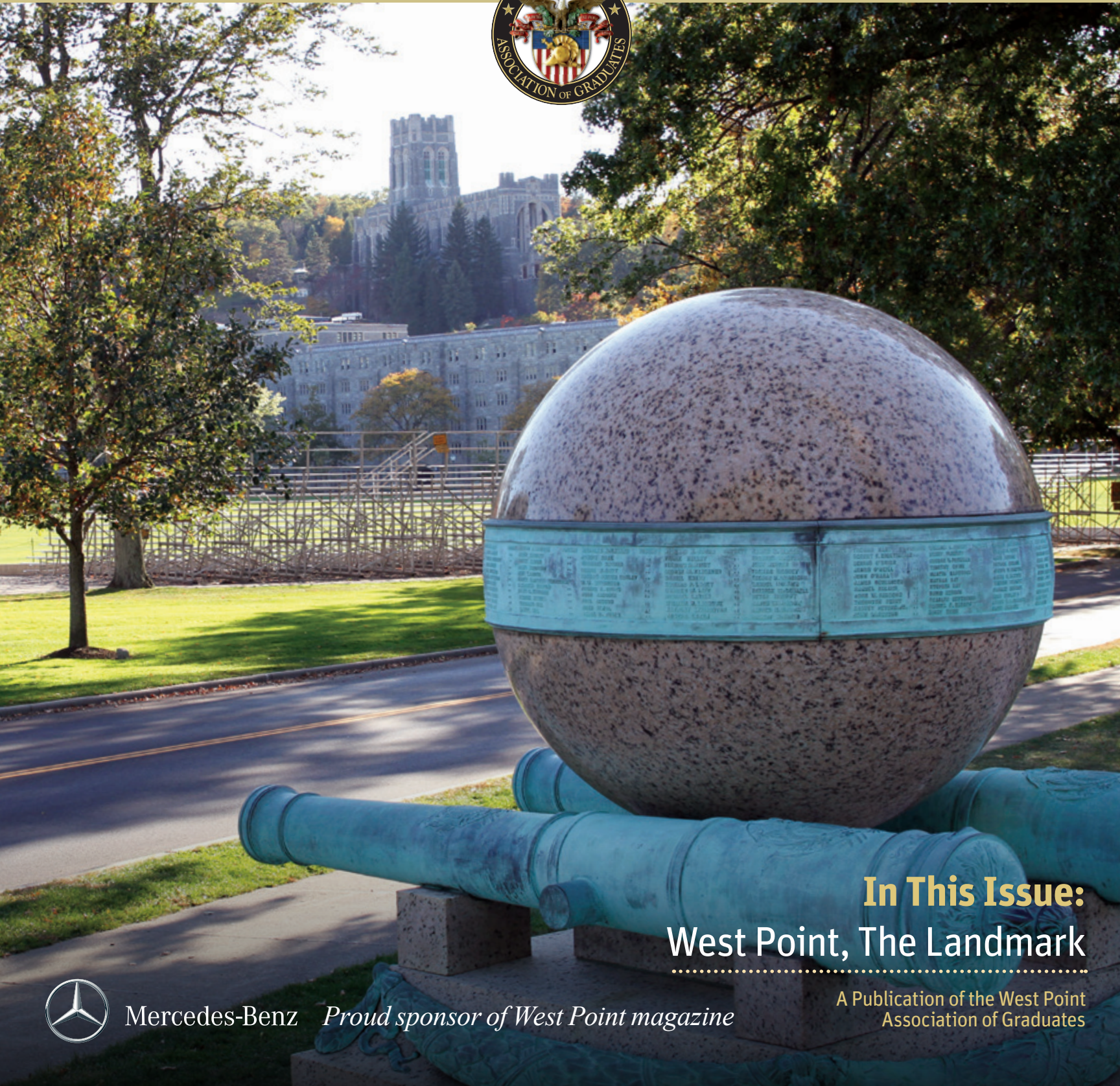


West Point

WINTER 2015



In This Issue:
West Point, The Landmark



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West Point

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 1 • WINTER 2015

The mission of *West Point* magazine is to tell the West Point story and strengthen the grip of the Long Gray Line.

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LETTERS

Dear Fellow Graduates:

The staff and I are particularly proud of this issue of our quarterly magazine because its focus is on West Point, the landmark. Or, as the verse in “Benny Havens, Oh!” describes it: Our Rockbound Highland Home. We hope everyone, young and old grad alike, will find some new, or forgotten, trivia in the pictures and articles, as well as enjoy the grandeur that is our alma mater.

Almost from its inception in 1869, your West Point Association of Graduates has been dedicated to “cherish the memories of our Alma Mater and promote the fraternal fellowship of its graduates,” and that purpose later evolved to also include promoting its best interests. But it is the bond of shared experiences while a cadet that tie us, as it did those grads in the 1800s, together for a lifetime. The most tangible way we promote West Point’s best interests today is through our philanthropic support of the Margin of Excellence, and as we race to finish the “*For Us All*” comprehensive campaign at the end of 2015, I thank everyone who stepped up to make a commitment. Your generosity has made a tremendous difference for The Corps of Cadets today and will be felt by the Corps of tomorrow as well.

But as we look ahead a few years, the Board of Directors and everyone on staff at Herbert Alumni Center see an opportunity to leverage the initial part of our organization’s mission—to promote the fraternal fellowship of graduates—through the celebration of our sesquicentennial in 2019. To that end we have started crafting our WPAOG strategic plan for 2016-20, and I invite all grads to provide input on how we can make our Association better for the decades beyond 2020. We’re particularly focused on enhancing what I call “The Grip” of fellowship that exists between West Point graduates. With those that recently graduated in December 2014, the midpoint of the 50, 500-plus members of the living Long Gray Line lies somewhere in the Class of ’88 and will probably shift to the Class of ’89 next summer. Please contribute your ideas to your class or society leadership, or to me directly, as we truly want to ensure being a West Point grad remains as powerful to all grads in the future as it is today.

The needs of West Point, financially and operationally, continue to evolve so that it can remain a top-tier university. At the same time, the needs of our grads are also changing in how they wish to receive information and support from WPAOG. In order to remain important to West Point education and the training of cadets, as well as legitimate and relevant in the eyes of all graduates in the decades ahead, we need to evolve as an organization, and we’re planning to do just that.

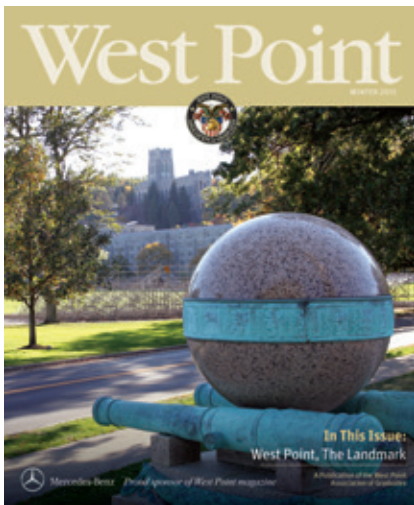
Once again, thank you for all you do for each other and for this magnificent national treasure we call our alma mater.

West Point, for Thee!



Bob McClure '76
President & CEO
West Point AOG





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NEW ONLINE

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Dr. Condoleezza Rice is the 2014 Thayer Award recipient. Scan the code to view photos of the ceremony.



See the excitement of the Class of 2015 in their Branch Night video!



Watch grads and cadets strengthen the Long Gray Line during the 2014 Grad March Back.

From Your West Point
Association of Graduates

Send your thoughts about *West Point* magazine to editor@wpaog.org or @WPAOG on Twitter. View the online version of this magazine at WestPointAOG.org/wpmag

A Letter From the Superintendent

The hallowed grounds of the United States Military Academy have been an important site in the Hudson Valley for more than two centuries.



From its strategic significance during the Revolutionary War to its current standing as an international landmark and premier leader development institution, West Point remains an essential part of the fabric of our Nation.

When we were young cadets, it was easy to

lose sight of the historical significance of our rockbound highland home in our busy day-to-day lives. Names like Grant, MacArthur and Washington became more about the buildings than the men after whom they were named. For most of us it was not until later, sometimes much later, that we were able to truly appreciate how special West Point really is.

I feel very fortunate to be back at West Point and to have the opportunity to see how our proud history is shaping the leaders of tomorrow. I often wonder what Superintendent Sylvanus Thayer thought the Academy would be almost 200 years after his time as Superintendent and the impact it would have on our Nation as it does today. And, like you, I am humbled by the plaques and statues in Central Area and the contributions our graduates have made to our Nation over many years.

As you know, West Point is more than just a collection of buildings, monuments and statues. Inside our gates there is a dedicated team of staff and faculty that works tirelessly to train and develop our cadets so they become leaders of character in selfless service. We are also fortunate to have the support of the Long Gray Line. Whether it is through our academic and athletic programs, Centers of Excellence, or the Superintendent’s Annual Fund—we couldn’t do it without you. Yours are the shoulders on which our cadets now stand.

Recently we held a ceremony in Cullum Hall dedicating the newly renovated Memorial Room and recognizing the accomplishments of our Nation’s latest Medal of Honor recipient, First Lieutenant Alonzo Cushing, Class of 1861 June. The room memorializes all USMA graduates who died while in service to their country and features a special section to honor those graduates who have received the Medal of Honor. Lieutenant Cushing’s contributions to his Nation on the hallowed Gettysburg battlefield, just two years after he graduated, are an incredibly inspiring example of Duty, and Honor, and Country to every one of our cadets today. In addition to the Memorial Room, five plaques were installed in the main hall way of Cullum Hall commemorating five more of our deceased Superintendents.

“Yours are the shoulders on which our cadets now stand.”

These improvements, like so many others, would not have been possible without your remarkable support. Thank you for helping us carry on the proud traditions of the United States Military Academy and to preserve this international landmark for generations to come. As we get ready to celebrate our Academy’s founding birthday, I look forward to celebrating this Founders Day with many of our graduates and having the opportunity to update you all on everything that is going on at West Point.

Go Army! Beat Navy!

Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
59th Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy

For where'er you go.

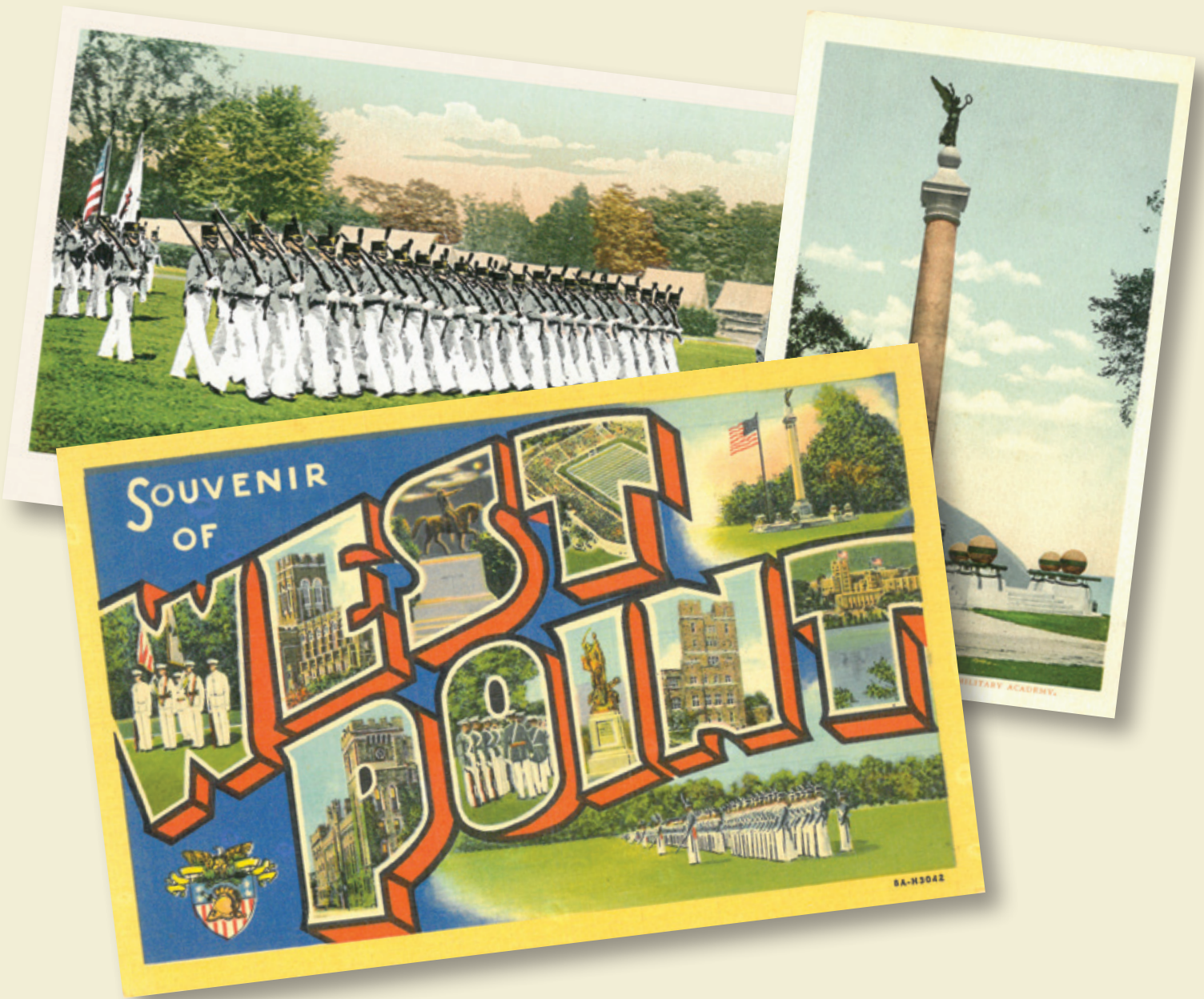
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The Post in the Postcard

By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff

On almost every day of the year, hundreds of visitors board buses to tour West Point. Once everyone is on board and usually as they are passing through Thayer Gate, the well-informed guide tells these guests that they are about to tour a National Historic Landmark. West Point was designated as such on December 19, 1960 during the second set of landmark pronouncements by the National Park Service's U.S. National Landmark Program. West Point earned this distinction for its history, architecture and national importance.



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Going beyond the tour-guide script, this issue of *West Point* magazine details all the factors that make West Point the National Landmark that it is. It begins with an article detailing West Point’s many points of interest, including Trophy Point, the Plain and Buffalo Soldiers Field. West Point’s quarters are next, detailing notable living spaces such as the Superintendent’s quarters (the oldest on Post?) and all cadet barracks throughout history. Sticking with a “buildings” theme, another article covers some of the other historical structures around West Point, specifically the academic buildings and ones traditionally used by cadets. There is also an article on West Point’s houses of worship, and one on the dozens of monuments that populate the campus’ 16,080 acres. Finally, there is an article on the one part of West Point that is actually on the *east* side of the Hudson River—Constitution Island.

West Point’s landmark status was officially recognized some eight months after its designation when Harold A. Peterson, representing the National Park Service, presented a registered National Historic Landmark Certificate attesting to the significant part played by West Point in the early days of our Nation’s history to Major General William Westmoreland ’36, West Point’s 45th Superintendent. This came some 184 years after General George Washington recognized the strategic importance of West Point and urged the constructions of fortifications here. Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish engineer who came to fight for the Americans in 1776, began constructing these fortifications in March 1778. Two forts in particular gained notoriety: Fort Arnold (named after Benedict Arnold and renamed Fort Clinton after Arnold fled capture for

his treasonous act to sell West Point to the British) and Fort Putnam. The former was located on the margin of the Plain (now Clinton Field), 180 feet above the river, and then demolished to make way for the expansion of the United States Military Academy, but the latter still stands today. Located on Mount Independence (aka Crown Hill), 500 feet above the Hudson River, Fort Putnam was built by Colonel Rufus Putnam’s 5th Massachusetts Regiment in 1778. Originally a wood and earthen redoubt, casemates were added in 1794 when the fort was enlarged. Relatively soon after, as 19th-century American historian Benson Lossing notes, “. . .industrious neighbors in the area began carrying off stone from the Fort Putnam until the government arrested the demolition,” but by then the damage was done. It was to remain in this decrepit state for more than a century, but the historical significance of West Point shifted from its forts to the Academy after the latter was founded in 1802.

Fort Putnam found new life when it was partially restored circa 1909 at the tail end of an architectural competition that began in 1903 and had a profound impact on the picturesque presence of the Academy ever since. Prior to this competition, West Point had been a mishmash of building styles, particularly Gothic (the old library and observatory-1841), Romanesque (the gymnasium and fencing academy-1891) and Neo-Classical (Cullum Hall-1898). Ten firms were invited to take part in the competition to build at least 11 structures at the Academy, including new cadet barracks, an academic building, a riding hall and a post headquarters building. In his instructions to the firms, Superintendent Albert L. Mills 1879



Postcards from left to right feature Fort Putnam, Central Barracks, Grant Hall and a Cadet Color Guard.





Circa 1900, a man sits atop the ruins of Fort Putnam. The fort was partially restored around 1909.

noted that the winning design “must afford opportunity for future extension and enlargement as the institution shall be enlarged with the growth of the country.” On May 22, 1903, a selection committee accepted the Gothic Revival plan submitted by Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson (CGF). As highlighted by Robie S. Lange in his 1984 report for the National Park Service’s Historic American Buildings Survey, CGF designed seven buildings for the Academic area, only about one-third of all the buildings on this part of the Post, but “all the major buildings erected in this area since the 1903 Competition have, to varying degrees, paid homage to the style, scale and massing instituted by this firm.” (For more on the buildings designed by CGF, see pages 30-34 and pages 37-39.)

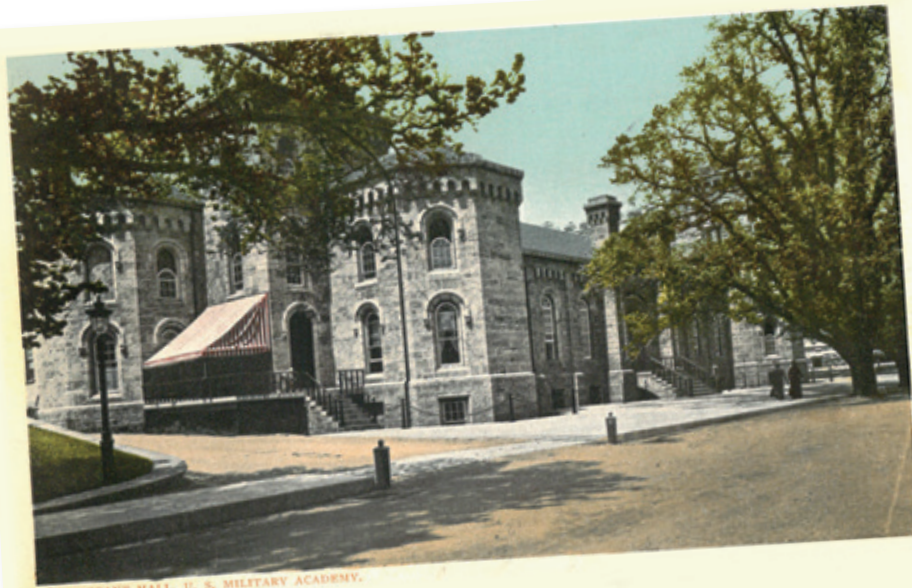
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM

United States Military Academy
West Point, NY
National Register Number: 66000562

Statement of Significance

(as of designation—December 19, 1960)

Troops have been stationed at this pivotal spot guarding the Hudson River since January 1778, making West Point the oldest permanently occupied military post in the country. Benedict Arnold commanded the post here during the Revolutionary War and attempted to betray it to the British in 1780. Congress established the U.S. Military Academy here in 1802. Buildings and memorials at the Academy attest to its long history, and its list of graduates reads like a “Who’s Who” in American military service.



1907. GRANT HALL, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.



Expansion in the size of the Corps of Cadets in the 1930s, 1940s and again in the 1960s tested Mills' 1903 Competition requirement. The names of the buildings erected during this time—Grant Hall, 1931; Scott Barracks, 1938; Lee Barracks, 1962; Eisenhower and MacArthur Barracks, 1968—recall some of the renowned West Point graduates who have impacted American history. Of course, with 2 U.S. Presidents, 3 foreign heads of state, 18 NASA astronauts, 74 Medal of Honor recipients, and numerous military, business and public sector leaders, the list of extraordinary USMA graduates far exceeds the number of buildings at West Point.

It was during this era, on May 1, 1952, that West Point officially opened a Visitors Center. Originally operated in field artillery sheds at the south end of the Post, the Visitors Center is now located at the former Ladycliffe College Library. Currently, all visitors boarding buses to tour West Point start at the Visitors Center. As their place of embarkation, the Visitors Center shapes guests' experiences and expectations for a tour of West Point. Unfortunately, it is not doing its job as well as it could. The existing Visitors Center is inadequate in size for the approximately 1,400 visitors who arrive for the dozen or so tours that run daily during peak season, and it does not properly capture West Point's stature as a National Landmark (not to mention USMA's reputation as a premier institution of higher learning and leadership

development for the Army). When asked about the need for a new facility to introduce visitors to West Point, Lieutenant General David Huntoon '73, a former Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, said, "In an era of declining Department of Defense resources and potential reductions in our military, we will be asked to restate in the most eloquent and cogent manner the national value of West Point."

As part of its "For the Landmark" funding priority, *For Us All: The Campaign for West Point* will be building a new, 15,000-square-foot Visitors Center to introduce the Academy's 250,000 annual tourists to West Point's national impact. Envisioned as a 21st-century "Experience Hub," the new Visitors Center will feature a striking entry pavilion, a state-of-the-art theater and new artifacts for guests to examine. In addition, planned exhibits will use highly animated and multi-media displays to illustrate several West Point ideas and institutions, including the Long Gray Line, West Point—the national treasure, developing leaders of character, the Corps of Cadets and more. The new Visitors Center will join the legion of "must-see" landmarks at West Point such as the Cadet Chapel, the Cemetery and Trophy Point. By visiting all of these places and learning about the history of West Point and its graduates, tourists will come to a deeper appreciation of the mission of the post featured on their souvenir postcard as well as its past and future impact on the United States of America. ★

Architectural renderings of the soon-to-be-built Visitors Center.



The Kelley Effect

As lived by Tony Perone, former military officer, current tech entrepreneur



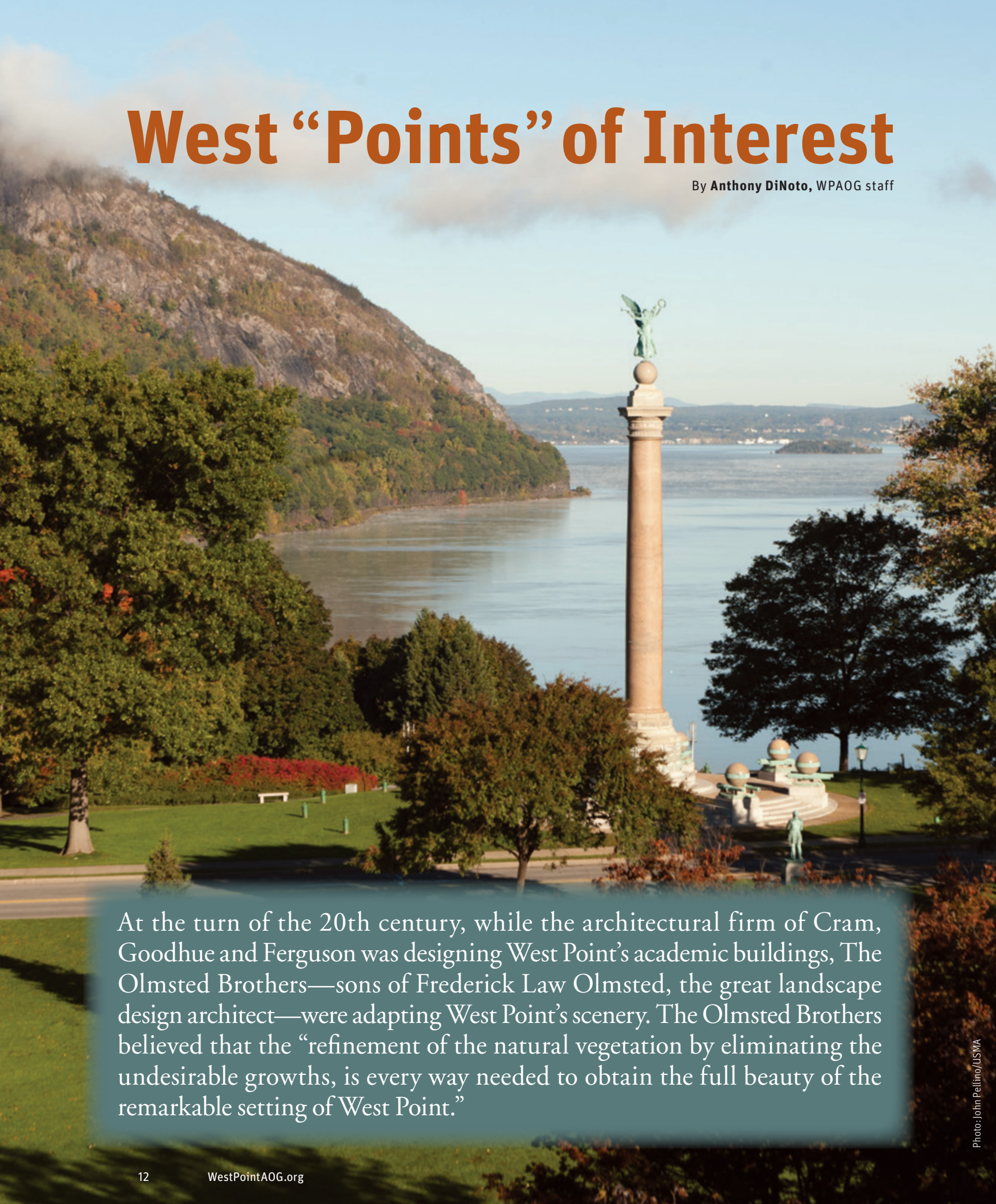
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West “Points” of Interest

By Anthony DiNoto, WPAOG staff



At the turn of the 20th century, while the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson was designing West Point’s academic buildings, The Olmsted Brothers—sons of Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape design architect—were adapting West Point’s scenery. The Olmsted Brothers believed that the “refinement of the natural vegetation by eliminating the undesirable growths, is every way needed to obtain the full beauty of the remarkable setting of West Point.”

More than a century later, this remarkable setting has become a national landmark of picturesque prominence. By bringing into view “compositions of ledges and other conformations of the ground,” the Olmsted Brothers aimed to create sweeping panoramas and carefully directed roads to showcase the natural, awe-inspiring scenery of West Point. Just drive south on Stony Lonesome Road past Lusk Reservoir, and, as the valley opens up and the magnificent Hudson River appears, you will see an example of that Olmsted vision. Whether river gazing at Trophy Point, learning the network of fortifications at Fort Putnam, studying the horticultural history of Colonel Kosciuszko’s personal garden or watching the Corps of Cadets pass in review along the Plain, it’s fair to say that any vantage point is impressive at the oldest continually occupied military post in the United States.

Trophy Point

It’s known as the “Million Dollar View.” The majestic vista looking north from Trophy Point is indeed worthy of its monetary moniker, as the Hudson River Valley can be seen in all its glory. On a clear day, the Catskill Mountains peek above the horizon some 90 miles away, creating a sense of majesty and wonderment for any onlooker. The renowned site’s formal name derives from the various displays of “trophies”: captured artillery from the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War of Texas Independence, the Mexican-American War and the Civil War are scattered throughout the grounds with commemorative plaques marking each trophy’s origin. Battle Monument, a memorial dedicated to all the Union soldiers who fell in the Civil War, rises 46 feet into the air as Trophy Point’s iconic attraction. Erected in 1897, this was the site of West Point Graduations until the mid-twentieth century, when the Corps of Cadets doubled in size. A tradition that still continues today on the western end of Trophy Point is the firing of a cannon at Reveille and Retreat to signal the raising and lowering of the American flag. At the eastern end, links from the Great Chain, the engineering marvel of Captain Thomas Machin, remain as a relic of West Point’s role in the American

Revolution. The 150-ton iron chain was placed at the Hudson River’s narrowest point to obstruct British ships from making headway up river. From 1778 to 1783, each spring the chain was placed at the Hudson’s “S” curve and removed each winter to avoid destruction by ice. The British never attempted to run the chain; however, Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko had another defensive position established should the chain ever be breached.



Previous page: The “Million Dollar View” in early autumn. **This page, top:** The Great Chain. **Left:** Canons from the Mexican War are some of the “trophies” that can be found at Trophy Point. **Above:** Cadets take in the view in winter.



Fort Putnam

During the Revolutionary War, General George Washington knew that the plateau and mountains on the west bank of the Hudson River were the most strategic points in America and that the river itself was the lifeline between the New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies. Washington chose Polish military engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko—the fortifications hero of Saratoga—to design the batteries and redoubts that formed Fortress West Point. In 1778, Kosciuszko began designating locations for the fortifications, placing emphasis on a site 500 feet above river known as Crown Hill (later named Mount Independence). This elevated location was strategically selected for a fort with one purpose: to overlook and protect Fort Clinton (formerly Fort Arnold) from a British inland attack or from enemy ships navigating the Hudson. Named for the officer in charge of its construction, Fort Putnam was built by Colonel Rufus Putnam's Massachusetts Regiment in 1779. Originally made of wood and earth, the star-shaped redoubt evolved into a stone fortification and was considered impregnable, although the British never mounted a high ground attack to test its strength. In the years following the Revolution, industrious poachers stripped the fort of its stone resources as the advancement of the Academy took precedent over preservation, leaving Fort Putnam in a decrepit state for nearly a century. However, restoration



efforts took place between 1909 and 1912 and again in 1976—just in time for America's Bicentennial celebration. The historic site has since been restored to represent what it looked like during the Revolutionary period and is open seasonally to the public with guided tours

available on football Saturdays. Fort Putnam's education building presents an 18-minute display of lights on a large fiber-optic map of the Hudson River Valley, depicting American and British troop movement during the Revolutionary War.



Old Train Station at South Dock

With continued growth of the cadet corps in the mid-1800s, along with an increasing population on the west shores of the Hudson River, the need for a train station at West Point became evident. After federal land grants were secured from Congress in 1867, a 2,640-foot tunnel under the Plain was built to eliminate an uphill track for the rail bed and to avoid interrupting infantry and cavalry drill. In 1883, the West Shore Railroad built the first passenger terminal at West Point, and on June 4th of that year the railway's first train made its way from Weehawken, New Jersey, to Newburgh, New York, with an intermittent stop at West Point. The original station served commuters and cadets well through the 20th century, and in 1926 an updated station was built to accommodate the influx of passengers. This new station, which remains today, is a modest brick and stone building of gothic design, with tall glass windows and a cathedral ceiling that rises 20 feet. Not long after its completion, West Point history would be made. For many decades, cadets were allowed only one period of summer leave, which usually culminated with a dinner in New York City. Upon their return, most cadets boarded a West Shore train back to the Academy and arrived in a large group. As the wave of cadets made their way up the hill from the train station, a bystander metaphorically observed that "the cows were coming home," and the nickname stuck. In the years that followed, the name became widely accepted and the Second Class at the United States Military Academy would be forever known as "cows." By the late 1950s, passenger service on the line ceased as a result of an 85 percent decrease in commuter use. The Old Train Station is now a historical point of interest that has been fully restored thanks to the Class of 1947, who purchased, renovated and upgraded the rail station and provided a maintenance endowment.



Buffalo Soldiers Field

At the southern end of West Point stand six buildings built in 1908. What are now the post bowling alley, Army Community Services and the Civilian Personnel Office were once artillery and cavalry barracks and stables, a field artillery gun shed and a branch exchange for a detachment of the 9th Cavalry Regiment. This 100-man African-American unit was assigned to West Point in 1907 to teach cadets riding skills as well as mounted drill and tactics. They were replaced in 1931 by the 2nd squadron of the 10th Cavalry, which served in this capacity until 1947, when the U.S. Army transitioned from horses to mechanized forces. These units who taught cadets cavalry skills at West Point had a long history of fighting against Native Americans after the Civil War and later alongside Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at San Juan Hill. In 1973, Buffalo Soldiers Field was named in honor of those men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments. The term “Buffalo Soldiers” was allegedly given to black Soldiers of the U.S. 10th Cavalry Regiment by the Native American tribes they fought; the term eventually became synonymous with all African-American regiments that served in the latter half of 19th century. The United States Military Academy holds a ceremony at Buffalo Soldiers Field every Labor Day weekend to honor the brave Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry units. Today, Buffalo Soldiers Field is home to company athletic competitions and game-day tailgates.

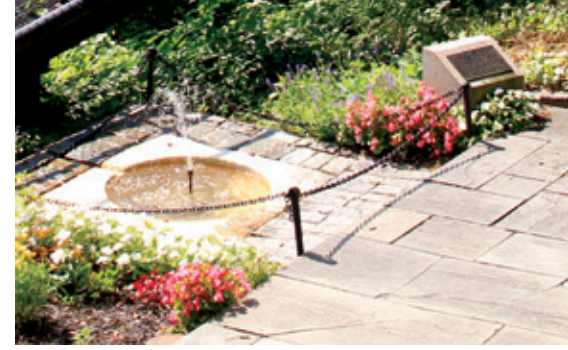
“After a fatiguing walk to Fort Putnam, a ruin examined by every visitor to West Point, I sought the retreat called Kosciuszko’s Garden.”

— From the Diary of Samuel L. Knapp, 1834



The Plain

One of the most defining images of West Point is the meticulously manicured rectangle of grass 150 feet above the Hudson River known as the Plain. The flat terrain is in direct contrast to the hills and mountains that surround West Point. Now solely the site of cadet reviews, the Plain is well kept to fit the needs of cadet and West Point Band marches. But it was not always the level, ceremonial site that it is today. It once served as the Academy’s place for mounted cavalry drills, summer training encampment and Army Football games. Prior to the development of the modern Academy, Fort Clinton stood on the Plain as the main stronghold defense against a British invasion during the Revolutionary War. To the southwest, near Trophy Point, there was a depression of land known as Execution Hollow, where wartime executions were carried out. A building on the western fringe of the Plain would later be erected as a wartime prison and post headquarters, and eventually adapted to become the first Academy instruction building. Several officers’ quarters were also nestled along the western edges of the Plain, and the Long Barracks was the most prominent building in the post-Revolution era. The Plain’s periphery would later become home to some of West Point’s most famous monuments. Over the years, the Plain’s topography would change, both above and below ground. With the advancement of the railroad in the mid-19th century, a tunnel beneath the Plain would carve out a new era in the famous field’s history. But it wasn’t a tunnel without problems. Not only did the constant rumble from the trains damage the telescope in the observatory atop the old library, but in October 1888, the tunnel collapsed, narrowly missing a southbound passenger train. The collapse was blamed on “quicksand” from what had been Execution Hollow. Today, freight trains still run daily beneath the field that was once a formidable fortification of the American Revolution.



Left: Kosciuszko's Garden provides secluded serenity for visitors. **Top, right:** The fountain has been providing natural spring water from the mountains for over 230 years. **Bottom, right:** A plaque tells the story of the garden.

Kosciuszko's Garden

Constructing a fortress to prevent the British from splitting the American colonies in two is no doubt a stressful undertaking. So where does one go to relieve the daily stresses of a war for independence? For Thaddeus Kosciuszko, it was his own personal garden. Located approximately 40 feet below the east-facing cliff side of what would later become Cullum Hall (1898–1900), Kosciuszko's Garden is one of the oldest, continuously maintained gardens in America. He built the sanctuary in 1779 while serving as fortifications engineer at West Point. Chosen as a personal place of serenity and contemplation, Kosciuszko never asked civilians or ordered soldiers or prisoners of war to help him clear away the wild vegetation or to carry soil down from the Plain. He cultivated and maintained the garden on his own, growing wild flowers and other popular foliage as a means of relaxation. In the middle of the cliff side, Kosciuszko discovered a bubbling spring, which he fashioned into a small fountain of spraying jets and cascades. The remains of the fountain were discovered in 1802—the same year the United States Military Academy was established—by the first West Point graduate, General Joseph Swift, Class of 1802. With the help of cadets, Swift immediately repaired the Garden, as noted in his memoirs: “[We] repaired the dilapidated garden... and planted flowers and vines and constructed several seats, which made the spot a pleasant resort for a reading party.” Opposite the fountain, the word “Saratoga” is carved into the western rock face to honor Kosciuszko's role in designing the fortifications at the Battle of Saratoga. The garden was again reconstructed in 1968-69 to reflect the original arrangements laid out by Kosciuszko. In 2003, the General Edward L. Rowny USMA Class of 1941 Family

Endowment was established to further sustain perpetual care and maintenance of the Garden. Kosciuszko's Garden is now maintained almost solely by volunteers under the direction of Dr. Betsey Blakeslee who recently received the Gold Cross of Merit from the President of Poland for her work in preserving Kosciuszko's Gardens and fortifications. ★

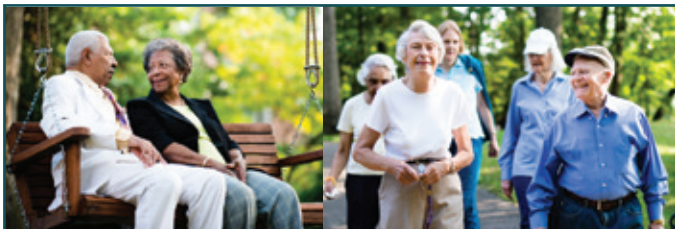


Right: Dr. Betsey Blakeslee, President of Friends of the American Revolution at West Point, maintains the garden regularly.

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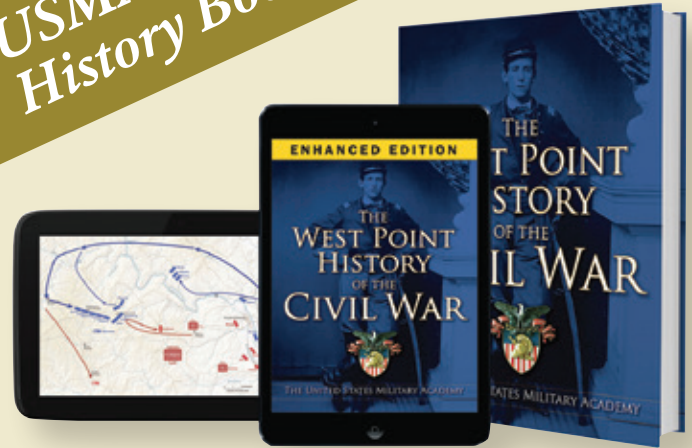
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USMA's Newest History Book



Since 1847, West Point has published and frequently updated the definitive textbook on military history for its cadets: the textbooks have been part of the core curriculum for decades of cadets who have attended West Point since that time. Content was produced over the years by numerous faculty members and preminent historians in successive editions.

Now, through a unique partnership with Rowan Technology Solutions, an educational technology startup created by West Point graduates, the book has undergone a complete revision, three years in the making thus far. *The West Point History of the Civil War* is the first volume in the series: it will be followed by *The West Point History of World War II* and *The West Point History of the American Revolution*. The first volume includes thousands of original tactical maps uniquely created for this book by a team of cartographers, hundreds of images created for this volume or drawn from West Point archives, and newly-commissioned chapters by leading experts. It is the most authoritative, informed military history of its kind available anywhere. Offering careful analysis of the political context of military decisions the book is singularly brilliant at introducing the generals and officer corps of both the Union and the Confederacy, while explaining the tactics, decisions and consequences of individual battles and the ebb and flow of the war.

The book is available in hardback as well as a digital, interactive edition; and for the first time ever, it is available for purchase to the general public. (For more information, go to WestPointHistoryofWarfare.com.) The first volume features 71 chapters and includes the efforts of 49 different authors and 6 cartographers, among others. It includes one million words, 1,000 maps and 4,000 interactive images and graphics.

Colonel Ty Seidule, one of the senior editors and a key player in orchestrating West Point's efforts with those of Rowan Technology Solutions to create the new textbook, said, "We developed the West Point curriculum to educate and inspire West Point cadets to understand their chosen profession. But in a democracy like the United States, it is important for all citizens, not just professional soldiers, to know something about warfare in general, and about the Civil War, which did so much to shape our national history, in particular."

The United States Military Academy at West Point is one of a handful of colleges that have put mobile technology and interactive textbooks in the hands of all students. It is also the oldest of the five United States service academies.

Rockbound Highland Homes

Historic Quarters at West Point



A closeup of Quarters 60.



This issue depicts a lot of buildings, monuments and other static features that could lead you to sense that West Point is not full of people, life and activity. Rest assured this is not the case, and nowhere is this truer than in the quarters (homes) on post where the majority of staff and faculty—and their families—live. And although most are not as prominent or iconic as some of the larger structures of West Point, many of the quarters at West Point are officially historic buildings.

“Residents have included some of the most important professors of the Military Academy...who have in turn shaped some of the most important officers in American military history.”

—Historic Structures Inventory, United States Military Academy 1984

One of these buildings is Quarters 60, which is attached to the Cadet Chapel. As the designated quarters for the USMA Chaplain, we asked Chaplain (Colonel) Barbara Sherer to share her thoughts about living in a historical home.

WP magazine: What is the best thing about living in historical quarters?

BS: On a cold, rainy Sunday I don’t even have to step outside to go to Chapel.

WP magazine: Is it really any different than living in standard housing, here or elsewhere?

BS: I have had people walk in my door thinking it was an office and not realizing it was a private home. This is usually more a surprise for them than for me.

WP magazine: Do you get a sense of the history attached to your home, or do you not really think about it?

BS: It is hard not to think about it. Everything from the wood paneling to the pocket doors to the very interesting ceiling in the dining room all remind you that this place is quite old. There are even buttons in some of the bedrooms which were used to call for the maid. I’ve tried pushing them, and unfortunately no one shows up to help me!

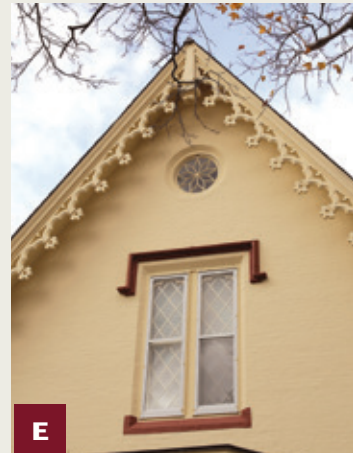
WP magazine: What would you say is your biggest responsibility as a steward of a historical home?

BS: Allowing as much access as possible for others to appreciate the history.

WP magazine: Have you ever been inspired to learn more about your home or its previous residents?

BS: I often give tours of the Chapel which include a visit to the quarters. I have tried to gather as much information as I could for these tours. It was much easier to find information about the Chapel than about the quarters, even though they were built at the same time.

Left: CH (COL) Barbara Sherer at the front door of Quarters 60.



Examples of Historical Details

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Materials</i> | <i>Stairways</i> | <i>Cornices</i> |
| <i>Rooflines</i> | <i>Doors</i> | <i>Cabinets</i> |
| <i>Trim</i> | <i>Mantelpieces</i> | <i>Built-Ins</i> |
| <i>Windows</i> | <i>Finishes</i> | <i>Window Seats</i> |
| <i>Leaded Glass</i> | <i>Floors</i> | <i>Fireplaces</i> |

A–C: Historical interior details from Quarters 60: grotesque on stairway (A), relief on dining room ceiling (B), carved mantelpiece (C). **D & E:** Exterior details from Old English North (leaded windows) and the Dean’s Quarters.



Above: The Commandant's House.



SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE *Quarters 100, built in 1820*

Quarters 100 has served as the home to every Superintendent since Sylvanus Thayer. It is both a public showplace and a private residence.

COMMANDANT'S HOUSE *Quarters 101, built in 1821**

The home for the Commandant of Cadets is right next door to the Superintendent's.

*There is evidence that Quarters 101 may have been completed in 1819, prior to Quarters 101. In any event, these are the two oldest buildings at West Point. It is thought that changes to Q100 or Q101 would "greatly devalue the historical as well as physical integrity of the Plain."

PROFESSOR'S ROW *Quarters 103-107, built in 1828*

These quarters are not quite identical but have a "strong, coherent, important visual identity." The outside walls are made of stones that originally covered the plain.

DEAN'S HOUSE *Quarters 102, built in 1857*

Originally a (rather grand) cottage for one officer, this home later served as two sets of quarters. In the early 20th century it was converted to a single family house.

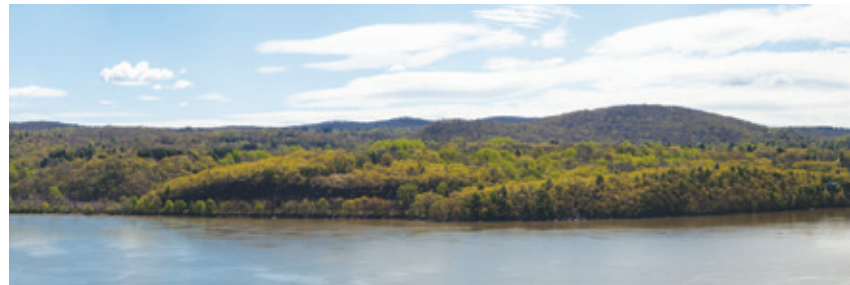


Clockwise from below: The Dean's house, Two examples of architecture found on Professor's Row, a view of the Superintendent's house and the Commandant's house from the Plain, the Superintendent's House.





Clockwise from above: Gingerbread House, Distinguished Visitor Quarters, a view of the Hudson River from Post, Old English North, Old English South.



“GINGERBREAD HOUSE” *Quarters 146, built in 1859*

Built originally as a confectionery, this house is located directly south of Eisenhower Hall. In the 1950s film *The Long Gray Line*, it was the home of Marty Maher.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR QUARTERS *Quarters 109, built in 1875*

The exterior of the “BEAT NAVY house” has changed very little over the years. This early example of standard quartermaster housing served as a multi-family home until 2010, when the Academy transformed it into Distinguished Visitor Quarters.

OLD ENGLISH SOUTH *Quarters 21, 25, 32, 34, 42, 45, 48; built in 1905*

OLD ENGLISH NORTH *Quarters 116, 118, 120, 122; built in 1908*

These quarters remain primarily as designed. The largest modifications were to kitchen and pantry areas as well as the addition of first floor bathrooms.

CHAPLAINS QUARTERS *Quarters 60, built in 1910*

Attached to the Cadet Chapel, these quarters serve as home to the USMA Chaplain. The home was included in the construction of the Cadet Chapel. ★

Below: The Chaplain's Quarters (at lower right of photo) is attached to the Cadet Chapel.



Get Connected... Get Involved... Volunteer.

Alumni volunteers are at the very core of WPAOG.

Think about serving with other members of the Long Gray Line, like Rose Ott '88.

Current role: "Enjoying the first year of a three-year term as an Advisor-At-Large on the Board's Advisory Council."

Observation: "A genuine effort for members of the WPAOG board, committees and advisory council to be more closely aligned to the composition of the Corps. Attracting representative, younger graduates is critical to WPAOG's mission."

Support for West Point: "Proud to have served and regard my West Point education, training and experience as seminal to my achievements. Over the years, I have supported class gifts, the Army Athletic Association, academic departments, club sports and the Superintendent's Fund. I also participate in the Cadet Sponsorship Program."

Inspiration: "Continue to be inspired by one sentence from the Cadet Prayer: 'Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half-truth when the whole can be won.'"

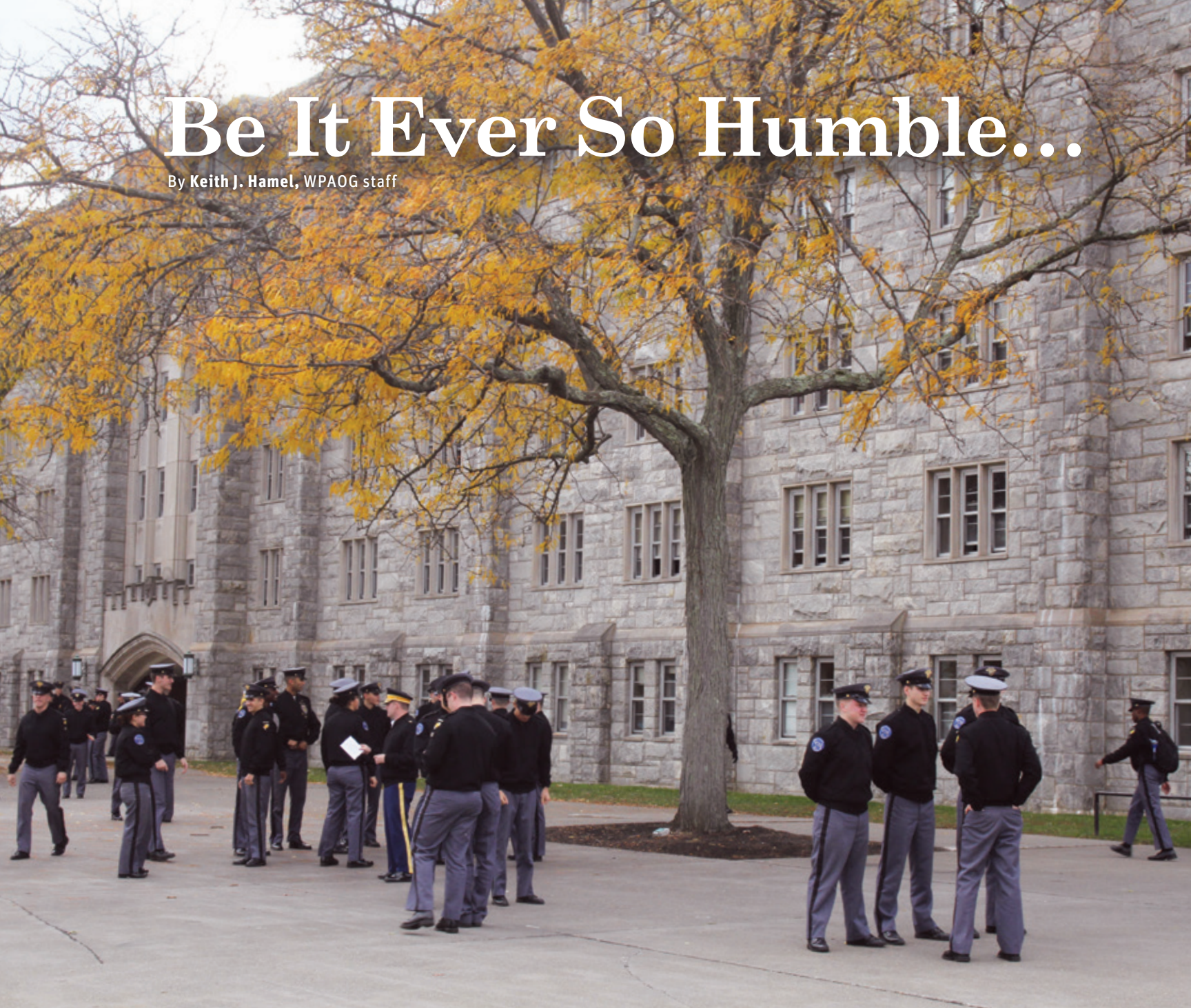
Holdover: "Never shook the habit of displaying my bath towel with the fold toward the door."



Read more about Rose and the roles and responsibilities of positions serving on WPAOG's Board of Directors or Advisory Council at WestPointAOG.org/VolunteerOpportunities

Be It Ever So Humble...

By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff



BARRACKS

The United States Military Academy at West Point is ranked in several 2014 “Top 10” lists concerning U.S. colleges and universities—#1 “Most Accessible Professors” (*Princeton Review*), #3 “Best Undergraduate Engineering Programs” (*U.S. News & World Report*), #9 “America’s Top College” (*Forbes*), etc. But there’s one “Top 10” list on which USMA does not rank—“Best Dorms.” Then again, cadets do not live in dorms. They live in barracks. Barracks are austere, utilitarian and perhaps a bit confining. In other words, they are the perfect living quarters to ensure that cadets remain focused on their academic and military duties. No late-night marathon

sessions watching *The Wire* on school-provided 60" flat screen TVs, and no impromptu slip-n-slide water parties in the hallways. According to the website College Prowler, cadets rank Pershing Barracks as the best place to bunk at West Point and MacArthur Barracks as the worst. All the barracks have recreational rooms, lounges and study rooms, and each sleeping room has desk space, closets and beds for two to three cadets. And re-check those “Top 10” lists in 2020. A \$650 million renovation program is currently underway to renovate all of USMA’s barracks, which should impress their cadet residents.



Above: Grant is the oldest cadet barracks still in use. **Above upper right:** Pershing, formerly the West Academic Building, was converted to barracks space in 1959. **Above lower right:** The grand exteriors of the barracks conceal the utilitarian appearance of cadet rooms.

LONG BARRACKS (1802)

- Located on the northeast side of the Plain and destroyed by fire in 1826

OLD NORTH AND OLD SOUTH BARRACKS (1815 & 1817)

- Located on the south side of the Plain and demolished in 1849 (south) and 1851 (north)

CENTRAL BARRACKS (original section 1851, west wing 1882, south wing 1921)

- Designed in Tudor style: part of this barrack system remains today as 1st Division Barracks

NEW NORTH BARRACKS (1910)

- Designed in Gothic style (sallyports, towers, etc.); demolished in late 1960s

GRANT

- Erected in 1931 as the New South Barracks, the east wing of which was built on the site of the old mess hall (demolished in 1929)
- Grant Hall was originally the name given to the Cadet Visitors' Reception Room, which was located in the east wing of this barracks complex
- The oldest cadet barracks still in use and now known simply as "Grant Hall"
- Home to cadets from the First Regiment (D-1 through H-1)

SCOTT

- Called West Barracks originally and constructed between 1936-38 when the size of the Corps increased from 1,200 to 1,800
- Adjacent to the hillside that leads up to the Cadet Chapel
- Also known as the "Lost Fifties"
- Renovated last year, the first part of a nine-year USMA Cadet Barracks Renovation Project
- Home to cadets from the Fourth Regiment (E-4 through I-4)

PERSHING

- Built as the old West Academic Building (1895), but converted to barracks space in 1959 to provide additional space due to the expansion brought about by WWII
- First barracks constructed in horizontal concept with all rooms on one floor connected by a corridor
- Houses cadets from the Third Regiment (H-3 and I-3) and Cadet Regimental Staff

LEE

- Constructed in 1962 on the site of the oldest wing of the hospital
- Part of the New South Barracks (with Sherman)
- Home to cadets from the First Regiment (A-1 through C-1)

SHERMAN

- Built in 1962
- Not as visible as Lee, but the two barracks create a courtyard between them
- Home to cadets from the First Regiment (G-1 and I-1)

EISENHOWER

- Constructed in 1965 (completed in 1968) to the east of Washington Hall
- Dual wings encircle a center core of latrines, showers and athletic lockers and contain almost 60 cadet rooms arranged horizontally on each of six floors
- Houses cadets from the Third Regiment (A-3 through G-3) and Cadet Brigade Staff

MACARTHUR

- Constructed in 1965 (completed in 1968) to the north of Washington Hall
- Dual wings encircle a center core of latrines, showers and athletic lockers and contain almost 60 cadet rooms arranged horizontally on each of six floors



Scott was the first building completed as part of the USMA nine-year Barracks Renovation Project.

- Houses cadets from the Third (F-3) and Fourth Regiments (A-4 through E-4)
- “Mac Short” is closed this academic year as part of the Cadet Barracks Renovation Project

BRADLEY

- Built in 1972
- Home to cadets of the Second Regiment

“NEW”

The doors to USMA’s newest barracks will open to cadets by the end of 2016. Designed and constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, and the Walsh Construction Company of Chicago, Illinois, the new barracks will occupy 287,000 square feet over six floors. Each floor will accommodate 130 cadets in two-person rooms for a total capacity of 780 cadets. Similar to other USMA barracks and surrounding buildings, the new barracks will be constructed using a military Gothic architectural design, featuring granite veneers, Gothic arches, sally ports and crenellated parapets. Furthermore, with an energy efficient solar hot water system and a radiant heating and cooling system, the new barracks will be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certified. By the end of the Cadet Barracks Renovation Project, which has already upgraded Scott Barracks and is currently upgrading MacArthur (Short) Barracks, all renovated barracks are expected to receive LEED Silver certification, meaning an estimated 30 percent reduction in annual energy costs and a 40 percent reduction in water use. West Point has certainly come a long way since Long Barracks in 1802, right? ★

Construction is progressing on a new cadet barracks that will match other barracks in Central Area in design and set the bar for the Cadet Barracks Renovation Project.



POP OFF!



Plebe year is rough. What makes things more arduous for Fourth Class cadets are the barracks they are assigned to live in. We asked our social media followers to share memories about their barracks from plebe year, and whether it was the peculiar smells or the sounds of "Welcome to the Jungle," grads had some interesting thoughts regarding their first-year barracks at the United States Military Academy.



Scott Dalton
Cost Control Manager at Textron Marine & Land Systems

Scott My squad leader, who was about half my size, busting into my room to dump my roommates and me out of the rack.



Michael Potter It was great until supper when we were forced to eat everything on the table—everything, including salt, pepper, sugar, butter, condiments...



Andy Kerber
Oracle Ace, OCP, Lead Oracle DBA at DST Systems

Andy MacArthur's speech and the Ballad of the Green Berets while lined up on the Apron for PT. Combat Ready Rock Steady Sixth Co Sir!



Dave Feeny Barking to jingle bells, playing on wkdt at midnight, the night before Christmas break with a couple thousand other dogs back in 75!!



Heather Dawson
Supplier Program Manager at Oracle Corporation

Heather Waking up the first morning to the sounds of "Welcome to the Jungle" by Guns and Roses.



David Lemcoe Winning a whole pie matching out with our knives in the Mess Hall. I managed to eat the whole thing much to the astonishment of the two Firsties, Armstrong and Gilmer. It was blueberry.



Karl Hamilton
Chief Marketing Officer, OPS-FUEL, Inc.

Karl Sir, there are 10 minutes until accountability formation! The uniform is as for class... Also, if I never see Brasso or Kiwi again in life, I'm content. Do like the smell of Breakfree CLP though.



Larry Collins One week, fall of '77, my duty was mail carrier. Now, during that era mail at WP was a treasured commodity and definitely brightened ones day. As I was delivering mail to a Cow's room, upon my exit the subject Cow entered the room. He screamed "Why didn't I get any mail?!" Duh! There was an obvious answer given his demeanor but of course "No excuse, Sir!" was my reply. With that, he made me write him a letter and mail it everyday for a week!



Diane Ashley
Business Development at Lockheed Martin

Diane I remember staring longingly at that perfectly good elevator that we were never allowed to use...then taking a quick breath before I started up the stairs to the 5th floor...again...



KC Baran Running the "gauntlet" behind Bradley Barracks on a Friday before a home football weekend.



Mike Healy
Owner and Tour Director, Ireland Reunions Tours

Mike "Sir, I cannot hear you, I have a banana in my ear!"



Eric Lund @lunderict

22h

@WPAOG Ike Barracks: our BPs, Pepe and John, great smiles and warm spirits, real Americans like from where I came, inspired me to carry on.



Join the conversation on Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter!



Mike Almeyda
 Captain, USMA class of 2005
 Manager of Power Delivery
 Reliability Standards & Compliance



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**“The glory of each generation
is to make its own precedents.”**

—Belva Lockwood



Gothic and Granite Beauty: The Buildings of West Point

By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff

BUILDINGS

“The buildings of the Military Academy give an impression of massiveness and strength; their sturdy design bespeaks the inherent character of the Corps, the enduring spirit of the Long Gray Line. The granite faced structures harmonize well with the winding river and rugged hills that form their background.”

—Bugle Notes 1990–94

The quote on the previous page, from the “Buildings and Facilities” section of an early nineties *Bugle Notes*, paints a pretty picture, but it is a picture that actually took decades to come to fruition. It all began after the United States Military Academy’s Centennial in 1902. According to Robie Lange, who participated in the 1984 Historic American Buildings Survey at USMA for the National Park Service, two factors contributed to the Academy’s architectural explosion and eventual beauty: 1) the United States’ success in the recent Spanish-American War, thanks in due measure to West Point graduates, and 2) a 1901 Board of Visitors report that criticized West Point for having inadequate facilities. Lange hypothesizes that these factors led to Congress authorizing funds for a major expansion and structural upgrading of the Academy.

The transformation began with the 1903 Architectural Design Competition. Colonel Albert Mills 1879, USMA’s 25th Superintendent, invited 10 firms to submit designs that would determine the landscape of the Academy for the next century. In his instructions, Mills noted that future extension and enlargement, location and proximity, harmony, and cost were the paramount concerns. After seven months, a jury comprised of Lieutenant General John Schofield 1853, a former Superintendent, Mills and three architect advisors selected the plan of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson (CGF). Known for church commissions (the firm later redesigned the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine in New York City), their design was heavily influenced by a style known as Gothic Revival, which tried to distance itself from the Neo-Classical architecture popular during this era. Prior to the 1903 Competition, the last structure built at West Point was Cullum Hall (1898–1900), which features Neo-Classical elements in its design. While some of CGF’s 1903 designs were later replaced by renovations (for example, they designed the Riding Hall that eventually became Thayer Hall), their work still dominates the appearance of the Academic Area. “In fact,” as Lange pointed out, “all the major buildings erected in this area since the ’03 Competition have, to varying degrees, paid homage to the style, scale and massing instituted by this firm.”

After the construction from the 1903 Competition subsided, the Academy only saw gradual expansion for the next five decades. Some notable projects during this

time include a 1923 addition to the Cadet Hospital and the first rendition of Washington Hall, featuring a new Mess Hall, completed in 1929. No longer needed, the old Mess Hall was converted in 1931 into Grant Hall, a new barracks complete with a visitor’s reception lounge, and Bartlett Hall (originally designed by CGF) was expanded by architect Paul P. Cret in 1938.

The 100 percent expansion of the Corps in 1964 led to more construction. By this point in time, West Point had been declared a National Historic Landmark, so it was essential that new buildings model the designs of the old. Such was the case with the new Washington Hall Complex, completed in 1965. The new complex added three new dining wings that formed a continuous façade with adjoining barracks. In addition the renovated Washington Hall preserved the old building’s central poop deck and large front window. Another successful addition was Mahan Hall, which was built in 1972. According to Lange, the architects of Mahan Hall “excelled in designing a modern building that contributes to the unique militaristic appearance of this area of West Point.” Lange was not so enthusiastic about the 1964 Cadet Library, which replaced USMA’s 120-year old original library, designed by Major Richard Delafield 1818 during his first superintendency (1838-45). While it blended with the surrounding buildings well enough, he said that the loss of the original library, which was Gothic in design and served as a model for the post-1903 buildings and beyond, was “a source of deep regret.” Had it been around when he wrote his report, it is likely that Lange would have been impressed with Jefferson Hall, USMA’s new library, which opened in 2008. Its main entrance is directly opposite the gun door of the old Cadet Library and flanked by two lampposts that get their shape from the two cannons that provide the name for the former’s entrance. Such design elements demonstrate how West Point has been symbolically linking the Academy’s past and future in its buildings for more than 100 years and counting.

Previous page: USMA Headquarters building, Taylor Hall. **Right:** One of USMA’s newest buildings, Jefferson Hall.





The entrances to the Washington Hall complex and Thayer Hall demonstrate CGF's architectural influence.

FIRSTIE CLUB *formerly the Ordnance Compound*

- Built between 1838–40
- Designed by Major Richard Delafield 1818
- Second oldest building group at West Point
- Consists of three stone buildings and two stone towers—the buildings were named for CPT James Benton 1842, MG Stephen Benet 1847 and MG William Crozier 1876 (all Ordnance officers)
- Re-designated as the Firstie Club in 1991 and used for social and class events

1ST DIVISION BARRACKS *formerly the west wing of the Central Area Barracks*

- The last remaining structure of the old Central Barracks, of which the original section was built in 1851, the west wing in 1882 and the south wing in 1921
- It was traditionally the home to the highest ranking cadet in the Corps as well as Company A-1
- Nininger Hall (4th floor) is named for 2LT Alexander R. Nininger Jr. '41, the first Medal of Honor recipient of WWII
- Home to the Simon Center for Professional Military Ethic and the Cadet Honor Committee

CULLUM HALL

- Construction started in 1898 and the building was dedicated on June 12, 1900
- Former offices of Alumni Affairs and WPAOG
- Now houses the Cadet Hostess office

WEST POINT CLUB *formerly the Officers' Mess and Quarters*

- Built between 1901–02
- Designed by McKim, Mead and White to harmonize with and supplement the architectural effect of neighboring Cullum Hall
- Expanded in 1963—made possible by spouse of General Palmer Eddy Pierce 1891

TAYLOR HALL *formerly called the Administration Building*

- Built between 1905–10 at a cost of nearly \$520,000
- Features solid masonry and a 180-foot corner tower, the tallest of its kind in the world
- Sculptor Lee Lawrie, who later sculpted the free-standing bronze statue Atlas at Rockefeller Center in New York City, did major stone work on both the inside and outside of this building
- Re-dedicated in 1990 and named after Major General Maxwell Taylor '22, USMA's 40th Superintendent
- Home to the Superintendent's Office, the Dean's Office (formerly the office of the Quartermaster), the Thayer Award Room and the Academic Board Room

LINCOLN HALL *formerly the Bachelor Officers' Quarters*

- Built in 1909 and re-dedicated as an academic building in 1989
- Named for Brigadier General George A. Lincoln '29
- Home to the Departments of Social Sciences and English & Philosophy

BUILDINGS



West Point's Neo-Classical building, Cullum Hall.



Cullum Hall's recently redesigned Memorial room.

ARVIN GYM *formerly the East Gym*

- Originally built in 1910 with a new entrance added in 1934
- Built preserving and using the existing structure and opened in 2004
- The first building for which Margin of Excellence dollars were included in its design (Class of 1979 rock climbing wall)
- Named for former First Captain Carl R. Arvin '65, killed in Vietnam
- The old gym, which houses the Indoor Obstacle Course, was renamed Hayes Gymnasium after Captain Thomas J. Hayes IV '66, killed in Vietnam
- Features three swimming pools, six racquetball courts, four boxing rings, four combatives rooms, two cardio-strength rooms, one free weights room, nine basketball courts, eight volleyball courts and an indoor track
- Houses the Department of Physical Education, the Center for Physical Development Excellence, Crandall Pool and numerous athletic spaces

THAYER HALL *formerly the Riding Hall*

- Originally built in 1911 and used as a riding hall until 1946
- It was the largest masonry building of its type when built
- In 1945, USMA held a competition to design an academic space that would fit inside the existing structure, which was 569 feet-by-156 feet (which could fit the Washington Monument in the prone position)
- The new academic building, named after the Father of the Academy, opened in 1958
- The West Point Museum was formerly housed in Thayer Hall
- Designed to hold 191 classrooms and offices for eight academic departments

BARTLETT HALL *formerly the East Academic Building*

- Originally constructed between 1911–14 and doubled in size when a new wing was added in 1938
- Renamed Bartlett Hall in 1938 after William H.C. Bartlett 1826, who headed the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for 35 years
- Houses the Departments of Physics & Nuclear Engineering and Chemistry & Life Sciences

BUILDING 606

- Built between 1920–23; originally the new Cadet Hospital
- A fourth floor was added in 1943
- The building's existing layout was finalized in 1981
- Houses West Point Admissions, the Cadet Store, the Cadet Health Clinic and the Department of Law

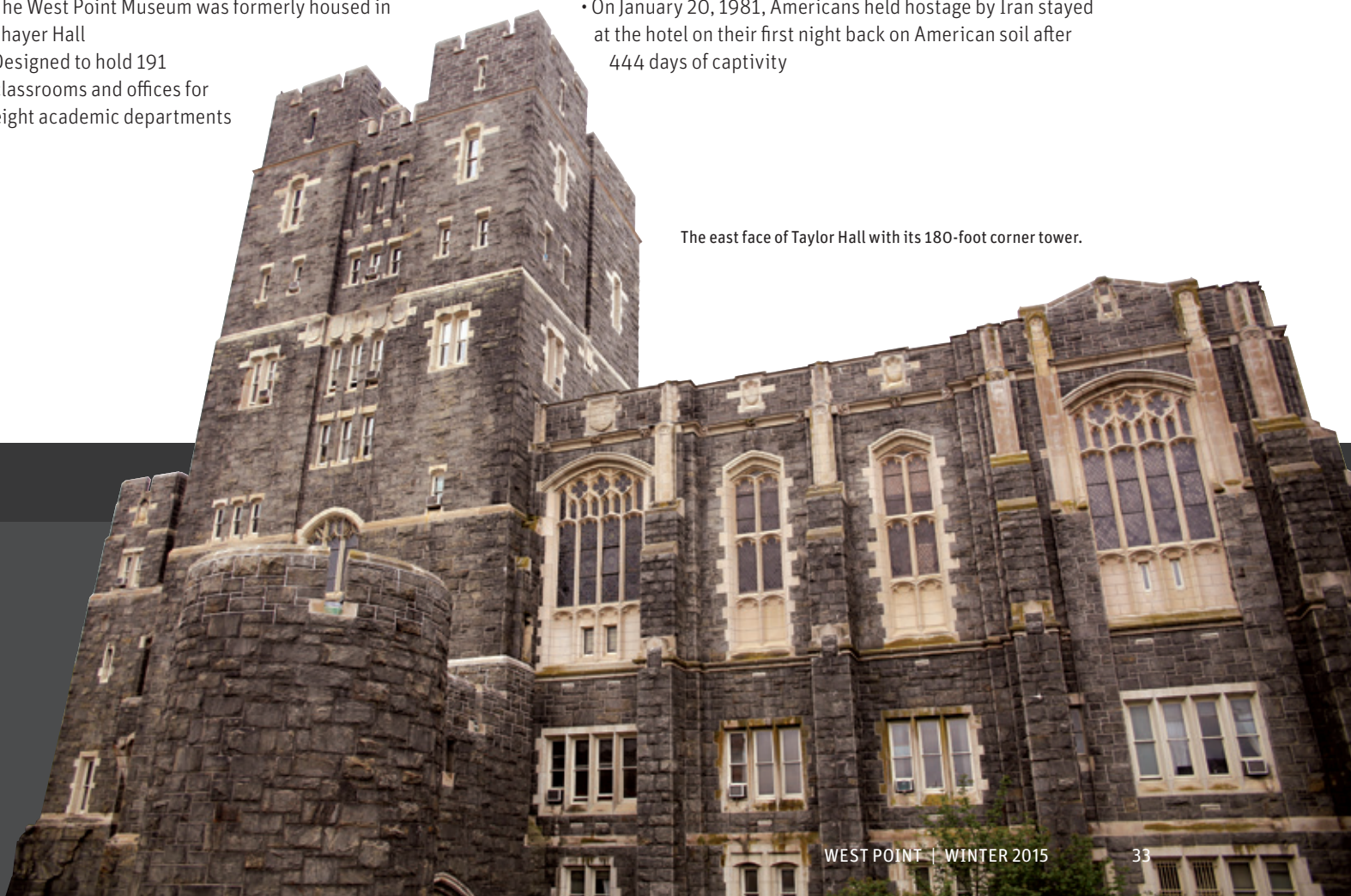
THAYER HOTEL

- Doors opened to guests on May 27, 1926
- It replaced the old West Point Hotel which was built in 1829 and located near Trophy Point
- Came under new management in 2009; renovations completed in 2012
- 151 rooms, including 23 suite-style rooms
- Named a "Historic Hotel of America," its conference rooms and public spaces are named for historic figures
- On January 20, 1981, Americans held hostage by Iran stayed at the hotel on their first night back on American soil after 444 days of captivity



Bartlett Hall.

The east face of Taylor Hall with its 180-foot corner tower.



Photos: Anthony DiNoto/WPAOG/ WPAOG archives

WASHINGTON HALL

- Plans started in 1925; opened in 1929
- Mess Hall enlarged in 1946; then doubled in size as part of the 1964 expansion program
- Currently has a seating capacity of 4,500
- A mural by Mr. T. Loftin Johnson covers the southwest wall, a stained glass window on the northwest wall displays events in the life of George Washington and a 56-paned stained glass window depicting U.S. Army battles from the War of 1812 to Vietnam adorns the east wall above the entrance to the Mess Hall (a gift from the Class of 1944)
- In addition to Cadet Mess, houses Commandant's office, chaplains' offices, classrooms and the Departments of Geography & Environmental Engineering, Foreign Languages and Military Instruction
- Building has direct access to Eisenhower and MacArthur Barracks
- Believed by many to be the most prominent building seen when standing on the Plain

MAHAN HALL

- Construction started in 1968 and completed in 1972
- Nine stories high, with five floors below the level of the Plain and four floors above

- It contains 66 classrooms, a 600-seat auditorium and offices for the Departments of Civil & Mechanical Engineering and Systems Engineering
- Named for Dennis Hart Mahan 1824, who taught at USMA for 43 years

JEFFERSON HALL

- Completed in 2008, which was 36 years after the last academic construction at USMA
- While clad in granite to resemble the Military Gothic style of other buildings in the academic area, its 8,000 glass bricks on the north side make it unique
- Seven floors offer nearly 150,000 square feet of space, room for 19 miles worth of shelves holding approximately 1 million books
- Houses the Center for Faculty Excellence and the Center for Enhanced Performance
- Earned a bronze rating under the U.S. Army's Sustainable Project Rating Tool, the military's equivalent of a LEED Certified rating
- The Thomas Jefferson Foundation (Monticello, VA) commissioned craftsmen to make replica furniture from Jefferson's collection to adorn the interior of the library, including one of the lap desks on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence (original housed in the Smithsonian Institution) ★



One of West Point's newer buildings, Mahan Hall (1972), above and one of its oldest buildings, 1st Division Barracks (1851), right.



Arvin Gym.

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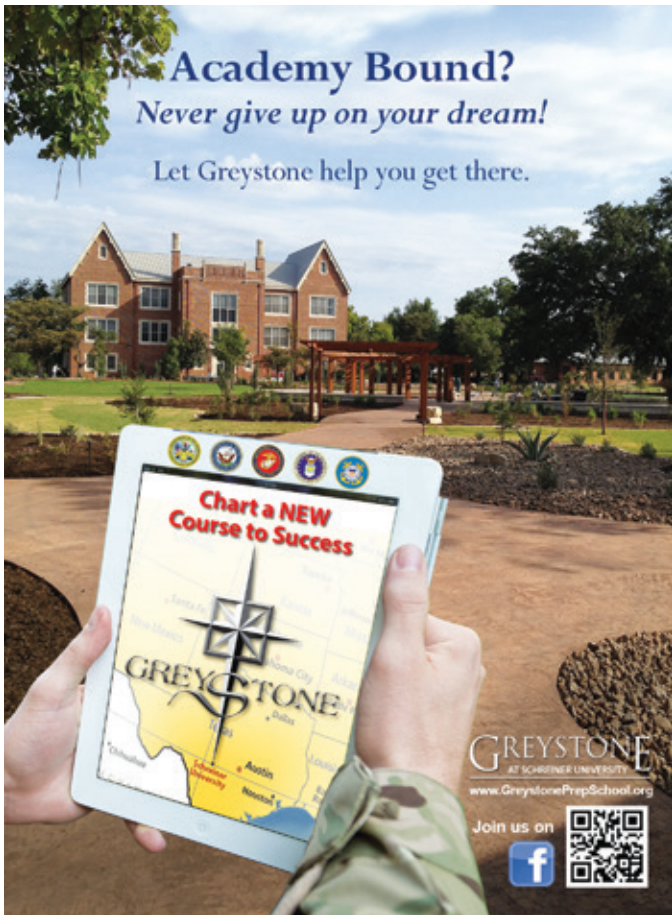




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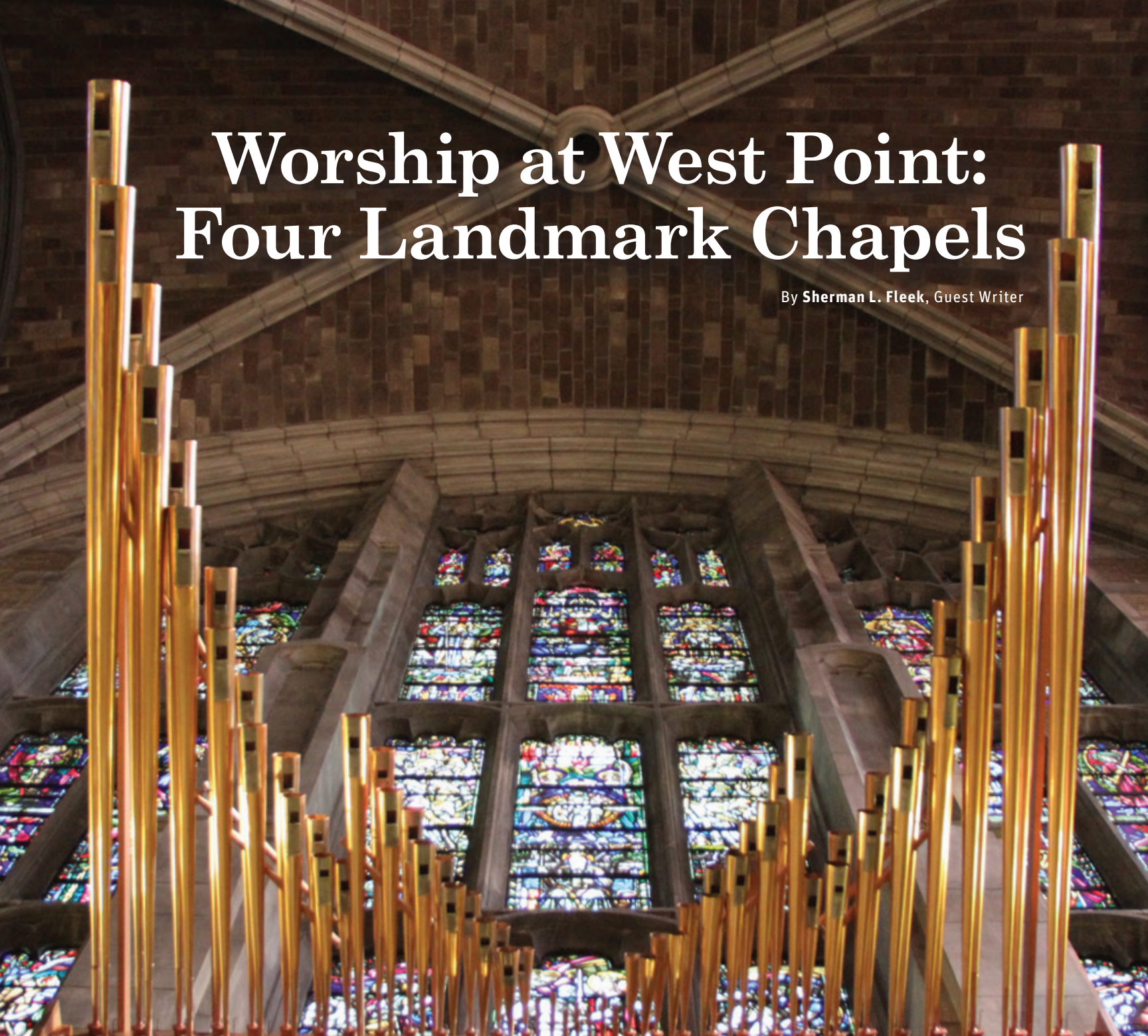
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Worship at West Point: Four Landmark Chapels

By Sherman L. Fleek, Guest Writer



CHAPELS



The interior of the Cadet Chapel.

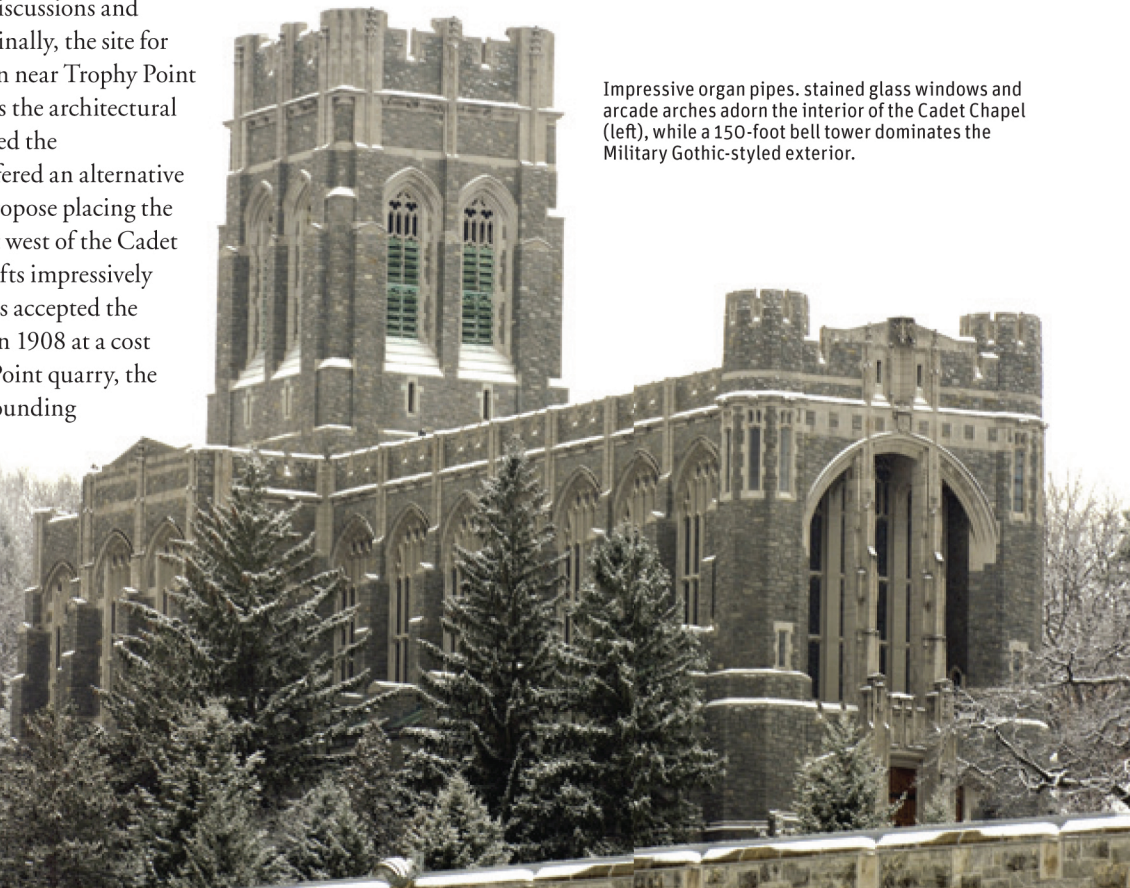
Photos: Anthony DiNoto/WPAOG, WPAOG archives

The story of West Point's chapels is a fascinating one of devotion, tradition and service, echoing all the values that the United States Military Academy represents. It begins in an era when Sunday chapel attendance was mandatory for all cadets (a practice ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1972). At that time, West Point only had one house of worship, now known as the Old Cadet Chapel. Built in 1836, the old Chapel used to occupy the grounds where the 1964 USMA Library and portions of Bartlett Hall stand today. On June 12, 1910, the old Chapel held its last worship service. Afterwards, a procession of cadets and Academy leaders left the old Chapel singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and climbed the hill behind Central Area to the present Cadet Chapel. But an earlier plan had them crossing the Plain instead.

One of the last buildings constructed as part of the 1903 Design Competition, the Cadet Chapel caused many discussions and difficult decisions regarding style and site. Originally, the site for the new chapel was to be on the level of the Plain near Trophy Point right about where the tennis courts are today. As the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson considered the requirements of the new chapel project, they offered an alternative site. Architect Bertram Goodhue wrote, "We propose placing the Chapel on the commanding spur of the hill just west of the Cadet Barracks...to give it a position where its tower lifts impressively above the other structures..." Academy officials accepted the new location. The Army awarded the contract in 1908 at a cost of \$487,392. Built with granite from the West Point quarry, the Cadet Chapel blends in naturally with the surrounding landscape, leading some to say, "...the Cadet Chapel appears to have been carved from the very hillside to which it clings." USMA Chaplain Edward S. Travers officially dedicated the Cadet Chapel with Superintendent Colonel Hugh Scott 1876

presiding. To mark the ceremonial closing of the old Chapel and the opening of the new Cadet Chapel, "The Corps," a poetic hymn written in 1902 by Reverend Herbert Shipman (a former Academy Chaplain from 1896 to 1905), was publicly sung for the first time. The hymn was put to music by W. Franke Harling but played on that day by organist Frederick C. Mayer.

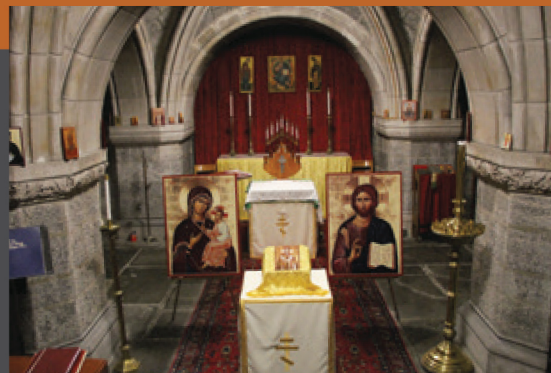
Mayer was officially appointed Organist and Choirmaster a year later in 1911. He was a visionary who conceived the expansion of the Cadet Chapel's modest organ using George Ashdown Audsley's symphonic design concepts. Mayer felt that the instrument was crucial to West Point's cultural evolution and should be enjoyed and experienced by those within and around West Point. During his 43 year tenure, Mayer worked tirelessly with the West Point Organ curator and a group of committed donors (the Chapel



Impressive organ pipes, stained glass windows and arcade arches adorn the interior of the Cadet Chapel (left), while a 150-foot bell tower dominates the Military Gothic-styled exterior.



Bible figures are represented in the chapel's 177 stained glass, class-donated windows.



St. Martin's Orthodox Chapel.



The exteriors of the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity (left) and the Jewish Chapel (right).

Organ Fund) to take this organ, which originally included only 2,406 pipes and 3 manuals (keyboards), and expanded it to 14,195 pipes and 4 manuals. Today the organ approaches 299 voices, 380 ranks, 874 stops and 23,511 pipes powered by four blowers totaling more than 100 hp, making it the most tonally complete organ in the world. With all the contributions donated to it over the years, the organ has become a living memorial, and family members, sometimes two or three generations removed, often return to West Point to hear performances from their familial legacy to the Academy. The sixty-two plaques that line the chapel's choir stalls are a visual reminder of these gifts. Other notable features of the Cadet Chapel include the 150-foot high central bell tower (housing 12 bells, often played by a cadet chimer), St. Martin's Chapel on the lower-level (used for Orthodox services), the Galilee Porch (with its spectacular high-angle view of the Plain), and dozens of impressive arcade arches inside the Nave (featured

as the poster in the 2014 summer issue of *West Point* magazine). But perhaps the crowning feature of the Cadet Chapel is the number of stained glass windows that memorialize West Point classes and Bible events.

As George Pappas '44 notes in his book on the Cadet Chapel, the stained glass windows "give warmth to the inherent coolness of the typical Gothic cathedral." Representing every class from 1802 through 1976, they also bring color to the Long Gray Line. Although class windows were being commissioned four years earlier, a proposal adopted at the Association of Graduates 1920 annual meeting provided that each graduating class would present two windows to the Chapel, one for its own class and another for the class that had graduated a hundred years earlier. The windows are grouped into one of five themes: patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament; the life of Jesus; parables, teachings and miracles of the New Testament; acts

CHAPELS



The interior of the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity.



The interior of the Jewish Chapel.

of the apostles; and early Christian saints and martyrs. The Cadet Chapel also features a 58-paned sanctuary window, famous for its central bottom lancets symbolizing “The Genius of West Point” and the motto “Duty, Honor, Country,” and a World War I memorial window over its western entrance. All of the Cadet Chapel’s stained glass windows are the work of three generations of family members (a period of 66 years) from the Willet Stained Glass Studio. William Willet won the 1911 competition for the sanctuary window and agreed to produce class windows in 1916 at a cost of \$300 per window, a fee the Willets agreed to honor until the entire project was complete in 1976.

In addition to the Cadet Chapel, West Point also has two other landmark houses of worship. One of these is the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity, built in 1900 and used for Catholic services. Patterned after the 13th century Carthusian Abbey Church of St. Ethelreda in Essex, England, this chapel is the second oldest religious building at West Point. Designed in the Norman Gothic style, (similar to that of other Academy buildings) by brothers Hynes and John LaFarge, it originally sat only 275 congregants but expanded to its present capacity of 550 in 1960. As part of that expansion, the builders also added the Archangel Gabriel above the sanctuary roof and a cross to the chapel’s spire. A painting of the Virgin of Guadalupe, donated by former Army Secretary Louis Caldera ’78, in honor of Hispanic cadets, is among some of the signature features of the chapel. The other notable (and newest) house of worship at West Point is the Jewish Chapel. Built in 1984 and deeded to the Academy in 1986, the Jewish Chapel is the result of a 20-year project started by the West Point Jewish Chapel Fund, a private, non-profit organization founded by Lewis Zickel ’49 that raised \$7.5 million for the chapel’s construction. Although modern in its design, the Jewish Chapel pays homage to the military Gothic style of architecture seen in most Academy building constructed since the 1903 Design Competition, and one year after being built it was presented with the Eastern New York Chapter of the American Concrete Institute’s annual award for best architectural use of concrete. The Jewish Chapel contains an extensive Judaica collection, a library and seating for 250 worshipers in the sanctuary, which faces Jerusalem to the east.

The story of West Point’s chapels would not be complete without mentioning what happened to that original house of worship, the Old Cadet Chapel. Plans called for its destruction in 1910; however, graduates who had worshiped there as cadets rallied to save it from demolition by raising the necessary funds for an alternative plan. In 1911, the old Chapel was moved, stone by stone, to its present location at the West Point Cemetery, where it is still used today for Lutheran services on Sunday and, like the other landmark chapels at West Point, for weddings, baptisms, funerals and other sacred rites as needed by generations of graduates and their families. ★

Sherman L. Fleek is the United States Military Academy’s Command Historian. Retired from active duty as a lieutenant colonel in 2002, Fleek served 25 years in the Army as an enlisted tanker, aviator and finally chief historian of the National Guard Bureau. Prior to serving in his present position, he also served as command historian of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 2007-09, and published five history books.



The Old Cadet Chapel, built in 1836, was moved to its present location at the West Point Cemetery in 1911.



The courtyard of the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity.



The interior of the Old Cadet Chapel.

Commemorating the Commanders, Conflicts & Comrades of West Point

By Anthony DiNoto, WPAOG staff



MONUMENTS

Above: Detail of the cannons and massive granite globes that are part of the Battle Monument at Trophy Point. **Right:** A closer look at the statue of Kosciuszko.

West Point lives up to its landmark status with more than 20 monuments dispersed over 25 square miles. With dedication dates ranging from the 1816 to 1992, the monuments at the United States Military Academy commemorate both West Point Graduates and military heroes alike from the Revolutionary War to the Persian-Gulf War. All have unique and interesting facts associated with them (some superstitious), and each monument tells a captivating tale about the person or people it honors, reinforcing West Point as a national treasure.

WOOD'S MONUMENT

- Obelisk commemorating the bravery and leadership of Eleazer Derby Wood, Class of 1806
- After excelling as an engineer, artilleryman and cavalryman during the War of 1812, Wood was killed in action leading a column of outnumbered Infantry that successfully raised the siege of Fort Erie on September 17, 1814
- Oldest monument at the Academy; Major General Jacob Brown, Commander of the Niagara Frontier during the war, personally purchased the monument in 1816 to commemorate Wood
- Originally located on the Plain near the flag pole; relocated to its current location in West Point Cemetery

CADET MONUMENT

- Erected by the Corps of Cadets in 1818 to honor the memory of Cadet Vincent M. Lowe, killed by the premature discharge of a salute cannon on January 1, 1817
- Originally located on the Plain, then moved to Trophy Point in 1821, and finally to the cemetery in 1870
- Located in the far northeast corner of West Point Cemetery—the oldest part of the cemetery
- The names of cadets who died in the line of duty during the Academy's earliest days are inscribed on the pedestal

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

- Pedestal and statue of Polish General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the fortifications engineer who designed the defenses at West Point from 1778 to 1780 during the height of the Revolutionary War
- The pedestal and shaft were erected and dedicated in 1828 by cadets; the statue was added in 1913 by the Polish clergy and laity of the United States
- Located on the site where Fort Clinton (the Revolutionary War fortification designed by Kosciuszko) once stood



Left: The Cadet Monument stands in the oldest and farthest corner of the West Point Cemetery. **Above:** Kosciuszko's Monument towers above the Hudson River at the former site of Fort Clinton.



Wood's Monument rises high above other graves in the West Point Cemetery.



DADE MONUMENT

- Originally located behind Cullum Hall overlooking the Hudson, later moved across the road in front of the building in 1898, then to its current location in the West Point Cemetery
- Memorializes Francis L. Dade and his 110 troopers killed in the 1835 Dade Massacre during the Seminole Indian Wars in Florida

THAYER MONUMENT

- Memorializes the Father of the Military Academy, Sylvanus Thayer, Class of 1808, the third Superintendent of the United States Military Academy (1817 to 1833, the longest tenure in Academy history)
- Sculpted by Carl Conrad and erected in 1883
- Occupied several locations as the Academy grounds have expanded; currently located across from the Commandant's Quarters on Washington Road
- Thayer strengthened the caliber of the faculty and the quality of academic instruction, brought discipline to the military environment and recognized the importance of instilling honor and integrity in cadets
- Twice a year, during the Alumni Exercises, a graduate is selected to lay a wreath at the Thayer Monument

BATTLE MONUMENT

- Designed by Stanford White, one of the Nation's foremost architectural designers of the late 19th century
- Dedicated on May 31, 1897 by surviving Civil War veterans of the Regular Army
- Financed by monthly contributions from the pay (6 percent) of officers and Soldiers
- Granite column stands 46 feet tall and 5 feet in diameter; reputed to be the largest column of polished granite in the Western Hemisphere
- The cannons are inscribed with the names of the Civil War battles; granite balls are ringed with the names of 2,230 Union soldiers killed in the Civil War, with the Union officers' names on the column itself
- Often derisively referred to by the southern cadets as the "Monument to Southern Marksmanship" as reprisal for the omission of Confederate soldiers
- The bronze statue atop the column was named "Lady Fame" or "Lady Victory" due to her signature pose

Left: The Sedgewick and Battle Monuments are both memorials of the Civil War.

MONUMENTS



The Dade monument.

SEDGWICK MONUMENT

- Located on Washington Road just south of Battle Monument
- Dedicated in 1868 to Major General John Sedgwick Class of 1837 from the members of his last command, the 6th Army Corps
- During the Civil War Battle of the Wilderness, he rallied his soldiers to victory and was later killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania in 1864
- Highest ranking Union officer to die in the Civil War
- Statue was reportedly cast from the Confederate cannon captured by his 6th Corps
- Legend holds that if a cadet is deficient in academics, the cadet should go to the monument in full dress at midnight before a term-end exam and spin the spurs for good luck; however, if caught, he or she will fail the exam

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

- Washington was the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, the first President of the United States and “the father of his country”
- He recognized the critical importance of the military position at West Point and was among the foremost advocates of the establishment of a military academy
- Statue provided by an anonymous donor; sculpted by Henry Kirke Brown and unveiled on May 20, 1916
- First equestrian statue cast in the U.S.
- Monument originally located near the Superintendent’s Quarters on the north end of the Plain, later stood near Battle Monument before being moved to its present and logical location in front of Washington Hall

Washington (below) and Thayer (right) stand as symbols of the formation of USMA.



MACARTHUR MONUMENT

- Memorializes former General of the Army, Superintendent and Medal of Honor awardee Douglas MacArthur, Class of 1903
- Located at north end of MacArthur Barracks near the Superintendent’s quarters
- Sculpted by Walter Hancock and dedicated in 1969 by General MacArthur’s widow
- MacArthur’s distinguished military career includes command of the 42nd “Rainbow” Division in World War I; Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from 1919 to 1922; service as Supreme Commander of the southwest Pacific areas in World War II; Military Governor of Japan after World War II; service as Supreme Commander of U.N. forces in Korea
- Recipient of the 1962 Thayer Award for which he delivered his famous “Duty, Honor, Country” speech

PATTON MONUMENT

- Dedicated to General George S. Patton Jr., Class of 1909
- Served as commander of the 7th Army in North Africa and Sicily in 1943 and of the 3rd Army, European Theater from 1944 to 1945
- Designed by James Fraser and erected by his friends, officers and men of the units he commanded; unveiled by Mrs. Patton and subsequently dedicated in 1950
- Patton’s general stars and his cavalry insignia are melted into his hand on the monument

EISENHOWER MONUMENT

- Located on the southwest corner of the Plain; one of the newer monuments at the Academy
- Memorializes former General of the Army and 34th President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Class of 1915
- Served as an Army officer during World War II; became the Supreme Allied Commander Europe; served as the Army’s Chief of Staff before being elected President in 1952
- Nine-foot bronze statue sculpted by Robert L. Dean Jr., Class of 1953
- Erected on a pedestal of red granite in May 1983 ★

Below: Eisenhower surveys the Plain in Winter (left) while MacArthur stands at ease in front of the barracks which bear his name (right). **Bottom, Left:** Patton keeps watch in front of Jefferson Hall.



M O N U M E N T S

Other monuments to visit at the United States Military Academy:

Air Cadet Monument, American Soldiers Monument, Buckner Memorial, Corbin Monument, Custer Monument, Flight Memorial, Kellher-Jobes memorial Arch, L’Ecole Plytechnique, Parker-McAniff, Sheridan Memorial, Southeast Asia Memorial, Wirt Robinson Memorial



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FROM: MG (R) Charles Gill '65

Regarding your excellent 2014 fall edition of *West Point* magazine, I noticed in the lead article (p. 6, “The Line Forms Here: USMA Admissions”) that DoD “...mandates that all candidates pass a medical examination in order to enter the Academy (no one can be *color blind*, use hearing aids or wear braces).” Italics added. As a graduate of the Class of 1965, I wish to report that I am color blind—actually having the sex-linked genetic defect that makes me less color acute than most of my contemporaries. After failing the dreaded book of multicolored dots (in which I could not rapidly perceive the embedded numbers), I was passed a ball of yarn and had to separate the red from the green threads. Fortunately, I passed, and 38 years later left active military service. Has the standard that existed when I entered changed for the worst to deny us color blind applicants admission to West Point and the opportunity to serve their country as a graduate?

RESPONSE:

When the author wrote this article, he was going by “Appendix B: Medical Standards and Disqualifications” in the *West Point Admissions Catalog* and sacrificed precision for paraphrase in order to keep up the economy and tempo of the rhetoric employed in that

passage. It is true, “color blindness” is not an outright disqualification; rather, “an inability to distinguish vivid red and vivid green is disqualifying.” We suspect that the Academy is still using a test similar to the one you mentioned to test candidates with mitigating color vision, and we apologize for creating the confusion.

FROM: Dale Hajost '82, Field Force member from Georgia

West Point magazine may want to print a correction in relation to a picture that accompanies a story on page 27 of the 2014 fall issue. The caption to the picture reads, “Georgia senators with their 2014 nominees,” but the picture shows a group of nominees along with Georgia Governor and Mrs. Nathan Deal. Each May, the governor honors appointees from Georgia who are about to leave for USMA but, needless to say, he does not offer nominations.

RESPONSE:

We do stand corrected and apologize to Governor and Mrs. Deal for this oversight. A small number of our magazine photos come from outside sources with captions provided and we tend to run them as submitted. We will do a better job of confirming the accuracy of captions in the future.

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*Service Academy Career Conferences are held exclusively for federal service academy graduates.

Gripping Hands

“Grip hands—though it be from the shadows—while we swear as you did of yore, or living or dying, to honor the Corps, and the Corps, and the Corps.” —Bishop Shipman 1902

1861 JUN 1LT Alonzo H. Cushing awarded Medal of Honor

On November 6, 2014, 151 years after he was killed fighting in the Battle of Gettysburg, 1LT Alonzo H. Cushing received America’s highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor. Serving as an artillery commander in Battery A, 4th U.S. Artillery, Army of the Potomac, Cushing ignored severe wounds to his shoulder and abdomen and, as noted in the first edition (1868) of the *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy*, “continued to pour grape and canister into the advancing columns of Rebels until they reached the very muzzles of his pieces.” Cushing’s gallant final act directly impacted the Union Army’s ability to repel Pickett’s charge and turn the tide of the Civil War.



1975 McDonald Head of Veterans Affairs

Robert A. McDonald, former Chairman & CEO of Procter & Gamble, was nominated by President Obama to serve as the eighth Secretary of Veterans Affairs. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on July 29, 2014.



In an open letter to America’s Veterans, McDonald writes, “I accepted this job and joined this mission to better serve you—our Veterans—and improve the delivery of the care and benefits you have earned.”

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The East Part of West Point

By **Christine Shields**, WPAOG staff

Directly across the Hudson River from the United States Military Academy is a smaller, lesser-known part of West Point, the landmark. Once called “Martelaer’s Rock,” this 282-acre island adjacent to Cold Spring, New York sheltered American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. Its name changed to Constitution Island in 1775 to reflect that of the fort being built there. In the fall of 1777, American soldiers tried to destroy as much of Fort Constitution as possible before fleeing to avoid British troops sent up the Hudson from New York City, who then occupied Constitution Island for twenty days. Fort Constitution was never rebuilt, but in 1778 Thaddeus Kosciuszko supervised the building of new batteries and redoubts, some of which are still visible on the island’s southeast corner. On April 30, 1778, Patriot forces first floated the Great Chain from West Point across the Hudson and secured the east end in a small cove on Constitution Island, where it remained until winter, in a defense process that was repeated for five years until 1783.

On this island is a single house, which Henry Warner, a New York City lawyer, purchased in 1836 from the Philipse Family, who received the island in the first subdivision of the Highland Patent in 1754. After suffering financial losses in 1837, Warner moved his two daughters, Susan and Anna, to the island, where they lived throughout the remaining 19th and early 20th centuries. During

this time, Susan and Anna Warner became among the country’s most widely known writers, with Susan writing the country’s first best-selling novel *The Wide, Wide World* in 1850 (under the pen name “Elizabeth Wetherell”) and Anna writing the hymn “Jesus Loves Me” a decade later. For years, West Point cadets visited the Warner home on Constitution Island every week for Bible study, not only for spiritual development but as a respite from Academy demands and routine. As one cadet remembered, Anna and Susan talked to cadets about “things of the world that seemed so far from that peaceful quiet orchard. The boys confided their aims and ambitions, and the sisters in the simplest, most unostentatious way sought to implant right ideals and principles.” The sisters’ relationship with the Corps of Cadets was of mutual admiration and respect, and in fact Anna Warner was given a full military funeral, which the entire Corps attended. Both sisters are buried at the West Point Cemetery.

On September 5, 1908, Constitution Island was gifted to the Nation by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage on behalf of Anna Warner with the expressed intent that the land be preserved as a historic landmark forever linked to the Academy that she and her sister Susan, who died in 1885, loved. One passage in the agreement states, “Provided, that the lands so donated and deeded shall be assigned in perpetuity to the use of the United States

Left: The Warner House today. **Center:** View of Eisenhower Hall and Gillis Field House from Constitution Island. **Right:** The ruins of the old greenhouse, which will be the future site of the Education Center.



Military Academy and shall form a part of the military reservation at West Point.” President Theodore Roosevelt accepted the gift on the Nation’s behalf.

The island remains open and accessible to West Point and the general public. Every year more than 7,000 visitors tour the island, and cadets use the land for basic training. The island includes 2.4 miles of hiking trails and hosts numerous events throughout the year, including military reenactments, which are coordinated through the Constitution Island Association (CIA), a separate non-profit organization that provides educational programming and maintains the historic contents of the Warner House. However, the Warner House has deteriorated over the years, making it impossible for today’s cadets to visit the very house cherished by so many cadets before them. As part of the *For Us All: The Campaign for West Point*, the West Point Association of Graduates (WPAOG) is seeking private funding to redevelop the island’s buildings so that cadets, faculty and the greater community can once again have access to this unique and important historic landmark.

The proposed upgrade to Constitution Island consists of two phases: creation of a new Education Center and the restoration of the Warner House. The new Education Center will be used by cadets, faculty, CIA and the general public. It will include a main room, complete with an audio-visual presentation on the Warner

family and their interaction with the cadets. This room, which will accommodate up to 40 visitors, is intended to be used for a range of events and functions, to include cadet classes and workshops, faculty training events, bar pinning ceremonies and class reunions. WPAOG is also fundraising to upgrade the Warner House, in which the Warner family lived from 1836 to 1915 and where sisters Susan and Anna wrote acclaimed books and songs and invited cadets for weekly visits. When the upgrade is complete, this 14-room house will be furnished with original Warner family possessions, which are currently in storage, and the home will once again open its doors to cadets and the community.



The Anna Warner Memorial Gardens are celebrated yearly during Garden Day on Constitution Island.

“The completed holistic upgrade of Constitution Island will allow for a historically accurate depiction of life on the island during the 19th century while providing for the long-term preservation of the oldest residence at West Point,” says David M. Reel, Director of the West Point Museum; “moreover, it will engage cadets and visitors with the Warner family narrative and impart the patriotic story of the defense of West Point to cadets and the American public.”

Constitution Island is a valuable asset to the Academy and an important part of its history. The Warner sisters’ intent for the island was as a benefit to the Corps of Cadets and the Nation, and upon the completion of the proposed upgrades, this intent will be fully realized. ★

“The completed holistic upgrade of Constitution Island will allow for a historically accurate depiction of life on the island during the 19th century while providing for the long-term preservation of the oldest residence at West Point.” — David M. Reel, Director of the West Point Museum

Left: Exterior view of the Warner House with Anna Warner standing in the doorway (1913). **Center:** The enclosed porch at the Warner House (1915). **Right:** View of Constitution Island from Fort Clinton.





WEST POINT CEMETERY

By the Numbers



Number of Medal of Honor recipients interred at West Point, plus 1 Space Medal of Honor recipient

17



5,832

Number of individual niches added with new outdoor columbarium

one

Number of decedents buried in Section XI, Margaret "Captain Molly" Corbin

11.379 Cemetery Acreage

12,550

NUMBER OF RECORDS VERIFIED DURING WEST POINT CEMETERY GRAVES ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT



Revised Interment Criteria

In a recent letter to the Long Gray Line, the Superintendent explained that, because the West Point Cemetery is near capacity for new gravesites, he has ordered a temporary restriction to the interment criteria found in Army Regulation 210-26. *This restriction will only apply to new in-ground burials.*

This temporary restricted eligibility is limited as follows:

- USMA Graduates who were U.S. citizens that retired honorably (either for length of service or medical disability) and were receiving retired pay at their time of death and were recipients of the Distinguished Service Medal or Silver Star or higher award
- USMA Graduates who die on active duty
- Distinguished Graduate Award recipients
- Ninger Award recipients
- USMA Graduates having existing bona fide reservations assigned by the Superintendent under previous regulations and policies
- Spouses and dependent children of USMA Graduates meeting the criteria above

Visit WestPointAOG.org/wpburials to read the Superintendent's letter.

25 FEET



Height of MG Daniel Butterfield monument

1782

Year of death of ENS Dominick Trant, the first Soldier buried in West Point Cemetery

(Section XXX, Row H, Grave 317)



John Glesener
M. Lacrosse
Class of 2015



ARMY

LACROSSE

2015 HOME SCHEDULE



FEB 9
VMI



FEB 28
LAFAYETTE



MAR 14
LOYOLA



APR 4
BOSTON



APR 17
COLGATE



MAY 2
NOTRE DAME

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Dani Failor
W. Basketball
Class of 2017

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FEBRUARY		MARCH	APRIL
<p>5</p> <p>Henry O. Flipper Dinner</p>		<p>13-15</p> <p>Plebe Parent Weekend</p>	<p>10-12</p> <p>Sandhurst</p>
<p>6-8</p> <p>Yearling Winter Weekend for Class of 2017</p>		<p>14-22</p> <p>Spring Break</p>	
<p>20-22</p> <p>100th Night for Class of 2015</p>		<p>16</p> <p>Founders Day <i>(213th Anniversary)</i></p> <p>Check WestPointAOG.org/calendar to find a Founders Day celebration in your area.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Special Olympics</p>
			<p>30</p> <p>Projects Day</p>

Upcoming events suggested by West Point staff & faculty. Events for May 2015–Jul 2015 should be sent to editor@wpaog.org by Feb 15, 2014.

For the entire calendar, go to WestPointAOG.org/calendar

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**Sunday
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3:00 p.m.**

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March 29th
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Deaths reported from September 1–November 30, 2014.

LTC Ewing C. Johnson, USA, (R)	1935	Mr. Robert A. Whitfield	1948	Mr. Joseph R. James	1954	LTC J. Steve Hablett USA (R)	1962
Col George A. Bosch, USAF, (R)	1938	COL Andrew B. Witko, USA, (R)	1948	Mr. Mark A. McDermott	1954	MG Richard W. Tragemann, USA, (R)	1965
COL Frank G. Forrest, USA, (R)	1939	COL Clayton L. Moran, USA, (R)	1949	LTC Marion F. Meador, USA, (R)	1954	Mr. Charles L. Baker	1967
Lt Gen William K. Martin, USAF, (R)	1939	LTC John D. Wightman, USA, (R)	1949	Col William L. Anderson, USAF, (R)	1955	COL Harvey G. Taylor Jr., USA, (R)	1967
Col Edward A. Munns, USAF, (R)	1942	Lt Gen Lincoln D. Faurer, USAF, (R)	1950	Mr. William W. Harris Jr.	1955	Mr. Robert C. Unterbrink Jr.	1967
Col Stephen O. Benner, USAF, (R)	1943	Mr. John C. Fogarty	1950	The Reverend Walter C. McCrillis	1955	COL Sealon R. Wentzel Jr., USA, (R)	1967
COL Mitchel Goldenthal, USA, (R)	1943	Mr. Wendell Gillham	1950	Mr. Paul J. Sullivan Jr.	1955	Mr. Daniel J. Donahue III	1968
COL Alan W. Jones Jr., USA, (R)	1943	Mr. Carl A. Johnson Jr.	1950	COL Keith A. Barlow, USA, (R)	1956	Mr. Robert D. Allardice	1969
Col Robert D. McClure, USAF, (R)	1943	LTC Cloyce L. Mangas, USA, (R)	1950	Mr. Jefferson D. Childs III	1956	MAJ Daniel A. Buechner IV, USA, (R)	1969
Col Anthony H. Richard Jr., USAF, (R)	1943	LTC James R. Wheaton Jr., USA, (R)	1950	Lt Col Kenneth E. Lang, USAF, (R)	1956	Mr. James J. Horton	1971
LTC Patrick G. Wardell, USA, (R)	1943	Dr. David M. Abshire	1951	MAJ Henry B. Miles Jr., USA, (R)	1956	Mr. Clifford P. Kruthers	1971
Lt Col Eugene A. Wink Jr., USAF, (R)	1943	Col Loyd M. Johnson, USAF, (R)	1951	Dr. Matthew J. Quinn Jr.	1956	Mr. Brian L. Buchanan	1972
Col Jacksel M. Broughton, USAF, (R)	1945	COL Walter C. Phillips Jr., USA, (R)	1951	Col Thomas E. Dayton, USAF, (R)	1957	LTC Steven M. Dougan, USA, (R)	1972
Col Max Findell, USAF, (R)	1945	BG Daniel H. Wardrop, USA, (R)	1951	COL Kenneth E. Holloway Jr., USA, (R)	1957	Mr. Robert H. Dull	1972
COL Harvey C. Jones, USA, (R)	1945	Dr. Vann A. Brewster	1952	Mr. John M. Dykes	1958	Mr. Nicholas J. Licht	1972
COL Frank A. LaBoon, USA, (R)	1945	COL Edward N. Eckert, USA, (R)	1952	LTC William M. Reynolds, USA, (R)	1958	Mr. Harry F. J. Campbell Jr.	1973
Col John P. Liebel, USAF, (R)	1945	Maj Gen James E. McInemey Jr., USAF, (R)	1952	LTC Roger K. Paquette, USA, (R)	1959	Mr. Joseph A. Cuellar	1976
COL Arthur H. Lozano, USA, (R)	1945	Col Marcus R. Oliphant, USAF, (R)	1952	Mr. Jack E. Ravan	1959	Mr. Kenneth M. Franklin	1977
Mr. Lorrin C. Peterson	1945	LTC Louis J. Rajchel Jr., USA, (R)	1952	Mr. Allyn J. Barr	1960	COL Chipper M. Lewis, USA	1983
CPT Paul A. Stough, USA, (R)	1945	Col Robert T. Smyth, USAF, (R)	1952	Mr. Daniel J. Donahue	1960	COL Michael E. Montoya, ARNG	1985
Mr. Robert J. Eichenberg	1946	Lt Col Frank J. Marinaro, USAF, (R)	1953	LTC Eugene A. Howell, USA, (R)	1960	LTC Kevin A. Moore, USAR, (R)	1986
Mr. Ray R. McCullen	1946	MAJ Dick D. Neu, USA, (R)	1953	Mr. Stacy C. Bragg	1961	Mr. Michael G. Ehard	1989
MG John C. McWhorter Jr., USA, (R)	1946	LTC David T. Wells, USA, (R)	1953	Mr. Walter B. Ligon Jr.	1961	Mr. Thomas J. Ratcliff	1994
Col Robert B. Griffith, USAF, (R)	1947	LTC Stanley V. Wielga Jr., USA, (R)	1953	Mr. Robert A. McCurdy	1961	Mr. Sargent M. Binkley	1997
Col John K. Lerohl, USAF, (R)	1947	COL Willis G. Bacon, USA, (R)	1954	Mr. Richard G. Williams	1961	Mr. Charles R. Stewart	2001
LTC Carl K. Russell, USA, (R)	1947	Mr. John V. Craig	1954	Mr. Robert K. DeVries	1962		

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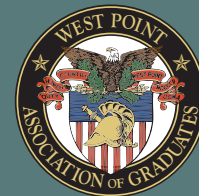
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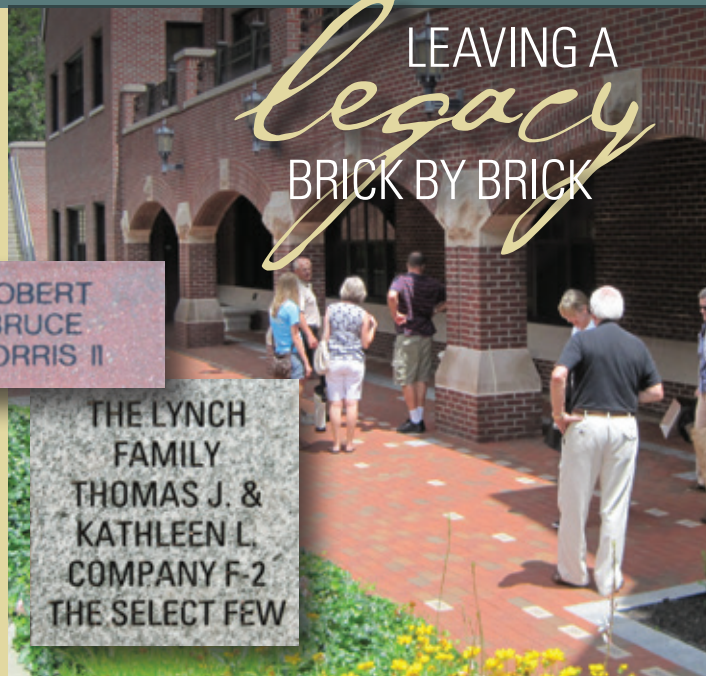
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Past in Review

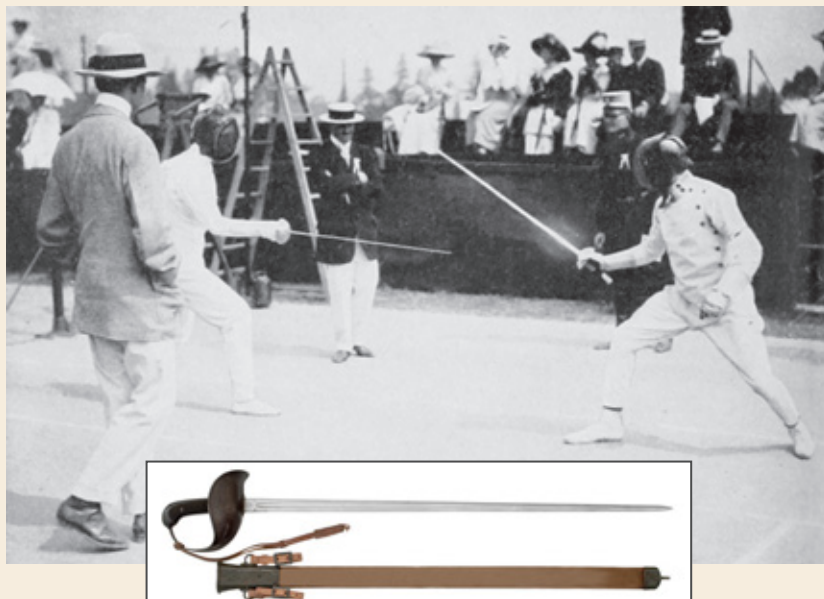
Les Belles Armes: The Legacy of Fencing at West Point

By **Ted Spiegel**, Guest Writer

In the “U.S. Military Academy History” section of the West Point Museum, there is a case dedicated to fencing at West Point. In the case there are three artifacts: a competitive fencer’s foil, a protective jacket and a turn-of-the-century black-and-white-team photo. An accompanying card in the case states, “Instruction in the use of swords was a military necessity for future officers and by 1900 it was also a sport.”

An entry in the 1905 *Howitzer* notes that the first three years of intercollegiate fencing at West Point were “without a flaw.” It goes on to say that the intercollegiate tournament of 1904 was “a fitting climax to a season marked only with success.” The Army team decisively won every match the team entered, and one team member, Francis W. Honeycutt 1904, took home the individual championship (he also won in 1903). To quote the *Howitzer* entry again, “His unparalleled record of winning his entire 18 bouts was the sensation of the meet.”

George S. Patton Jr. 1909 (right) competes in the 1912 Olympics. The Cavalry saber he designed in 1913 appears below.



The coach of the 1904 Fencing Team was the legendary Master of The Sword (1885–1923) and father of the Academy’s physical education program, Lieutenant Colonel Herman Koehler. Of his 1904 fencers Koehler said, “They faithfully responded to every demand made upon them during the four-and-one-half months of training, which is more arduous and grinding and demands closer application than any other athletic event.” The very first ‘swordmaster’ arrived at West Point in 1817, and Corps-wide instruction with sword in hand continued until 1945. In 1885, Koehler’s belief in the conditioning value of fencing led him to equally divide the six weekly physical education lessons for plebes between gymnastics and fencing. By 1906, the Fourth Class, which included George S. Patton Jr. 1909, was receiving three separate courses of instruction involving a blade—fencing, saber and bayonet.

Patton’s prowess with a blade—as well as with a horse, a rifle, running and swimming—led to his qualification for the Modern Pentathlon event at the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. He finished 5th among 41 military contestants with the *Official Report of the 1912 Games* stating, “Among the fencers, Patton distinguished himself by the calm skill and rapidity he showed in the use of his weapon, as well as for the immediate advantage he took of the weak points of his opponents.” Within the year Patton was designing the 1913 Cavalry Saber for the U.S.

Army, based upon his travel in Europe after the Olympics (the French Cavalry School at Samur was a major source of his research), and in 1914 the War Department published *The Saber Exercise Manual*, “as prepared by Second Lieutenant George S. Patton Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry, Master of the Sword at the Mounted Service School.” The first page of Patton’s instructions emphasized the sword’s lethal point and foretold attitudes he would apply as a tank commander in both World Wars I and II: “The saber, model 1913, is two-edged. All the front edge and half the back edge is sharp so that it may be more easily withdrawn from a body, and also, on rare occasions, used to cut. In all areas of training the idea of speed must be conserved. No direct parries are taught because at the completion of a parry the enemy is already beyond reach of an attack. The surest parry is a disabled opponent.”

During the Battle of the Bulge in 1944, Patton’s offensive spirit was supported by fellow fencing Olympian Lieutenant Colonel Gustave Heiss, Class of 1931. As a member of West Point’s National Championship Intercollegiate team, Heiss won the epee individual championship and went on to fence in the 1932 and 1936 Olympics, garnering a bronze medal in Berlin. More impressively, he earned Silver and Bronze Stars as well as a Purple Heart while commanding a battalion of the 87th Division of Patton’s Third Army in Belgium during World War II.

Today, fencing at West Point, continues the tradition begun a century ago by the likes of Koehler and Patton. Presently making his mark on the team’s fencing heritage is Head Coach Robert Greiser, who is currently completing his qualifications for the professional diplomate of Fencing Master. In doing so, Greiser is researching Patton’s dispersed papers to synthesize the general’s extensive thoughts on all three weapons of the sport—foil, epee and saber. Greiser has found Patton’s system, developed when he was Master of the Sword for the U.S. Cavalry, highly instructive for today’s fencers. The proof of this is obvious: in the past few years the West Point Fencing Team has won several national and conference championship titles and continues to develop athletes who are able to attain a high level of blade proficiency and master the combat-related tactics associated with the swords of fencing. ★



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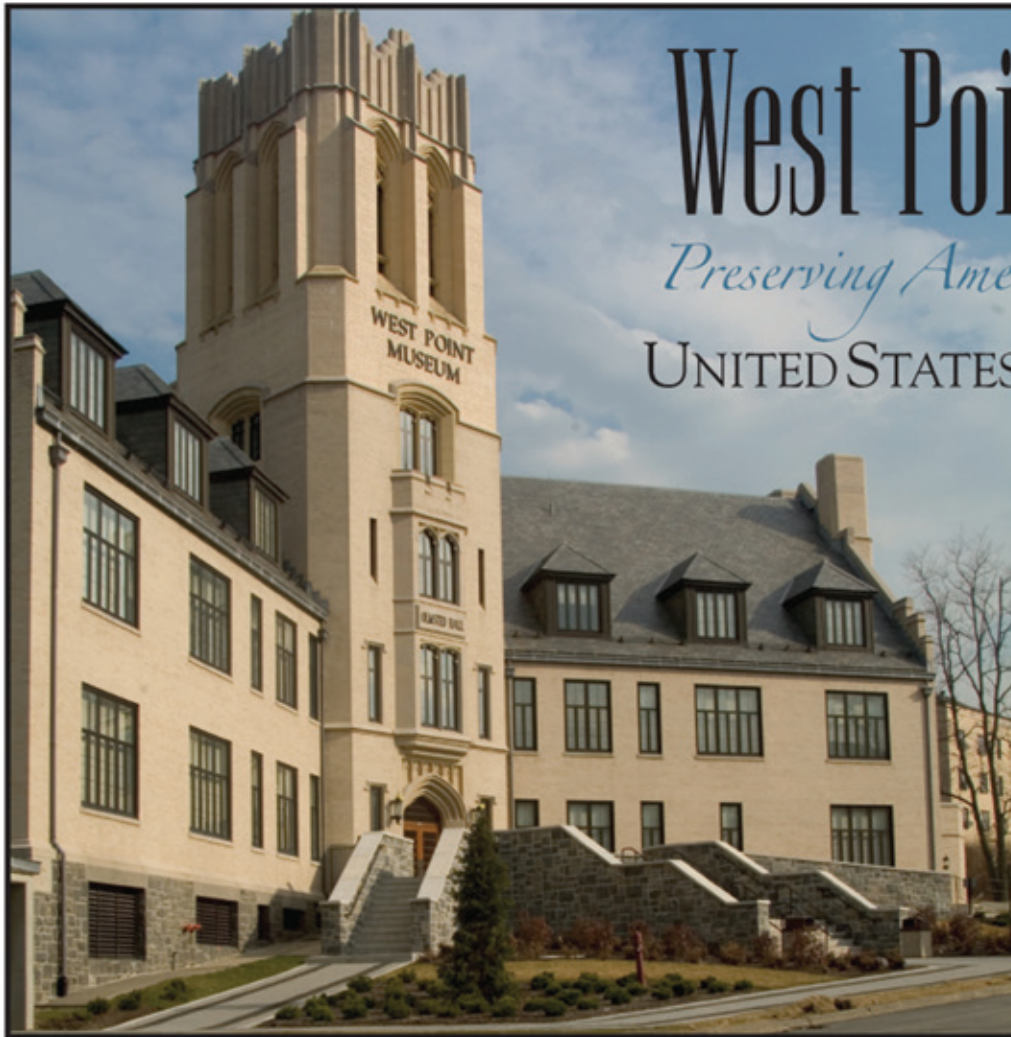
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