include a section filled out by the candidate stating what he had been doing since leaving the institution.

If the Academic Board accepted the candidate's certificate of eligibility, the candidate was not required to take the written (mental) test for entry into the Military Academy. This certification privilege was initiated as a means of increasing enrollment in the Corps of Cadets. The practice was discontinued in 1908 but resumed in 1914 and continued until the early 1950's, when all candidates were required to take the usual college entrance examinations.

191. MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD REPORTS ON REJECTED CANDIDATES. 1884-1900. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

An incomplete series of reports, signed by the Surgeon, USMA, and forwarded to the Academy Adjutant, citing the medical reasons why the candidates named in the report were considered unqualified for military service. The rejections were then recorded in the appropriate descriptive list of cadet candidates (entry 187).

Records Relating to Cadets

192. REGISTERS OF CADET ADMISSIONS (CADETS ADMITTED BOOK). 1800-1953. 7 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged by year of admission and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet, except for the period 1800-18, when names were entered by date of admission.

Show cadet's name, date of admission, age when admitted, source of appointment, place of birth (from 1839), and date of birth (from 1890). Also given are name and residence of parent or guardian, information on whether the cadet entered through the regular admission examination or by college or high school certificate (1914-47 only; see entry 190 for a discussion of the certification privilege), and the date and circumstances of leaving the Academy (graduation, dismissal, discharge, death). Data for the years 1948-53 is incomplete.

The volumes contain numerous symbols and tabulations, indicating that the volumes were used for statistical studies and as working papers by the Academy Adjutant's office.

Although the Military Academy was not officially established until 1802, volume I of this series contains names of cadets in the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers who were at West Point before that date and who later constituted the first student body.

193. LIST OF CADETS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY. 1870-1937. 8 vols. 4 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically by year of publication. Within each volume, arrangement is alphabetical by name of cadet. Issued periodically. The first four volumes (1870, 1876, 1886, and 1902) were published by the Government Printing Office; the last four (1912, 1918, 1927, and 1937) were published by the U.S. Military Academy.

Each volume contains a list of all cadets admitted to the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 until the date of the volume's publication. Volumes give name of each cadet, State from which appointed, year appointed, and whether graduated. In addition, they include tables showing by State the number of candidates admitted each year, the number of candidates rejected or otherwise not appointed, the number of foreign cadets appointed, and the arm of service or corps to which graduates were assigned. The last two volumes indicate which cadets were admitted at large or from the National Guard, the Regular Army, or an honor military school.

194. ANNUAL ROLLS OF CADETS. 1831-37 and 1840-1915. 13 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by name of State from which the cadets were appointed, and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet. The States were arranged geographically by region until 1871, with the New England States first, followed by the Middle Atlantic, Central, Southern, and Western States. Beginning in 1871 the States were arranged alphabetically.

Yearly rolls of the Corps of Cadets, dated September 1 of each year, together with a list of alterations prepared on the following February 1. (Rolls for the period 1831-37 are dated February 1 and do not have the list of alterations.) The list of alterations gives names of cadets who resigned or were dismissed, discharged, or otherwise dropped since the previous September. The rolls give the name of the cadet, the name and address of his parent or guardian, his place of birth and residence, his age (date of birth after 1885), date of admission, class

year, and congressional district from which appointed. Rolls for 1838 and 1839 are missing.

195. MONTHLY AND BIMONTHLY MUSTER ROLLS OF CADETS. Apr. 1813-Nov. 1816. 3 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Rolls for April 1813 through July 1814 are monthly rolls; those for August 1814 through November 1816 are bimonthly, except for December 1814, which is also monthly. Rolls for November and December 1813 are missing.

Rolls show cadet's name, date of appointment, age, and duty status (present, on leave, or sick), and other pertinent remarks. February 1815-November 1816 rolls occasionally include names of graduated and commissioned cadets who had not yet been assigned and were either still on post or on furlough.

The rolls for April 1813 through November 1814 were presumably copied from originals in the War Department. The roll for December 1814 is an original signed copy; those for January-February 1815 through October-November 1816 are copies.

For later rolls, see entries 96 and 194.

196. LISTS RELATING TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF CADETS' PARENTS (CIRCUMSTANCES OF PARENTS OF CADETS). 1842-1910. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically by year of admission and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Entries prior to 1880 show the new cadet's name and indicate whether he was an orphan or had a mother only, his parent's occupation and circumstances (indigent, reduced, moderate, or affluent), and whether the parent resided in a city or town or in the country. Entries after 1880 show whether the cadet graduated, resigned, or was dismissed.

Beginning in 1873 an entry was made to show which cadets were admitted through competitive examination and the number of competitors for the appointment. Lists for 1902-7 contain another entry, showing which cadets were admitted through the certification privilege (see entry 190). In 1899 the financial circumstances of parents were no longer recorded, but information on the nationality of parents was added the following year.

Although the lists normally relate only to parents of new cadets, this series includes similar tabulations covering all classes then in attendance for the period 1848-67.

197. OATHS OF SERVICE AND ALLEGIANCE (ENGAGEMENT FOR SERVICE AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE). 1838-74 and 1910-47. 12 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year of admission and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

The engagement for service binds a cadet, with the consent of his parent or guardian, to serve in the U.S. Army for a number of years fixed by law. The oath of allegiance binds the cadet to support the Constitution of the United States, to bear true allegiance to the National Government, and to obey the orders of officers above him, including the President.

The wording, format, and execution of these documents changed numerous times during the above periods. Major changes occurred during the Civil War period, when loyalty to the National Government became especially important. During some years the oaths were combined; during others they were administered separately at different times.

From 1926 to 1947, admissions data summaries and copies of pertinent orders are included. Oaths for the period 1875-1909 are missing.

198. SEMIANNUAL CADET MERIT ROLLS AND CONDUCT ROLLS (REGISTER OF MERIT). Jan. 1818-Jan. 1865. 3 vols. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by class, with the merit roll preceding the conduct roll of the same period.

Copies of rolls sent to the War Department, listing the class standing of each cadet after term-end examinations in January and June. January standings are listed by rank (order of merit) in each subject. The fourth (and for a time the fifth) class was also listed by general order of merit. Except for the years 1829 and 1831-36, the June standings are listed by both general order of merit for all subjects and by order of merit for each subject. A remarks section records general information on the rolls or the class in general, with comments on individual cadets who were on leave or were otherwise not examined, were found deficient, were turned back, or resigned. After 1824 the June rolls for the first class indicate to what corps or arm of service the cadet was assigned.

Separate conduct rolls, wherein cadets are ranked by order of merit within the corps rather than by class, accompany the merit rolls for each June during the period 1832-57. The conduct rolls list the

number of demerits given each cadet for infraction of academic and other rules.

Information from these rolls was published in the *Official Register* (entry 299). Later conduct and merit rolls are in entries 199-201.

199. SEMIANNUAL MERIT AND CONDUCT ROLLS. June 1837-June 1902 (with gaps). 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically, thereunder by class, and thereunder by subject.

Prepared in January and June after the midyear and year-end examinations, each roll shows either or both order of merit and numerical grades (proportional parts) for each cadet in academic subjects and in conduct. Accompanying the rolls are working papers, tentative class standings, and other related records compiled by department heads and forwarded to the Academy Adjutant. Occasionally, there is a list of cadets of doubtful proficiency in particular courses. Rolls dated prior to 1884 are largely incomplete.

This series is essentially a continuation of entry 198, with which there is some duplication.

200. CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY MERIT AND CONDUCT ROLLS. Oct. 1851-Apr. 1907 (with gaps). 4 ft.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by class.

Each roll shows, by class, the name of the cadet and his order of merit in each of several subjects. These consolidated rolls combine the grades by course title (see entry 201). Also shown are class standings resulting from the semiannual examinations held in the months of June and December or January, thereby duplicating, in part, information on the rolls in entries 198 and 199.

The "conduct" part of the roll, which changed slightly in format from time to time, shows the number of demerits received during the current month and the past 6 months or from the beginning of the academic year, the number of demerits removed, and the total demerits on the last day of the current month. Included are a few lists of cadets who were distinguished for correct deportment, who received no demerits during the month, or who received the greatest number of demerits during the month. The rolls covering the months when no formal academic training was given (June-August) contain only information concerning conduct.

201. MONTHLY MERIT ROLLS. Sept. 1902-Apr. 1907 and Sept. 1937-June 1938. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically, thereunder by class, thereunder by subject or course, and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Show the order of merit for each cadet enrolled in a particular course.

This series includes miscellaneous accompanying papers similar to those described in entry 199.

202. DAILY SICK RETURNS OF THE U.S. CORPS OF CADETS. Nov. 1866-Dec. 1939 (with gaps). 106 vols. 10 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Returns are missing for the periods June 1, 1911-January 31, 1912; October 20, 1919-March 1, 1920; and April 6-June 30, 1921.

Daily lists of cadets confined to the Army hospital at West Point or who reported for sick call, showing the nature of the illness or injury, indicating whether the individual was returned to duty, and specifying the duty from which he was excused. Earlier entries show also the number of days on sick report during the last year and the number of continuous days of the present illness. During the period 1872-1921, returns include meteorological data, such as general weather conditions, temperature, wind velocity, and barometric pressure.

The sick return was authenticated by the Post Surgeon, and a copy was furnished to the Academy Adjutant. Although the returns contained mainly names of cadets, at times they listed officers, enlisted men, retirees, dependents, and civilian employees reporting for medical treatment.

203. REGISTER OF CADET ABSENCES. 1880-1910. 1 vol. ½ in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Shows cadets absent from the Academy for physical, academic, or disciplinary reasons, including AWOL, leave with or without pay, hospitalization, suspension, and dismissal. In addition, each entry gives name of cadet, class, dates of absence, order or correspondence relating to the absence, and other pertinent remarks.

204. REGISTER OF CADET CASUALTIES (CASUALTIES, USCC). 1802-1953. 2 vols. 3 in.

For the period 1802-19, entries are arranged chronologically by date of admission to the Academy; 1820-36, alphabetically by name of cadet under year of admission; and 1837-1953, chronologically by

date of separation. Volume II contains a name index covering the years 1909-28 only.

Records the cadet's name, date of admission, State or source of appointment (1843-1953), class year, age (1802-36, at time of admission; 1837-1953, at time of separation), cause of separation (dismissal, resignation, death), and date of separation. A remarks column contains specific information relating to the separation and, in some cases, reappointment.

205. CLASS GRADUATION-STANDING CARDS (FORM D). 1904-44. 64 vols. 10 ft.

Arranged by class year and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet. For the years 1904, 1907-9, and 1912, cards are arranged by class year and thereunder by cadet name according to the general order of merit. For each class, cards for nongraduates follow those of graduated cadets, except for 1904 and 1929, the years for which the cards for nongraduates are missing, and 1942 and 1943, when the cards were interfiled alphabetically.

A cadet's entire academic record at the Academy is recorded on one of these 8- by 11-inch manila cards. Each card shows the subjects taken each year, the relative grade weight of each subject in the year's curriculum, the numerical grade (proportional part) achieved, the class rank or order of merit in each subject (including conduct, tactical training, and drill) at the end of the academic year, and general order of merit for each year and at time of graduation. Cards were prepared by individual departments and filed in the office of the Academy Adjutant. Until 1917 these were known as yearly standing cards.

206. REGISTER OF GRADUATES. 1802-1962. 4 vols. 10 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. From 1802 to 1817 each graduate was listed according to the date of his commission in the U.S. Army. After 1817 each graduate was listed according to his class and thereunder according to his class standing.

Shows name of cadet, State from which appointed, State where born (from 1865), age at graduation (1840-1955) or at time of admission (1956-62), date of receipt of diploma or of graduation (1851-53 and 1869-1962), and Army serial number (1946-54). For the periods 1851-53 and 1869-1920 there is an additional entry showing the corps or arm of service to which the cadet was recommended for assignment by the Academic Board.

Entries to 1839 contain a brief synopsis of a cadet's subsequent career, showing promotions, assignments, and resignations. After 1839, the registers occasionally include remarks concerning cadets not commissioned or who changed their name, and miscellaneous statistics concerning the average age of graduates and percentages of graduates assigned to each of the various arms of the service. There are copies of orders and other correspondence dated after 1865, relating to appointment or assignment of graduated cadets.

207. REGISTER OF GRADUATES RETRO-ACTIVELY AWARDED THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE. Oct. 1937-Jan. 1938. 1 vol. 2 in.

Names of living graduates arranged by year of graduation (1864-1925) and thereunder by class rank.

An act of May 25, 1933, prescribed the conferment of the bachelor of science degree upon all graduates of the Military Academy. A July 8, 1937, amendment to the act permitted the Academy to award retroactively a B.S. degree to living graduates of all classes that had preceded the class of 1934, the first graduating class awarded the B.S. degree at its commencement.

The register lists the name and sometimes the address of each living graduate on active duty or retired from the military and the date on which he was mailed his degree. Degrees were not mailed to those dismissed from the service or incarcerated in institutions or whose addresses were unknown. No record was kept of degrees awarded retroactively to members of the classes of 1926 through 1933. The volume includes a copy of the B.S. degree.

208. APPLICATIONS OF GRADUATES FOR PROMOTION TO AND ASSIGNMENT IN THE U.S. ARMY. 1844-51, 1853, 1854, and 1867-71. 1 ft.

Arranged by class year and thereunder by general order of merit at time of graduation.

Letters directed to either the Adjutant, USMA, or the Adjutant General of the Army, indicating the corps or specific regiment to which the cadet wished to be assigned after graduation. The preferences were confined to recommendations made by the Academic Board after the graduation order of merit had been established. At least two choices are indicated.

Applications include cadet's address while on furlough or postgraduation leave of absence.

Records Relating to Officers and Professors

209. LISTS OF OFFICERS AND PROFESSORS. 1850-65. Negligible.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of lists, prepared in September of 1850, 1854, 1859, 1863, and 1865, showing all officers and professors at the Academy. The originals were forwarded to the Chief of Engineers for incorporation in his annual report to the Secretary of War. Reports for intervening years and any previous years are missing.

The list for 1850 contains the name, rank, and unit of each officer and the duty to which he was assigned at the Military Academy. In 1854 the place of birth and source of appointment were added, and a roster of cadets was appended. The three remaining lists contain, in addition to the previous data, the amount of compensation and other emoluments (rations, horses, servants) allowed to each officer.

Preparation of this report ceased in 1866, when control of the Military Academy by the Engineer Department was terminated.

210. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND TROOPS. 1886-1940. 5 vols. 8 in.

Arranged chronologically. Issues for 1882-85, September 1899, October 1900, and August 1906 are missing.

Published as small pamphlets, these officers' rosters were issued annually from 1882 through 1898, in 1901 and 1903, and from 1937 through 1940. From 1899 through 1936 (except 1901 and 1903) they were issued at least twice a year; in the period of heavy personnel turnover during and immediately after the First World War, they were issued three or four times a year.

Each roster lists officers assigned to the military staff (Superintendent, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Commissary) and those officers assigned as professors and instructors on the academic staff. Entries show rank, unit, department or duty to which assigned, and date assigned to the Military Academy. Beginning with September 1888 the rosters also list officers in the Battalion of Cadets (tactical officers) and in the enlisted detachments, as well as civilian instructors and officials.

211. MONTHLY ROSTERS OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND ENLISTED MEN. 1929-41. 13 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by unit.

Each roster lists name, rank, and serial number of each person assigned to the enlisted detachments stationed at West Point as of midnight on the last day of the month. Also shown are personnel losses and attachments during the month. These rosters were prepared by the unit adjutant or commander, and a copy was forwarded to the Academy Adjutant.

The 1941 volume, which consists of ADP-produced printouts and provides other coded data for all personnel, includes officers assigned to the staff of the U.S. Military Academy.

212. REGISTER OF DEPARTURES AND RETURNS OF OFFICERS AND PROFESSORS (REPORT OF ABSENCE OF OFFICERS).

Dec. 1837-Dec. 1937. 11 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Register signed by officers, professors, and other staff officials when leaving and returning to the post on either official or personal business. These sign-out/sign-in books show name, rank, date of departure and return (exact time of day was added in September 1883), destination or address while absent, and duration of absence. Also indicated are any extensions of leave and pertinent orders.

Volume I also contains a register of newly assigned officers who arrived at West Point from August 1842 to June 1867; this register is continued in entry 213.

213. REGISTER OF ARMY OFFICERS ARRIVING AT WEST POINT. Aug. 1868-Feb. 1948.
3 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Register signed by newly arrived officers, showing name, rank, and unit; date of arrival; address or affiliation; and purpose (duty, leave, official visit). Pertinent orders are cited in many cases.

214. DUTY ROSTER BOOKS. July 1879-Sept. 1910. 3 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

List staff members assigned to duty as officers of the day or assigned to garrison and general courts-martial, to boards of officers, to boards of survey, and as special inspectors, along with dates of service. Assignments were usually made by direction of the Superintendent and confirmed through post orders issued by the Academy Adjutant.

Other Records

215. MISCELLANEOUS MUSTER ROLLS. 1811-17. Negligible.

Arranged chronologically.

This series consists of the following five rolls:

a. March 1811, return of the Corps of Engineers and officers and cadets attached to the Military Academy. Shows name, unit, and rank and indicates whether absent or present for duty. A recapitulation by unit and rank shows total absent, total present, and alterations since the last return.

b. February 1814, muster roll of the Corps of Engineers, including officers, professors, and enlisted men at West Point. For each name, entry shows rank, and date and term of enlistment or appointment, and indicates whether present or otherwise accounted for. A recapitulation, by rank, shows total absent and total present.

c. December 1816, semiannual muster roll of the Corps of Engineers, including enlisted men, academic staff, and officers at West Point, giving each individual's name and rank, date appointed to staff, and brevet promotions awarded and indicating whether present or on off-post duty. A recapitula-

tion, by rank, of total absent and total present is also included.

d. June 1817, semiannual muster roll of the Corps of Engineers, officers, and academic staff at the U.S. Military Academy, giving same information as "c."

e. Undated roll (ca. 1817) of the 1st and 2d Companies, USCC, listing names only.

216. REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY. 1822-44. 5 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Entries are by graduate number. Volume for 1828 is missing.

Issued by the Academy Adjutant in 1822, 1825, 1831, 1837, and 1844, these pamphlets show name of each graduate, State from which appointed, corps and rank to which assigned and date of assignment, and such significant information on their post-Academy careers as appointments, promotions, and death. A recapitulation at the end of each register shows the number of graduates that were assigned to each corps upon graduation; the number currently in

the military and civil service; and the number that were killed in battle and that died in service, resigned, or otherwise left the service. Each issue updates the information in the previous issue.

These registers were compiled from information maintained in the register of graduates (entry 206) and from other records of the Academy Adjutant's office and were distributed to officers throughout the Army. They are an early predecessor of the *Biographical Register of Officers and Cadets*, a multi-volume work compiled by Gen. George W. Cullum.

217. MISCELLANEOUS BOOK. 1838-68. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arrangement of contents is chronological. Name and subject index.

Relates mostly to academic matters that were the responsibility of the Adjutant and to information required for periodic submission to the Secretary of War or to the Chief of Engineers. Includes record of diplomas awarded, 1838-68 (duplicated in entry 206), with notations of certified copies later furnished upon request; record of cadets receiving certificates of study upon discharge or resignation, 1845-62; lists of candidates and conditional appointments, 1838-65 (duplicated in entry 187); estimates of vacancies in the Corps of Cadets, 1839-66; register of enlisted men discharged at West Point, 1839-45; list of cadets who resigned from the Academy because of the secession of the Southern States; and miscellaneous notes and tables on admissions, resignations, and discharges of cadets, some dated as late as 1900.

218. PROCEEDINGS OF GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL. 1838, 1839, 1841-43, and 1845-51. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Give names of officers serving as members of the court trying cadets and enlisted men, names of the accused, charges, specifications, pleas, testimony of witnesses, findings, and recommended sentences. Signed by the recorder and president of the court, with comments, directed actions, and approvals by the Superintendent.

219. CANDIDATE EXAMINATIONS. 1872-86. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies of written examinations in English, grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic admin-

istered to candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy. Time allotted and weights given to questions are also indicated. English examination for 1902 is included.

220. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE LANDS COMPRISING THE MILITARY RESERVATION AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK, 1723-1889. 1891. 1 vol. 1 in.

Contents of volume arranged chronologically. Subject index.

Based in part on a previous study completed in 1839, the compendium contains copies of patents, deeds, and other legal documents; State and Federal laws; regulations; and orders and correspondence bearing on the question of title and jurisdiction to the public lands at West Point. Some of the documents relate to the period prior to the official establishment of the Military Academy in 1802; the remainder describe the physical expansion of the post in response to the needs of a growing institution during the 19th century.

221. REGISTER OF ENLISTMENTS. Dec. 16, 1895-June 2, 1905. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged chronologically by date of enlistment. Name index at beginning of volume.

Contains names of men who enlisted or reenlisted in the various Regular Army detachments stationed at West Point. Each entry gives a physical description of the soldier or recruit and his enlistment number. Also listed are his place of birth and age; civilian occupation; time and place of enlistment; name of recruiting officer who enlisted him; the term and unit for which he enlisted; and remarks on previous military service, work experience, marital status, identifying marks, and residence.

The Adjutant of the Military Academy was assigned the additional duty of recruiting officer during this period.

222. WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORTS. Apr. 1957-Apr. 1961. 18 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports prepared by subordinate commands, staff divisions, and separate activities and submitted through channels to the Academy Adjutant General's office for review and consolidation by the Academy archivist and historian, who extracted and forwarded the more important information to the Superintendent. Reports generally include personnel and policy changes, names of distinguished visitors,

awards of major contracts, budget allocations, athletic events, highlights of instruction, and a wide range of other subjects.

Established by USMA Memorandum 31, April 24, 1957, the weekly activity report was discontinued on April 17, 1961.

WEST POINT ARMY MESS

The West Point Army Mess (WPAM) was established in December 1841. Operating at first virtually as a private club to increase the social welfare and enjoyment of its members, WPAM later became an adjunct of the Army, providing messing and recreational services to officers at the Post of West Point and in the surrounding community.

Until 1903 the WPAM functioned under the guidance of the Senior and Junior Councils of Administration. The former body was responsible for the general operation of the mess: acquiring property and expending funds, determining prices and dues, auditing accounts of the secretary-treasurer, conducting inspections, and approving new members. The Junior Council of Administration was in charge of the resident mess or dining facilities. In 1903 the two councils were merged

into the single Council of Administration, which was in turn succeeded by the Board of Governors in 1948.

Over the years, USMA professors and staff members have served as officers, directors, and council members of the mess. Honorary membership was also extended to superintendents (who served as presidents of the mess) and to certain other benefactors of the Military Academy.

The West Point Army Mess was incorporated by the State of New York in 1883. In 1948 it became a wholly owned instrumentality and nonappropriated-fund activity of the U.S. Government. It presently functions under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration, USMA, to whom the secretary-treasurer reports directly.

223. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL MESS. 1841-58, 1869-1923, and 1927-46. 4 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Minutes, with accompanying papers, of meetings of the General Mess, which at first met two or more times each year but later met only once a year. Subjects discussed at the meetings include general operation of facilities; membership rules and privileges; financial statements; proposals to change house rules or the constitution and its bylaws; complaints, suggestions, and comments received from the general membership; and reports of the secretary-treasurer, Senior Council of Administration, and Council of Administration.

The first volume of this series contains the original WPAM constitution and bylaws, 1841, and a register of members to 1857.

Inspection reports, regulations on use of facilities, and other records relating to the WPAM for the period 1918-58 are in entry 161.

224. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION. Oct. 1889-June 1911 and Jan. 1942-Dec. 1946. 2 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Agenda of monthly or special meetings include election of officers; changes in the constitution, bylaws, and house rules of the mess; resignations; delinquent accounts; new members; audits and inspections; prices of services and salaries of employees; gifts and furnishings; expenditures; and a number of other matters.

The first volume contains fair copies signed by the secretary-treasurer or recorder. The second volume contains the original minutes signed also by the president of the council and approved by the Superintendent. Minutes for the period 1889-1903 are those of the Senior Council of Administration, a predecessor of the Council of Administration.

The proceedings of the Board of Governors, which replaced the Council of Administration in 1948, are in entry 161.

225. CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS. 1872-1961. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued periodically, *Constitution and Bylaws* reflects the purposes of the mess and its day-to-day operations. This series includes a roster of members from 1841 to 1880 and the names of WPAM officials, council members, and the general membership rolls for the period 1880-1930.

The original constitution, December 1841, is in entry 223. Constitutions of 1857 and 1859 are missing.

226. REGISTER OF VISITORS (VISITORS' BOOK). June 4, 1923-June 4, 1944. 1 vol. 2 in.
Arranged chronologically.

Each entry shows name and residence of visitor to the mess, date of visit, and, if not a member of the mess, by whom introduced. The register is usually signed by nonmembers and occasionally by members, especially those not living on the post.

227. RECORDS OF THE WEST POINT BILLIARD CLUB. 1852-65. 1 vol. 2 in.

Unarranged.

Minutes of meetings, November 1853-

September 1857; copies of the constitutions of November 1852 and September 1857, with a list of members accompanying the 1852 constitution; accounts of stock certificates issued, 1852-56; treasurer's accounts, receipts, and expenditures, 1852-59; individual members' accounts, 1852-56, with a name index; WPAM accounts with suppliers of meat, liquor, and tobacco, September 1859 to April 1865; and an inventory of WPAM property, 1862.

Established in 1852, the West Point Billiard Club used the facilities of the WPAM until the two organizations were combined in 1859. Revenues from the Billiard Club paid the wages of the steward of the WPAM and helped maintain WPAM's equipment and facilities.

A copy of the September 1857 constitution, with a list of members at that time, is also contained in the second volume of entry 223.

Records of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, 1816-1975

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS DIVISION

The Communications-Electronics Division can trace its beginnings to USMA orders of October 7, 1867, which added military signaling and telegraphy to the course in practical military engineering.

A Signal officer served as assistant professor in the Department of Practical Military Engineering, Military Signaling, and Telegraphy until that academic department was abolished in 1923. He then served as senior assistant instructor of signal communication in the Department of Tactics until the position of Post Signal Officer was officially established in 1930. Thereafter, the Post Signal Officer became a member of headquarters staff and, for those years when a Signal Corps detachment was stationed

at West Point, served as commanding officer of that unit. He also retained his title and responsibilities as instructor to the cadets. In 1969 the Signal Division, then organizationally located under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, was redesignated the Communications-Electronics Division, and the Signal Officer was designated as chief.

The Communications-Electronics Division provides communications, electronics, audiovisual, and photographic support and related advisory services for the Academy and the Post of West Point. Among its responsibilities are operation of a photographic laboratory, recording studio, and telephone system.

228. NAME AND SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 230. 1952-56. 2 ft.

Arranged alphabetically.

The number assigned in the register (entry 229) is indicated on each 3- by 5-inch card.

229. REGISTERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES IN ENTRIES 230 AND 232. 1955-71. 20 vols. 1 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries within volumes arranged numerically.

Each entry shows date, size, subject, and work-order number of negative, gives the name of the photographer, and indicates whether the negative was retained.

230. GENERAL NEGATIVE COLLECTION. 1952-71. Approx. 24,500 items.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder numerically. For a name and subject index for the period 1952-56, see entry 228.

Collection of 4- by 5-inch black-and-white negatives illustrating the military training program

and other cadet, Academy, and post activities. Coverage includes academic and classroom instruction; training methods, sites, and trips; buildings, grounds, and other facilities; officers, professors, staff members, cadets, and distinguished visitors; sports, including coaches, athletic events, outstanding players, and teams; extracurricular activities; ceremonies, exhibitions, and other special events; and the cadet uniform.

Positive prints of 1952-55 negatives are contained in the photograph albums in entry 231.

231. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. 1952-55. 3 vols. 8 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Photographs in volumes mounted in numerical order according to the number assigned in negative registers (entry 229).

One 27- by 37-inch and two 12- by 14-inch albums containing positive contact prints of all the 1952-55 negatives in the general collection (entry 230).

232. CADET PORTRAIT NEGATIVE COLLECTION, CLASSES OF 1956-65. 1955-65. Approx. 7,900 items.

Arranged by year and thereunder in one of the following ways: for the classes of 1957 and 1959-62, numerically in accordance with the negative register described in entry 229; for the classes of 1956 and 1958, by cadet company and thereunder alphabetically; for the classes of 1963-65, alphabetically.

Collection of 4- by 5-inch black-and-white negatives depicting cadets in their first class or senior year. Used primarily for press releases and other public relations activities and not for the class yearbook. This collection does not duplicate the one described in entry 230. Negatives for 1965 include some plebe photographs similar to those described in entry 233.

233. CADET PORTRAIT NEGATIVE COLLECTION, CLASSES OF 1966-71. 1962-67. Approx. 4,800 items.

Arranged alphabetically.

Collection of 2½- by 4-inch and 3½- by 4½-inch black-and-white negatives depicting cadets in their fourth class or plebe year. Portraits were made by a

commercial studio and the negatives subsequently purchased by the photographic laboratory and used for press releases and other public relations activities during the cadet's tenure at the Academy.

234. NEW CADET IDENTIFICATION PHOTOGRAPHS, CLASSES OF 1937, 1938, 1940, and 1944-58. 1933-54. 20 vols. 3 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically by class. Photographs mounted alphabetically within each volume.

Albums containing black-and-white "ID-size" snapshots taken of new fourth classmen or plebes shortly after admission. Some albums contain notations on cadets who later resigned or were discharged. Photographs of the classes of 1945 through 1958 also show cadet number; photographs through the class of 1950 indicate height of cadets.

235. SOUND RECORDINGS. 1948-73. 2,192 items.

Arranged and numbered (1-962) in chronological order. List of contents at beginning of series shows record number; artist, speaker, or occasion; date; and number of disks for each event recorded.

Prepared by the recording studio of the Audio-visual Communications Branch, these 16-inch (1-232) and 12-inch (233-962) disks contain interviews with or lectures and other addresses presented by dignitaries and educators visiting the Academy, proceedings of debate tourneys and other cadet or command conferences and ceremonies, musical performances by Academy or visiting groups, and other recordings for public relations and historical purposes.

236. TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES. 1936, 1950, 1951, and 1953-75. 10 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Contain information, instructions, and regulations pertaining to the post telephone system; a command and staff directory; an office or activity directory; and a list of civilian and military subscribers, showing rank and on- or off-post residence. The directories also contain maps locating numbered quarters, barracks, academic buildings, and other post facilities.

TREASURER DIVISION

Although a treasurer for the cadets was authorized as early as 1815, it was not until October 16, 1816, that Lt. Thomas Leslie, stationed in New York City and serving as paymaster for the Academy, was assigned the additional responsibility. The 1821 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* stated that an Army paymaster would be stationed at West Point to act as treasurer for the cadets, but for years most of the functions were performed by a civilian clerk in residence at the Academy. Paragraph 15 of the 1853 *Regulations* stipulated that an officer stationed at West Point, not an Army paymaster, should be designated as Treasurer.

The Treasurer served as a banker, maintaining an account for each cadet. After every bimonthly muster, he credited the cadet with pay, allowances, and other deposits and charged him for clothing and equipment, board, miscellaneous assessments, and other authorized debts (see entry 242). In addition, the Treasurer was responsible for the pay and

subsistence of officers and the maintenance of numerous post and Academy funds, including funds for fuel, forage, equipment, repairs, the band, the library, and lithography.

In 1873 the Treasurer was made responsible for supervising the Purveyor and operating the cadet mess. In 1876 he was officially designated "Quartermaster and Commissary to the Battalion of Cadets." This appointment placed him in charge of both the cadet supply or quartermaster system, formerly run by a civilian commissary, and the cadet mess, operated by the Purveyor. A century later, the cadet store and mess were still operated under the direction of the Treasurer, as were the cadet restaurant and the U.S. Hotel Thayer.

Presently functioning under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, the Treasurer is responsible for supplying uniforms, clothing, subsistence, and other goods and services to the Corps of Cadets and maintaining custody of all cadet and cadet activity funds.

General Records

237. LETTERS SENT. Jan. 1850-Jan. 1871. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Fair copies of letters sent to paymasters and other Federal officials, bank cashiers, officers, cadets, parents of cadets, private individuals, and business firms concerning rental of quarters, payrolls, cadet accounts, and payments for goods and services. Many letters relate simply to transmittal of checks, payroll abstracts, receipts, and account statements.

238. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Dec. 1893-Jan. 1904. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name index of addressees.

Letters sent to business firms, officers, cadets, parents of cadets, Army paymasters, and bank cashiers relating to all operations for which the Treasurer was responsible, including the cadet store, mess, and laundry. Among the subjects are uniform accouterments; textbooks and other classroom supplies; muster rolls and payrolls; travel allowances; insurance policies; contracts and bids for supplies and services; provisions for the cadet mess; equipment in the store and mess hall; personnel actions involving civilian clerks and employees; transmittal of moneys and

vouchers; and other matters relating to pay, subsistence, and clothing.

239. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS SENT. Dec. 1886-July 1891. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Copies of 43 letters sent to business firms, officers, parents of cadets, and Federal offices relating to a variety of matters, such as cadet and officer accounts, supplies, repairs, personnel, and fund expenditures. Included are a few drafts, endorsements, and interoffice memorandums and some letters received with replies drafted on the reverse.

240. LETTERS RECEIVED. Sept. 1886-Dec. 1891. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

These letters are a fragment of a once much larger series. Subjects include cadet accounts, modification and installation of equipment, insurance policies on buildings and equipment, lease of West Point Hotel, and personnel matters affecting employees of the Treasurer's office. Among the correspondents were the Superintendent, the Adjutant, and other Academy officers; the Paymaster General's

Office; cadets, cadet candidates, and parents of cadets; and job applicants.

This series also contains a few endorsements and personal letters sent to the Treasurer. Letters received by the Treasurer concerning the Cadet Quartermaster Department and the Cadet Subsistence Department are in entries 256 and 269, respectively.

241. COMPENDIUM OF LETTERS AND ORDERS RELATING TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS AND STAFF MEMBERS. June 1817-June 1830. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Fair copies of letters and issuances of the War Department, Engineer Department, Treasury Department, the Adjutant General of the War Department, and the Paymaster General, addressed to the Superintendent or Treasurer (Paymaster) at West Point or to the Army Paymaster in New York.

242. LEDGERS OF CADET ACCOUNTS (STATEMENT BOOKS). Dec. 1828-Feb. 1910. 23 vols. 6 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Accounts arranged alphabetically by name of cadet until June 1866; after that date, accounts arranged by class and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Statement books record the account maintained by the Treasurer for each cadet, in which the cadet was credited with his pay and other deposits and charged with the cost of his subsistence and other sums paid to his creditors. Accounts were settled after each bimonthly muster or upon the resignation, discharge, or dismissal of a cadet.

Entries show the status of each cadet's account at the beginning of the bimonthly period; amounts credited to the cadet's account by pay, cash deposits, refunds, and allowances; amounts charged to the account for board, laundry, equipment, purchases in the commissary store, damages, photographs, membership fees, subscriptions, contributions, assessments, and numerous other services, fees, and charges for which the cadet was financially responsible; and his balance at the end of the period. A recapitulation gives bimonthly totals by class and for the entire Corps of Cadets. Until the 1860's, the accounts included notes relating to the status of cadets; e.g., dismissed, absent on leave, reinstated, resigned, and other actions affecting settlement of accounts.

243. LEDGERS OF PROFESSORS' AND OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS. Jan. 1841-Oct. 1845. 3 vols. 2 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Accounts arranged alphabetically by name of professor or officer. Name index in each volume.

Accounts show amounts credited by receipt of regular bimonthly pay and any extra pay and disbursements made by check, Treasury note, or direct payment to the professor or officer. Credits cite the appropriate payroll abstract and date; disbursements give either date or check number. Each account lists name, rank, regiment or position at the Academy, date of commission, and number of extra rations authorized.

Accounts for a few civilian employees are also included.

244. GENERAL LEDGERS OF ACCOUNTS. July 1854-Apr. 1871 and Jan. 1899-July 1910. 5 vols. 11 in.

Ledgers arranged chronologically. Entries arranged by kind of account.

For each account, entries show receipts and disbursements credited or charged and give nature of transactions, dates, and amounts involved. Accounts for the barber, dentist, photographer, postmaster, shoemaker, barracks police, firemaker, and laundry and post, lithographic, equipment, and gas funds were maintained in these ledgers. Entries were transferred from cashbooks (entry 245).

245. CASHBOOKS. Apr. 1830-Apr. 1862, Oct. 1863-July 1886, and Jan. 1903-Nov. 1904. 10 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Cashbooks record moneys received, showing source, and moneys expended, showing purpose. For each credit or debit item, the entry gives the date of transaction, specific fund or account involved, and the amount. Among the kinds of transactions recorded are deposits to cadet accounts; sales, rental, and tax receipts; checks cashed; payment of bills, fees, and salaries; and deposits of funds by the Treasurer in New York City banks. The kinds of funds or accounts involved include post, mess commons, laundry, commissary, dentist, lithographic, gas, and coal.

Credit and debit entries in the cashbooks were transferred from the daybooks in entry 246 after July

1885. In turn, they were transferred to statement books (entry 242) and other books and ledgers maintained in the Treasurer's office. Page numbers for these volumes are given for each entry.

246. DAYBOOKS. July 1885-July 1902 and Jan. 1907-July 1910. 14 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Known also as memorandum cashbooks, the daybooks were used to record daily transactions within the Treasurer's office and to account for funds in the Treasurer's personal possession. For each debit or credit item, the entry shows date, payee, or recipient; specific fund or account; amount; and (to November 1904) page of cashbook (entry 245) to which subsequently transferred. Totals are listed on each page.

Volumes also include bimonthly certifications of totals by officers assigned to inspect the Treasurer's accounts.

247. BIMONTHLY STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CADET FUND. Sept. 1838-Apr. 1847. 1 vol. ½ in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Statements summarize credits to and disbursements from the cadet fund account for the pay and subsistence of the Corps of Cadets. They show balances due from or in favor of cadets following each bimonthly settlement of accounts. Comparative totals for previous years and averages for periods of several years are also included.

248. BIMONTHLY STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS. Sept. 1873-May 1887. 1 vol. ½ in.

Arranged chronologically.

Tabulations of credits and debits for each separate fund maintained by the Treasurer. Totals include balance of cash on hand from the cashbooks (entry 245) and balance due cadets from the statement books (entry 242). Compiled normally in January, March, May, July, at least once every September, and again in November, probably in conjunction with periodic audits.

249. JOURNALS OF CADET CASH ACCOUNTS (CADET DEPOSIT BOOKS). Dec. 1855-Feb. 1868 and July-Oct. 1870. 3 vols. 6 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Each volume is divided into a number of bimonthly listings under which the entries (names of cadets) are arranged alphabetically until September 1866, after

which entries are arranged by class and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet. Last volume (July-October 1870) has a name index.

Journals record payments made by the Treasurer directly to cadets or chargeable to their accounts for travel, dental work, newspaper subscriptions, dancing lessons, photographs, class rings, and other items. Payments were made from a deposit or cash account established by each cadet when he entered the Academy. Entries show name of cadet, purpose of the payment, check number and amount or amount of cash paid, and date. Names of cadet candidates who deposited money and were later not admitted are also included. Entries include references to entries in cashbooks (entry 245) and statement books (entry 242).

The third volume of this series also served as an invoice book for the commissary of the Clothing Department for the period April 1855-July 1861. It contains copies of invoices from companies that supplied cloth, buttons, and other materials for cadet uniforms made in the department. Included are invoice number, name and address of company, date materials were received, materials furnished, and their cost.

250. ACCOUNT BOOKS OF CLERK T. O'MAHER. Aug. 1848-Nov. 1862. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Contain a record of assessments made against cadets for freight charges and for damage to or loss of equipment; payments made to cadets for travel allowances; expenditures made by the post Council of Administration; and orders, letters, and other directives affecting disbursements and collections by the Treasurer.

Volumes also include memorandums, statements, and tabulations concerning the financial obligations of discharged cadets; bills for services rendered; and records of deposits to and disbursements from the post fuel, equipment, and lithographic funds.

251. STUB BOOK OF CADET RECEIPTS. May 1848-June 1852. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Receipt book recording moneys deposited with the Treasurer by cadets and cadet candidates. Stubs are in two parts. One part shows name of cadet, amount deposited, receipt number, and date. The other indicates form of deposit: gold, silver, drafts, or banknotes. The volume includes some statements of

cadet funds deposited in the Bank of Commerce in New York City.

252. REGISTER OF CHECKS MAILED. Mar. 1843-Jan. 1846. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Entries record name and address of payee, number and amount of check, and date transmitted by letter. Checks were sent as payment for salaries due officers and enlisted men away from West Point, for newspaper and magazine subscriptions, for services rendered, and for other reasons. The volume also records transmittal of vouchers, receipts, and other fiscal statements.

253. "REPORT OF THE U.S.M.A. POST FUND, 1822-88." 1888. 1 vol. 1 in.

Prepared by the Treasurer, this 38-page typescript report traces the origin and development of the post fund to 1888, when it was redesignated the "special contingency fund," and responsibility for its

maintenance was transferred to the Quartermaster. Listed are sources from which the fund derived its income (sales, assessments, rentals, and loans) and 42 kinds of expenditures from the fund, which include support of the USMA Band, upkeep of the post cemetery, repairs and maintenance of the post school, hotel, and laundry, and other similar expenses for which there were no congressional appropriations.

254. MONTHLY PAYROLLS OF THE CADET LAUNDRY. 1874-1910 (with gaps). 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Show payments made to civilian employees for washing, mending, and pressing cadet clothing and uniforms. Each payroll shows name of employee; position or trade (engineer, clerk, laundress, ironer, mangle girl, assorter); days worked; hourly, daily, or monthly wage; amount paid; and signature or mark of employee acknowledging receipt of wages. Total amount of the payroll and date paid are also given. Payrolls were usually numbered and used as vouchers by the Treasurer's office.

Cadet Quartermaster Department

The 1821 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* assigned to the USMA Quartermaster, in addition to his responsibility for furnishing books, stationery, and other supplies for the Military Academy, the duty of commissary of purchases for clothing and equipment and authorized him to contract for services if necessary. Accordingly, disbursement of supplies and equipment was made through a contract storekeeper, and such services as washing, tailoring, and shoemaking were similarly accomplished by individual contractors, all of whom worked under the supervision of the Quartermaster. By 1844, a civilian commissary had replaced the contract storekeeper. The commissary operated much the same as his predecessor and was responsible for the procurement, issuance, and control of all nonfood supplies, including operation of the cadet store and maintenance of the tailoring and shoemaking services.

To assist the Quartermaster in the cadet supply function, the Board of (Clothing) Inspectors, composed of the Commandant of Cadets and two senior officers from the Department of Tactics, was established. The board's duties were to inspect and approve the quality and prices of all items of clothing

and necessary supplies furnished to cadets by the storekeeper, tailor, and shoemaker; to review periodic stock inventories; to audit accounts; and to report thereon to the Superintendent. After each bi-monthly payroll muster, the commissary presented his accounts, audited by the board and approved by the Superintendent, to the Treasurer for settlement.

The civilian commissary system operated until 1876, when the Treasurer was designated "Quartermaster and Commissary to the Battalion of Cadets." Two years later, USMA General Order 14, May 13, 1878, established the Cadet Quartermaster Department. Headed by the Treasurer in his capacity as quartermaster and commissary to the Battalion of Cadets, the Cadet Quartermaster Department supplied cadets and officers with all shoes and clothing, equipment, textbooks, and supplies other than medicine and subsistence. Operating as separate units under the department were the cadet store, tailor shop, and shoe repair shop. The Board of Inspectors carried out the same functions under the Cadet Quartermaster Department as it had under the earlier civilian commissary system.

255. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Jan. 1880-Apr. 1889, Sept. 1897-Aug. 1898, and Aug. 1899-Apr. 1904. 8 vols. 11 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name index in volumes for 1899-1904.

Letters sent to publishers, manufacturers, and other suppliers who furnished clothing and uniform accessories, athletic goods, books, stationery and classroom supplies, toiletries, and other incidentals for the cadet store and the Cadet Quartermaster Department. Letters include orders for merchandise, billing or shipping instructions, requests for prices or other information, and acknowledgments of goods received.

There are a few letters relating to the operations of the cadet laundry and mess and a number of letters, dated 1899-1904, addressed to the Academy Quartermaster, Adjutant, and Commandant of Cadets. The 1899-1904 letters relate to maintenance or repairs, equipment needs, and administrative matters, such as cadet textbook and clothing requirements. The volumes also include some letters sent to other Army quartermasters and to officers who had ordered items through the Cadet Quartermaster Department.

256. LETTERS RECEIVED. Sept. 1886-Dec. 1891. 2 in.

Arranged by date of letter. No index.

Letters mainly from clothing manufacturers, tailors, and military schools, requesting samples or of information on the cadet uniform and accouterments; officers (former cadets) seeking to purchase goods through the cadet store; publishers, manufacturers, and distributors, concerning merchandise furnished or offered to the Cadet Quartermaster Department; and professors and other Academy personnel, concerning miscellaneous administrative matters or the ordering of textbooks and classroom supplies.

A few letters relate to the physical plant and operation of the cadet laundry.

257. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED. Jan. 1896-Dec. 1902. 1 vol. 3 in.

Entries arranged chronologically by date of receipt. Name index in the volume.

Each entry shows date of receipt, file number assigned, name and address of correspondent, date of letter, purport or synopsis, and action taken. Correspondents include business firms and manufacturers, Army officers, academic departments, the Commandant of Cadets, the Quartermaster, and the

Adjutant. The letters, which deal primarily with the ordering of merchandise and supplies, are missing.

258. CADETS' ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE LEDGERS. July 1880-May 1893 and June 1907-July 1910. 3 vols. 7 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries arranged by class and thereunder alphabetically by name of cadet.

Similar in content to the ledger of officers' accounts described in entry 259, these ledgers record amounts charged to cadets for uniforms and accessories purchased, altered, and repaired and for sundries purchased in the cadet store. Accounts were totaled on a bimonthly basis, and balances were recorded in the statement books (entry 242). Ledgers cover the classes of 1884-93 and 1911.

259. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE LEDGER. Sept. 1876-Dec. 1882. 1 vol. 2 in.

Accounts arranged alphabetically by name of officer. Name index in the volume.

Records purchases made in the cadet store and services rendered by the Cadet Quartermaster Department to officers on post. Each entry includes name of item and date purchased, its cost, and dates and amounts of payments. Page citations to other volumes in which the transactions were recorded are also given. In addition, the volume contains a few entries of accounts for the cadet laundry, the Subsistence Department (mess), the Dialectic Society, the officers' mess, the postmaster, the proprietor of the West Point Hotel, and other individuals allowed to patronize the cadet commissary or the Cadet Quartermaster Department.

260. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE LEDGER. Feb. 1880-July 1888. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged alphabetically by name of firm. Entries recorded chronologically by date of purchase, billing, or payment voucher.

Ledger records goods supplied or services rendered to the Cadet Quartermaster Department and charges and payments therefor. Items purchased include cloth and uniform accessories and goods sold in the cadet store. Services include freight charges, heating fuel, printing, and miscellaneous repairs or construction work.

The third volume of entry 249 contains invoice entries from suppliers for the period April 1855 to July 1861.

261. CASHBOOK. Jan. 1854-Feb. 1871. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Original entry book recording moneys paid to various individuals for services rendered, for salaries, and for supplies. Also shows cash received from professors and officers for clothing repairs; purchase of uniforms and accouterments; and purchase of books, tobacco, stationery, and other articles. Each entry gives date, name of individual, nature of the transaction, and the amount received or disbursed. Beginning with February 1858, there are citations to entries transferred to cashbooks maintained in the Treasurer's offices (see entry 245).

262. CADET STORE DAYBOOK. Jan. 1904-May 1905. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Shows items disbursed at the cadet store and charged to accounts of officers, instructors, other staff members, and post organizations that were allowed to patronize the facility. Entries include name of purchaser, item(s), and cost. Cash sales were recorded without giving the purchaser's name.

263. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CLOTHING INSPECTORS. July 1839-Nov. 1850 and July 1890-Aug. 1900. 2 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

In addition to comments by the board and approvals or further comments by the Superintendent, the first volume consists mainly of descriptions of cloth, leather, uniform accessories, books, and stationery inspected periodically at the commissary store, tailor shop, and shoemaker's shop.

The second volume includes lists of bills for goods, services, and salaries payable during a 2-month period; certifications by the board that the accounts were correct; and approvals by the Superintendent directing payment by the Treasurer. This volume also includes annual inventories of supplies in the Cadet Quartermaster Department, with comments and recommendations by the board on the supply and quality of the goods or operating procedures within the department. After July 1895, proceedings reflect the board's assumption of inspection and audit responsibilities for the cadet mess, which had previously been the function of a separate board of audit (see entries 272 and 274).

264. CLOTHING REPAIR BOOK. Dec. 1902-June 1908. 1 vol. 3 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Records uniforms and other clothing articles altered or repaired by tailors and seamstresses employed by the Cadet Quartermaster Department. Each entry shows name of customer, date article was received, ticket number assigned, articles repaired, date finished, time required to complete the job, name of employee who did the work, articles used, and amount charged. Entries for cadets were recorded in black ink; those for officers and civilian employees were recorded in red ink.

265. BIMONTHLY LISTS OF TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES ISSUED TO CADETS. Jan. 1862-Feb. 1866. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically and thereunder by class.

Each list shows name of cadet, textbooks or supplies furnished, their cost, date issued, and total amount charged to each cadet's account. Most of the textbooks and supplies were for courses in painting or drawing.

266. SURVEY OF GRADUATE SUPPLY PRACTICES. Jan. 1888. 1 in.

Replies arranged alphabetically by name of respondent.

Consists of a 2-page letter, dated January 5, 1888, sent to all members of the class of 1886 then in service and 35 replies thereto. The letter contains six questions relating to the practice of tradesmen visiting the Academy just before graduation to take orders from the graduating class. Officers were asked to comment on the prices, quality of goods purchased, and equipment needs after graduation.

267. MONTHLY PAYROLLS OF THE CADET STORE. 1889, 1891, and 1900-1910 (with gaps). 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Show payments to civilian employees for making cadet clothing and for miscellaneous services rendered to the Cadet Quartermaster Department. Each payroll shows name of employee; position or trade; days worked; hourly, daily, or monthly wage; amount paid, including allowances for fuel or quarters; and signature or mark of employee acknowledging receipt of wages. Total amount of the payroll, date paid, and certification by the Academy Treasurer are also shown.

Cadet Subsistence Department

Although the 1821 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* designated the Quartermaster at West Point as responsible for operating the cadet mess or commons, responsibility for the cadet bill of fare and operation and supply of the cadet mess remained in the hands of a contract steward until 1837, when the contract system was eliminated and a purveyor was appointed. Under this new system, the Academy Purveyor was charged with the procurement, issuance, and control of subsistence stores, mess furniture, and other property; the whole culinary process; and the employment of cooks, waiters, and other personnel to operate the cadet mess. In addition, the three-man Board of Audit for Cadet Mess Accounts, composed of the Treasurer, Quartermaster, and Commandant of Cadets, monitored the Purveyor's expenses and activities, commented on their economy and efficiency, and determined the bimonthly board assessment to be paid by each cadet. After each bimonthly payroll muster, the

Purveyor presented his accounts, audited by the board and approved by the Superintendent, to the Treasurer for settlement.

The purveyor system operated until 1876, when the Treasurer was designated "Quartermaster and Commissary to the Battalion of Cadets." Two years later, USMA General Order 14, May 13, 1878, established the Cadet Subsistence Department, which was responsible for the purchase, transportation, preparation, and serving of provisions for the cadet mess, including the maintenance of a garden and a herd of cows. Although the Treasurer, who had been supervising the cadet mess and monitoring the activities of the Purveyor since 1873, headed the department as a military purveyor, many of the routine operations were handled by a civilian caterer. The Board of Audit continued to carry out its functions under the department as it had under the purveyor system.

268. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Feb. 1899-July 1901 and Jan. 1903-Jan. 1904. 3 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name index in each volume.

Letters sent to the U.S. Army Purchasing Commissary in New York City, to wholesale grocers, and to business firms, concerning orders and shipment of provisions and other supplies for the cadet mess. Also included are letters to the Academy Quartermaster, Adjutant, and Commandant of Cadets dealing with property damages, installation or modification of equipment, and other matters relating to the operations of the cadet mess.

269. LETTERS RECEIVED. Nov. 1877-Jan. 1892. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically by date of letter. No index.

Letters from wholesale grocers, local farmers and merchants, other business concerns, and post officers, relating to personnel matters and to supplies and services rendered to the cadet mess.

270. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE LEDGERS. Sept. 1851-Dec. 1864 and Jan. 1899-Feb. 1906. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged by name of firm and thereunder by date of purchase, billing, or payment. Second volume contains a name index.

Ledgers record provisions, property and equipment, repairs, transportation charges, fuel, and other operating expenses of the cadet mess entered under the heading of the firm that provided the material or service. Each entry shows date, items purchased or services rendered, and cost. Payments made by cash or check are also indicated.

271. ACCOUNT BOOK OF PURVEYOR JACOB H. HOLT. Apr. 1837-May 1839. 1 vol. ½ in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Shows receipts and disbursements of money for furniture, kitchen utensils, dishes, tools, and other supplies necessary for operation of the cadet mess. Credit entries indicate charges against individual cadets or employees for broken items and amounts charged to the Corps of Cadets (cadet fund) for wear

of furniture. Debit entries indicate to whom disbursements were made.

272. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT FOR CADET MESS ACCOUNTS. Apr. 1837-Feb. 1856. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Proceedings record the board's examination of each bimonthly statement submitted by the Purveyor. They show receipts and disbursements involved in cadet mess operations; the board's recommendations and observations on operating the mess; and the amount assessed each cadet for subsistence. The Superintendent's comments and approval of payment are also recorded.

The credit entries of the Purveyor's statements include value of provisions on hand, receipts from officers' board bills, and miscellaneous sales. Debit entries show name of supplier, product or service rendered, and amount due.

273. SEMIANNUAL PROPERTY RETURNS. Dec. 1858-June 1865. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Multipaged forms, prepared each June and December, used to maintain an inventory of the supplies and property required to operate the cadet mess. Among the categories are livestock, feed and forage, fuel, lighting and heating apparatus, furniture, tools, dishes, cooking utensils, and miscellaneous hardware. For each category, totals show quantity on hand at the beginning and end of the period; additional purchases; loss through damages, sales, or other causes; and materials expended at the mess.

The returns also include the Purveyor's certification that all materials were necessarily expended and an estimate (1858-61) of the cash value of property on hand.

274. BIMONTHLY PROVISION RETURNS. July 1858-June 1865. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Multipaged forms used by the Purveyor to maintain an inventory of provisions used and on hand and to document the overall cost of operating the cadet mess. The returns were subsequently used by the Board of Audit to determine the amount assessed each cadet for subsistence. They give amounts of meat, fruit, vegetables, and other foodstuffs that were on hand at the beginning of the period; additional

purchases; sales; waste; consumption at the cadet mess; amounts that were on hand at the end of the period; and the cost of provisions that were consumed. A recapitulation adds the cost of furniture and other contingencies.

Recorded on the returns are proceedings with accompanying comments, calculations, and recommendations of the Board of Audit and additional comments and approvals of the Superintendent.

275. DAILY PROVISION RETURNS (ISSUE BOOK). Jan. 1859-Dec. 1871. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Entries show amount of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, bread, dairy products, and other provisions used by the cadet mess each day. Each return covers a 2-month period. Totals were entered in the pertinent bimonthly return of provisions (entry 274).

276. BIMONTHLY PROVISION AND PROPERTY RETURNS. July 1865-Apr. 1908. 31 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Superseding the returns described in entries 273 and 274, these returns cover provisions and property received, issued, and on hand, and livestock feed, fuel, hardware, and other incidentals necessary for operating the cadet mess. Format and content are similar to those of the earlier returns, except that names of suppliers and payees have been added. Included at the end of each return are recapitulations, summaries of accounts current, and an assessment showing calculations that were used to determine the amount each cadet was charged.

Recorded on each multipage return are the certifications of the Board of Audit and the Superintendent's comments and approvals.

277. BIMONTHLY AND MONTHLY PAYROLLS. 1874, 1883, 1884, 1887-89, and 1892-1910 (with gaps). 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Record payments to civilian employees who were responsible for feeding the Corps of Cadets. Each payroll shows name of employee; position or trade; days worked; hourly, daily, or monthly wage; amount paid, with adjustments for allowances, breakage, and purchases; and the signature or mark of the employee acknowledging receipt of wages. Total amount of the payroll, date paid, and certification by the Purveyor (later Treasurer) are also shown. Payrolls prior to 1888 were bimonthly.

QUARTERMASTER

The major responsibilities of the Quartermaster as cited in the 1817 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy* included the furnishing of books, stationery, clothing, and other articles for use by the cadets and staff; the repair of quarters and other buildings; and the preparation and submission to the Secretary of War of estimates of funds needed for these purposes. The 1821 *Regulations* were more specific, stating that, under the direction of the Superintendent, the Quartermaster was empowered to make contracts for the supply of the cadet commons and to act as commissary of purchases for the Academy. Acting in this capacity, he was to inspect the wares and supervise the activity of the military storekeeper, who sold goods to cadets, enlisted men, and officers on the staff. The position of Quartermaster was normally held by an officer of the Commissary Department, U.S. Army. Until 1876 the incumbent served as Quartermaster for the Academy and Corps of Cadets as well as for the Post of West Point.

By 1880, responsibility for operating the cadet mess (commons) and cadet store had been transferred to the Treasurer, but the Quartermaster retained a great many duties in the management of the financial affairs of the post and the Academy. On behalf of the Superintendent he awarded contracts, made pur-

chases and disbursements, and handled appropriated funds.

The 1904 Board of Visitors' report showed the Quartermaster to be responsible for transportation facilities, including animals, wagons, and forage; supervision of mechanics, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, teamsters, painters, carpenters, and other craft and trade personnel; construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and buildings; issuance or sale of military clothing, equipment, and supplies; maintenance of a supply of ice and fuel, including operation of the gasworks and powerplant; functioning of the police and fire departments; and interments in the post cemetery. Many of these responsibilities remained with the Quartermaster until after the Second World War. USMA General Order 8, February 21, 1946, relieved the Quartermaster of construction, repair, and utility maintenance functions and assigned them to a newly established Post Engineer organization. The supply, food services, post cemetery, property disposal, and equipment issuance and repair functions, as well as operation of the laundry (formerly supervised by the Treasurer), remained the responsibilities of the Quartermaster. USMA General Order 1, January 1, 1964, redesignated the Quartermaster Division as the "Supply and Services Division."

278. POST CEMETERIAL RECORDS. 1816-1908. 5 vols. 3 in.

Content and arrangement of each volume are as follows:

a. *Register of interments*. 1816-1907.

Entries arranged chronologically by date of burial.

Prior to October 3, 1881, each entry shows only name of decedent and registration or interment number. Beginning with that date, each entry includes date and place of death, date of burial, and rank and unit or dependent status.

b. *Register of interments*. 1889-1908.

Entries arranged chronologically by date of burial.

Similar to the 1816-1907 register. Each entry includes plot and grave number.

c. *List of interments*. December 1901.

Entries arranged alphabetically.

Each typed entry shows name of decedent, interment or registration number, plot number, and

grave number. Notations indicate rank or status; e.g., cadet, officer, professor, enlisted man, dependent, or retiree.

d. *List of interments*. December 1908.

Entries arranged alphabetically.

Similar to the 1901 list but with notations relating to correspondence concerning approvals of gravesites and monuments, reinterments, and size or location of plots.

e. *Plotbook*. 1908.

Entries arranged by plot designation (A to T) and thereunder by grave number.

Lists name of individual in each grave within a plot.

Burial in the post cemetery, which was laid out in 1816, was authorized for cadets, officers, enlisted men, professors, civilian employees residing on post, and their dependents. Eligible nonresidents included Army officers; enlisted men who retired from West Point; and those whose parents, children, wives, or husbands are buried there.

279. QUARTERLY REPORTS. Jan. 1837-Dec. 1849. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Included are copies of quarterly abstracts of disbursements for goods and services, showing date, purpose, payee, amount paid, and specific account charged; quarterly summary statements, showing the amount expended under each fund and balances remaining at the end of the quarter; and copies of quarterly requisitions or estimates of funds needed for academic departments, construction projects, general operating expenses, and other purposes. The volume also contains fair copies of letters received from the Engineer Department, advising of Military Academy appropriations approved by the Congress.

During this period, the Quartermaster handled the general appropriations and controlled disbursements for the Academy.

280. POST FACILITIES REPORT. 1889. 1 vol. 1 in.

Contents arranged by subject. Subject index at end of volume.

Prepared by Q.M. Charles W. Williams, the typescript report contains a historical sketch of the Academy's physical expansion from the Revolutionary War fortifications to 1889; a description of the water supply, sewerage, and power systems; and detailed descriptions of all buildings on the post, giving dimensions, type of construction, date of erection, cost, and use.

281. REGULATIONS FOR THE U.S.M.A. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. 1893.

Contents arranged by subject.

This printed pamphlet outlines the duties of the Quartermaster relating to supply, contracting, inspection, and repair and maintenance of facilities. Duties of the quartermaster sergeant, master mechanic,

trades foremen, and other individuals employed in the department are also given.

282. SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. 1899-1907. 1 vol. 1 in.

Sets of specifications arranged and numbered in chronological order. Some sets have subject indexes.

Printed copies of specifications issued by the Quartermaster relating to labor and materials for use on construction or remodeling projects at the Academy. Projects include the library, cadet hospital, mess hall, barracks, stables, and water and streetlighting systems. Each specification contains a copy of the published advertisement inviting bids by contractors, the date bidding was opened, instructions to bidders, and detailed requirements for the different aspects of each project.

283. PAYROLLS. 1904 and 1907-17 (with gaps). 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Copies reflecting disbursements made by the Quartermaster as disbursement officer and as treasurer of the special contingency fund. Payments were made to clerks, tradesmen, and other civilian employees of the Quartermaster Department working on repair or construction projects, in the gasworks, and on the forestry preserve. Name, occupation, dates of service, rate of pay, and amount paid are shown for each employee listed on a roll. Voucher number, date paid, occasional check numbers (beginning in 1912), remarks concerning authorization for payment, Sundays or holidays worked, or specific project funds to which disbursements were charged also appear on each roll. Initially, disbursements were made at the end of each month; later, they were made several times during the month.

EXPANSION PLANNING AND CONTROL OFFICE

The Expansion Planning and Control Office (EPCO) was established by USMA General Order 121, dated December 3, 1963. Its first director was Col. Charles R. Broshous, professor and head of the Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences. Serving in this position in addition to his academic duties, Colonel Broshous reported directly to the Superintendent and was also a member of the Post Planning Board.

EPCO was "responsible for centralized plan-

ning, direction, coordination, and control over all matters relating to the U.S. Military Academy Expansion Program." The program was based on the enlargement of the Corps of Cadets to 4,417 members and the consequent need for construction, modernization, or modification of support facilities. EPCO served as a focal point for information and progress reports and as liaison with external agencies and activities involved in the major construction program that occurred during the 1960's. With the completion of overall expansion planning and, to a large

extent, the various construction projects, EPCO was officially terminated by USMA General Order 293,

June 25, 1971. Its remaining functions were assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

284. PRELIMINARY PLANNING REFERENCE FILES. 1946-66. 2 ft.

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

This series contains background information on projects later proposed or accomplished during the period of construction and expansion (1964-71). It includes correspondence of post and Academy officials concerning specific projects; reports, cost estimates, and other briefing records concerning specific projects; feasibility studies and statistics; construction schedules and programs; master plans and brochures describing proposed new construction projects; and maps, sketches, and photographs.

Most of these records consist of courtesy or convenience copies furnished to EPCO by the Superintendent, Chief of Staff, Post Engineer, and academic departments. Some records for the years 1964-66 are duplicates of those described in entry 285.

285. MASTER PLANNING FILES. 1964-71. 3 ft.

Arranged alphabetically by name of project and thereunder chronologically.

This series consists mostly of courtesy or convenience copies of letters or endorsements sent by EPCO or other USMA officials concerning expansion or construction plans, furnishings, utilities, and problems; copies of letters received from Corps of Engineers district offices and from architects or contractors working on the various projects; memorandums and minutes of meetings on the expansion or construction program; abstracts of bids, allotment notices, and contracts; impact statements and statistical tabulations justifying the need for new construction; specifications, building plans, and sketches; and budget estimates and progress reports.

286. PRINTS AND NEGATIVES OF SITE PLANS, MODELS, AND RENDERINGS. 1964-71. Approx. 350 items.

Arranged alphabetically by name of project. Prints and negatives are filed in the same folder.

This series was created during the course of expansion planning and construction by contract architects and consultants, Academy photographers, draftsmen, illustrators, and engineers. Included are some photographs of sites before, during, and after construction that supplement or duplicate photographs in entry 289.

287. REGISTERS OF NEGATIVES IN ENTRY 288. 1966-71. 3 vols. 1 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries within volumes arranged by date photograph was taken and thereunder numerically.

Each entry includes a description of the subject.

288. NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN ENTRY 289. 1965-71. Approx. 8,600 items.

Arranged chronologically by date photograph was taken and thereunder numerically.

Collection of 4- by 5-inch black-and-white negatives of the photographs described in entry 289. Included are a few 1974 negatives.

289. PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. 1965-71. Approx. 2,700 items.

Arranged chronologically by date photograph was taken and thereunder numerically.

A collection of 8- by 10-inch black-and-white photographs depicting the destruction of existing buildings, construction of new academic buildings and quarters, rehabilitation of barracks and other facilities, installation of utilities, and other road and grounds work.

Records of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller, 1942-62

The Office of the Comptroller, USMA, was established on July 10, 1952, under provisions of Army Regulation 19-82, which prescribed such action throughout the Department of the Army. Prior to

1952, many of the Comptroller's functions were performed by the Academy Fiscal Office.

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller (his official title), is a member of the Superintendent's

special staff, the Post Planning Board, and important committees and serves both the Military Academy and the Post of West Point. His original mission was to assist and advise the Superintendent in the allocation of funds and efficient utilization of financial and manpower resources, including accounting, auditing, organizational surveys, and budget preparation for both appropriated- and nonappropriated-fund activities. The Comptroller also aided the Superintendent in the control of reporting systems, including statistical analysis for program review. Since 1952 the Comptroller has been given additional

responsibilities in such areas as management engineering, application of ADP systems, and operation of all command financial services, including pay, allowances, and savings bonds.

The Comptroller reports to the Chief of Staff, USMA. Subdivisions of his office have undergone several name changes since 1952, but by 1975 the organization contained the Program and Budget, Internal Review, Management Analysis and Manpower, Management Information Systems, and Finance and Accounting Divisions.

290. BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1943-63, 1942-62. 4 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

This series contains preliminary, supplemental, and revised estimates of appropriations that were needed for the operation of the Military Academy, including proposals for new construction, with accompanying justifications; statistics showing manpower and maintenance needs; quarterly or midyear reviews of the current budget; and "commander's statements" on the financial status of the Academy. Charts, graphs, tabulations, blueprints, correspondence, and other financial management records are included as supporting documentation for the estimates.

Records for the 1943-51 period are those of the Fiscal Office.

291. OFFICE ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION, PLANNING, AND STRENGTH FILES. 1953-58. 4 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by USMA organizational element.

This series consists of resource and manpower surveys showing workload accomplishments and requirements; staffing patterns and needs and recommendations thereon; mission statements showing the purpose and responsibilities of each organizational element; personnel authorization documents (tables of distribution) indicating the number of civilian and military personnel assigned to each element; and related charts, graphs, and local and higher headquarters correspondence. This material is applicable to the various administrative subdivisions of the Military Academy and the Post of West Point, including both academic and support organizations.

292. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS MANUAL. 1954. 1 vol. 1 in.

The "O and F" manual, as it was generally called, prescribed the organization and assigned staff

responsibilities for carrying out the mission of the Military Academy. It contains functional statements, organization charts, and other related matters for all post and Military Academy elements. Included are changes posted to 1957. The manual was superseded by volume I of *Management Guide* (entry 294).

293. ARMY COMMAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ACMS) DIRECTIVES. 1957-60. 3 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Locally published directives promulgating policies and procedures of the ACMS, as modified and implemented at the Academy and covering areas such as programing and budgeting, review and analysis, manpower records and reports, performance analysis, and labor and supply costs. Published several times a year, these directives were gradually superseded, initially by various sections of *Management Guide* (entry 294) and eventually by USMA Regulation 37-7, Financial Administration—USMA Management Structure (entry 180).

294. MANAGEMENT GUIDE. 1960. 2 vols. 5 in.

Content of volume I is arranged organizationally and that of volume II by subject. Changes posted to 1964.

Similar to the "O and F" manual (entry 292), the *Guide* serves as a reference for newly assigned personnel and official visitors and as an aid in the development of management plans and programs. Volume I lists organization, objective, responsibilities and authority, relationships (command channel), and manpower authorization for each division, branch, or office. Entries for academic departments show classes taught and subject areas of instruction. The guide includes a section on the composition and purpose of all Academy boards and committees.

Volume II, entitled "Management Programs," covers such subjects as the Army command management system (entry 293), manpower management, work simplification, and reports control.

Records of the Special Staff, 1818-1976

DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRAR

The Office of the Registrar, USMA, was established by the Superintendent on the recommendation of a board of officers and was announced in USMA General Order 42, July 15, 1946. The functions of the Registrar included those formerly carried out by the Academic Division of the USMA Adjutant General's Office and the more routine duties of the Admissions Committee of the Academic Board. The Registrar was also given custody of all official records of candidates, cadets, ex-cadets, and graduates of the Military Academy. Consolidated under the Office of the Registrar were the Admissions Division, the Statistical Section, and the Machine Records Unit. The Adjutant General, USMA, was designated as Registrar, and was assisted by a deputy registrar selected by the Superintendent.

USMA General Order 40, July 8, 1958, placed

the Office of the Registrar under the Office of the Superintendent as an independent academic agency. In October 1958 the Admissions Division of the Registrar's office became a separate staff agency under the Chief of Staff; 3 years later, however, in July 1961, its functions were again placed under the Registrar, who was now designated the Director of Admissions and Registrar. In January 1968, the Cadet Records Branch, which has responsibility for the maintenance of cadet personnel files, transcripts, grades, and other academic records, was transferred to the Office of the Dean. The Director of Admissions and Registrar, who became secretary of the Academic Board in 1958, reports to the Superintendent through the Chief of Staff.

Some correspondence of the Director of Admissions and Registrar is in entry 161.

295. REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF CADET CANDIDATES. 1901-70. 43 vols. 7 ft.

Arranged chronologically by date of examination and thereunder by source or nature of appointment. Names listed alphabetically, by order of merit, or by assigned vacancy number. Name index (alphabetical list) of candidates for each examination (1905-68).

Reports are multipage forms (computer printouts since 1947) showing the results of examinations given each year in March and sometimes again in June at West Point and other Army installations to determine qualifications of cadet candidates for admission to the Corps of Cadets. The number and nature of the examinations vary from candidate to candidate and over the years.

The information included in the entry for each candidate for membership in the classes of 1905 through 1974 also varies but generally contains his name, assigned vacancy number, source or kind of appointment, and scores made in each subject or on special examinations. Until 1949, reports included a personal appearance and impression rating, based on an oral interview; reports since 1960 have contained a leadership potential rating. A weighted total or "whole man" score has been computed for each candidate since 1958. Reports also indicate whether

the candidate passed his medical examination or qualified in physical aptitude. Remarks show which candidates were admitted as a result of the examinations or under the certificate privilege (see entry 190) and which candidates declined the nomination, failed to report, or were ex-cadets reapplying for admission. From 1911 until 1961, a copy of the report was sent to the Army Adjutant General's Office.

Also included in the series are statistical studies and special analyses of applicants and vacancies and of the eligibility, achievements, and geographic distribution of candidates; correspondence with the Adjutant General of the Army concerning candidates and vacancies or transmitting information on the examination; and reports of the Admissions Committee of the Academic Board summarizing the overall results of the examination or outlining procedures for its administration.

296. TERM-END AND YEAR-END ACADEMIC REPORTS. 1942-67. 104 vols. 21 ft.

Arranged by class (1942-67) and thereunder by class year (first through fourth).

Reports for 1942-65 are in four parts. Part A contains data on the entire class and its curriculum, showing date entered, strength, subjects taken each academic year, and grade points (proportional parts)

assigned to each subject. Parts B, C, and D consist of a cumulative report for the entire academic year, the second term, and the first term, respectively. The reports were prepared on USMA Form 5-407, a computer printout, showing for each course, by name of cadet and also by order of merit, his total written and oral recitations, recitation grades, and grade points. A reconciliation sheet appended to each part shows, for each subject, class strength at the beginning and end of the term and the names of cadets added or deleted during the term. For some years the cumulative grade point average (GPA) and order of merit are listed, with a graduation order of merit for the first class. A conduct rating showing the number of demerits assessed and the maximum number allowed is sometimes included.

Since 1965 these reports have consisted simply of two computer printouts (one listing cadets alphabetically by name and the other by order of merit) showing recitations, grade points, credit hours, and total grade for each course.

297. YEAR-END ACADEMIC SUMMARY REPORTS. 1944-65. 83 vols. 7 ft.

Volumes arranged chronologically by class (1944 to 1967) and thereunder by class year (first through fourth). Names are arranged alphabetically and by order of merit. Volume of reports for the first class year of the class of 1966 is missing.

Reports in the form of computer printouts indicating cadet academic performance for the year. These lists show courses taken, grade points or credit hours earned in each, overall average for the academic year, and summary data on the cadet's performance in previous years. Another list shows cumulative order of merit based on the cadet's academic performance since entering the Academy. The reports also contain information on awards, commissioning, and graduation activities.

From 1944 until 1962 a list of distinguished cadets was included in volumes for each class year. The volumes covering the fourth class year for the classes of 1946 through 1952 contain appointment and certification information, entrance examination scores, and other admissions data. The volumes covering the first class year for the classes of 1944 through 1956 (except 1950) contain a list of arms of service assignments and Army serial numbers of graduating cadets.

298. REPORTS OF CADETS FOUND DEFICIENT IN TERM-END EXAMINATIONS. Dec. 1947-Oct. 1964. 14 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged by academic year and thereunder by term, class, and course.

These are two-part ADP reports forwarded to the Dean of the Academic Board, part I of which contains the names of cadets who either failed the term-end examination or were previously on probation ("conditioned") because of academic deficiency. Part II shows, for each deficient cadet, his grades in other subjects, the recommendation of the particular class committee to discharge, reexamine, place on probation, or turn back to the next lower class, and other pertinent remarks. Notations on the forms indicate names of cadets who were not examined or had submitted their resignations.

Reports for 1947 to 1956 include copies of lists, orders, and memorandums notifying cadets and staff officials of actions taken in each case. For similar reports for the period 1909-47, see entry 17.

299. OFFICIAL REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND CADETS. 1818-1966. 16 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Issued annually after the June examinations. Although content changed substantially during the 148 years of its publication, a list of the academic and military staff and the order-of-merit lists for each class are included in all editions of the *Official Register*. The staff list includes information on the individual's rank, unit, or branch and period of service at the U.S. Military Academy. The order-of-merit list includes such data on each cadet as his date of admission, age, source of appointment, rank in respective studies, and demerits accumulated and contains remarks on cadets not examined, discharged, or turned back to a lower class.

Among the other kinds of information contained in the *Official Register* and the inclusive dates of the annual editions in which they appear are qualifications and procedures for admission, 1865-1919; names of candidates admitted, 1863-1966; synopses of the courses of study, sometimes including titles of textbooks used, 1841-1919; battalion or corps organization, 1872-1966; names of distinguished cadets, 1865-1966; conduct rolls, 1826-56; names of award recipients, 1962-66; and members of the Board of Visitors, 1828-1944. From

1920 to 1942 a current copy of the War Department pamphlet *Information Relative to the Appointment and Admission of Cadets to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point* was often appended to the *Official Register*.

300. UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY CATALOG. 1946-75. 8 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

This annual publication, entitled *Catalog of Information, U.S. Military Academy*, until 1949, incorporates much of the information previously contained in the War Department pamphlet *Information Relative to the Appointment and Admission of Cadets to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point*. This information includes kinds of appointments, qualifications for admission, program of instruction, and sample entrance examination questions. The *Catalog of Information* was expanded in 1950, and its title was changed to *United States Military Academy Catalog*, issues of which contain more maps, photographs, information on staff and faculty, and synopses of courses offered in each department than its predecessor had. The *Catalog* also contains additional information on post facilities, cadet life (including pay, allowances, and military obligations), extracurricular activities, student organizations, sports, and awards.

This series includes a copy of *Bulletin of the U.S. Military Academy* for the academic year 1949-50, a one-time publication issued with limited circulation on a trial basis during the period when *Catalog of Information* was being revised.

301. ADMISSIONS OFFICE INFORMATION BULLETIN. Oct. 1957-June 1968 and Sept. 1971-June 1976. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically. Issues from June 1964 to July 1966 are missing.

Sent to graduates and persons performing liaison functions or otherwise assisting in the recruitment and admissions program as a means of publicizing visits by Academy officials, candidate testing dates, changes in the curriculum or admissions policy, special events (including sports) at the Academy, and developments in the educational field that affect Academy activities. The bulletin has been published five times a year, in September, November, February, April, and June, beginning in 1976. Frequency of publication of earlier editions varied from a monthly to an annual basis. The title has also changed several times since 1957.

302. PHOTO ADDRESS BOOKLETS OF MEMBERS OF THE CLASSES OF 1973 THROUGH 1978. 1971-75. 6 booklets. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Entries within booklets arranged alphabetically by name of cadet. At end of each booklet is a list of new cadets arranged by name of State of residence.

Each booklet contains photographs of all class members, giving their names, cadet companies, home addresses, and names and locations of last high school attended. Class crest and motto appear on the cover of the publication.

Booklets are published annually during the fourth class or plebe year by the Admissions Division in conjunction with the Cadet Public Relations Council and are distributed to all members of the class, parents of cadets, participants in the admissions program, and other friends of the Academy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY

A medical department has existed at West Point since the Revolutionary War, when the Corps of Invalids, from which the first Engineering School evolved, was stationed at the post. When the first cadets of the Company of Artillerists and Engineers arrived in 1801, the garrison was served by a contract surgeon. The first medical officer, a surgeon's mate, was assigned in 1803, and in 1813 the first post surgeon was appointed a member of the Superintendent's staff.

The first hospital to be constructed on post was completed in 1830 and served all post personnel, including cadets. A separate soldiers' hospital or station hospital was erected in 1851, and the older hospital was used for cadets until a new building was completed in 1884. A new soldiers' hospital was built during 1890 and 1891, and a new addition to the cadet hospital was completed in 1923, by which time all hospital facilities were included in a single complex to serve cadets, staff and

garrison, and certain persons from the surrounding community.

Established by USMA General Order 65, February 18, 1971, the Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC) is the principal medical organization at the Military Academy and includes the U.S. Army Hospital, Post Surgeon, Dental Surgeon, and Veterinarian.

The commanding officer of MEDDAC and his predecessors, the post surgeons, have provided staff

assistance to the Superintendent on all matters relating to the sanitation and health of the command. As surgeons and professors of military hygiene, they have been responsible for instructing cadets, as well as troops of the garrison, in personal hygiene, physiology, field sanitation, first aid, and other related subjects. Their spheres of interest have included waste disposal, insect control, the organization and physical plant of the hospitals, the post water supply, and all aspects of cadet health.

303. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

June 1856-Aug. 1862. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

The proceedings consist of copies of War Department or USMA orders appointing the board and lists of candidates showing their names, age, and height; State of birth, State from which appointed, and remarks indicating those who passed the medical examination and those who had some medical deficiency. Also included are special reports concerning individual candidates or cadets on medical probation. A few of these special reports are for the period 1863-70. The proceedings are fair copies of originals signed by the Surgeon and the recorder and forwarded to the War Department.

A medical board, composed of the Academy Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon(s), was appointed each year and met periodically to examine candidates for admission to the Academy, cadets previously admitted on medical probation, and certain graduating cadets considered "wanting the physical ability required for the military service."

304. SANITARY REPORTS. 1868-1913. 6 vols. 10 in.

Arranged chronologically. Volumes 2 (1874-88) and 4 (1893-97) contain a subject index. Volumes 5 (1897-1906) and 6 (1906-13) contain a name index to births.

Fair copies of weekly, monthly, semiannual, and annual narrative and statistical reports, with related endorsements prepared by the Academy Surgeon or his assistants. The originals of the reports were submitted to Headquarters, USMA, and forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Army. Format, length, and content varied over the 45-year period, but subjects generally related to the health of the command, inspections of the post hospitals, sanitary conditions, and the Academy Surgeon's recommendations for improvements. Included are descriptions of sewerage and water supply facilities; buildings, quar-

ters, and general police of the post; hospital facilities and needs; Medical Department staff members; and the bill of fare for soldiers and cadets. Tabulations of diseases, injuries, operations performed, births and deaths, and similar information are also included.

Volume 1 contains an extensive description of West Point in 1868 that includes historical, geographical, zoological, geological, botanical, and meteorological data. Other volumes in this series contain similar, but less extensive, reports for subsequent years.

305. MORNING REPORTS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL. Mar. 1877-Feb. 1879. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports, signed by the Assistant Surgeon in charge, show the number of enlisted men under medical treatment at the hospital. Entries for each date include, by unit, the number of men who were sick in the hospital or in their own quarters, who died, or who were discharged, returned to duty, or transferred to other hospitals. A remarks section lists individual names. Included are some entries for officers and professors.

306. NAME INDEX TO ENTRY 307. 4 vols. 3 in.

Arranged alphabetically by name of patient.

Each entry shows the patient's name, rank, unit, and hospital case or register number(s) assigned. Because a separate number was assigned for each admission, several different numbers often appear after a patient's name.

307. REGISTERS OF PATIENTS AT THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL. Jan. 1884-Feb. 1907. 8 vols. 11 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries within each volume are arranged by date of admission and are numbered consecutively. For a name index, see entry 306.

Registers for 1884-98 consist of retained copies of monthly reports (War Department Form 43) containing the names of enlisted men admitted to or

treated at the Soldiers' Hospital. Entries show hospital (case) number assigned and any previous numbers; patient's name, rank, unit, age, birthplace, race or nationality, and length of service; origin of injury and whether incurred in line of duty; cause of admission (injury or disease); source of admission (from quarters, field, or other hospital); date of admission; place of subsequent treatment (hospital or quarters); results or disposition of case (died, transferred, or returned to duty); and date of release from hospital. A numerical summary on the last page of each register shows total admissions during the month, their disposition, and the number remaining under treatment.

From January 1884 to June 1895 a consolidated report accompanied each monthly register. This narrative and statistical report describes the size and health of the enlisted detachments on post and that of their dependents and civilian employees. It includes information on births and marriages, deaths among civilians, and a summary of vaccinations administered each month. A remarks section contains information on changes in the hospital staff; matters of interest pertaining to the medical, hygienic, or sanitary condition of the troops and the post; prevalent diseases; and any unusual or special cases treated. Extracts from the sanitary reports (entry 304) are often recorded. From 1885 to 1898, individual surgical reports sometimes accompanied the consolidated report.

Beginning in January 1898 the register was maintained continuously rather than by month, but the monthly report of sick and wounded (War Department Form 25), similar to the consolidated report discontinued 3 years earlier, was prepared from that date until September 1899.

The registers and reports described in this entry pertain almost exclusively to enlisted men in the garrison. Information on their dependents and on civilian employees is largely statistical. More detailed information on these two categories is contained in the sanitary reports.

308. NAME INDEX TO ENTRY 309. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged alphabetically by name of patient.

Shows register or case numbers assigned to cadets and officers treated at the cadet hospital.

309. REGISTER OF PATIENTS AT THE CADET HOSPITAL. May 1916-Feb. 1920. 2 vols. 2 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries within each volume are arranged chronologically by date of admission and are numbered consecutively. For name index, see entry 308.

The entry for each patient shows name, rank and corps if an officer, hospital or case number assigned, age, birthplace, race, length of service, date admitted, cause of admission, whether the illness or injury was incurred in line of duty, place of subsequent treatment, special treatment or operation required, disposition, and date of disposition. Included are occasional entries for civilians after August 1919.

310. "HISTORY OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE AT THE U.S.M.A." 1950. 1 vol. 2 in.

An unpublished history of the medical services provided at West Point and the U.S. Military Academy from 1788 through 1950. Compiled by the Medical Department staff and based in part on the reports and other records in entries 304 and 307, the history outlines the organization's development and major activities over nearly two centuries. The history describes buildings and other post facilities and discusses hospital organization, personnel, and equipment; the post water supply; waste disposal methods; insect control; and many aspects of cadet health.

Following an introduction, the work is divided into three parts: "The Early Period, 1788-1800"; "Middle Period, 1800-1867"; and "The Last 100 Years, 1850-1950." Illustrative charts and graphs, rosters of medical personnel, photographs of surgeons, and a history of the Department of Military Hygiene are also included.

CHAPLAIN, USMA

An act of April 14, 1818, provided that there would be a chaplain stationed at the Military Academy at West Point who would also be professor of geography, history, and ethics. This arrangement remained in effect until February 18, 1896, when another congressional act disassociated the chaplain

from the professorship. The 1896 act provided that the duties of chaplain at the Military Academy would be performed by a clergyman to be appointed by the President for a term of 4 years and be eligible for reappointment for an additional term or terms.

The Academy Chaplain is a civil service employee. A member of the Superintendent's staff, he occupies a social position corresponding to that of an academic department head. The Chaplain advises the Superintendent in all matters pertaining to religion at

the Academy and to the spiritual development of cadets. He directs the religious program, which includes counseling of cadets; officiates at weddings, baptisms, and funerals; operates the Sunday School and guest preacher programs; and performs related duties.

311. MINUTES OF THE CADET CHAPEL BOARD. 1951-73. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Minutes of the monthly meetings reflecting deliberation and decisions concerning religious services and educational programs; guest preachers and special events; financial statements and expenditures from the chaplain's fund; use and renovation of facilities; privileges, allowances, and other personnel actions affecting the chaplains and their staff; acceptance of gifts; and a number of other matters.

The Cadet Chapel Board, once known as the Cadet Religious Welfare Board (1950-56), is an advisory body to the Superintendent. It considers many matters relating to the spiritual welfare of cadets, supervises affairs relating to the old and new cadet chapels, advises on the Sunday school program,

and serves as a board of review for the operation of the chaplain's fund. Membership consists of the Chaplain (recorder), the Commandant of Cadets (chairman), and two permanent professors.

312. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE CHAPEL ORGAN CONSOLE. 1945-52. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Correspondence pertaining to specifications, funding, construction, and installation of a new organ console in the cadet chapel. Includes copies of letters from the donor, the contractor, the organist, and members of the Chapel Board and minutes of a special board of consultants appointed in connection with the project. Most of the documents were transferred from the Treasurer's office, which handled the funding aspects.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

The public relations or information function at USMA was specified as an additional responsibility of the Assistant Adjutant (G-2, Intelligence Section), in 1918. In 1925 the Academy appointed an intelligence and publicity officer and in 1928 assigned its first full-time publicity officer.

The Public Affairs Officer is a member of the Superintendent's special staff. He is responsible for directing, coordinating, and controlling matters of public information to promote understanding and support of the Academy and for advising the Superintendent and command on public information matters. In addition to serving as a clearance authority for release of information concerning the Academy, he

maintains liaison with representatives of communications media, operates the visitors' information center and coordinates official visits to the Academy, conducts the community relations program and speakers' bureau, supervises the cadet information detail, and directs the preparation and publication of a weekly post newspaper, *Pointer View*.

Among his assistants is a sports information officer, who is responsible for preparing and issuing news releases, brochures, programs, and other publications dealing with Academy sports.

Policy and precedent files, as well as correspondence of the Public Relations or Information Officer (to 1958), are in entry 161.

313. POINTER VIEW. 1946-75. 30 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

An authorized though unofficial post newspaper, published by the News Media Branch of the Public Affairs Office. Printed commercially since 1955, the four- to six-page newspaper is issued weekly during the academic year and biweekly during the summer months. The issues of *Pointer View* contain information about athletic, educational, social, cultural, and religious events; awards; distin-

guished visitors; personal services; facilities and working conditions; and other activities and occurrences of interest to the West Point community.

Pointer View was originally published by and for officers and enlisted men of the 1802d Special Regiment stationed at West Point. By 1961 its news coverage had widened to include the Corps of Cadets and all post elements, and supervision of its publication was transferred to the Public Affairs Office.

Records of Boards and Committees, 1819-1975

BOARD OF VISITORS

The first Board of Visitors met at the Military Academy in December 1815, and its existence and membership were formalized in paragraph 8 of the 1816 edition of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy*, issued by Secretary of War Crawford. This paragraph states, "A Board of Visitors shall be constituted, to consist of five gentlemen versed in military and other science, of which Board the Superintendent shall be president. The president and members of this Board shall be present at the Academy during the general examination for the purpose of ascertaining the progress and improvement of the students in the various branches of science and instruction; and also, for the purpose of examining into every thing relative to the internal organization, management, and police of the institution."

Initially, the Board of Visitors was to visit twice a year, at the time of the semiannual and annual examinations, which were then oral and conducted in public. The 1823 edition of *Regulations*, however, stipulated that only one annual visit (in June) would be made and that the Superintendent would no longer serve as president of the board.

Before 1846, the board was appointed by the Secretary of War. Membership normally consisted of individuals prominent in education, the militia, public and political life, and the Army. An act of August 8, 1846, authorized the President to appoint a more

geographically representative board and required at least six of its members to be officers in the militia. The size of the board was subsequently limited to seven members by the Congress on March 16, 1868. Two years later, however, the Congress again enlarged the board by authorizing the appointment of two Senators by the Vice President and three members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House.

Composition of the board varied after 1900; several acts of the Congress specified membership from Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, Armed Services, or Appropriations. The present board is composed of the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee or his designee; three other Senators, two of whom are members of the Senate Appropriations Committee (designated by the Vice President); the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee or his designee; four other Representatives, two of whom are members of the House Appropriations Committee (designated by the Speaker of the House); and six persons appointed by the President, usually from the fields of education and business, at least one of whom is a retired military figure. An officer from the staff of the Military Academy is normally appointed by the Superintendent as executive secretary to the board.

314. JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS. 1883-1907. 2 vols. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Proceedings for 1892-94, 1901, 1903, and 1905 are missing.

Prepared by the secretary to the board, proceedings reflect resolutions made or matters discussed at board meetings and document the board's itinerary and activities for each day of the annual visit. Also indicated are members in attendance, appointed officers, and subcommittee assignments. Proceedings contain extracts of post orders pertaining to the board's visit; documentation received as information by the board; and copies of correspondence between the board and Academy officials concerning meetings held, appointments and visitation arrangements, requests for specific data, and schedules for examinations and graduation exercises.

For some years, parts or summaries of the proceedings were incorporated into the reports submitted to the Congress and the Secretary of War (entry 315).

315. ANNUAL REPORTS. 1819-1975 (with gaps). 16 vols. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports made to the Congress or the Secretary of War, or to the President since 1949, after the board's visit to West Point in June. Each annual report contains reports, recommendations, and conclusions of the subcommittees that examined the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instructional methods, food and clothing of cadets, construction and maintenance of barracks and facilities, and other administrative and fiscal matters. Each

report contains a list of board members. Annexes, appendixes, and exhibits include much supplemental documentation prepared for the information of the board by the Academy Adjutant, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Surgeon, and Librarian. These include tabulations of operating expenses and disbursements; lists of professors, cadets, and textbooks; extracts from Academy regulations; candidate examination questions; and summaries of graduates' accomplishments. Maps of the military reservation, drawings of buildings, and photographs of cadet activities often are included in the reports. Reports for some years include proceedings and correspondence of the board (see entry 314).

Reports to 1850 are fair copies. Later reports are printed copies that appeared as separate pam-

phlets, as congressional or executive documents, as part of the reports of the Inspector of the Military Academy, or as part of the annual reports of the Secretary of War. There are gaps in the series for those years when no Board of Visitors was appointed, the visit was canceled, or no formal report was made.

316. LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS SINCE 1815. 1903-22. 1 vol. 1 in.

Names of members listed alphabetically.

Typed and printed list, compiled in 1903 by the Librarian, Dr. Edward S. Holden, and subsequently updated to 1922. Each entry shows name of member, source of appointment (House of Representatives, Senate, Army, or State), and year(s) during which he served on the board.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Concerned almost exclusively with the interest of the enlisted detachments assigned to the Post of West Point, the three members of the Council of Administration were appointed by the Superintendent according to the provisions of the pertinent Army regulations. The council was originally established to monitor the activities, provisions, and prices of the post sutler and to assess him certain moneys for the benefit of the post fund. Later it made recommendations on matters relating to the operation of the post bakery; tailor shop; cadet mess;

commissary store; and expenses of the USMA school, Band, and other post activities. The council also provided for the disposition of the personal effects of deceased personnel. Meetings were held usually once each quarter and gradually became regularized in order to audit the accounts of the Post Treasurer and approve the allocation of funds.

The first reference to a meeting of the Council of Administration at the Academy occurs in the post orders of February 25, 1822.

317. PROCEEDINGS. May 1841-Oct. 1910. 3 vols. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript records of the council's meetings, with accompanying comments and decisions by the

Superintendent on its recommendations. Included are copies of orders appointing members to the council or otherwise relating to that body.

RAILWAY ADVISORY BOARD

An act of the Congress approved December 14, 1867, gave the Hudson River and West Shore Railroad Co. permission to construct and operate a railroad across the public lands at West Point, subject to provisions or regulations approved by the Secretary of War. In 1872 the Secretary of War approved a plan that called for construction of the railroad line through a tunnel under the so-called plain. Legal technicalities and other delays eventually caused the railroad to lose interest and cease work on the tunnel,

a situation that in effect ended War Department and congressional approval for the project.

When the proposal was again revived by the railroad in 1880, Department of West Point Special Order 83, May 29, 1880, established the Board of Officers on Railway Matters, composed of the professor of mathematics, the professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and the Quartermaster. A fourth member, an instructor from the Department of Practical Military Engineering, was appointed the

following year and served as secretary. The board was to examine propositions concerning the construction of a railroad line across or under the public grounds at West Point and to report on how such construction could be accomplished without injury to the interests of the Military Academy. The board made its report and proposed many new regulations in addition to those that

had been stipulated by the Secretary of War in 1867. Known by various names during its existence but usually referred to as the Railway Advisory Board, it conducted most of the liaison activity between the Academy and the railroad, reviewed plans and proposals, informed the Superintendent of problems and progress, and recommended actions to safeguard the Academy's interest.

318. MINUTES OF MEETINGS. May 1880-May 1885. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

In addition to the minutes of the meetings of the board, the volume contains extracts of orders appointing members to the board or delineating its responsibilities; copies of reports or recommendations; synopses or copies of correspondence received or sent; copies of memorandums and circulars issued by Headquarters, USMA, or by the Department of West Point pertaining to railroad matters; copies of agreements made between the Academy or the War Department and the railroad; and notes on actions taken by the secretary or other board members.

Some of the documents in entry 319 are copied in this volume.

319. CORRESPONDENCE. Dec. 1867-Apr. 1885. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Synopses or originals of letters written by railroad officials, engineers, and architects to board members; synopses or copies of letters sent by board members, mostly to railroad representatives; and reports by board members and others. Maps and sketches accompany some letters. Subjects include regulations governing construction; construction or relocation of the observatory, railroad station, tunnel, sewer lines, bridges, dock and ferry slip, roads and causeways, and telegraph lines; contract arrangements and specifications; and orders appointing members to the board.

Correspondence dated before the establishment of the board in 1880 was originally filed in the Office of the Academy Adjutant or the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of West Point, and later combined with board correspondence to complete the file of documentation relating to railroad matters.

Some of this correspondence duplicates that recorded in the minutes described in entry 318.

COMMITTEES OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

The Battle Monument Association was formed at West Point on October 6, 1863. Consisting of officers assigned to the post, its purpose was to promote interest in and solicit funds for construction of a monument to honor the officers and men of the Regular Army who had been killed in action or had died of wounds suffered in the Civil War. An executive committee of 11 members, chaired by Supt. Alexander H. Bowman, was appointed to monitor financial affairs, site selection, and the design and execution work and to plan for future dedication ceremonies. Inauguration ceremonies for the project were held on June 15, 1864; Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan gave the oration.

Over the next 26 years, funds collected through voluntary contributions were gradually accumulated and invested by the Executive Committee, but no progress was made toward construction of the monument. Interest in the

project and momentum towards its completion were revived by Supt. John M. Wilson in 1890. Shortly thereafter, the Secretary of War approved the project, and the Executive Committee transferred its functions and authority to the Building Committee of five members. The latter committee, also chaired by the Superintendent, was composed of the professors of mathematics (treasurer), natural and experimental philosophy, engineering, and drawing (secretary). The committee's responsibilities included initiating design competition, selecting the design, supervising construction, and arranging the dedication ceremonies. Frederick MacMonnies was selected as sculptor for the statue of "Fame," and the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White was selected to design the monument. Work began the following year. Despite numerous problems and delays in design and construction, the monument was completed and dedicated on May 31, 1897.

320. PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND BUILDING COMMITTEES. Oct. 6, 1863-Oct. 28, 1897. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Proceedings deal with the appointment of committee members; solicitation of funds; selection of the architect, contractor, and sculptor; their designs and fees; inscriptions on the monument; and dedication ceremonies and invited guests. Proceedings before May 24, 1894, are those of the Executive Committee; later proceedings are those of the Building Committee, which assumed the responsibilities of the Executive Committee and met more frequently, especially as the project neared completion.

321. CORRESPONDENCE. Mar. 1890-Sept. 1895. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Letters exchanged between members of the Executive and Building Committees and the architects, contractors, and other individuals or concerns working on the battle monument project. The letters pertain to contractor's bonds, specifications, fees, design of the bronze tablets or various parts of the monument, and other administrative matters. Included are letters from Army units listing the names of their Civil War dead and rosters of officers and enlisted men commemorated on the monument.

*BOARD OF OFFICERS INVESTIGATING INSUBORDINATE DEMONSTRATION
BY CADETS*

To voice disapproval of actions taken by Supt. Albert L. Mills in punishing certain upperclass cadets for neglect of duty and hazing, a large number of cadets took part in a noisy demonstration in the cadet barracks and on the parade ground on the evening of April 16, 1901. The demonstration consisted of breaking ranks, cheering, and other undisciplined actions, among which was rolling the reveille cannon in front of the Superintendent's quarters.

To hear testimony from cadets concerning the incident and to determine the names of the insti-

gators and the participants, a board of officers was appointed pursuant to paragraph 125 of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy*. Its membership, designated in USMA Special Order 71, April 17, 1901, consisted of the senior instructor of infantry tactics and two assistant instructors. As a result of the investigation, a number of cadets from the second class were dismissed or suspended, and other cadets received lesser punishments.

322. TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS. Apr. 18-May 7, 1901. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically. The first volume contains a name index to cadets giving testimony.

Typescript is a verbatim copy of questions raised and testimony given during the course of the investigation conducted by the Board of Officers.

323. EXTRACTS OF TESTIMONY. Apr.-May 1901. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged alphabetically by name of cadet. Name index at end of volume.

Relate to certain cadets and their involvement in the demonstration and were used to determine the degree of punishment to be awarded. Amount of information varies from only a few lines for cadets who participated in some degree to several pages for those who instigated the disturbance. The specific page of the transcript of the proceedings (entry 322) on which the testimony appears is cited.

ADVISORY BOARD

A provision in the 1902 Military Academy appropriation bill cited funds to "increase the efficiency of the U.S. Military Academy . . . and provide for the enlargement of buildings and for other

necessary works of improvement in connection therewith . . ." The Secretary of War subsequently approved the creation of a special board to advise the Superintendent on these matters. Appointed by

USMA Special Order 130, July 12, 1902, the Advisory Board was composed of several members of the Academic Board: the professors of drawing (chairman), of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, of civil and military engineering, and of mathematics and the instructor of ordnance and gunnery. The Adjutant served as recorder. The professor of modern languages was added later.

The board's primary responsibility was to study the existing physical plant and, after considering present requirements and needs for future expansion,

to make recommendations on the need for new buildings or on improvements and additions to existing buildings. Once plans had been approved by the Secretary of War and funds had been allocated for the projects, the board continued to review architects' proposals and generally supervise the progress of the overall construction or expansion program during the first decade of the present century. It worked closely with the Academy Quartermaster, who was also the officer in charge of construction.

324. SUBJECT CARD INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 325. Sept. 7, 1903-Dec. 7, 1904. 3 in. Arranged alphabetically by subject.

325. REPORTS. Sept. 1903-Apr. 1905. 1 vol. 2 in. Arranged chronologically. For a partial subject index, see entry 324.

Reports deal with the review of architects' proposals and construction plans for the location and design of new buildings or the modification of

existing structures. Reports were normally submitted to the Academy Adjutant and, although registered as letters received (entries 156 and 160), were maintained as a separate file. Replies to the reports by the Adjutant or Superintendent were either included with the report itself or indicated by a letter sent number (see entry 132) written on the report.

The volume also includes proceedings of the board from September 7 to December 5, 1903.

BOARD OF OFFICERS FOR THE "WEST POINT BULLETIN"

A board was appointed by USMA Special Order 222, November 25, 1908, to consider a proposal for the publication of a military periodical at West Point. Members of the board were the professors of drawing (chairman), of civil and military engineering, and of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy; the assistant professors of modern languages (secretary) and of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy; the Academy Adjutant; and the Librarian.

The periodical, tentatively designated the "West Point Bulletin," was to be divided into two sections: "Unofficial" and "Official." The "Unofficial" section would contain papers of professional military interest contributed by staff members, the Army Athletic

Association, and the Association of Graduates. Contents would be reviewed by an editorial board. The "Official" section would be the responsibility of the Academy Adjutant and would contain information or directives from the War Department as well as from the Military Academy. The "West Point Bulletin" was to be printed locally but distributed nationally through Government, military, or educational channels.

Despite a year and half of planning and effort by board members, the idea of the "West Point Bulletin" was not favorably received by the Secretary of War, who on June 2, 1910, officially disapproved its publication.

326. MINUTES OF MEETINGS. Dec. 1, 1908-May 18, 1910. 1 vol. 1 in. Arranged chronologically. Transcripts of meetings at which were discussed

the justification and editorial responsibility for the proposed publication, its contents, format, printing, and distribution. Copies of some correspondence of the board are included.

HAZING INVESTIGATION BOARD

Established by USMA Special Order 120, June 25, 1909, and composed of the Commandant of Cadets (president) and three other officers from the Department of Tactics, this was one of several boards established to investigate alleged hazing of new cadets during the first two decades of the 20th century. The

board conducted its hearings during the months of June and July 1909 and submitted its findings through the Superintendent to the Secretary of War. The result was the dismissal of seven cadets for violation of the prohibition against hazing (paragraph 143 of *Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy*).

327. PROCEEDINGS. June 26-July 31, 1909. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Testimony from cadets of all classes in response to questions from the investigating officers concerning incidents of hazing during the summer encamp-

ment, the board's findings and recommendations, and the Superintendent's comments.

This volume contains a carbon copy of the proceedings, the original of which was forwarded to the War Department in November 1909.

Miscellaneous Post and Academy Records, 1839-1953

WEST POINT HOTEL

The need for a hotel at West Point was recognized by the Board of Visitors to the Academy as early as 1820. Over the next several years, funds for the hotel's construction were accumulated, largely from the sale of wood cut on the military reservation. Erected on Trophy Point at a cost of \$18,000, the hotel was opened in the spring of 1829 for the convenience of officers, relatives and friends of cadets, and the visiting public. It was owned by the Government but leased to private individuals to operate for profit. The lessees paid rent for use of the facilities, the receipts from which were placed in the post contingency fund by the Treasurer, USMA, and used to defray the cost of maintenance and repairs on the hotel building.

The first lessee was William B. Cozzens, who was also in charge of the cadet mess or commons at that time. The Cozzens family retained the lease for many years. The hotel was usually known by the surname of the current proprietor: Cozzens, Roe, Cranston, Craney, and Logan, among others.

During the 19th century several additions were made to the hotel. It accommodated thousands of visitors to the Academy—Government officials, parents of cadets, noted military figures, and other distinguished guests—and served as a social center for cadets and their families. Until 1887, operation and leasing of the hotel was under the direct supervision of the Superintendent; after that date responsibility was vested in the Quartermaster, USMA. The Secretary of War had to approve major decisions regarding the property, however.

By the 20th century the ramshackle old hotel was considered "obsolete and deficient in comfort" and the price of total renovation too prohibitive. An act of March 30, 1920, authorized the Superintendent to lease another part of the West Point reservation for construction and operation of a new hotel. The U.S. Hotel Thayer was subsequently built and was opened in June 1926, although the original West Point Hotel continued in operation until it was torn down in 1932.

328. REGISTER OF GUESTS. May 1839-Aug. 1843, Dec. 1911-Dec. 1912, Jan. 1921-Dec. 1926, and July-Oct. 1927. 5 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Each entry shows name and residence of guest, date and time of arrival, and room number. Some entries were made by the individual guests them-

selves; others were completed by the hotel clerk. Registers contain names or signatures of many famous military and civilian figures.

329. ACCOUNT BOOK. 1840-43. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged by kind of account and thereunder chronologically.

Contains accounts for receipts from guests' lodging; disbursements for services, supplies, and provisions; and expenses of the Board of Visitors, hotel employees, and other post personnel.

The volume also contains inventories of linens, furniture, and kitchen equipment; a list of officers boarding at the hotel; and extracts copied from newspapers describing or praising the hotel's accommodations.

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE

This early predecessor of the USMA Press was established about 1831. Operating under the general supervision of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, the primary functions of the Lithographic Office were to print diplomas, lecture notes for professors, and translations of foreign textbooks used in the academic departments. The small staff was composed of enlisted men.

To accommodate the increasing needs of the post, a larger printing plant, called Card and Job Printing Establishment, was set up in 1865 under the Adjutant. The Lithographic Office continued to function within the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, preparing instructional material and drawings. The two organizations were merged in 1939.

330. DAYBOOK. 1844-70. 1 vol. 1 in.

For the period 1844-48, arranged by name of account and thereunder chronologically; after 1848, arranged chronologically.

Records printing or lithographic work done for cadets, officers, academic departments, and the Academy Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Surgeon. Entries usually show date of order; title of publica-

tion, report, or blank form; type of paper used; number of copies; cost; payment received on account; and balance remaining to be paid.

The volume also contains an account of printing supplies purchased or received from the Quartermaster, 1846-65, and receipts for printed matter delivered to customers, 1854-67.

WEST POINT BRANCH OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTE

The West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute was established in 1878, shortly after the first or founding branch of the Institute was established at Governor's Island in New York Harbor. The West Point Branch was a redesignation of the former Thayer Club, a voluntary professional organization whose members were on the Academy staff.

The first West Point branch existed until about 1883. On November 19, 1889, a second branch was established, with Supt. John M. Wilson as president. Other officials included professors and assistant pro-

fessors on the Academy staff. Subcommittees were established to collect, study, and collate published materials and other information relating to the various arms of the service. At its monthly meetings, held during the academic year, the more than 50 members of the branch presented and discussed papers on military subjects. Papers dealt with cadet or military training, strategy and tactics, military leadership, personal campaign experiences, new developments in arms and equipment, and other professional subjects. Some of the papers were submitted for publication in the Institute's *Journal*.

331. MINUTES OF MEETINGS. Nov. 19, 1889-Apr. 28, 1898. 1 vol. 2 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

In addition to minutes, the series includes

letters received from Army officers or Institute officials on Governor's Island, relating to meetings, payment of dues, papers to be presented, and subcommittee reports. A few of the letters are for the period 1879-83.

CULLUM MEMORIAL HALL

The will of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Cullum, class of 1833, who died in 1892, contained a bequest of \$250,000 to be used for construction and maintenance of a memorial hall dedicated to the officers and graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. Cullum's will stipulated that the hall was to serve as a repository for statues, busts, portraits, and other memorials to deceased officers and graduates. It would also house paintings of battle scenes, plaques, flags, war trophies, and other objects "giving elevation to the military profession." The facilities would be used for the Academy's official or ceremonial occasions; receptions and assemblages of the Association of Graduates, USMA; editorial offices of Cullum's *Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates, USMA*; and lodging for visiting officers and alumni.

An act of July 23, 1892, formally accepted General Cullum's bequest and appropriated funds to furnish and equip the building. Stanford White was named as architect. Construction began in 1896 and was completed 2 years later, and the hall was dedicated on June 12, 1900. Since then its use has been governed by the terms of the will; cadet activities including dances and other social functions are held there frequently.

The congressional act of 1892 also established the Board of Trustees for Memorial Hall, to be responsible for ensuring that construction plans and specifications were in accordance with the terms of

General Cullum's will. The board's members were appointed by the Secretary of War and advised the Secretary on the project. The original Board of Trustees consisted of five members: the Superintendent (ex officio president), three professors who were also members of the Academic Board of the Academy, and one executor of General Cullum's estate. When the hall was completed, the Board of Trustees transferred the property to the U.S. Government for perpetual use and maintenance as a public building by the Academy.

The Academic Board was made responsible for approving memorials and works of art proposed as gifts for Memorial Hall, including their design and subsequent acceptance by the Academy. Such proposals were made as early as 1894, and by 1899 the separate Memorial Hall Committee of the Academic Board had been established. For many years the professor of drawing served as chairman of this three-man committee, which was responsible for planning, procurement, installation, custody, care, and preservation of art and memorials in Cullum Memorial Hall. It also handled donations to and disbursements from the Cullum memorial fund and a related general fund through which memorials were procured. In later years this committee's responsibilities were enlarged to encompass memorials in other Academy buildings as well.

Board of Trustees

332. MINUTES OF MEETINGS. Aug. 22, 1892-Apr. 18, 1900. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Topics that were discussed at meetings include selection of the site, the architect, and contractors; specifications for the building and modifications thereof; the acquisition of furnishings and war trophies; financial statements; and appointment of new board members.

333. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Oct. 20, 1893-Nov. 2, 1899. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name index of addressees.

Most of the letters are directed to the architect or contractor, forwarding recommendations or infor-

mation on decisions made by the board at its meetings.

334. LETTERS RECEIVED. Mar. 11, 1892-Feb. 21, 1898. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name and subject index.

Letters received from executors of the Cullum estate; the War Department; legal authorities; the architectural firm selected for the project, McKim, Mead, and White; the contractor, Probst Construction Co.; and other architectural and contracting firms. They relate to the original bequest, inheritance and property taxes, site selection, architectural drawings and building plans, construction materials, and memorials for the hall.

Many letters dated from March 1892 through November 1893 are fair copies of letters furnished by

the Academy Adjutant (see entry 156). Additional letters relating to Cullum Memorial Hall after 1893 are also in entry 156.

335. REGISTER OF VOUCHERS. Apr. 1895-May 1898. 1 vol. ½ in.

Entries arranged by date of payment.

Memorial Hall Committee

336. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. May 1, 1899-Feb. 6, 1908. 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Copies of letters sent to donors or potential donors of memorials, relatives of individuals so honored, sculptors, architects, founders, and bank officials. Most of the letters deal with the criteria for the acceptance of tablets and memorials and their design, inscription, casting, and placement on the walls.

337. RECORDS RELATING TO MEMORIALS. 1900-31. 4 vols. 3 in.

Contents and arrangement of each volume are as follows:

a. *Register of memorials. 1900-31.*

Arranged chronologically by date of donation.

For each of 278 different memorials (including portraits, tablets, plaques, and medallions), entry shows name of individual honored, name of donor, style, date ordered, order number, date erected, number or location within the building, and name of sculptor or casting foundry.

b. *Ledger of accounts for the Cullum memorial fund. Mar. 1900-Sept. 1927.*

Entries arranged under either receipts or disbursements and thereunder chronologically.

Receipt entries show name of donor, date and amount donated, type of memorial selected, and individual honored. Disbursement entries show amounts paid to sculptors, founders, or contractors who did the design, casting, or installation work,

Each entry shows voucher number, date, payee, and purpose and amount of expenditure. Volume records expenses for construction of Cullum Memorial Hall, advertising purposes, travel and professional fees, salary of the superintendent of construction, and payments to the contractor.

respectively. The ledger also contains accounts for the Cullum statue and portrait trust fund, 1905-21, and the Memorial Hall general fund, 1912-21.

c. *Address book of donors to the Cullum memorial fund. Feb. 1903-Feb. 1908.*

Entries arranged alphabetically by name of individual memorialized.

For each memorial, entry lists name and address of donor, type of memorial (mostly tablets or medallions), and date ordered. References to letters sent or moneys received for memorials are also recorded.

d. *Miscellaneous book. 1900-1903.*

Arranged by subject. Subject index.

Lists of contributions, disbursements, articles and memorials donated, and tablets and medallions ordered.

338. EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD. Dec. 26, 1894-Sept. 9, 1903. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. Name and subject index.

Extracts deal mostly with presentation of gifts and memorials. Reports of a special subcommittee on memorials, later designated the "Memorial Hall Committee," are also included.

On December 23, 1896, the Academic Board directed that "all [its] records . . . referring to Cullum Memorial Hall should be entered in a separate book kept for that purpose only."

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Military Academy conducted its Jubilee or Centennial Celebration, June 9-11, 1902, as part of the annual graduation ceremonies. The 3-day celebration included a formal ball, dinners and receptions, sporting events, band concerts and military reviews, alumni exercises, fireworks, and a great number of speeches. Among the guests were President Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Congress-

men, diplomats, educators, and distinguished Academy graduates.

The Committee on Direction, Control, and Finance, comprised of members of the Academic Board, was charged with overall responsibility for the celebration. Committees were also established for invitations, banquets, sports and military ceremonies, and other aspects of the program.

339. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES. Oct. 1901-June 1902. 5 vols. 3 in.

Volumes arranged by name of committee. Entries are chronological.

Minutes for the Committees on Direction, Control, and Finance; Invitations; Religious Exercises and Music; and Reception and Entertainment. Some correspondence, printed circulars, and programs are also included.

340. LETTERS SENT TO CONTRIBUTORS. Mar.-May 1902. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Typed carbon copies of letters sent by the Academy Adjutant to individuals who contributed to a general fund for the Centennial Celebration. Contributions were used to cover the cost of memorials, banquets, the publication of the two-volume *Centennial History of the United States Military Academy*, and other expenses.

341. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INVITED GUESTS. Apr.-June 1902. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Replies to official invitations extended by the Academy from Federal and State government officials, members of the Congress, American and foreign diplomats, educators, and military officers.

342. REGISTER OF GUESTS AND PARTICIPANTS. June 9-12, 1902. 1 vol. 2 in.

Signatures include those of President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Root, and other Government officials; ambassadors and ministers; attaches; Governors; Congressmen; representatives of other colleges; general officers; the Board of Visitors; private citizens; representatives of USMA classes 1842 through 1901; and, finally, cadets from the classes of 1902-4 who were then in attendance at the Academy.

343. REGISTER OF GUEST ACCOMMODATIONS. Mar.-June 1902. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged by location of accommodations (cadet barracks, nearby Ladycliff College,

or railroad sleeping cars) and thereunder chronologically by date the reservation was made. Subject index.

Entries under each location show name of individual, his class, number of rooms or beds needed, and dates of occupancy.

Additionally, the volume contains a chronological register of cash received, entries of which show the individual's name, rank, and class; the amount paid for banquet tickets or contributed to the Centennial Celebration fund; the date received; and the date acknowledged (see entry 340). Also included are receipts for moneys deposited in the Centennial Celebration fund.

344. LIST OF FORMER CADETS INVITED TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. 1902. 1 vol. 1 in.

Names recorded as received from Academy staff officials.

Each entry gives name of former cadet, his address, his class, and name of individual who recommended his invitation.

345. JUBILEE SCRAPBOOKS. 1902. 3 vols. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Volume 1 documents planning for the celebration and includes copies of USMA circulars containing information on committees and events; form letters and correspondence concerning accommodations and activities; guest lists; invitations, tickets, and programs; texts of commemorative tablets; drafts of historical sketches about the Academy; and miscellaneous notes and memorandums.

Volumes 2 and 3 contain mostly press clippings from national and foreign newspapers concerning the Centennial Celebration. Included are extracts of speeches, engravings, and photographs.

The scrapbooks were compiled by Dr. E. S. Holden, Librarian of the Military Academy and editor of the *Centennial History of the United States Military Academy*.

STOCKBRIDGE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

William H. Stockbridge was a civilian employee who served as assistant to the head of the Department of Drawing for many years. Although his primary responsibility was to prepare material for the instruction of cadets, he was also an official photographer

for the Military Academy and did extensive work for USMA Headquarters and other offices on post. Most of Stockbridge's photographs were taken during the first two decades of the 20th century, although he continued his work until the early 1930's.

Until 1912, a commercial photographer, T. J. McManus, was also authorized to do photographic work at the Academy, primarily cadet portraits and photographs for the yearbook. Another commercial firm, the White Studio of New York City, replaced

the McManus Studio that same year (see entry 412). Official photographic work at the Academy was subsequently accomplished by an Army Signal Corps photography laboratory established at West Point in the early days of World War II.

**346. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO ENTRY
347. 1902-32. 9 in.**

Cards (3 by 5 in.) include negative numbers and indicate whether a positive print is available in entry 348.

**347. NEGATIVE COLLECTION. Ca. 1902-32.
1,897 items.**

Arranged numerically. For a name and subject index, see entry 346.

Film and glass-plate negatives depicting military training of cadets; classroom and laboratory instruction; cadet classes and alumni groups; graduation activities, parades, and other special events; visits by

foreign heads of state, military leaders, and other dignitaries; Academy buildings and grounds; and portraits of distinguished graduates.

**348. PRINT COLLECTION. Ca. 1902-32. 1,218
items.**

Arranged numerically. For a name and subject index, see entry 346.

Black-and-white positive prints, mostly 8 by 10 inches, mounted on artboard, of many of the negatives described in entry 347.

Prints also serve as a positive-print index to the negatives.

SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Military Academy celebrated its Sesquicentennial in 1952. The celebration was based on the theme "Furthering Our National Security"; its goal was to rededicate the ideals of the Academy, increase public understanding of its role in American life, and emphasize the relationship between education and national security. Government officials, military leaders, educators, artists, scientists, industrialists, graduates, and friends of the Academy (including the President) contributed to the celebration, which officially began on January 3, 1952, and ended with graduation ceremonies the following June. Among the events were a lecture series, alumni celebrations, special conferences, visits and presentations, and Jubilee Day.

Planning for the Sesquicentennial was the responsibility of a steering group of senior staff officers and graduates that was initially constituted by USMA Special Order 7, January 10, 1948. Retired Brig. Gen. Chauncey Fenton, president of the Association of Graduates, served as chairman. The mission of the steering group was to consider ways and means, outline policies, and draft necessary plans for

observing the Sesquicentennial. It discussed each aspect of the celebration as it arose, made recommendations to the Superintendent, and established basic policies and the program of events. The Sesquicentennial Executive Committee, composed of high-ranking Army and Air Force officers, served as general adviser to the steering group throughout the celebration. Beginning in June 1949, staff members were appointed to other committees established to deal with individual aspects of the program. Among these were the Committees for Athletics, Design and Commemorative Materials, Editorial and Publications, Reception and Entertainment, and Exhibits.

The Sesquicentennial Office, headed by a director, served as the action agency responsible for financial, administrative, and logistical matters. Col. William E. Crist was appointed to this position in February 1950 and was succeeded by Col. Thomas W. Hammond in July 1951. The Sesquicentennial Director approved important decisions or commitments submitted by the various committees and reported to the Superintendent through the Chief of Staff.

349. AGENDA OF MEETINGS OF THE STEERING GROUP. Feb. 1948-Oct. 1951. 1 vol. Negligible.

Arranged numerically by meeting number (1-55).

Show date of and matters discussed at steering group meetings, citing the paragraph of the minutes (entry 350) in which the specific topic on the agenda was discussed.

350. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE STEERING GROUP. Feb. 1948-July 1952. 3 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

Among the matters discussed at the meetings were the organization and scheduling of special events, selection of committee members and chairmen, memorials and commemorative items, invitations and visits, publications and exhibits, committee budgets and fund estimates, and the final plans for the celebration.

351. CORRESPONDENCE. 1948-53. 10 in.

Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. No index, but some file folders contain a list of papers outlining their content.

Letters and memorandums sent and received by the Superintendent, the Sesquicentennial Director and his staff, and committee members. The correspondence relates to various aspects of Sesquicentennial planning, such as financing, publicity, invitations, printing requirements, design of commemorative material, and logistical arrangements for special events. Schedules, lists, and work or purchase orders are also included.

This series contains duplicates of some of the correspondence described in entries 161 and 354.

352. "A SESQUICENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT." 1952. 1 vol. 2 in.

Typewritten final draft of a commemorative history covering the years 1802 to 1952 and dealing with the early years of the Academy and its establishment as an engineering school, the administrations of different superintendents, the Academy during periods of war, cadet life, and athletics.

Dr. Sidney Forman, Academy archivist and Sesquicentennial historian, prepared the history, but it was subsequently determined that the publication

and sale of the history were prohibited by Government printing regulations.

353. REGISTER OF GUESTS AND PARTICIPANTS. Jan.-May 1952. 1 vol. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically by date of special event.

Signatures of guests and dignitaries who attended various events connected with the Sesquicentennial Celebration. Among the signatures are those of President Harry S. Truman; Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York; Generals Lucius D. Clay, Maxwell D. Taylor, James L. Collins, and Hoyt S. Vandenberg; and Secretary of the Army Frank Pace. Other signees include Members of the Congress; State officials; representatives of colleges and universities, historical societies, and foreign governments; and Academy officials and distinguished graduates.

354. SESQUICENTENNIAL PUBLICATIONS AND RELATED RECORDS. 1950-52. 1 ft.

Arrangement is roughly chronological by date of special event to which the publication relates and thereunder by subject.

Programs, schedules, brochures, and other informational handouts for guests and delegates; Sesquicentennial memorandums; charts and diagrams of seating arrangements for ceremonies; form letters, tickets, and invitations; speeches, press releases, newspaper clippings, and posters; samples of official stationery; the Sesquicentennial seal and medallion; and similar memorabilia.

This series contains duplicates of the material described in entries 161 and 351.

Scrapbooks of magazine articles and newspaper clippings relating to the Sesquicentennial, compiled in the Sesquicentennial Office, are among the holdings of the Special Collections Division of the USMA library.

355. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS (DOCUMENTARY TRIBUTES). Apr. 1950-June 1952. 7 in.

Arranged numerically (1-159). List of contents shows from whom received and date.

A collection of executive proclamations, resolutions, declarations, and congratulatory messages received from State and local governments, colleges, universities, and associations. Included are a number of letters sent to the Superintendent by Congressmen, Governors, presidents of colleges and universities,

diplomats, corporation executives, and military figures acknowledging receipt of invitations, designating representatives to attend the special events, or simply transmitting good wishes to the Academy.

356. PHOTOGRAPHS. 1951 and 1952. 354 items.

Arranged numerically. List of photograph numbers with captions.

A collection of 8- by 10-inch black-and-white mounted prints depicting individuals and events. Included are photographs of guests signing the visitors' register; ceremonies connected with the inaugural, the Robert E. Lee portrait presentation, Founder's Day, and the Jubilee; cadet reviews; performers at the concert series; exhibits; and members of the Steering Committee and Sesquicentennial Office staff.

Negatives for most of these photographs are in entry 230.

357. SOUND RECORDINGS. Jan.-May 1952. 15 items.

Arranged chronologically.

Recordings made during the inauguration ceremonies, the Lee portrait presentation, the Founder's Day exercises, and the convocation and banquet on Jubilee Day. Speakers include President Harry S. Truman; Generals Maxwell D. Taylor, Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Matthew B. Ridgway, Omar N. Bradley, James L. Collins, Lucius D. Clay, and Dwight D. Eisenhower; and Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Recordings are duplicated in entry 235.

Records of Discontinued Commands, 1877-1947

DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT

Pursuant to War Department General Order 15 of 1877, the Military Academy and Post of West Point were formed into a separate military department under the command of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield. This position was under the supervision and charge of the General in Chief of the Army, who was responsible for administration, instruction, and discipline at West Point.

General Schofield also served as Superintendent of the Military Academy. Except for some higher ranks authorized under the new organization, the functioning of the Military Academy staff remained generally the same as before. To assist the commanding general in the administration of the department, his senior aide-de-camp was appointed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and was largely responsi-

ble for departmental correspondence with the War Department and other high-level offices, preparation of returns and reports, issuance of post orders, and other nonacademic affairs. The Adjutant of the Military Academy, meanwhile, continued to handle cadet records; correspondence with Congressmen, parents, and others requesting information on admittance to the Academy or curriculum matters; and other academic affairs.

The Department of West Point was discontinued on September 1, 1882, by Headquarters of the Army General Order 77, July 13, 1882. Thereafter, the Superintendent reported to the General of the Army through the Adjutant General of the Army.

Other records relating to the Department of West Point are in entries 183 and 185.

358. SUBJECT INDEX TO PART OF ENTRIES 359, 364, 366, AND 368. 1877-80. 1 vol. 1 in.

Each subject is subdivided into four parts covering entries recorded under letters sent (entry 359), letters received (entry 364), endorsements sent or received (entry 366), and orders (entry 368).

359. LETTERS SENT. Mar. 1877-Aug. 1882. 2 vols. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically. For a subject index for 1877-80, see entry 358.

Fair copies of letters and telegrams sent to the Secretary of War, officers on the Academy staff, the Adjutant General and other officers of the Army, Members of the Congress, business firms, and parents of cadets. The letters deal with appropriations and expenditures, supplies, visitor permits, assignment of officers, courts-martial, and other matters relating to the administration of the post and department. Also included are letters relating to cadet candidates and to cadet leaves of absence, conduct rolls, and academic deficiencies.

This series does not duplicate the letters described in entries 2 and 130.

360. PRESS COPIES OF LETTERS SENT. Mar. 1881-Aug. 1882. 3 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Duplicate fair copies of some letters described in entry 359. Content of remaining letters similar to that of letters described in entry 359.

361. NAME INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 363. 1877-80. 1 vol. 1 in.

Index covers contents of volume I in entry 363. Letters concerning an individual are recorded in red ink; letters from an individual are recorded in black ink.

362. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES TO PART OF ENTRY 363. 1881 and 1882. 2 vols. 1 in.

Indexes cover contents of volume II in entry 363. Letters about an individual are recorded in red ink; those from an individual are recorded in black ink.

363. REGISTERS OF LETTERS RECEIVED. Mar. 1877-Aug. 1882. 2 vols. 5 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries arranged by year and numbered in chronological order. For name and subject indexes, see entries 361 and 362.

Each entry shows date of receipt, number assigned, name of correspondent, date and subject of letter, and action taken. References to orders issued or letters sent in reply are also included.

364. LETTERS RECEIVED. Mar. 1877-Aug. 1882. 10 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year and numbered consecutively. For registers, see entry 363.

Letters received from officers on the staff of the Military Academy or Department of West Point, the Adjutant General and other Army or Government officials, cadets, private citizens, and parents of cadets. Letters deal with reports and returns, supplies and equipment, buildings and grounds, visitors, leaves and assignment of officers, enlisted detachments stationed at West Point, and other aspects of the administration of the Department of West Point.

365. NAME INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 366. Mar. 1877-June 1881. 1 vol. 1 in.

Index covers contents of volume I in entry 366. Endorsements and memorandums about an individual

are recorded in red ink; those from or to an individual are recorded in black ink.

366. ENDORSEMENTS. Mar. 1877-Aug. 1882. 2 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically. For a subject and a name index to volume I, see entries 358 and 365, respectively.

Each entry includes a synopsis of the letter received, the register number (see entry 363), and, in red ink, texts of any prior endorsements. Endorsements sent are recorded in black ink. Also included are references to related orders or correspondence or to other actions taken on the matter.

Subject matter and kinds of correspondents are similar to those in entry 364.

367. NAME INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 368. 1877-81. 1 vol. 1 in.

Index covers contents of volume I in entry 368. Entries in red ink refer to numbers of general orders; those in black ink refer to special orders.

368. ORDERS. Mar. 1877-Aug. 1882. 2 vols. 5 in.

Arranged chronologically. For a subject index and a name index to volume I, see entries 358 and 367, respectively.

Fair copies of general and special orders issued by the Department of West Point relating mostly to post and nonacademic matters, such as leaves of absence; travel authorizations; appointment of special boards of officers; promotions, transfers, assignments, and reliefs from duty; proceedings of courts-martial; and special events. Very few of the orders relate to cadets.

These volumes also contain a few circulars.

369. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND TROOPS. June 1877-Oct. 1881. ½ in.

Arranged chronologically. Rosters for November 1878 and September 1879 are missing.

Issued semiannually in the form of a pamphlet, listing officers assigned to the personal staff of the commanding general, the department staff, the military and academic staffs of the Military Academy, and as commanders of enlisted troops stationed at West Point. Entry for each officer shows his rank, unit or corps, and duty assignment. An alterations section lists, with effective dates since publication of the last roster, personnel changes through transfer, promotion, and relief from and assignment to duty.

370. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EXPANSION OF THE POST WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (ROUND POND INFORMAL FILE).

Apr. 1879-May 1882. 4 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Correspondence, deeds, and other legal papers relating to the purchase by the U.S. Government of Round Pond and the lands surrounding it in the town of Highlands, adjoining the West Point military

reservation. The correspondence is between Academy officials and New York State legislators, property owners, the Orange County, N.Y., clerk, and a number of attorneys concerning the right-of-way for water pipes, mineral and riparian rights, quitclaims, releases and encumbrances on the properties, and other agreements between the Government and the property owners.

STEWART FIELD, N. Y.

Air Corps activities at the Military Academy date from the late 1920's and the construction of a single hangar and ramp for amphibian-type aircraft. In August 1933 a small USMA Air Corps detachment was established to familiarize cadets with the construction, types, and capabilities of airplanes. Throughout the 1930's, cadets studied Air Corps organization, equipment, and training and received some primary flight instruction during trips to various Army airfields during the summer months. Most actual flight training came after graduation.

By 1940 and the advent of the Second World War, it became evident that cadets needed more than this general aviation training. An embryonic flight school had been established at partially complete Stewart Field, located some 10 miles northwest of the West Point military reservation. The field had been deeded to the Federal Government by the city of Newburgh, N.Y., in 1935 and was accepted for War Department use by an act of May 13, 1936. Final title to all land acquisitions was secured by October 1941, only a few months after the first proposals for extensive flight training at the Academy were introduced. By this time some first classmen were already receiving regular instruction in flight engineering and flight operations at Stewart Field.

Early in 1942 the War Department directed the commencement of Air Corps Branch instruction at West Point. The expanding USMA Air Corps Detachment, which had been stationed at Stewart Field, was redesignated the 570th School Squadron (SP) by USMA General Order 7, February 5, 1942. Several more squadrons were added shortly thereafter. A War Department letter of May 22, 1942, implemented by

USMA General Order 31, July 13, 1942, formally established the Army Air Forces Basic-Advanced Flying School (AAFB-AFS) at the field for the purpose of giving flight training to qualified cadets in the first and second classes. Pilot training was introduced into the curriculum so that those cadets wishing to enter the Air Corps could receive their wings with their commissions at graduation and be assigned immediately to combat organizations. These air cadets received their basic and advanced flight training at Stewart Field and their academic and tactical training at West Point at the same time.

Stewart Field was officially dedicated on August 25, 1942; the rapidly developed subpost became an integral part of the Military Academy. It contained shops, school buildings, and other facilities for the training of up to 500 air cadets and at its peak during the war years housed approximately 2,000 officers and enlisted personnel. Although Stewart Field was under the administrative control and responsibility of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, it had its own commandant. Technical control was placed under the Army Air Forces Flying Training Command in July 1943; other changes in the command channel occurred during and immediately after the Second World War.

The last class of air cadets graduated in June 1946, after which flight training for cadets was discontinued. The AAFB-AFS was redesignated the 2002d Army Air Forces Base Unit (Base Services) in January 1947, and Stewart Field was later turned over to the newly established Department of the Air Force. When the Air Force closed the facility in December 1969, part of it was returned to the Academy for use as a housing area.

371. "HISTORY OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES BASIC-ADVANCED FLYING SCHOOL, 1926-45." 1946. 4 vols. 7 in.

This typewritten manuscript, prepared by the historical officer at Stewart Field, traces the development of flight training as part of the Academy's curriculum, outlines the establishment and growth of Stewart Field as a military installation, and describes wartime activities at the post. It is accompanied by copies of orders and memorandums; organizational charts; and graphs and charts covering aircraft operations, accident rates, and student flight time. There are also photographs of construction projects; training, athletic, and social activities; facilities and equipment; commanding officers; and important visitors.

372. DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN. Aug. 1942-Dec. 1947. 11 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Similar to the daily bulletin published at the Military Academy (see entry 182), the daily information bulletin was intended primarily for non-cadet personnel stationed at Stewart Field. It was divided into two sections: "Official" and "General Information." The "Official" section includes lists of officer details, promotions, new arrivals and departures, notices of lectures and meetings, special instructions to pilots, and explanations of regulations and other higher headquarters issuances. The "General Information" section contains movie schedules, sports and entertainment notices, club and USO announcements, lists of housing, personal and post-exchange sales, lost and found items, and the latest war news.

Records of Troops Stationed at West Point, 1809-1941

COMPANY OF BOMBARDIERS, SAPPERS, AND MINERS

373. ORDERLY BOOK. June 1815-Feb. 1817. 1 vol. ½ in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Fair copies of orders issued by the commanding officer of the Post of West Point dealing with changes in command, confinements, promotions, and duty

assignments. The volume also contains proceedings of garrison courts-martial, miscellaneous rules relating to the quartering and messing of troops, and a descriptive list of company members. The list gives a physical description, enlistment data, place of birth, and trade or occupation of each man.

USMA BAND AND DETACHMENT OF FIELD MUSIC

374. LETTERS SENT. Sept. 1889-Sept. 1906 (with gaps). 3 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically. Letters are numbered consecutively within each calendar year. No index.

Fair copies of letters and endorsements sent to the Academy Adjutant, the Quartermaster, the Commandant of Cadets, and other staff members; the Adjutant General and Paymaster General of the Army; individuals seeking appointments to the unit; and musical supply firms. Letters concern organization and equipment; engagements and trips; muster rolls, payrolls, and returns; duties, pay and allowances, privileges, and quarters of bandmen; and enlistments, transfers, discharges, promotions, and courts-martial.

References to letters received or related letters sent are noted in the margins.

376. REGISTERS OF LETTERS RECEIVED. Sept. 1889-Sept. 1906. 3 vols. 3 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Entries arranged by date of receipt and numbered consecutively within each calendar year. For a name and subject index for the period July 1903 to September 1906, see entry 375.

Correspondents and subject matter of the letters are similar to those in entry 374. Each entry indicates date received, file number assigned, name of writer, date and place written, content, and action taken. Before 1893 the content of each letter received was recorded verbatim. After that date, however, only a synopsis of the content was recorded. Registers include texts of endorsements sent and references to related letters sent or received. The letters entered in these registers are no longer extant.

375. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 376. 1903-6. 1 vol. 1 in.

377. ORDERS. Dec. 1889-Nov. 1911 (with gaps) and Jan. 1913-Dec. 1941. 3 vols. 4 in.

Arranged and numbered in chronological order from 1895 to 1911. Beginning with 1912, orders are arranged chronologically and numbered consecutively within each calendar year.

Fair copies (to 1907), typed carbon copies, and originals of orders issued by the commanding officer of the band and the Detachment of Field Music. The orders deal with the organization of the units; instruction and practice; dress requirements; duties, details, and drills; promotions, courts-martial, and other personnel actions; and a number of other administrative matters. Volume I includes some extracts of pertinent USMA special orders.

Orders through 1919 include detachment orders, band orders, band and detachment orders, and orders. Beginning in 1920, only detachment orders were issued.

378. MORNING REPORTS. 1854-59 (with gaps), 1872-92, and 1896-1908. 8 vols. 8 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Reports show, for each day of the month, the number of personnel present or absent; aggregate number present and aggregate number absent; alterations from the previous report because of transfers, discharges, desertions, and deaths; names of individ-

uals detailed to serve as orderly to the Academy Adjutant or Commandant of Cadets (1854-92); number of vacancies or new recruits required (1896-1907); and additions to and deductions from rations (1904-7). A remarks section contains explanatory notes relating to alterations and figures on the daily reports, delinquencies by members of the unit, punishments, leaves and passes, and trips.

The volumes also contain lists and memorandums giving names of band members and dates of their enlistment, fuel or ration allowances, names of men on furlough, number of dependents of married men, and other information. Reports were maintained on a three- or four-page monthly form.

379. DESCRIPTIVE BOOKS. 1846-90 and 1902-5. 3 vols. 3 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Names of enlisted men in each volume arranged chronologically by date of enlistment.

Similar in content to entry 385, except that only the third volume (1902-5) contains financial statements. The first two volumes contain lists of men who died, deserted, transferred, or were discharged. Volume I contains payroll and bounty data for the period 1863-75 and a descriptive roll for the General Service Detachment, 1872-79.

*USMA DETACHMENT OF ARTILLERY***380. LETTERS SENT. Oct. 1875-June 1884. 1 vol. 1 in.**

Arranged chronologically. Letters from 1875 through 1882 are numbered consecutively (1-293), as are those for January 1-November 23, 1883 (1-68). Letters after that date are not numbered. No index.

Fair copies of letters and endorsements sent, mostly to the Adjutant and other officers on the staff of the Military Academy, the Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of West Point, and the Paymaster General and the Assistant Paymaster

General of the War Department. They concern enlistments, transfers, promotions, discharges, pay, duties, and privileges of the enlisted men of the detachment. Beginning in 1880, charges and specifications were also included. Many entries have notations on related correspondence or actions taken.

The volume also contains a few endorsements and synopses of letters received from the Adjutant General of the War Department and various officers or enlisted men on post.

*USMA DETACHMENT OF ARMY SERVICE MEN, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT***381. NAME INDEX TO PART OF ENTRY 382. Aug.-Dec. 1903. 1 vol. ½ in.**

Index also pertains to a volume of letters sent, dated from sometime in 1900 until July 1903, that has not been located.

letters sent from August through December 1903, see entry 381.

Fair copies of letters sent to the Adjutant General and Military Secretary of the War Department; the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East; the Adjutant of the Military Academy; commanding officers of other military units; enlisted men; and private citizens. Letters deal with recruitment for, vacancies in, and transfers to or from the detachment;

382. LETTERS SENT. Aug. 1903-Aug. 1906. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. For a name index to

pay and clothing; duty assignments; settlement of accounts upon retirement or discharge; and disposition of personal effects of deceased soldiers.

383. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED. June 1901-May 1904. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged by date of receipt and numbered consecutively within each calendar year.

Each entry gives date of receipt, file number, name of the writer, date and place of origin of correspondence, and a synopsis of the subject matter. Under a column titled "Action" are recorded texts of endorsements sent, citations to file numbers of letters sent in reply, and notes on specific actions taken. Letters deal with recruitment for or vacancies in the detachment, requests for special privileges, duty assignments, transfers, discharges, reenlistments, quarters, education of children, health, and other personal and family affairs of unit personnel. Correspondents include the Adjutant of the Military Academy, members of the detachment, the Adjutant General of the War Department, and private citizens. The letters entered in the register have not been located.

384. REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE. Jan.-Sept. 1910. 1 vol. Negligible.

Entries arranged and numbered chronologically.

Entries include letters sent and letters received. For each letter sent, the entry shows date and addressee and includes a synopsis of the letter's content. For each letter received, the entry gives name of writer and date and place of origin of letter and a synopsis of its content. Endorsements are also recorded. Notations indicate actions taken, related correspondence, and which letters were filed. The letters are no longer extant.

The contents and correspondents of these letters are similar to those described in entries 382 and 383.

385. DESCRIPTIVE BOOKS. 1885-97 and 1899-1908. 3 vols. 4 in.

Volumes arranged chronologically. Names of enlisted men in each volume arranged by date of enlistment. Name index to volume I (1885-97).

Descriptive rolls in book form, giving for each member of the detachment his name, age, and physical characteristics; place of birth; civilian occupation; date and place of enlistment; name of recruiting officer; and remarks on previous service, promotions, discharges and reenlistments, character, and marital status. At the beginning of the first two volumes (covering the period to 1903) are lists showing names of commissioned and noncommissioned officers. The first two volumes also include lists of enlisted men who transferred, deserted, or died or were discharged; dates and authorities for these personnel transactions are also given.

Entries made before August 1, 1890, relate to the men's service in the Detachment of Artillery, which on that date was redesignated "Detachment of Army Service Men, Quartermaster Department."

386. CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOK. Nov. 1901-July 1908. 1 vol. 2 in.

Names of soldiers appear in no discernible order. Entries under each name are arranged chronologically. Name index.

For each soldier the account shows date of enlistment, rank, date clothing or equipment was issued and its value, amount of clothing allowance, settlement in favor of the soldier or the government, and date. Notations indicate men who transferred or deserted or were discharged and include date or authority.

*NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER STAFF AND THE DETACHMENT OF
GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS*

387. CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOK. Aug. 1889-Nov. 1905. 1 vol. 1 in.

Names of enlisted men arranged in no discernible order. Entries under each name are chronological. Name index.

Clothing accounts, similar to those described in entry 386, for commissary and quartermaster sergeants. Specific items of clothing and equipage issued on each date are also enumerated.

388. DESCRIPTIVE BOOK. Feb. 1890-June 1905. 1 vol. 1 in.

Names of enlisted men appear by date of last enlistment. Name index.

Similar to entry 385.

A descriptive roll for the period 1872-79 is in volume I of entry 379.

389. RECORD OF THE GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS, WEST POINT, N.Y. 1884. Negligible.

Printed pamphlet containing the records of the 17 men who served with the General Service Detachment at West Point from 1872 to 1882. Compiled record for each man includes place of birth, place and date of last enlistment, details of military service, and

present whereabouts. For those serving in the detachment in 1884, the record shows date term expired and duty assignment. The pamphlet also contains a summary of detachment strength (1872-84), a list of commanding officers, rates of pay, and extracts from War Department orders pertaining to general service clerks.

*MISCELLANEOUS UNITS***390. MONTHLY RETURNS. 1809-74. 2 in.**

Arranged chronologically. Typed list of returns at beginning of the series.

Retained copies of returns for various troop units stationed at West Point. Each return shows names of men who were absent or present, on extra duty, or discharged or who deserted, with pertinent remarks and explanations of alterations since the previous return. Units and periods covered are 1st Regiment of Light Artillery, December 1809; Company A, 2d Artillery, 1824; USMA Detachment of Artillery, 1867 and 1869; and USMA Detachment of Cavalry, 1867, 1869, 1870, and 1874. This series also contains a copy of the 1844 annual return for the Detachment of Artillery.

391. MUSTER ROLLS. 1821-60. 2 ft.

Arranged chronologically. Typed list of rolls at the beginning of the series.

Retained copies of rolls for various troop units stationed at West Point:

Company M, 2d Artillery, June 1821

Company A, 2d Artillery, 1821-26

Detachment of Recruits, July-August 1829

USMA Detachment, 1829-34 and 1838-39

West Point Detachment, 1835-38

USMA Band, April 1822 and February 1838

USMA Detachment of Artillery, 1839-50 and 1852-60

USMA Detachment of Dragoons, 1844-50 and 1853-56

USMA Detachment of Ordnance, 1849-50 and 1852-57

Most of the early rolls (1821-50) are bimonthly or semiannual muster rolls listing members of the unit by rank and thereunder alphabetically. Rolls give names of men present; dates of reenlistment, discharge, or transfer; data concerning pay entitlement and enlistment; and remarks on clothing issuances, special duty, confinements, and stoppages of pay. Each roll also contains a recapitulation showing totals, by rank, of those absent or present for duty. Later rolls (1851-60) are bimonthly combination muster rolls and payrolls and contain the soldier's mark or signature indicating receipt of his pay.

392. DAILY SICK REPORTS OF PRISONERS IN THE MAIN GUARDBOUSE. May 1902-Oct. 1909 (with gaps). 2 vols. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Entries made on the report by the first sergeant in charge included prisoner's name, rank, unit, and date taken sick. The remainder of the form was completed and signed by the Academy Surgeon, with remarks indicating whether the disability occurred in line of duty, whether the patient was sick in quarters or in the hospital, and the disposition of the patient. A few entries were made for members of the guard detail.

Records of Quasi-Official Academy Associations, 1869-1976*ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES*

The Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy was founded as a private social and fraternal organization in 1869. Since the turn of the century it has occupied offices in Cullum Memorial Hall at West Point. Membership is open to all graduates and certain former cadets. The association has traditionally been closely tied to the Academy and functions much as a typical alumni office,

disseminating information about the history, activities, and objectives of the school and maintaining biographical data on former cadets. In addition, the association acquires and preserves historical materials relating to the Academy and promotes the study of military science. Its administrative organization is comprised of retired graduates and Army officers.

Among the projects sponsored by the association are alumni activities, especially during graduation week each June; Homecoming Weekend; Founder's Day ceremonies; and, since 1958, presentation of the Sylvanus Thayer Award to distinguished Americans exemplifying the principles of the Academy's motto, "Duty-Honor-Country." Many of the association's efforts in recent years have been expended on

administration of the West Point fund. Financed by gifts, donations, and bequests, the fund undertakes projects benefiting the Academy and Corps of Cadets for which appropriated funds are not available. The association publishes the annual *Register of Graduates and Former Cadets* (entry 401) and a quarterly magazine, *Assembly* (entry 400).

393. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY. 1869-99. 2 ft.

Arrangement varies. For the period 1869-73, the letters are arranged chronologically by year of graduation of correspondent, followed by miscellaneous letters, arranged chronologically, from non-graduates. Letters for the period 1874-82 are arranged chronologically by date of letter. Letters for the period 1884-99 are arranged chronologically by year and thereunder alphabetically by name of correspondent. There are no letters dated 1883. Name index to correspondents for 1869-74.

Letters from graduates, relatives of graduates, Federal officials, and others relating to the activities of the association and dealing with its objectives and purposes; applications for membership and transmittal of dues; attendance at the annual reunion or meeting; biographical data on graduates, including accomplishments, present occupation or whereabouts, and notification of death; preparation of obituaries in *Annual Report* (see entry 399); and requests for information on graduates or for copies of association publications.

The series includes some letters addressed to other officers of the association that were forwarded to the secretary for action or filing. Among the more noted correspondents are Sylvanus Thayer, Robert Parrott, Henry DuPont, and Civil War Generals James Longstreet, William S. Rosecrans, George H. Thomas, George A. Custer, George B. McClellan, William T. Sherman, Joseph Hooker, and David D. Porter. Most of the letters were written between April and June, when plans were being made for alumni activities during graduation week.

394. ACCOUNT BOOK OF THE TREASURER. 1869-1907. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries arranged chronologically.

Shows disbursements made for purchases of subscriptions and books, printing and distribution of publications, investments, and other operating expenses. Also shows receipts, mostly from dues or

initiation fees. Copies of the treasurer's annual report summarizing income and expenses are included for the years 1889 through 1907.

395. SUMMARIES OF THE MILITARY SERVICE OF GRADUATES, 1861-76. 1877. 1 vol. 1 in.

Entries for each graduate arranged in no discernible order. Name index.

Outlines the service careers of those graduates, mostly from the classes of 1861 through 1876, who had died or otherwise left the service by 1877. Much of the information appears in the 1879 edition of G. W. Cullum's *Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy*.

396. ROLLBOOK OF LIVING MEMBERS. 1880. 1 vol. ½ in.

Names arranged alphabetically.

For each member, entry shows year of graduation, current title or highest rank attained, address, and, if still on active duty in 1880, unit to which assigned.

397. RECORDS OF THE CULLUM BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER TRUST FUND. 1892-1941. 1 vol. 4 in.

Volume divided into three sections: "Accounts Current," "History," and "Publications." Information in each section recorded chronologically.

The "Accounts Current" section shows expenditures from and accretions to the trust fund and contains financial statements and copies of quarterly audits. The "History" section contains minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and includes copies of correspondence relating to investments, transfer of funds, and the appointment of board officers or personnel to work on the *Biographical Register*. The "Publications" section contains correspondence relating to the printing and sale of the publication.

The will of Gen. G. W. Cullum established a \$20,000 trust fund to be used for compilation,

publication, and distribution of a revised *Biographical Register* in 1900 and decennially thereafter. Responsibility for administering the fund was vested in a board of trustees consisting of the Superintendent of the Military Academy and several members of the Academic Board. Although work on the *Biographical Register* was accomplished as an additional duty by a member of the Academy staff, the undertaking was supported largely by the association, which maintained alumni records of graduates.

For other records on the operation of the trust fund, see entry 161.

398. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE WIRT ROBINSON MEMORIAL. 1937-40. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. No index.

Original and carbon copies of letters sent and received by C. H. Hodges, a graduate in the class of 1903 who initiated the project; A. E. Potts, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the Wirt Robinson Memorial Committee; and F. A. March III, secretary of the Association of Graduates, secretary of the Wirt Robinson Memorial Committee, and treasurer of the Wirt Robinson fund. Among the correspondents are representatives of various Academy classes, architects, friends of Colonel Robinson, and others interested in the project. The correspondence relates mostly to solicitation and contributions for the memorial, along with details on its design and location at West Point. The memorial is a small garden retreat and wildlife sanctuary. Colonel Robinson was professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at the Military Academy for many years.

399. ANNUAL REPORT. 1870-1941. 18 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year. Reports after 1888 contain a name index to obituaries.

Contains minutes of the annual business meeting of the association; a roll of members indicating those present at the meeting; copies of the association's constitution and bylaws; lists of past and present officers; reports of the secretary, the treasurer, and various subcommittees; details concerning graduation week and alumni functions, including copies of speeches delivered at graduation ceremonies or other events; and other kinds of documentation containing miscellaneous information on association and Academy affairs.

Reports also contain a necrology with obituary notices (biographical sketches) of graduates who died during the previous year. Prepared by close friends, classmates, relatives, or the secretary of the associa-

tion, obituaries are more personal in nature and supplement the military service records outlined in Cullum's *Biographical Register*. Obituaries after 1894 usually include a photograph of the deceased graduate.

400. ASSEMBLY. Apr. 1942-Mar. 1976. 34 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

A quarterly alumni magazine that replaced *Annual Report* (entry 399), although it incorporates several of the same major features, including lists of officers; reports of the annual business meeting, along with those of the secretary and treasurer; details of graduation week activities; a necrology with biographical sketches; and miscellaneous information on association and Academy affairs. Among the additions are feature articles on historical or contemporary subjects, noted graduates, and faculty members; reports from each class, containing news of its members; reviews of books about West Point or other military topics; lists of honors and awards bestowed upon graduates; and information on the regional West Point societies.

401. REGISTER OF GRADUATES AND FORMER CADETS. 1946-75. 30 vols. 3 ft.

Arranged chronologically by year. Names of graduates listed by class and thereunder by graduation order of merit. Name index in each volume.

Published annually, the *Register* contains a brief sketch of every graduate of the Academy from 1802; it shows date of birth (from 1885), State of birth, State from which appointed, arm of service in which commissioned, major assignments, awards and decorations received, highest rank attained, date of retirement, last known address (if still alive), date of death, and, from 1953, the issue of *Annual Report* (entry 399) or *Assembly* (entry 400) in which a more extensive biographical sketch was published. An alphabetical listing of nongraduates or former cadets, with more limited data, follows each class roster. Graduates or former cadets included in *Dictionary of American Biography* are also indicated. Information for the sketches is normally based on data furnished to the association by graduates themselves or their classmates, close friends, or families.

Volumes also contain lists of officers of the association, the various West Point societies, and graduating classes; lists of superintendents and professors; biographical or historical articles about the Academy or noted faculty members; statistical tabulations concerning graduates (e.g., those living, deceased, on active duty, retired, killed in action, or

appointed as general officers); and paid advertising. A genealogical succession list showing, for many graduates, their forebears and descendants who also graduated from the Academy has been included in the registers periodically since 1960.

402. BULLETIN. 1900, 1902-3, and 1930-31. 2 in.
Arranged chronologically.

Issued to keep members and graduates informed of current matters of interest at the Academy or within the association and as a means of communication and publicity to increase membership. Each issue contains much information about the association's purposes, constitution and bylaws, officers, finances, publications, membership, and facilities in Cullum Memorial Hall. Also included are lists and statistics concerning graduates who became general officers, were killed in action, served the Confederacy, or received the Medal of Honor. Articles on the annual meeting, graduation exercises and other special events, major changes in the curriculum or in entrance requirements, new or improved facilities, and recollections of cadet life also appear in *Bulletin*.

403. REUNION BULLETIN. 1914-17 and 1923-48. 2 in.

Arranged chronologically. None issued from 1918-22.

Published jointly by the association and Headquarters, USMA, and mailed to all alumni to promote interest in the graduation activities and class reunions each year. Normally, four issues appeared between February or March and June. The first issue contains long-range plans for June Week activities, with articles on changes and other items of interest at the Academy; the second issue outlines accommodations and other logistical arrangements; and the third contains a more detailed schedule of events and alumni activities. The final (June) issue contains the Program of Alumni Exercises, a list of graduates who had died since the last annual meeting of the association and songs and poems relating to the Academy. Each issue contains photographs of buildings and new facilities, cadet groups and activities, and class reunions.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Army Athletic Association (AAA) originated in 1892 with the establishment of the Army Officers Athletic Association (AOAA), an unofficial organization formed to promote sports at the Military Academy and throughout the Army. The name was changed to Army Athletic Association in 1903, and in 1908 responsibility for its operation was vested in the Superintendent.

AAA is a nonmilitary agency with no appropriated funds—a quasi-official instrumentality of the U.S. Government. Functionally analogous to a college or university athletic association, it employs athletic coaches, schedules athletic contests, programs and budgets athletic funds, appoints sports representatives, determines eligibility for athletic awards, and oversees other aspects of intercollegiate sports com-

petition at the Military Academy. A secondary mission is to support the intramural and physical education programs of the Office of Physical Education in the Department of Tactics, largely through maintenance of athletic fields and equipment. AAA operates in consonance with policies established by the Athletic Board and approved by the Superintendent; its membership includes officers, cadets, and former cadets.

In 1948 the head of AAA became the Director of Athletics, a staff position, whose duties are to advise and assist the Superintendent in the promotion, supervision, and control of athletic activities at the Academy. In 1974 his title was changed to Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

404. MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE ARMY OFFICERS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. 1892-5. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Minutes cover proceedings of annual and special meetings at which were discussed association dues and other financial matters; qualifications, size, and

geographical distribution of the membership; special events; and the activities of teams, coaches, and athletic representatives.

Included are fair copies of annual reports, printed copies of which are in entry 405. For minutes of the annual general meetings for the period 1896-1903, see entry 409.

405. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARMY OFFICERS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. 1893-1902. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically. Report for 1900 is missing.

The volume contains printed reports by the president, secretary, treasurer, and sports representatives; lists of officers and members; and, occasionally, lists of award recipients. The association's constitution and bylaws are included with the 1893, 1896, and 1902 reports.

The subject matter is similar to that described in entry 404.

406. ACCOUNT BOOK OF THE TREASURER, ARMY OFFICERS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. 1892-1900. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged by type of account as listed below and thereunder chronologically. Subject index.

Includes entries for the following accounts: permanent fund, current fund, annual dues, receipts and other contributions, baseball fund, and football fund. Periodic auditors' certifications are also recorded.

407. ROLLBOOK OF AOAA MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS. 1901-2. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged alphabetically.

Maintained by the secretary, this volume lists names of individuals who contributed membership dues and other donations to the AOAA. Gives each member's or subscriber's rank, regiment, and address if not stationed at West Point.

408. ANNUAL AND SEMIANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. 1903-10, 1914-17, 1919, and 1929-40. 3 vols. 6 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Published annually except for 1914-17, when they appeared twice a year, the reports contain information on the intercollegiate athletic program and the activities of the AAA and include organizational charts; constitution and bylaws; reports of the graduate manager of athletics and officers in charge

of athletic teams; lists of coaches, managers, team captains, and award recipients; photographs of teams, outstanding players, athletic contests, facilities, and equipment; sports schedules; athletic regulations; and historical factsheets on the athletic program.

Reports for 1909 to 1919 are those of the Army Athletic Council, an official USMA committee responsible for supervising the operation of the AAA.

409. MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD. 1892-1941. 13 vols. 1 ft.

Arranged chronologically.

Typed, unsigned carbon copies of the minutes of the meetings held by the Athletic Board and its predecessors. Subjects discussed at the meetings include the overall intercollegiate athletic program, scheduling, ticket policy, awards, and the appointments and salaries of coaches. Copies of related reports and correspondence, as well as endorsements and memorandums showing approvals or disapprovals of board recommendations by the Superintendent and other staff officials, are included.

Volume 1 contains copies of the minutes of the annual meetings of the Army Officers Athletic Association, 1892-1903. The 1892-95 minutes are duplicated in entry 404.

Established as an athletic council in 1908, the Athletic Board's role has been to advise the Superintendent on the operation of the AAA and on policy pertaining to intercollegiate athletics. Membership in 1975 included the Dean of the Academic Board (chairman), the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics (secretary), the Commandant of Cadets, the professor of physical education, and the professor of mathematics.

410. REPORTS OF FOOTBALL COACHES. 1899-1917. 3 in.

Arranged chronologically.

Manuscript and typewritten reports containing detailed summaries of team progress during the football season. Some reports include physical statistics of the team members as well as scouting reports about opponents. Descriptions of the plays used by the Army team are occasionally included.

Records of the White Studio, 1925-66

The White Studio began operations at West Point in 1912 as photographic contractor for the cadet yearbook, replacing the firm of T. J. McManus. Its main office was in New York City.

Although most of its work over the years was for the cadet yearbook, *Howitzer*, the White Studio also helped to satisfy the Academy's official photography requirements until the Second World War. White Studio photographs also were used in numer-

ous Academy publications, including *The Pointer*, the Superintendent's annual reports, reports of the Army Athletic Association and the Association of Graduates, and Army football programs.

When the studio terminated operations at West Point in 1966, its collection was donated to the Academy as a gift, with the stipulation that the negatives could not be used by another commercial firm.

411. NAME INDEX TO PORTRAIT NEGATIVES IN ENTRY 412. 1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged chronologically by class year (1926 through 1969) and thereunder alphabetically.

Index to negatives for cadet portraits (mostly those used in *Howitzer*). Entry for each name contains one or more negative numbers for portraits taken of cadets as underclassmen, as class or club officers, as members of athletic teams, and as graduates.

412. WHITE STUDIO NEGATIVE COLLECTION. 1925-66. Approx. 38,000 items.

Arranged numerically. For a name index to portraits see entry 411.

Mostly 5- by 7-inch and 3½- by 5-inch black-and-white negatives depicting cadets; members of

the Academy staff; clubs, committees, and other groups; athletic teams; parades and special events; training activities; scenic views; and buildings, memorials, and facilities on the post. Included are negatives relating to personnel and activities of the enlisted detachments assigned to West Point and numerous copy negatives from other sources.

Negatives for the period prior to 1925 were silver nitrate negatives, which either deteriorated while in storage or were contributed to the defense effort for chemical extraction during wartime periods.

For additional photographic coverage of Academy life and personnel since 1902, see entries 228 to 234 and 346 to 348.

Appendix I

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Jonathan Williams	----	Major Corps of Engineers	Apr. 15, 1802- June 20, 1803
Jonathan Williams ¹	----	Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers	Apr. 19, 1805- July 31, 1812
Joseph G. Swift	1802	Colonel Corps of Engineers	July 31, 1812- Mar. 24, 1814
Alden Partridge	1806	Captain Corps of Engineers	Mar. 24, 1814- July 28, 1817
Sylvanus Thayer	1808	Captain Corps of Engineers	July 28, 1817- July 1, 1833
Rene E. DeRussy	1812	Major Corps of Engineers	July 1, 1833- Sept. 1, 1838
Richard Delafield	1818	Major Corps of Engineers	Sept. 1, 1838- Aug. 15, 1845
Henry Brewerton	1819	Captain Corps of Engineers	Aug. 15, 1845- Sept. 1, 1852
Robert E. Lee	1829	Captain Corps of Engineers	Sept. 1, 1852- Mar. 31, 1855
John G. Barnard	1833	Captain Corps of Engineers	Mar. 31, 1855- Sept. 8, 1856
Richard Delafield	1818	Major Corps of Engineers	Sept. 8, 1856- Jan. 23, 1861
Pierre G. T. Beauregard	1838	Captain Corps of Engineers	Jan. 23-28, 1861

¹ Williams resigned June 20, 1803, on a point of command. Pending its settlement, no permanent Superintendent of the Military Academy was appointed until April 19, 1805, when he again returned to service as Chief Engineer. During the interim the command devolved upon the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Richard Delafield	1818	Major Corps of Engineers	Jan. 28- Mar. 1, 1861
Alexander H. Bowman	1825	Major Corps of Engineers	Mar. 1, 1861- July 8, 1864
Zealous B. Tower	1841	Major Corps of Engineers	July 8- Sept. 8, 1864
George W. Cullum	1833	Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers	Sept. 8, 1864- Aug. 28, 1866
Thomas G. Pitcher	1845	Colonel 44th Infantry	Aug. 28, 1866- Sept. 1, 1871
Thomas H. Ruger	1854	Colonel 18th Infantry	Sept. 1, 1871- Sept. 1, 1876
John M. Schofield	1853	Major General	Sept. 1, 1876- Jan. 21, 1881
Oliver O. Howard	1854	Brigadier General	Jan. 21, 1881- Sept. 1, 1882
Wesley Merritt	1860	Colonel 5th Cavalry	Sept. 1, 1882- July 1, 1887
John G. Parke	1849	Colonel Corps of Engineers	Aug. 28, 1887- June 24, 1889
John M. Wilson	1860	Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers	Aug. 26, 1889- Mar. 31, 1893
Oswald H. Ernst	1864	Major Corps of Engineers	Mar. 31- Aug. 21, 1893
Albert L. Mills	1879	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry	Aug. 22, 1898- Aug. 31, 1906
Hugh L. Scott	1876	Major 14th Cavalry	Aug. 31, 1906- Aug. 31, 1910
Thomas H. Barry	1877	Major General	Aug. 31, 1910- Aug. 31, 1912
Clarence P. Townsley	1881	Colonel Coast Artillery Corps	Aug. 31, 1912- June 30, 1916

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Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
John Biddle	1881	Colonel Corps of Engineers	July 1, 1916- May 31, 1917
Samuel E. Tillman	1869	Colonel US Army	June 13, 1917- June 11, 1919
Douglas MacArthur	1903	Brigadier General	June 12, 1919- June 30, 1922
Fred W. Sladen	1890	Brigadier General	July 1, 1922- Mar. 23, 1926
Merch B. Stewart	1896	Brigadier General	Mar. 24, 1926- Oct. 5, 1927
Edwin B. Winans	1891	Major General	Oct. 23, 1927- Feb. 25, 1928
William R. Smith	1892	Major General	Feb. 26, 1928- Apr. 30, 1932
William D. Connor	1897	Major General	May 1, 1932- Jan. 17, 1938
Jay L. Benedict	1904	Brigadier General	Feb. 5, 1938- Nov. 17, 1940
Robert L. Eichelberger	1909	Brigadier General	Nov. 18, 1940- Jan. 12, 1942
Francis B. Wilby	1905	Major General	Jan. 13, 1942- Sept. 4, 1945
Maxwell D. Taylor	1922	Major General	Sept. 4, 1945- Jan. 28, 1949
Bryant E. Moore	Aug. 1917	Major General	Jan. 28, 1949- Jan. 17, 1951
Frederick A. Irving	Apr. 1917	Major General	Feb. 1, 1951- Aug. 31, 1954
Blackshear M. Bryan	June 1922	Lieutenant General	Sept. 3, 1954- July 15, 1956
Garrison H. Davidson	1927	Major General	July 15, 1956- July 1, 1960

APPENDIX

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
William C. Westmoreland	1936	Major General	July 1, 1960- June 25, 1963
James B. Lampert	1936	Major General	June 28, 1963- Jan. 6, 1966
Donald V. Bennett	1940	Major General	Jan. 10, 1966- June 15, 1968
Samuel W. Koster	1942	Major General	June 26, 1968- Mar. 22, 1970
William A. Knowlton	Jan. 1943	Major General	Mar. 23, 1970- July 22, 1974
Sidney B. Berry	1948	Major General	July 22, 1974-

Appendix II

DEANS OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Roger G. Alexander	1907	Colonel Acting Dean	Sept. 7, 1945- July 20, 1946
		Brigadier General Dean	July 22, 1946- July 3, 1947
Harris Jones	Apr. 1917	Colonel Acting Dean	July 4- Aug. 30, 1947
		Brigadier General Dean	Sept. 1, 1947- July 31, 1956
Thomas D. Stamps	Aug. 1917	Brigadier General	Aug. 1, 1956- July 31, 1957
Gerald A. Counts	Aug. 1917	Brigadier General	Aug. 1, 1957- Sept. 30, 1959
William W. Bessell, Jr.	1920	Brigadier General	Oct. 1, 1959- May 31, 1965
John R. Jannarone	1938	Brigadier General	June 1, 1965- Dec. 31, 1973
John S. B. Dick	1935	Colonel Acting Dean	Jan 1- Aug. 15, 1974
Frederick A. Smith, Jr.	1944	Brigadier General	Aug. 16, 1974-

Appendix III

COMMANDANTS OF CADETS

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
George W. Gardiner	1814	Second Lieutenant Corps of Artillery	Sept. 15, 1817- Apr. 2, 1818
John Bliss	----	Captain 6th Infantry	Apr. 2, 1818- Jan. 15, 1819
John R. Bell	1812	Captain Light Artillery	Feb. 8, 1819- Mar. 17, 1820
William J. Worth	----	Captain 2d Infantry	Mar. 17, 1820- Dec. 2, 1828
Ethan A. Hitchcock	1817	Captain 1st Infantry	Mar. 13, 1829- June 24, 1833
John Fowle	----	Major 3d Infantry	July 10, 1833- Mar. 31, 1838
Charles F. Smith	1825	First Lieutenant 2d Artillery	Apr. 1, 1838- Sept. 1, 1842
John A. Thomas	1833	First Lieutenant 3d Artillery	Sept. 1, 1842- Dec. 14, 1845
Bradford R. Alden	1831	Captain 4th Infantry	Dec. 14, 1845- Nov. 1, 1852
Robert S. Garnett	1841	Captain 6th Infantry	Nov. 1, 1852- July 31, 1854
William H. T. Walker	1837	Captain 6th Infantry	July 31, 1854- May 27, 1856
William J. Hardee	1838	Major 2d Cavalry	July 22, 1856- Sept. 8, 1860
John F. Reynolds	1841	Captain 3d Artillery	Sept. 8, 1860- June 25, 1861
Christopher C. Augur	1843	Major 13th Infantry	Aug. 26- Dec. 5, 1861
Kenner Garrard	1851	Captain 5th Cavalry	Dec. 5, 1861- Sept. 28, 1862

APPENDIX

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Henry B. Clitz	1845	Major 12th Infantry	Oct. 23, 1862- July 4, 1864
John C. Tidball	1848	Captain 2d Artillery	July 10- Sept. 22, 1864
Henry H. Black	1847	Major 7th Infantry	Sept. 22, 1864- July 1, 1870
Emory Upton	1861	Lieutenant Colonel 1st Artillery	July 1, 1870- June 30, 1875
Thomas H. Neill	1847	Lieutenant Colonel 6th Cavalry	July 1, 1875- June 30, 1879
Henry M. Lazelle	1855	Major 1st Infantry	July 1, 1879- Aug. 4, 1882
Henry C. Hasbrouck	May 1861	Captain 4th Artillery	Aug. 22, 1882- Feb. 1, 1888
Hamilton S. Hawkins	----	Major 10th Infantry	Feb. 1, 1888- Sept. 1, 1892
Samuel M. Mills, Jr.	1865	Captain 5th Artillery	Sept. 1, 1892- June 15, 1897
Otto L. Hein	1870	Captain 1st Cavalry	June 15, 1897- June 15, 1901
Charles G. Treat	1882	Captain 7th Artillery	June 15, 1901- June 15, 1905
Robert L. Howze	1888	Captain 6th Cavalry	June 15, 1905- Feb. 1, 1909
Frederick W. Sibley	1874	Major 2d Cavalry	Feb. 1, 1909- Jan. 19, 1911
Fred W. Sladen	1890	Major 11th Infantry	Jan. 19, 1911- Jan. 23, 1914
Morton F. Smith	1895	Captain 20th Infantry	Apr. 3, 1914- June 16, 1916
Guy V. Henry	1898	Captain 13th Cavalry	June 16- 1916 Sept. 6, 1916 18

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Jens Bugge	1895	Colonel US Army	Nov. 8, 1918- July 17, 1919
Merch B. Stewart	1896	Colonel Infantry	July 1, 1923- Mar. 23, 1926
Campbell B. Hodges	1903	Major Infantry	Apr. 15, 1926- Mar. 25, 1929
Robert C. Richardson	1904	Lieutenant Colonel Cavalry	Mar. 26, 1929- June 13, 1933
Simon B. Buckner, Jr.	1908	Lieutenant Colonel Infantry	June 13, 1933- June 30, 1936
Dennis E. McCunniff	1913	Lieutenant Colonel Infantry	July 1, 1936- June 30, 1937
Charles W. Ryder	1915	Lieutenant Colonel Infantry	July 1, 1937- Jan. 15, 1941
Frederick A. Irving	Apr. 1917	Lieutenant Colonel Infantry	Jan. 15, 1941- Feb. 25, 1942
Philip E. Gallagher	June 1918	Lieutenant Colonel Infantry	Feb. 25, 1942- Nov. 5, 1943
George Honnen	1920	Brigadier General	Nov. 6, 1943- Jan. 30, 1946
Gerald J. Higgins	1934	Brigadier General	Jan. 30, 1946- June 15, 1948
Paul D. Harkins	1929	Colonel Cavalry	June 15, 1948- June 10, 1951
John K. Waters	1931	Colonel Armor	June 11, 1951- July 19, 1952
John H. Michaelis	1936	Brigadier General	Aug. 1, 1952- Aug. 10, 1954
Edwin J. Messinger	1931	Brigadier General	Sept. 1, 1954- Apr. 19, 1956
John T. Throckmorton	1935	Brigadier General	Apr. 19, 1956- Aug. 31, 1959

APPENDIX

Name	Year Graduated From USMA	Rank When Appointed	Term of Service
Charles W. G. Rich	1935	Brigadier General	Aug. 31, 1959- June 30, 1961
Richard G. Stilwell	1938	Brigadier General	July 1, 1961- Mar. 9, 1963
Michael S. Davison	1939	Brigadier General	Mar. 9, 1963- Mar. 19, 1965
Richard P. Scott	1941	Brigadier General	Apr. 17, 1965- Aug. 20, 1967
Bernard W. Rogers	1943	Brigadier General	Sept. 15, 1967- Sept. 22, 1969
Sam S. Walker	1946	Brigadier General	Oct. 15, 1969- Sept. 17, 1972
Philip R. Feir	1949	Brigadier General	Sept. 17, 1972- Apr. 13, 1975
Walter F. Ulmer, Jr.	1952	Brigadier General	Apr. 15, 1975-

Appendix IV

ADJUTANTS AND ADJUTANTS GENERAL

Adjutants (1816-1940)

Name	Term of Service
George W. Gardiner	Oct. 12, 1816-Sept. 15, 1817
James D. Graham	Oct. 12, 1817-Feb. 10, 1819
George W. Gardiner	Feb. 10, 1819-Mar. 9, 1820
George Blaney	Mar. 9, 1820-Mar. 1, 1821
Patrick H. Galt	May 20, 1821-May 13, 1822
George Blaney	Aug. 12, 1822-May 25, 1824
Henry H. Gird	June 9, 1824-Apr. 20, 1827
Frederick L. Griffith	May 14, 1827-Sept. 1, 1831
Charles F. Smith	Sept. 1, 1831-Apr. 1, 1838
George G. Waggaman	Feb. 17, 1839-July 1, 1841
Joseph Hooker	July 1-Oct. 3, 1841
Irwin McDowell	Nov. 11, 1841-Oct. 8, 1845
H. S. Burton	Oct. 8, 1845-Aug. 5, 1846
Isaac S. K. Reeves	Oct. 31, 1846-Sept. 28, 1850
Seth Williams	Sept. 28, 1850-Sept. 1, 1853
Fitz-John Porter	Sept. 1, 1853-Aug. 1, 1854
James B. Fry	Aug. 1, 1854-Aug. 31, 1859
Samuel B. Holabird	Sept. 2, 1859-May 13, 1861
Herman Biggs	May 13-Oct. 10, 1861
Edward C. Boynton	Oct. 10, 1861-Sept. 1, 1871
Robert H. Hall	Sept. 1, 1871-July 1, 1878
Frank Michler	July 1, 1878-Feb. 28, 1881
Charles E. S. Wood	Feb. 28-Sept. 8, 1881
James L. Lusk	Sept. 8, 1881-Aug. 28, 1882
Eli D. Hoyle	July 18, 1882-Aug. 1, 1885
William C. Brown	Aug. 1, 1885-July 1, 1890
John M. Carson, Jr.	July 1, 1890-Aug. 31, 1895
Wilber E. Wilder	Aug. 31, 1895-May 12, 1898
Samuel E. Hof	May 12-June 6, 1898
Samuel C. Hazzard	June 18, 1898-Aug. 14, 1899
William C. Rivers	Aug. 14, 1899-June 30, 1903
Frank W. Coe	July 2, 1903-Aug. 30, 1907
Joseph S. Herron	Aug. 31, 1907-Mar. 1, 1910
Oscar J. Charles	Mar. 1-Dec. 31, 1910
Robert C. Davis	Jan. 1, 1911-July 1, 1912
George Vidmer	July 1, 1912-July 8, 1913
Eugene R. Householder	July 8-Oct. 29, 1913
George Vidmer	Oct. 29, 1913-Dec. 3, 1914

Name	Term of Service
Clifton C. Carter	Dec. 4, 1914-Aug. 27, 1917
Daniel H. Torrey	Aug. 27, 1917-Feb. 18, 1918
William A. Ganoe	Feb. 18, 1918-Aug. 24, 1921
Louis E. Hibbs	Aug. 24, 1921-June 30, 1922
Henry B. Lewis	July 1, 1922-July 1, 1926
Sherburne Whipple	July 1, 1926-Aug. 13, 1931
Robert L. Eichelberger	Aug. 13, 1931-Apr. 9, 1935
Thurston Hughes	Apr. 9, 1935-June 27, 1938
Clarence H. Danielson	June 27, 1938-Feb. 16, 1940

Adjutants General (1940-75)

Name	Term of Service
Clarence H. Danielson	Feb. 16, 1940-June 19, 1941
Arthur C. Purvis	June 28, 1941-Sept. 20, 1942
Sherburne Whipple	Sept. 20, 1942-Oct. 30, 1943
Leland S. Smith	Nov. 1, 1943-Nov. 21, 1947
Robert S. Nourse	Oct. 1, 1947-Sept. 17, 1951
Ralph P. Eaton	Sept. 1, 1951-Aug. 16, 1954
Walter Holdridge	Aug. 16-Sept. 20, 1954
Leonard F. Olliver	Sept. 20, 1954-July 5, 1955
Frederick M. Hinshaw	July 5, 1955-June 20, 1958
T. Stacy Capers	June 20-July 7, 1958
James B. Gregory	July 7, 1958-May 5, 1962
Earl F. Cole	Apr. 20, 1962-Aug. 16, 1964
Donald L. Geer	Aug. 17, 1964-July 9, 1967
William A. Crim, Jr.	July 10-Aug. 20, 1967
Jack M. Hertzog	Aug. 21, 1967-May 27, 1968
Chester J. Bobinski	May 28, 1968-June 27, 1972
Ronald E. Nitzsche	June 28-Aug. 10, 1972
Frederick R. Pole	Aug. 11, 1972-



General
Services
Administration

