

SOCIETY'S SACRIFICE:  
THE FIRST BLACK CADET AT WEST POINT,  
JAMES WEBSTER SMITH

HISTORY PAPER FOR  
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On 31 January 1970, a prominent Black American made news not only for what he did, but also for who he was. Lieutenant General (LTG) Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. retired from the United States Air Force. He was the highest ranking black officer in the U.S. armed forces at that time. Davis graduated from the United States Military Academy (USMA) in 1936, the first black to graduate in forty-nine years.<sup>1</sup> While many people are aware of LTG Davis' distinguished career, one seldom hears the name James Webster Smith. As the first black cadet to enter the Academy, James Webster Smith broke the color barrier for future blacks and minorities.

In 1870, West Point accepted its first black cadet into the Corps. Cadet Smith endured four years of difficulties trying to receive an education and a West Point commission. Smith never obtained his goals, because the Academy found him deficient in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. What prevented Smith from obtaining his goals? Was it Smith's resistance to the situation he faced at the Academy or was it truly academics? This study analyzes Smith's resistance to the treatment he received at USMA and how the Academy viewed Smith as a cadet. Furthermore, the essay describes how society sacrificed Cadet James W. Smith because it was not ready to accept fair and equal treatment of all people in society.

This study consist of four parts and follows events chronologically. The first section deals with society's view on Mulatto Groups. The second portion focuses on Smith's early education and his appointment to West Point. The third section describes the obstacles Smith faced during his first year at the Academy. The final portion presents Smith's remaining years at the Academy and his dismissal.

#### SOCIETY'S VIEW ON MULATO GROUPS

Why was Smith the "chosen one?" One can not say exactly why, maybe, as suggested by authors Lowell D. Black and Sara H. Black as regards to Henry O. Flipper, his light complexion contributed to his selection.<sup>2</sup> Captain Rufus L. King, a tactical officer at West Point, described Smith as "A tall, slim, loose-jointed cadaverous party, with arms and legs of extraordinary length, and indescribable complexion, chalky white except in spots where the tan struck through and occasional deeper splotches of brown; little beady, snakelike eyes, high cheek bones and kinky hair...the personification of pulsive gloom."<sup>3</sup> King described Michael Howard, a black candidate entering the Academy at the same time as Smith, as "A chuckling bullet-headed little darkie, whose great eyes...wander..."<sup>4</sup> Obviously Smith was a mulatto<sup>5</sup> and Howard was darked skinned. Perhaps Smith broke the color barrier at West Point because of his mulatto status. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries many Americans considered the mulatto superior to the black Negro. Despite Smith's mulatto status, he was still a black

man in the eyes of the cadets and staff at West Point.<sup>6</sup> During his four years at the Academy Smith would experience ostracism and silence from the corps.

#### EARLY EDUCATION AND APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT

Shortly after the Civil War, Israel Smith enrolled his son in the Freedmen's Bureau school in Columbia, South Carolina. During Smith's first fourteen months in the school, he made remarkable progress and gained the attention of several of his teachers. One of Smith's teachers contacted David Clark, a local philanthropist and former Union army officer, and informed him of Smith's achievements. Smith impressed Clark with his remarkable knowledge and character. Clark became very interested in Smith as a student. Smith's teachers convinced Clark to take Smith to Connecticut so the young student could receive a better education. Clark agreed, and decided to help Smith further his education.

Clark enrolled Smith in one of Hartford's local white high schools.<sup>7</sup> Within six weeks, Smith began taking senior level classes. Clark supplemented Smith's education by tutoring him in foreign languages. Smith continued to excel academically throughout his senior year. Smith graduated from high school in the spring of 1870, and Clark enrolled him in the newly established Howard University.<sup>8</sup>

During Smith's high school days, Clark began writing General Oliver O. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, about Smith's academic achievements and desire for a higher

education. Howard knew that three years earlier Benjamin F. Butler was the first congressman to consider appointing a black cadet to the Academy. In 1867, Butler believed that the admission of a qualified black into the Corps would aid the Radical Republican cause.<sup>9</sup> He believed this would symbolize a national recognition of equal rights and potential of the ex-slaves. He tried to choose his appointee with care. Congressman Butler turned to the President of the integrated Oberlin College, James Fairchild, for assistance. Fairchild did not have a black student he thought capable of withstanding the challenges of the Academy.<sup>10</sup> Consequently, Butler made no appointment.

Howard felt that he had a qualified black candidate for the Academy. He asked Congressman Solomon Hoge of South Carolina to appoint Smith to the Academy. Hoge agreed to General Howard's request and gave Smith his nomination. Clark disagreed with Howard's decision to send Smith to the Academy. Clark did not think that Smith would have the same educational opportunities at an all-white school as he would at Howard University. Howard convinced Clark that Smith would receive fair treatment and a quality education at the Academy. Clark finally withdrew Smith from Howard University so he could attend West Point. Sixty-eight years after the founding of the United States Military Academy, James Webster Smith became the first black accepted to West Point.

## FIRST YEAR AT THE ACADEMY

In 1870, the Academy was used as a testing ground for such political goals as the reunion of the North and South, and also the promotion of blacks as deserving of higher education. On 31 May 1870, two black candidates entered West Point. The cadets, West Point officers, and many citizens throughout the nation were surprised that this would happen during this phase of the Academy's development.<sup>11</sup> James W. Smith and Michael Howard received nominations from their respective Congressmen and waited to take their entrance examinations in June.

Smith quickly realized that life at the Academy was not going to be easy. Smith first met rejection from the clerk at the government-owned Rose Hotel. The clerk of the hotel denied Smith the opportunity to purchase a meal. The clerk stated, "A meal of victuals for a nigger? Well, you'll have to be hungry a good while if you wait to get something to eat here."<sup>12</sup> Smith's father, who had made the trip from Columbia with Smith, assured him that this incident was atypical of treatment given to cadets at the Academy. Smith's father was a strong believer that once his son entered the Academy and was amongst soldiers he would receive just treatment.<sup>13</sup> Smith later received these words of advice from his father:

You are elevated to a high position, and you must stand it like a man. Do not let them run you away, for then they will say, the "nigger" won't do. Show you spunk, and let them see that you will fight. When they find you are determined

to stay, they will let you alone. You must not resign on any account, for it is just what the Democrats want.<sup>14</sup>

While Smith and Howard awaited their preliminary examinations, the two were roommates. Smith and Howard took the normal physical examination as each appointee did. Howard passed the testing without trouble. The doctors diagnosed Smith as having a nervous affliction with his eyes and a lung infection. They nevertheless allowed him to continue his quest to enter into the Corps.<sup>15</sup>

During these initial weeks, Smith and Howard experienced minor harassment. Two altercations occurred during June. The first occurred late one evening while Smith and Howard were sleeping in their room. A figure appeared in their doorway and flung a pail of slop over them. After searching through the slop, they found a letter addressed to a new appointee named Robert McCord. McCord denied having anything to do with the situation, and the chain of command dismissed the incident. Several days later Smith reported McCord for hitting Howard. McCord struck Howard because Howard did not move out of McCord's way when he entered the boot-black shop. McCord received restriction to his quarters for this offense. McCord never served his restriction because he failed the entrance examination and the Academy dismissed him.<sup>16</sup>

Several days later, Michael Howard failed his entrance examinations and left the Academy. Smith was one of thirty-seven cadets who passed the academic and medical boards in late June 1870. Smith officially entered the Corps on 9

July.<sup>17</sup> Smith would live alone for the remainder of the year and experience ostracism and silence from the entire Corps. The senior class pledged that no display of support for Smith--not even the exchange of a word--would come from any of them.<sup>18</sup>

Not only were the cadets of the Corps against Smith, so were several member of the staff and faculty. Professor George L. Andrews, class of 1851, said of Smith,

probably a worse selection for the first colored cadet could not have been made. He was malicious, vindictive and untruthful. Instead of contenting himself with manfully meeting trouble when it came, he diligently and successfully sought it.<sup>19</sup>

Captain King, a tactical officer, went even further by saying:

Of all the low, tricky, vindictive bipeds that walk the earth, it would have been difficult for the friends of the movement to have selected a specimen better qualified to carry out their plans.<sup>20</sup>

Smith faced challenges that would cause any man to question if he had the mental toughness to endure these situations.

In June, Smith began writing letters to David Clark, expressing his feeling towards the harassment he received from the cadets and the staff. Smith complained that he received so much harassment both day and night that he was unable to get more than two hours of sleep. Perhaps the most damaging statement that Smith made was concerning the initial examination. He stated that only thirty-nine of the eighty-six appointees passed the examination, because "They had prepared it to fix the colored candidates, but it

proved most disastrous to the whites."<sup>21</sup> Clark moved by Smith's bitterness, took the letter to the Hartford Courant, which published the letter on 2 July. Clark intended to use the letter as an opportunity to show the public the challenges Smith faced.<sup>22</sup> The publication of Smith's letter in newspapers throughout the nation caused much attention. David Clark had an interview with President Grant shortly after the letter appeared in the Hartford Courant. Clark informed the President that Smith could never remain at West Point under the current conditions. Clark mentioned that he thought Smith would benefit more if he resigned his position at the Academy and returned to Howard University. The President ensured Clark that he would do everything to protect Smith's rights as a cadet.<sup>23</sup> According to Clark, President Grant's son Fred; who was a senior at USMA, was present in the room. Fred said that "the time had not come to send colored boys to West Point, and that no damned nigger will ever graduate from West Point."<sup>24</sup> President Grant had the power to keep those that were persecuting Smith from doing so, but did not act.

In response to the press coverage Smith's letter produced, Superintendent Thomas G. Pitcher began an investigation by an Academy board. General Pitcher also requested the Secretary of War, William W. Belknap, to order a formal Court of Inquiry. Belknap appointed General Oliver Howard as the president of the Inquiry. On 16 July, the court began investigating the Smith's allegation. Smith

insisted that the letter published was not the personal letter he sent Clark. Smith also stated that he had not intended for Clark to publish his letter. Clark never denied what Smith said about the original letter or that Smith asked him to publish the letter. Smith did mention minor harassments by cadets but admitted that the Academy's authorities had been kind to him.<sup>25</sup> The Commandant of Cadets, Emory Upton, reported that he interviewed the cadets alleged to having harassed Smith. The cadets who did the harassing, among them General Quincy Adams Gilmore's son and Belknap's nephew, were reprimand but not punished.<sup>26</sup>

On 21 July, the court released its findings. The court stated that most of the allegations made by Smith were either unfounded or exaggerated. The court recommended that Smith receive a trial by general court martial for giving false statements. Belknap approved the courts findings, but discarded the recommendation for a court martial. Belknap instead ordered Pitcher to reprimand Smith for his actions saving Smith from the possible dismissal from the Academy.<sup>27</sup>

Smith avoided trouble for about three weeks before he experienced his next altercation with one of his classmates. On 13 August Smith was on guard and was sent to the tank for a pail of water. When he approached the tank a classmate of his, Cadet John W. Wilson, was drinking from the tank. Smith asked Wilson to move so he could perform his duties. Wilson refused to move and told Smith that "I'd like to see any

d--d nigger get water before I get through."<sup>28</sup> Smith pushed his pail toward the faucet and Wilson kicked the pail over. As Smith picked up the pail, Wilson struck Smith in the head with his dipper. Smith retaliated and struck Wilson with his dipper, causing a severe cut to the left side of Wilson's head.<sup>29</sup> Superintendent Pitcher ordered an investigation of the incident. While the investigation took place, Smith became involved in another incident.

On 18 August, Cadet Corporal Edgar Beacon reported Smith for being disrespectful to a cadet at the end of a squad by calling him a "file-closer."<sup>30</sup> This was a disrespectful statement because a "file-closer" is the shortest man in the squad. Smith submitted a denial of the charge to Upton, but Beacon found three cadets to verify his story. Upton preferred charges against Smith for making false statements. Superintendent Pitcher referred the recommendation to Secretary Belknap, who convened a court martial on 20 October.

Once again General Howard was the President of the Court. Smith pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of assault on Cadet Wilson, and also to the charge of making false statements. The court found both Cadet Wilson and Smith "guilty" of assault and sentenced them to three weeks confinement and extra duty. The court found Smith "not guilty" on the second charge of submitting a false report.<sup>31</sup> On the second charge, Smith proved that the company did not

have drill on 18 August. He also proved that Beacon and two of his witnesses had guard on the day of drill. Therefore, the three individuals would not have been in company drill. As the Secretary of the War reviewed the court's sentence, he decided the punishment was too light in comparison with the charges. He decided "it was better that this sentence should be disapproved than that the sanction of the government should be given to a punishment so utterly insufficient as that purposed to be inflicted is concurred in."<sup>32</sup>

The cadets couldn't understand the actions of the Academy's officials. These men thought that Smith received special treatment during the court martial. Letters and memoirs of cadets expressed their feelings towards Smith during these trying days. Cadet James Fornance wrote a letter to his brother stating:

The nigger was sentenced by the recent court martial to walk six extra tours of Guard duty for his lying, knocking down, while white men are sent away. But the Attorney General has made some remarks on the court martial. I do not know what he will do. The President has disapproved the sentence so he gets no punishment at all unless the nigger is court martialed again for the same offense.<sup>33</sup>

Other cadets like Eben Swift, Class of 1876, wrote school-boy recitations about Smith to degrade him. One of Smith's classmates drew a disrespectful cartoon of Smith entitled "Nigger Jim." The cartoon portrayed Smith as blacked face,

except the part which reached from mouth to ear on each side. He was sitting on a stool strumming a broom like a banjo.<sup>34</sup>

Less than one month after the findings of Smith's last court martial, Smith was in trouble again. On 13 December, Smith had an altercation with a classmate while in ranks of the guard. Smith warned Cadet George Anderson to stop stepping on his toes. Anderson replied, "keep your d--d toes out of the way."<sup>35</sup> Cadet Corporal Thomas N. Bailey later reported Smith for "inattention in ranks." Smith, in a written explanation of the offense, tried to rebut the charges, but both Anderson and Bailey denied what Smith wrote. The Commandant accepted Anderson and Bailey's account and charged Smith with "conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman."<sup>36</sup>

Smith's second court martial began on 6 January 1871. Smith represented himself at the trial because he felt the evidence against him was one-sided. The court found Smith guilty of conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman and sentenced him to dismissal from the Academy.<sup>37</sup> The court's findings remained in Washington for six months while Belknap, Grant, and Edward Davis Townsend, the Army Judge Advocate General made a decision.

Pending the outcome of court's findings, Smith completed his first year examinations. Smith did well on his examination and ranked high in his class. Smith ranked

thirtieth in mathematics and twentieth in French.<sup>38</sup> Also during this time, the black press began to clamor for the abolition of the Academy. The New National Era was angry with the verdict of the dismissal of Smith and maintained that the Academy was a dishonor to the nation.<sup>39</sup>

On 13 June 1871, Secretary of War Belknap announced the administration's decision. He stated that the sentence of dismissal was too severe and reduced Smith's punishment to turning him back to the next class.<sup>40</sup> One may ask if the president had a political agenda by not dismissing Smith from the Corps. President Grant may have realized that adverse publicity resulting from Smith's dismissal would add to the Republican party's problems and cost him the support of black votes.

#### REMAINING YEARS AND DISMISSAL

On 11 June 1871, Smith joined the entering Class of 1875. Henry Alonzo Napier, a black classmate of Smith's at Howard University, also entered the Corps. Now there were two black cadets at the Academy, but things were not any better for either Smith or Napier. Both individuals received undue harassment. General Howard wrote, "No barbarian could torture a captive so as to wound him his spirit more keenly than other young fellows have done to Napier simply because it is in their power."<sup>41</sup> Smith and Napier roomed together until Napier's dismissal for deficiencies in mathematics and French in June of 1872.<sup>42</sup>

Smith stood well in his class of sixty-six members during his second Plebe year. He ranked fifteenth in Order of Merit, seventeenth in mathematics and fourteenth in French.<sup>43</sup> Meanwhile, Smith continued his self-defeating policy of encouraging outside publicity with the help of David Clark and Eli Perkins.

Smith began having academic problems during his third class year. Smith ranked thirty-seventh amongst his class of fifty-six. He experienced the majority of his academic troubles in mathematics and drawing where he ranked thirty-eighth and forty-ninth, respectively.<sup>44</sup> Smith, however, continued to excel in his French and Spanish.

Smith's second class year at the Academy was more pleasant with the arrival of two more black cadets. The first of these was Henry O. Flipper and the second John W. Williams. Little is known about Williams because the Academy dismissed him for academic deficiency after six months.

Flipper treated Smith with extreme caution even though they were roommates. Flipper did not want to receive the same notoriety that Smith received during his tenure at the Academy. Flipper profited from Smith's experiences, especially after Smith warned Flipper to refrain from forward conduct if he wished to avoid unpleasant consequences.<sup>45</sup> Flipper had one important quality that

Smith lacked. That quality was the ability to endure four years of insults and abuse. As opposed to Smith, Flipper tried to understand and cope with his classmates' irrational behaviors.<sup>46</sup>

Smith's second class year was his downfall. His curriculum included a course in Natural and Experimental Philosophy.<sup>47</sup> During Smith's June examinations, the Academy found him deficient in this course. As early as October 1873, Smith transferred to a lower section because he was having trouble with the course.<sup>48</sup> Professor Peter S. Michie, Professor of Philosophy, gave Smith his June examination in private. This was a custom that the Academy did not normally practice.<sup>49</sup> Michie deemed that Smith displayed a marked deficiency in deductive reasoning.<sup>50</sup>

West Point regulation clearly stated that after either the January or June examinations, cadets found deficient would be discharged unless otherwise recommended by the Academic Board.<sup>51</sup> In June 1874 the Academic Board announced its findings and dismissed Smith from the Corps of Cadets.<sup>52</sup>

Determined to stay at the Academy, Smith went to Washington to see the Secretary of War. Republican Senator John J. Patterson of South Carolina accompanied him. Smith raised several important points to the Secretary. He mentioned that re-examinations at the Academy sometimes gave a second chance to cadets who failed the regular examination. This year re-examinations were abolished.<sup>53</sup> Smith also stated that examinations used to be public. He

mentioned that during his private examination, sentinels guarded the library door where the examination took place. The only way a visitor could enter was by the approval of the superintendent.<sup>54</sup>

After Smith presented his case to Belknap, he asked Belknap to request that the Academic Board administer him a re-examination. Belknap refused, stating that the Academic Board said that Smith received a fair examination and failed. Smith then requested that Belknap grant him turn back status. Once again Belknap refused Smith's request. Smith produced a 1871 Register of the Academy showing where three fourth classmen failed mathematics during that year.<sup>55</sup> Smith presented the argument that the Academy dismissed two of the cadets and turned back one. The one cadet that the Academy turned backed was James H. Reid, Belknap's nephew. Smith reasoned that if the Secretary was willing to change the rules to assist a relative, he should do likewise to help him.<sup>56</sup> Smith received an answer that he received his second chance after his January 1871 court martial.

Smith officially left the Academy in July 1874 and returned to South Carolina to finish his college degree. Later he served as commandant of cadets and instructor in mathematics in the all Negro South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics Institute at Orangeburg. Sixteen months after leaving the Academy, Smith died of tuberculosis, at the age of twenty-six.<sup>57</sup>

Although he did not graduate from USMA and receive a commission, James Webster Smith was the first member of a minority race to attend a service academy in the United States, which was a major achievement in itself. His attendance at West Point produced a series of crises and controversies which proved to be a portent of future problems that each of the Services would face in trying to assure fair and equal treatment of all personnel in a society imbued with boigotry and racism.<sup>58</sup>

The issue of Blacks attending West Point during reconstruction was not solved by the Academy, but by public opinion. The National opinion intervened in both the Academy's and the government's decisions. President Grant who went into the White House with the support of the Black votes, did not uphold his promise to David Clark. President Grant failed to protect Cadet Smith in his rights and give the young man a chance to graduate from the Academy. As President Grant knew from his own years at the Academy, West Point was impregnable to thought of any kind. His word would have penetrated neither mind nor heart, but it would have struck in whatever part of the body the responsiveness to promotional possibilities resides. The president knew how powerful a weapon the promotions list was. With this stick he could have forced the officers in charge of West Point to keep the tormentors off Smith's back.<sup>59</sup> Something had to be done in society's eyes, and it was. Society sacrificed Cadet James W. Smith because it was not ready to accept fair and equal treatment of all people in society.

ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Jesse J. Johnson, A Pictorial History of Black Servicemen. AirForce, Army, Navy, Marines (Hampton Institute, 1970), 13.

<sup>2</sup>Lowell D. and Sara H. Black, An Officer and a Gentleman: The Military Career of Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper (Dayton, 1985), 17-29.

<sup>3</sup>Thomas J. Flemming, West Point: The Men and Times of the United States Military Academy (New York, 1969), 219.

<sup>4</sup>Flemming, 219.

<sup>5</sup>The mulatto groups (including octoroons and quadroons) were defined as persons having one genotypically white parent (from a total of two parents.) James W. Smith was an octoroon (having one-eighth black blood and seven-eighth white blood.)

<sup>6</sup>Krewasky A. Salter, "Sable Officers": African-American Military Officers 1861-1918. (M.A. Thesis, Florida State University 1992), 4.

<sup>7</sup>Flemming, 216.

<sup>8</sup>Flemming, 216.

<sup>9</sup>Stephen E. Ambrose, Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkin Press, 1966), 231.

<sup>10</sup>Abrose, 231-232.

<sup>11</sup>Joel Morgovsky, An Overview of the Success of Negro Cadets at West Point: Cadet Rank, Activities, and Present Rank (United States Military Academy: Office of Research, 1961), 4.

<sup>12</sup>Henry O. Flipper, The Colored Cadet at West Point. (New York, 1968), 312-313.

<sup>13</sup>Black, 39.

<sup>14</sup>Flipper, 317.

<sup>15</sup>"The Colored Boys at West Point," New York Times (July 11, 1870.)

<sup>16</sup>Black, 40.

<sup>17</sup>William P. Vaughn, "West Point and the First Negro Cadet," Military Affairs, (October 1971), 100.

<sup>18</sup>William S. Mcfeely, Grant: A Biography (New York, 1981), 371.

<sup>19</sup>Flemming, 216.

<sup>20</sup>Flemming, 216.

<sup>21</sup>"Mean and Cowardly," Hartford Courant (2 July, 1870.)

<sup>22</sup>Vaughn, 100.

<sup>23</sup>McFeely, 376

<sup>24</sup>McFeely, 376.

<sup>25</sup>Vaughn, 100.

<sup>26</sup>McFeely, 377.

<sup>27</sup>Vaughn, 101.

<sup>28</sup>Flipper, 293.

<sup>29</sup>United States Military Academy, "General Court Martial Orders no. 52, War Department, Adjutant General's Office," Washington, 14 November 1870: 1-2

<sup>30</sup>General Court Martial Orders no. 52.

<sup>31</sup>General Court Martial Orders no. 52

<sup>32</sup>General Court Martial Orders no. 52.

<sup>33</sup>James Fornance to his brother, November 20, 1870, Special Collections, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

<sup>34</sup>Ebon Swift, Manuscripts and Documents Works of Ebon Swift, 1876 (photocopy), p. 42, Special Collections, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

<sup>35</sup>Flipper, 293.

<sup>36</sup>United States Military Academy, "General Court Martial Orders no. 8, War Department, Adjutant General's Office," Washington, 18 June 1871: 1-2.

37 General Court Martial Orders no. 8.

38 United States Military Academy, West Point. Register of the Officers and Cadets and Reports of the Board of Visitors. (1871), 18-19.

39 Vaughn, 101.

40 General Court Martial Orders no. 8.

41 McFeely, 379.

42 United States Military Academy, West Point. Register of the Officers and Cadets and Reports of the Board of Visitors. (1872), 15-16.

43 Register of the Officers and Cadets and Reports of the Board of Visitors. (1872), 15-16.

44 United States Military Academy, West Point. Register of the Officers and Cadets and Reports of the Board of Visitors. (1873), 13-14.

45 Black, 62.

46 Black, 62.

47 Natural and Experimental Philosophy was a combination of mathematics, mechanics, optics, acoustics, and astronomy.

48 United States Military Academy, "Special Order no. 192", West Point, NY., October 25, 1873.

49 McFeely, 379.

50 McFeely, 379.

51 Vaughn, 102.

52 Black, 45.

53 Black, 45.

54 Flipper, 308.

55 Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Board of Visitors. (1871), 18-19.

56 Flipper, 306.

57 "James Webster Smith," Army Navy Journal vol XIV, 16  
December, 1876: 292.

58 Vaughn, 102.

59 McFeely, 376.

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