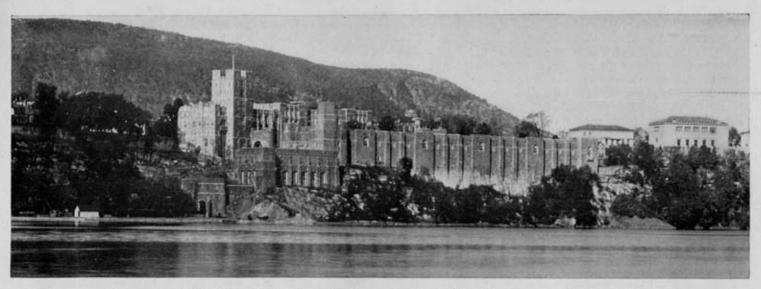


## KEY TO MAP SHOWING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE HOURS THAT THEY ARE OPEN.

- A. Benches where lunches may be eaten, and receptacles for waste paper.
- 1. Power Plant. May be inspected from platform, entrance on main road.
- 2. Riding Hall. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Not open on Sundays or holidays.
- Administration Building. Post Office. Ordnance Museum—open 10 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 to 4 p. m. Not open on Sundays or holidays.
- 4 & 10. Academic Buildings. Not open to visitors unless accompanied by an officer.
- Library. Week-days, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays and holidays, 2 to 4 p. m.
- 6. Officers Mess. Not open to visitors.
- Memorial Hall. 10 a.m. to 12 m., and 1 to 4 p.m. Not open Sundays or holidays.
- 8. Cadet Hospital. Not open to visitors.
- Cadet Mess. Week-days 10:30 a.m. to 12 m., and 4 to 6 p. m.; Sundays and holidays 10:30 a.m. to 1 p. m.
- 11 & 21. Cadet Guard Houses. Visitors may inquire here for cadet friends.
- 14 & 20. North and South Cadet Barracks. Not open to visitors.
- 15. Observatory. May be visited by application to caretaker.
- 16. Cadet Chapel. Daily, except Mondays, at the west door.
- 17. Cadet Store. Not open to visitors.
- 18. Old Gymnasium. Not open to visitors.
- Gymnasium. Week-days 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 to 4:30 p. m. Not open on Sundays or holidays.
- 23, 26 & 27. Batteries, with modern armament.
- Battle Monument. Erected to officers and men of the Regular Army who fell in the Civil War.
- 25. Hotel. Open to visitors at standard rates of first-class hotels.
- 28. Ordnance Laboratory. Grounds may be visited 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
- Cadet Restaurant. For accommodation of visitors at standard rates of first-class restaurants.



WEST POINT, seat of the United States Military York, located on a plain surrounded by the bold scenery of one of the grandest river passes in the world.

The Academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service. Upon completing its course satisfactorily, cadets are eligible for promotion and commission as second lieutenants in any arm or corps of the Army the duties of which they have been judged competent to perform.

The supervision and charge of the Academy are in the War Department under such officer or officers as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty. The Chief of Staff has been, by direction of the Secretary, charged with the supervision of matters in the War Department pertaining to the Academy.

The occupation of West Point as a military post took place on January 20, 1778, and has been continuous since that date. The earliest proposal for a military school for the United States was that of Brigadier General Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery (May, 1776). His plans were seconded by Colonel Alexander Hamilton and approved by General Washington, though they were not adopted in the form suggested before 1802, other counsels having temporarily prevailed.

On October 1, 1776, Congress passed a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a plan for "A Military Academy at the Army." The result was the resolution of June 20, 1777, providing for a Corps of Invalids "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments." The Invalid Corps was organized in July, 1777, and 1781, at the request of Washington, was marched from Philadelphia to form part of the garrison at West Point, where an engineer school, a laboratory, and a library had already been established in three separate buildings.

On March 30, 1779, the Board of War adopted regulations for the Corps of Engineers and for the Sappers and Miners. These were promulgated in orders, July 30, 1779, by George Washington and provided for a plan of instruction to be carried into effect after approval by the Board and by the General-in-Chief. The plan contemplated lectures, by engineer officers, on fortification, mining, reconnaissance, encampments and the like. Practical experiments in gunnery were conducted at West Point as early as February, 1780. In 1783, after the cessation of hostilities, Washington, having been called upon for his views as to the peace establishment, laid the matter of a Military Academy before his officers at Newburg. He referred to it again in his message on December 3, 1793. The law of May 9, 1794, authorized the organization of a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers with two cadets to a company, thus creating the new grade of "cadet" in the American Army. A school for the Artillerists and Engineers, and for the cadets attached to the Corps, was established, on the recommendation of Washington, by order, at West Point in 1794. The destruction of its buildings by fire, in 1796, caused its suspension. In July, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all the cadets of the Corps of Artillerists should report at West Point for instruction, and in September, a school was opened with four army officers and a civilian as administrators and instructors.

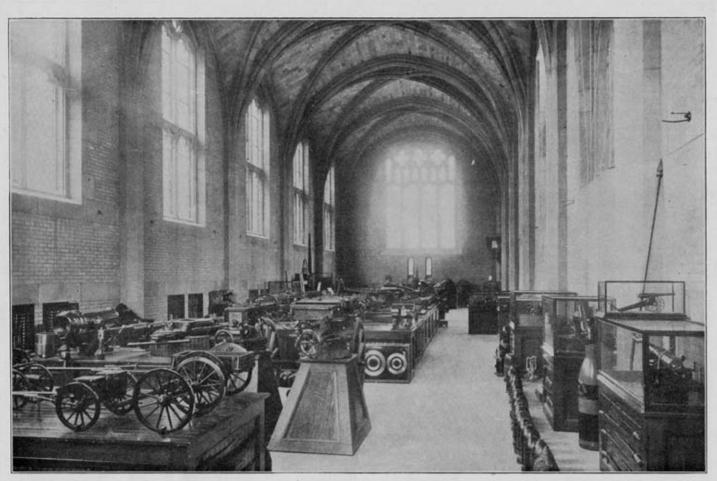
An Act of Congress approved March 16, 1802, authorized the President to organize and establish a Corps of Engineers to consist of five officers and ten cadets, and provided that it should be stationed at West Point, and should constitute a Military Academy. The Academy with ten cadets present, was formally opened July 4, the year of the Act.

Acts of Congress, in 1802 and 1808, authorized 40 cadets from the Artillery, 100 from the Infantry, 16 from the Dragoons, and 20 from the Riflemen; few of these were appointed, and no provision was made for them at the Academy. In 1810, the Academy was deprived of nearly all means of instruction, and officers and cadets had difficulty in obtaining their pay. During most of the year 1811, and a part of 1812, although war was imminent, academic instruction was practically abandoned. In March, 1812, the Academy was without a single instructor. Up to and including this time, 88 cadets had been graduated; they had entered without mental or physical examination, at all ages from 12 to 34, and at various times during the year.

By Act of Congress of April 29, 1812, the Academy was reorganized. The provisions of this Act have furnished the general principles upon which the Military Academy has since been controlled; a more adequate corps of professors was authorized; a maximum of 250 cadets was fixed; and the age and the mental requisites for admission were prescribed.

In 1817, under the provisions of the Act of 1812, and the able superintendency of Major Sylvanus Thayer, Corps of Engineers, the present era in the Academy's history opened.

By the Act of Congress approved May 4, 1916, the Corps of Cadets as now constituted consists of two from each Congressional district, two from each Territory, four from the District of Columbia, two from Porto Rico, four from each State at large and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom shall be selected from among the honor graduates of educational institutions having officers of the Regular Army detailed as professors of military science and tactics under existing laws. They shall be appointed by the President and



THE ORDNANCE MUSEUM



PROPOSED NEW CADET MESS BUILDING

shall, with the exception of the eighty appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Porto Rico, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed. The President is also authorized to appoint cadets from among enlisted men, in number as nearly equal as practicable, of the Regular Army and the National Guard, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe, but the

### Superintendents of the United States Military Academy.

No.	Names.	Army Rank when Appointed.	Term of Service.	
			From	To
-1	JONATHAN WILLIAMS	Major Engineers.	April 15, 1802	June 20, 180
2	JONATHAN WILLIAMS	Lt. Col. Engineers	April 19, 1805	July 31, 181
3	JOSEPH G. SWIFT	Col. Engineers	July 31, 1812	Mar. 24, 181
4	ALDEN PARTRIDGE	Capt. Engineers	Mar. 24, 1814	July 28, 181
5	SYLVANUS THAYER	Capt. Engineers	July 28, 1817	July 1, 184
	RENE E. DERUSSY	Major Engineers.	July 1, 1833	Sept. 1, 183
7 8	RICHARD DELAFIELD	Major Engineers	Sept. 1, 1838	Aug. 15, 184
	HENRY BREWERTON	Capt. Engineers	Aug. 15, 1845	Sept. 1, 185
9	ROBERT E. LEE	Capt. Engineers	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 31, 185
10	JOHN G. BARNARD	Capt. Engineers	Mar. 31, 1855	Sept. 8, 189
11	RICHARD DELAFIELD	Major Engineers	Sept. 8, 1856	Jan. 23, 186
12	PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD.		Jan. 23, 1861	Jan. 28, 186
13	RICHARD DELAFIELD	Major Engineers	Jan. 28, 1861	Mar. 1, 186
14	ALEXANDER H. BOWMAN	Major Engineers	Mar. 1, 1861	July 8, 186
15	ZEALOUS B. TOWER	Major Engineers	July 8, 1864	Sept. 3, 186
	GEORGE W. CULLUM	Lt. Col. Engineers.		Aug. 28, 186
17	THOMAS G. PITCHER	Col. 44th Infantry.	Aug. 28, 1866	Sept. 1, 187
		Col. 18th Infantry.	Sept. 1, 1871	Sept. 1, 187
19	JOHN M. SCHOFIELD	Maj. Gen., U. S. A.	Sept. 1, 1876	Jan. 21, 188
21	OLIVER O. HOWARD	Maj. Gen., U. S. A.		Sept. 1, 188
22	WESLEY MERRITT	Col. 5th Cavairy	Sept. 1, 1882	July 1, 188
	JOHN G. PARKE JOHN M. WILSON	Cot. Engineers	Aug. 28, 1887	June 24, 188
23	OSWALD H. ERNST	Lt. Col. Engineers	Aug. 26, 1889	Mar. 31, 189
	ALBERT L. MILLS	Major Angineers	Mar. 31, 1893	Aug. 21, 189
25 26	HUGH L. SCOTT	Maior teth County.	Aug. 22, 1898	Aug. 31, 190
27	THOMAS H. BARRY	Maj. Gen., U. S. A.		Aug. 31, 191
28	CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY	Col Coast Art		Aug. 31, 191
20		Col. Engineers	Aug. 31, 1912 July 1, 1016	June 30, 191
30		Colonel, U. S. A		May 31, 191
31	DOUGLAS MACARTHUR	Brig. Gen., U. S. A.	June 13, 1917	June 11, 191
32		Brig. Gen., U. S. A.		June 30, 192

total number so selected shall not exceed one hundred and eighty at one time. Under this Act, and under the apportionment of Members of Congress according to the 13th Census, the maximum number of cadets is 1332.

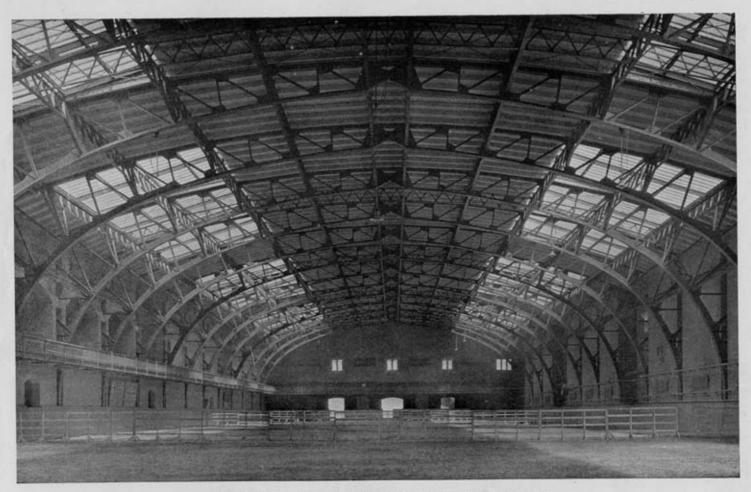
The total number of graduates, including foreigners receiving instruction under Acts of Congress, from 1802 to June 30, 1924, inclusive, is 7627.

Heating and Power Plant.—The new stone building near the top of the dock hill contains the steam-heating plant that supplies radiation to all of the public buildings, and electrical machinery generating light for streets and buildings and power for driving all the machinery on the Post. The steam plant has four 440-h.-p. water-tube boilers; the power room has two tandem compound Corliss engines and one simple engine, three 125-kilowatt direct current generators, three converters, and five transformers. The coal bunkers located over the boiler room have a capacity of 5,000 gross tons. Connected therewith are electric belt-conveyors and elevators that unload four railway cars at once, delivering sixty tons per nour. A masonry tunnel, 6x8 feet, containing the steam pipes, and an electrical conduit system lead from this plant to all the public buildings.

#### The Cadet Store

Is in rear of the Gymnasium. Herein is manufactured and repaired all of the Cadet uniform clothing, and a general store is maintained for the sale of everything needed by Cadets and officers.





REPUTED TO BE THE LARGEST RIDING HALL IN THE WORLD



he South Dock.—The regular steamboat lines landing here are: The Hudson River Day Line, (see Day Line time tables for the exact time), and the Central Hudson passenger and freight line. No passenger steamers are allowed to land on Sunday except by special authority.

Other vessels may land with permission from the Superintendent of the Academy. No permit

is required for small yachting parties.

Another dock used for heavy freight is located on the north front of the Post. The width of the river at South dock is 784 yards, and, from the North dock to the Cold Spring dock it is 2318 yards.

The Ferryboat "Highlander" connects at South Dock with the New York Central R. R. at Garrisons for all trains stopping there and for the State road north and south (Albany and New York).

The West Shore Rallroad was opened in 1883. The tunnel is three-fifths of a mile long, was three years building, and was constructed to avoid the target range of the Seacoast and Siege batter ies on the north front of the Post.

The commemorative inscription on the rock in rear of depot, and others upon the ledges about the Post, were cut during the second administration of Major Delafield as Superintendent.

Many other points about the Post of especial historical interest are being appropriately marked by a board of officers.

### THE RIDING HALL

This great stone structure is at the head of the dock road on a rocky terrace where stood the old riding hall (1855), the cavalry stables and the cavalry barracks. The great arena of the new hall is 135 x 565 feet, covered with a cantilever roof. Balconies extend along the full length of the west wall and the north and south ends, to which visitors are usually admitted (see schedule of drills). The main entrance to the galleries is opposite Post Headquarters.

Instruction in equitation was introduced at West Point in 1839.

### THE ACADEMIC BUILDINGS

West—Was built of Massachusetts granite in 1895, on the site of the old academy erected in 1838. It was designed by the late Richard M. Hunt. It contains the recitation and lecture rooms and the examination halls of the following departments of instruction: Law, Mathematics, English and History, Civil and Military Engineering, Practical Military Engineering, Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, and Drawing, the latter occupying the entire fourth floor. Here is an interesting collection of retained drawings by Cadets dating back to 1820, containing artistic specimens by James McNeil Whistler, once a student here, Generals Grant, Sherman and Meade, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and many others.

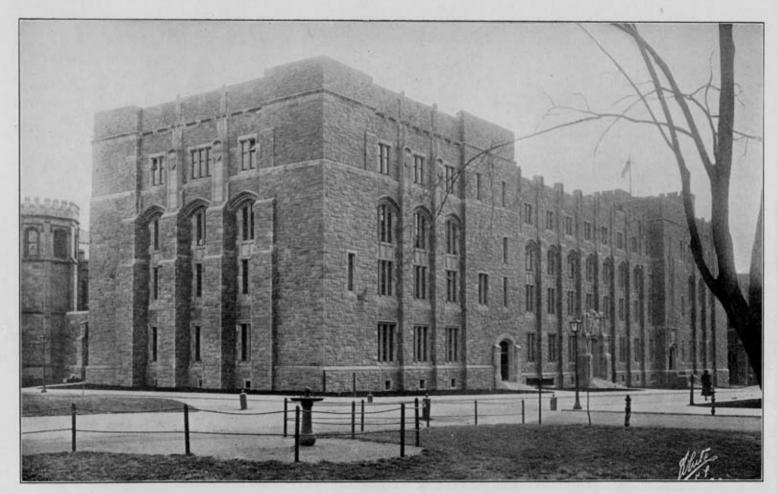
East—Was constructed in 1913, of native granite, and limestone, and covers the sites of the old chapel and administration building. It contains the departments of Chemistry, Philosophy, Modern Languages (French and Spanish), and Military Hygiene. A map and periodical room connects this building with the Library. Messrs. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson were the architects of all the modern buildings at West Point.

Each office and recitation room in these buildings has a selfwinding clock that automatically signals the closing time of each recitation, all governed by a master-clock regulated daily by the Washington observatory.

All of the available wall space in the section rooms is fitted with pure slate blackboards. It is said, by the way, that the Military Academy was the first institution of learning to make use of blackboards as an aid in demonstration.

The general scheme of the new buildings contemplates a great memorial arch to span the main road and connect the east and west academic buildings, surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, to be constructed when funds are available.

Visitors are not generally admitted to these buildings unless accompanied by an officer or attaché.



EAST ACADEMIC BUILDING



WEST ACADEMIC BUILDING



POST HEADQUARTERS, AND RIDING HALL



THE WEST FRONT OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

# THE POST HEADQUARTERS

Upon leaving the train or steamer and proceeding up Dock Road, the attention is immediately held by the towering pile of the new Post Headquarters, a massive structure of local stone, granite and concrete stone, the parapet of which is 160 feet from the ground at the southeast corner. This structure, while harmonizing perfectly with the other new buildings, is in the style of a mediæval keep or donjon, and demonstrates the adaptibility of the style to practical planning and modern utility. At the right is a gateway and heavy arch containing a private entrance to the building. An enormous eagle carved in granite ornaments the southeast angle of the building. Ascending the stone stairway at the left and walking around to the main entrance or sallyport and into the interior court of the building, the walls are seen to be ornamented with coats-of-arms of the states, territories and possessions of the United States, together with those of the Government, War Department, etc., making sixty in all. The building contains the offices of the Superintendent and Commandant of the Post, the Adjutant, and the Quartermaster; court-martial room, post office, telegraph office, telephone exchange.

At the right of the vaulted corridor in the first story are the offices of the Quartermaster. Stone stairs ascend to the second story where are located the Superintendent's office and the Academic Board Hall—a vaulted Gothic room illuminated with stained-glass windows blazoned with symbols of the arts and sciences. The massive stone mantel, modelled by Lawrie, is ornamented with statues of the world's nine greatest warriors, indicated by symbols on shields below, as follows: Hector, the Mycenæn symbol; Alexander the Great, the Gordian knot; Julius Cæsar, the Roman eagle; Joshua, the retarded sun; David, the harp; Judas Maccabæus, the hammer; King Arthur, the grail; Charlemagne, the iron crown; and Godfrey de Bouillon, the cross of Jerusalem.

The Ordnance Museum, entrance to which is at left of sallyport portcullis, dates since 1854. It contains models of the arms of all nations and valuable trophies of war that should be seen by everyone. Open to visitors from 10 to 12 and 1 to 4, daily except Sunday. Large rooms for public convenience are in the sub-basement,

# THE CHAPEL

High on the hill and dominating the entire Post the Chapel rears its sheer walls of massive stone, cruciform in plan with a huge central tower, the parapet of which is 130 above the pavement of the interior and 420 feet above the level of the river. The tower above the roof is in two stories: the bell-ringer's story and the great belfry above.

Around the cornice of the church, immediately above the clerestory windows, is a row of curious and interesting carved bosses dealing with the Quest of the Holy Grail. A flight of broad stone steps winds up from the road to the main entrance, above which is set crosswise a great two-handed sword. The interior is 200 feet long and 72 feet wide across the transepts, arranged with nave, aisles, triforium, and a fine range of high clerestory windows now filled with inexpensive temporary glass, in which, however, tone, variety and full color have been successfully achieved.

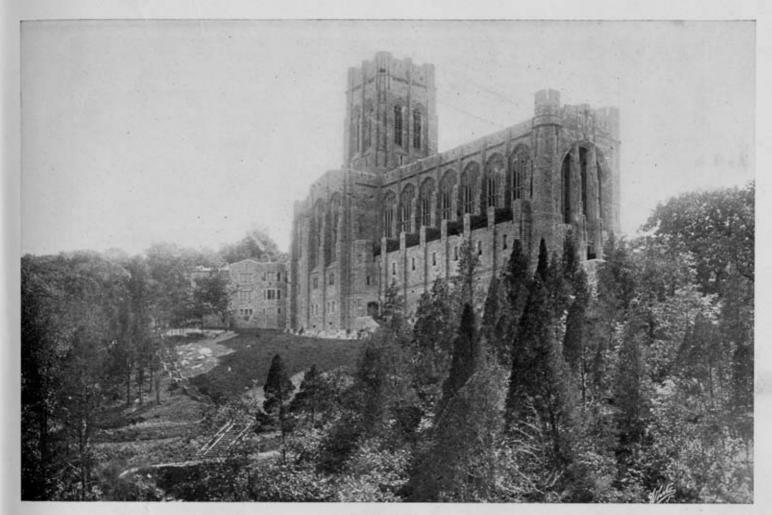
The greet chancel window is 25 by 36 feet. The color design by the Willet Company of Pittsburg, is of extraordinary beauty and richness, and was selected in a gratuitous competition of eleven American and English artists, and is thought to be unexcelled in America. There are 27 large panels with many near life-size figures representing the greater militant characters in Biblical and church history, emphasizing the "Genius of West Point" through the heroes of the Old and New Testaments.

In the transepts are galleries connecting with the triforia. The vaulting is of the kind termed quadripartite, honestly constructed of stone ribs and tile filling, the crown of which is 55 feet high. Just inside the main portal at each side are corbels depicting Adam and Eve, modelled as is all the sculpture within and without, by Lawrie.

In the chancel floor is a heavy stone slab which opens to a flight of steps leading to the crypt below. This, with its huge arches, heavy vaults, columbaria and crude emblematic carving is designed to be the final resting place for the illustrious military dead.

In the basement of the chapel is a Sunday-School hall, and in the corridor is another entrance to the crypt, closed with a heavy steel door with an elaborate lock and curiously designed squint.

The Chaplain is appointed for four-year term by the President

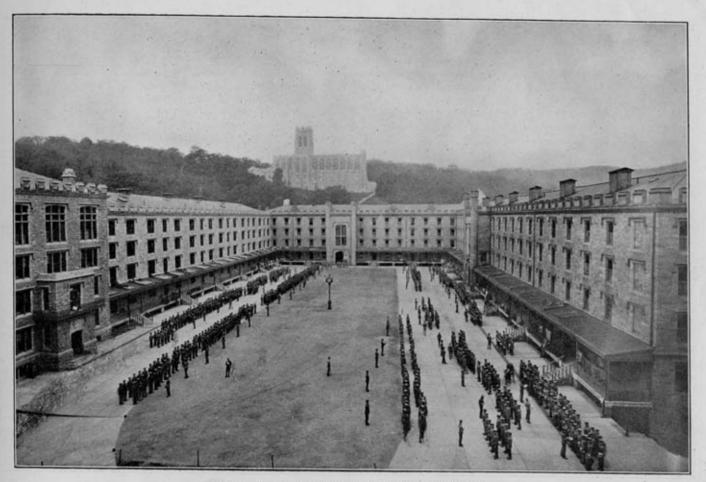


THE CHAPEL

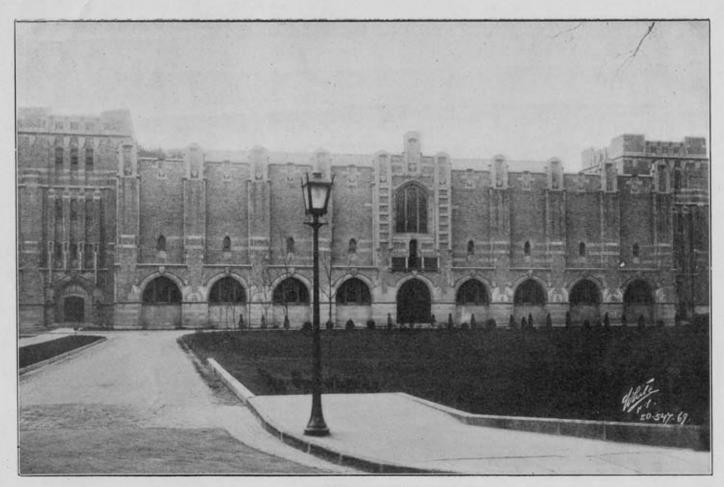


THE INTERIOR

By the courtesy of the American Architect



CADETS FORMING SECTIONS IN SOUTH QUADRANGLE



THE GYMNASIUM.

### THE GYMNASIUM

Is north of the North Cadet Barracks, facing the general parade through a spacious court or plaza 250 feet wide and 230 feet deep.

The building, with its interesting exterior treatment of tapestry brickwork and limestone, its great, plain wall surfaces relieved by massive buttresses with richly decorated terminals, its low flanking towers and its unusual fenestration is not unresponsive to its distant neighbor, the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, which it faces directly across the plain.

The approximate dimensions of the building as a whole are 215 feet in width and 312 feet in length. The natatorium, about 77 feet wide and 92 feet long, contains the great swimming pool, 40 feet wide and 80 feet long. A spectators' gallery is carried around the walls of the natatorium.

The main building, about 95 feet wide and 195 feet long, contains, on the ground floor four large apartments about 45 feet by 80 feet in size and designed for Cadets' dressing room, fencing room, boxing room and officers' gymnasium. Besides these are the main east and west entrances, vestibules and the Hall of Trophies wherein are displayed the gifts and prizes won by the Cadets in athletic tournaments.

The architectural treatment and color effect in cadet grey of this hall are clever and most interesting.

Flanking the main building are massive towers, nearly 40 feet square and containing the principal stair cases, elevators and secondary entrance corridors. The gymnasium proper occupies the whole of the main building above the first story. Its vast size and loftiness are very striking. The principal light comes from the great skylights. A running gallery with its modern warped floor, 8 feet wide, 11¼ laps to the mile, encircles this great room. A squash court occupies one of the apartments adjacent to the main building.

The main basements contain, besides the spaces necessary for the machinery incidental to a building of this character, a shooting gallery for indoor rifle and pistol practice.

# THE CADET BARRACKS

The South Barracks was built in 1850 of native granite, castellated and corniced with red sandstone in the Elizabethan style. Its frontage is 360 feet; at a later period (1882) the western wing was extended southward, adding two divisions. It contains 200 rooms 14 x 22 feet, each of which is the home of two Cadets.

In 1908 the entire building was overhauled and modern plumbing, heating, and electric-lighting systems were installed, making the old barracks fully as comfortable as the new one. This barracks quarters the First Battalion (A, B, C Companies).

The hall over the north sallyport is used by the Cadet Dialectic Society, which was organized in 1825, but existed under another name since 1811. It has a fine library of historical works.

The North Barracks was completed in 1908, and its interior arrangement is very similar to the older building. It is of native granite, sandstone and brick, and cost \$230,000. It is 320 feet long, contains 112 rooms, and is furnished with every modern convenience. It is occupied by the Second Battalion (D, E, F Companies).

The Cadet Y. M. C. A. occupies the hall over the sallyport. This society was organized in 1880, and with the Dialectic Society are the only organizations permitted in the Corps of Cadets.

The battalion headquarters is in rear of this barracks.

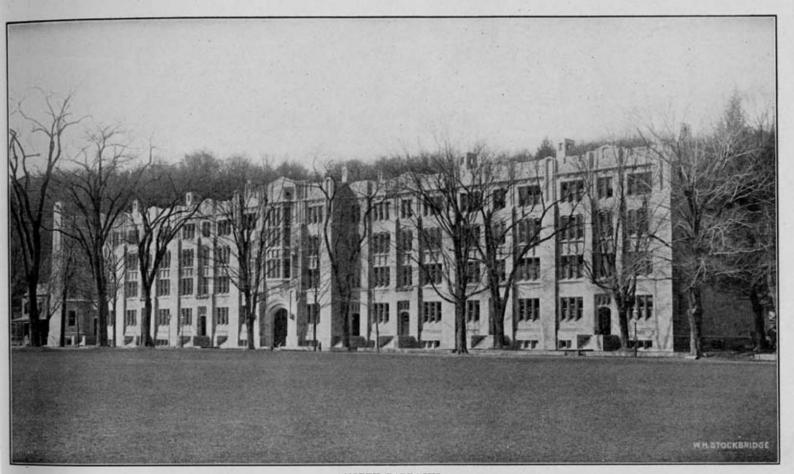
Visitors are not allowed in the area of either barracks.

Soldiers' Hospital, erected in 1894, is a splendid large brick building with two wings, located in west end of the Reservation. It is steam heated, and equipped with everything necessary in such an institution, including a modern operating-room. A sub-dispensary is located conveniently near the shops for emergency treatment.

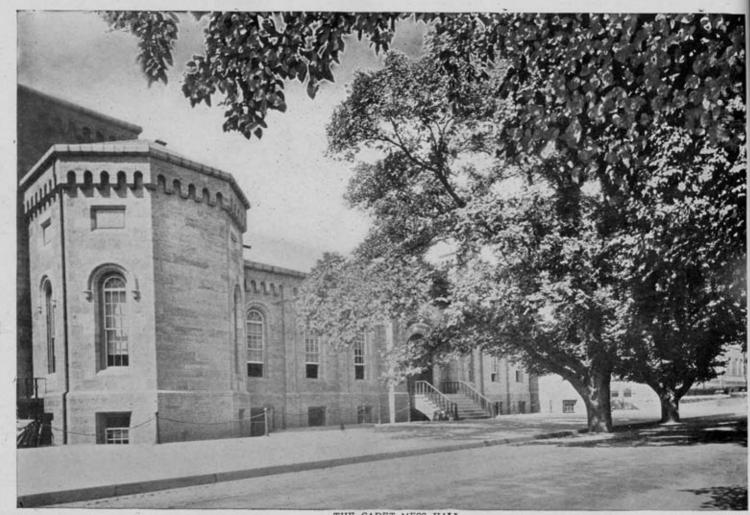
The Public School for the children of the Post is located on the Cemetery road. Four teachers are employed, and the New York Regents' course is followed. There are about 150 pupils enrolled The school was created and is maintained by act of Co. gress.



SOUTH BARRACKS,



NORTH BARRACKS



THE CADET MESS HALL.

The Cadet Mess is one of the oldest (1850) and most interesting buildings open to visitors. See visiting hours on front door. The great dining room is known as Grant Hall. It is well lighted, and its walls are adorated with artistic portraits of many former Superintendents of the Military Academy. The Mess kitchen is light and airy, and is fully equipped with labor-saving, sanitary apparatus. It is considered a food laboratory: each kind of food is prepared in its own department and brought to the chef to be cooked and served.

All milk is sterilized; ice cream is made without ice; dishes are washed and dried by machine, and knives are so cleaned and sharp-

ened; the silver is machine polished. All ice used in the Mess is made therein. The refrigerators hold two car loads of meat, besides large stores of milk, butter, eggs and fruit, and all are kept at any desired temperature by artificial refrigeration.

The building is so conveniently arranged that 1000 Cadets may be served without delay or confusion. Every minute of their time is allotted to some particular purpose and no time can be wasted in waiting for meals or service.

The Battalion is marched to and from the Mess Hall by its own officers, and is seated in the hall in sections by companies. The Cadet officers of each company are responsible for the order and discipline of his section of the hall. The first captain has general supervision over the entire corps while at meals. The senior first classman is in charge of the table. The third classmen take turns in sitting at the foot of the table and are responsible for the service of the food, etc. They are called respectively gun-

ner, who serves soup, meat carver, milk corporal. Each commandant of table selects the Cadets who are to sit at his table; the seats are then assigned and no change may be made without authority. No visiting is allowed from table to table.

An Army officer dines with the Cadets, and makes a daily report to the Superintendent upon the quality and quantity of food served.

Each Cadet upon entrance to the Academy is provided with a heavy silver napkin ring, engraved with his name and class. Each class upon graduation has these rings melted down into a class cup which is presented to the first son of any member of the class.





NEW CADETS REPORTING

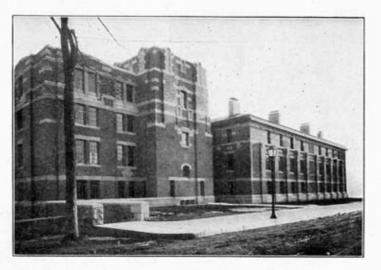


tends through a period of three weeks, the new Cadets are kept apart from the older members of the Corps and drilled by officers assisted by Cadets detailed for that purpose.

As soon as the new Cadets have received their first articles of uniform wear, usually a white shirt and gray flannel trousers, their course of instruction begins. The simpler movements of drill are first taken up, the more complicated following in order as the work progresses. Calisthenics play a large part in the training. The most rigid discipline is maintained at all times, and the importance of prompt and cheerful obedience is impressed from the start.

# ENTRANCE OF CANDIDATES

The above illustration is a typical scene at the Military Academy on the day the incoming class enters. The new arrivals have just returned from the Treasurer's office and are awaiting their turn to report for duty to the Officer in Charge, meanwhile they are receiving instruction in the proper manner of saluting and reporting. The majority are making their first attempt at assuming "the position of the soldier," the erect bearing required of all Cadets. After reporting for duty they will be assigned to rooms and issued uniform equipment, and later administered the oath of allegiance. During their preliminary training which ex-



# BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Built of gray brick, local granite and concrete stone trimming, this building was finished in 1909 at a cost of \$288,000. It forms the northern end of a group of buildings composed of the Officers' Mess and Memorial Hall east of the plain. In the basement of the south wing are located the living rooms of the janitor and officers' servants; the three basements of the north wing contain storage rooms.

The building is situated on the sloping bank above Battery Knox, is seven stories in height on the river front, and contains forty suites of quarters (three rooms and bath) for the bachelor officers stationed at West Point. This building is not open to the public.

Immediately to the north of this building are the steps leading to Battery Knox (an old fortification commanding the river) and to Flirtation Walk, a shaded path along the brow of the river.

### THE OFFICERS' MESS

Is the home of the thirty or more bachelor officers stationed at West Point. It contains a café or restaurant, where they obtain their meals, and in other respects it is a club house for all officers of the Post and for the entertainment of foreign and official guests of the Acad-anv

It is furnished, equipped and managed from the personal funds of the officers on duty at West Point, and is not open to the public.

The Mess is regularly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as the West Point Army Mess. It had its birth in a billiard club started here in 1841, and since that date has enjoyed a prosperous existence. The former home of the Mess was the south end of the Cadet Mess Hall. The present building was first occupied in September, 1903.



# MEMORIAL HALL

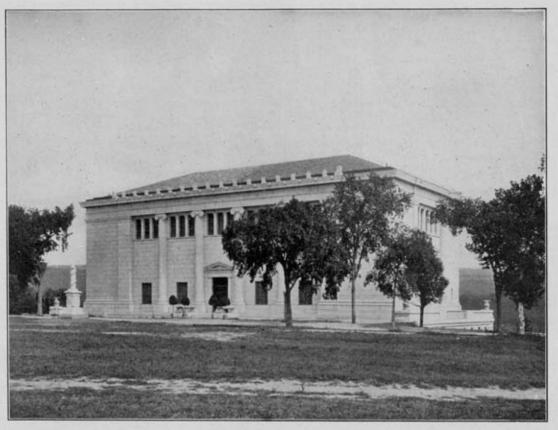
on the eastern edge of the Plain, looking the majestic Hudson, was conproved in 1899. It resembles in style somewhat the second Erechtherm, a beautiful Ionic structure of the 4th C., B.C., in the Acropolis, Athens.

Gen. George W. Cullum (class of '33), supplied the means to erect this imposing memorial. The building with interior decorations and furniture cost \$268,000. It is built of Milford pink granite, and is one of the beautiful buildings of the world.

The object of the building is to preserve the trophies of the U.S. Army with busts and paintings of, and memorials to, distinguished graduates of the U.S. Military Academy.

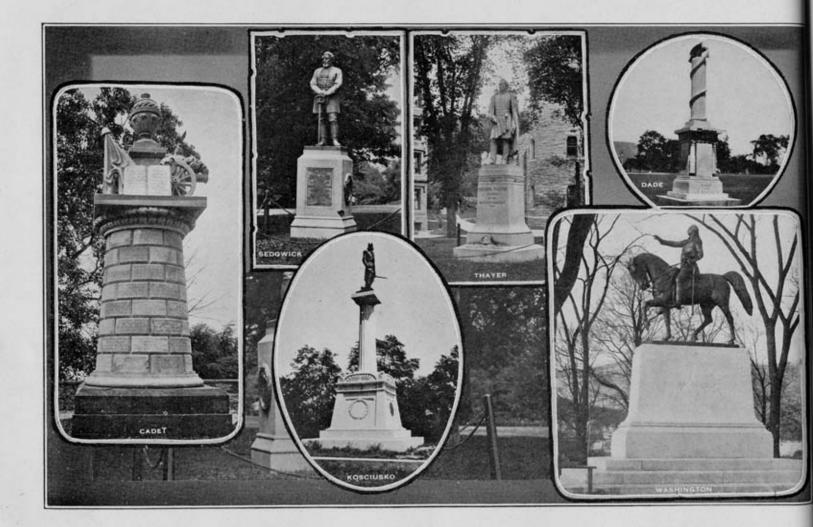
The large bronze cannon at main entrance are trophies from Santiago de Cuba, cast in 1755 and presented to the Academy in 1899. The inverted 17"bronze mortars located at the corners of the building are trophies from Perote Castle in the City of Mexico, cast in 1734-51. A number of bronze cannon captured from the British at Stony Point (south of West Point) in July, 1779, Mexican and Confederate trophies, are used in the interior dec-

orations of the building. The northern room on the first floor is Assembly Hall, and the large auditorium on the second floor is Thayer Hall. The latter contains a stage with complete scenic fixtures, and is lighted by 340 incandescent ceiling lights. In the two-



storied basement facing the river are located forty bedrooms completely furnished, to afford accommodations to officers visiting the Post.

The building is open to visitors from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. Apply at the west entrance.



# THE MONUMENTS

cadet.—In northeast corner of the cemetery, was erected in 1818 to the memory of Cadet Vincent M. Lowe of New York, by his fellow cadets. He was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute on New Year's Day, 1817. The names of other cadets and officers have from time to time been inscribed on it. John H. Latrobe, class of 1822, designed this and Kosciusko monuments.

KOSCIUSKO.—Erected by the Corps of Cadets in 1828 on Fort Clinton parapet, in memory of the Polish patriot who had served at West Point. The statue was presented by the Polish clergy and laity of the U. S., and was unveiled with due ceremonies in 1913.

DADE.—In front of Memorial Hall; was erected in memory of Major Dade and his command of 108 men who were massacred by the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1835. They are buried near St. Augustine, Fla. Architect of monument, Launitz.

SEDGWICK.—The bronze statue of General John Sedgwick, in the northwest angle of the plain, was dedicated in 1868 by the Sixth Army Corps, which the General commanded when he was killed in 1864. The bronze figure was cast from the cannon of this Corps. Launt Thompson was the sculptor. Gen. Sedgwick graduated in 1837. He was buried in the Hoosac Valley of Connecticut.

THAVER.—The white granite statue of General Sylvanus Thayer (class of 1808), in the southwest angle of the plain, was erected in 1883. Gen. Thayer was Superintendent of the Academy from 1817 to 1833, and his services were of such distinguished value that he is revered as the "Father of the Military Academy." The body of this famous graduate was brought from South Braintree, Mass., and reinterred in the Post Cemetery in 1877. Sculptor, Carl Conrad.

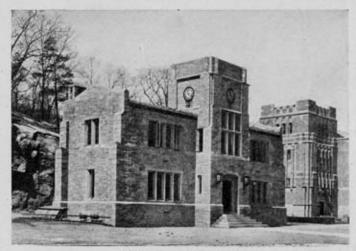
WASHINGTON.—Presented to the U. S. Military Academy in 1915 by "A Patriotic Citizen and Veteran of the Civil War." The statue is a replica of the monument in Union Square, New York City.

### THE LIBRARY

Was built of native granite on the site of the Revolutionary gunshed in 1841. In 1900 the entire building was reconstructed of fireproof material and modernized throughout. Nothing but the exterior walls of the old building remained in the reconstruction. The original structure was designed by a board of army officers who followed the Tudoresque form, later employed in the south Cadet barracks.

The Library was founded in 1812, and has now accumulated over 100,000 volumes, some being the earliest books printed. It is particularly rich in military history. An annual appropriation is made for its increase, and it is the recipient of many books from friends of the Academy, and of Government publications.

Open week-days, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m.



THE NORTH GUARD HOUSE

### THE MONUMENTS

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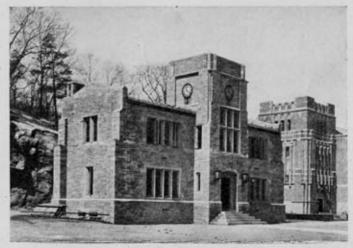
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#### THE LIBRARY

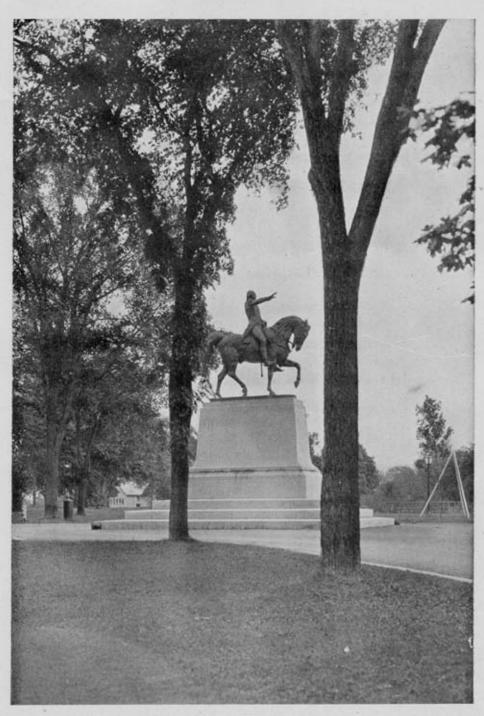
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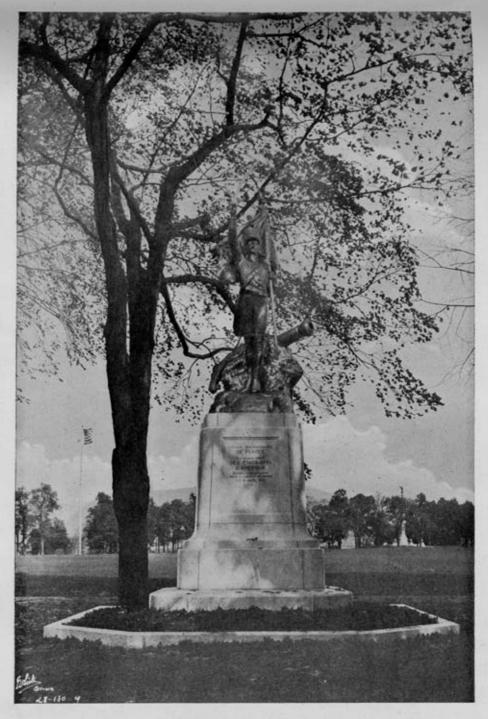
Open week-days, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m.



THE NORTH GUARD HOUSE



THE WASHINGTON STATUE
Presented by an Ardent Friend of West Point



STATUE OF A FRENCH CADET
Presented to the United States Corps of Cadets by L'Ecole Polytechnique
Symbolizing the Spirit of the Sister Institutions



THE LIBRARY



THE MAIN ROOM OF LIBRARY



### ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

West Point has a Detachment of Field Artillery consisting of five officers and 200 men. This detachment is equipped with all the different types of artillery furnished to the mobile artillery, together with horses and tractors to to draw the same. The detachment itself is charged with the proper instruction of the Cadets in everything that pertains to Field Artillery, and, as a result, is a model detachment. During the spring and fall, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., the Cadets may be seen at field artillery drill on the artillery manoeuver terrain, or firing service ammunition from Lusk Reservoir toward Cro's Nest.

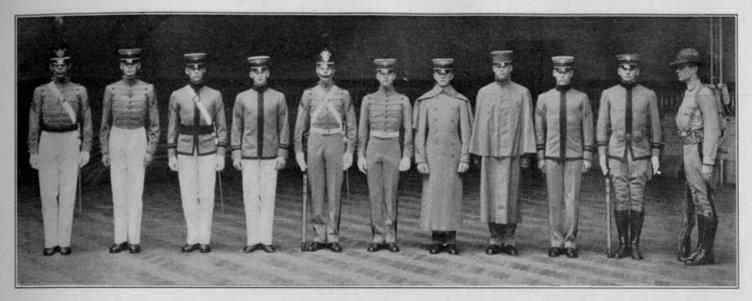
The upper left photograph shows the Cadets

of the 3d Class at standing gun drill with the 4.7" rifle. This gun is drawn by 5-ton tractors. The lower right picture shows the U. S. M. A. Detachment of Field Artillery acting as drivers, the 1st Class as chief of section, chiefs of platoons and battery commanders, and the 3d Class as cannoneers, at light artillery drill.

Cadets are carefully drilled in all positions in the battery in order that they may be familiar not only with the duties of officers but also of non-commissioned officers, drivers and cannoneers. The instruction in driving is a material aid to their knowledge of horsemanship.

Buildings shown are barracks and stables.





# CADET UNIFORMS.

Cadets Nos. 1 (a cadet captain) and 5 (a cadet sergeant) have on full dress uniform and are equipped for ceremonies. Between June 1 and Sept. 15 white trousers are substituted for gray.

No. 2 (a cadet 1st sergeant) is in full dress uniform, dressed as he would attend a social function, or when escorting friends or visitors around the Post.

No. 3 (a cadet color sergeant) is in dress uniform, with equipment usually worn on guard, and military formations where the full dress is not prescribed.

Nos. 4 (a cadet sergeant; note stars on collar to indicate high

academic class rank) and 9 are in dress uniform, for ordinary daily wear.

No. 6 (a cadet corporal) in chapel uniform.

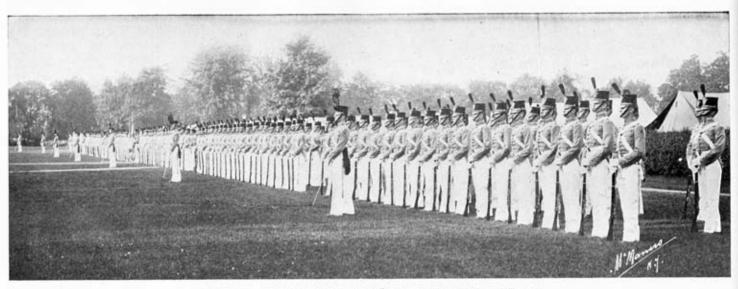
No. 7 (a cadet corporal) with overcoat for winter wear.

No. 8 with raincoat and cap cover for inclement weather.

No. 10 (cadet private-second classman) in drill uniform.

No. 11 cadet in field uniform and equipment.

All the articles of uniform, except caps, hats, raincoats, shoes and puttees are made in the cadet store. This store supplies also all toilet articles, haberdashery, bedding, athletic equipments, etc.



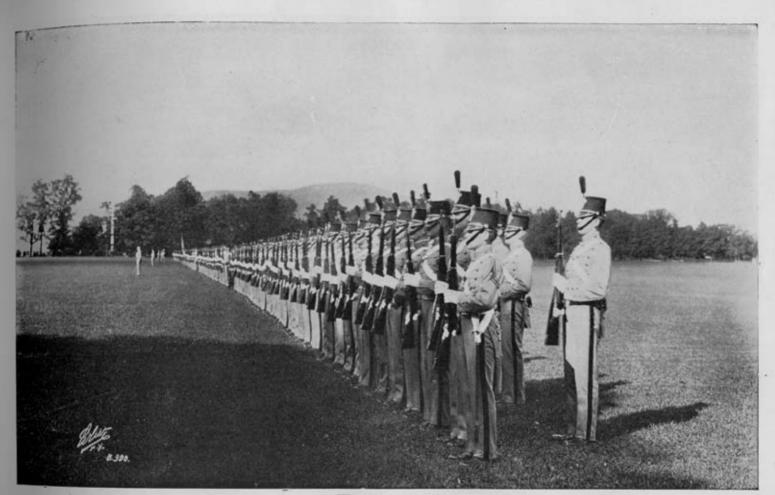
DRESS PARADE BY THE U. S. CORPS OF CADETS, WEST POINT, N. Y.

DRESS PARADE.—Once, daily, just before sunset, the Battalion of Cadets is assembled for a parade in full dress. The twelve Cadet companies fall into line immediately in front of their barracks where they are inspected by their captains. At the sound of the "adjutant's call" by the field musicians the sergeant-major marches out on the parade ground and marks the line along which the companies are to form. As each company approaches two "guides" take up the line until all the companies are formed. The "officer in charge" (the Army officer in charge of the Cadets for the day) with the Cadet Quartermaster as aide takes his post in command of the parade. The battalion is then brought to "parade rest," the band marches twice along its front and then plays "The Star Spangled Banner" while the garrison flag is slowly lowered to be again raised at the next

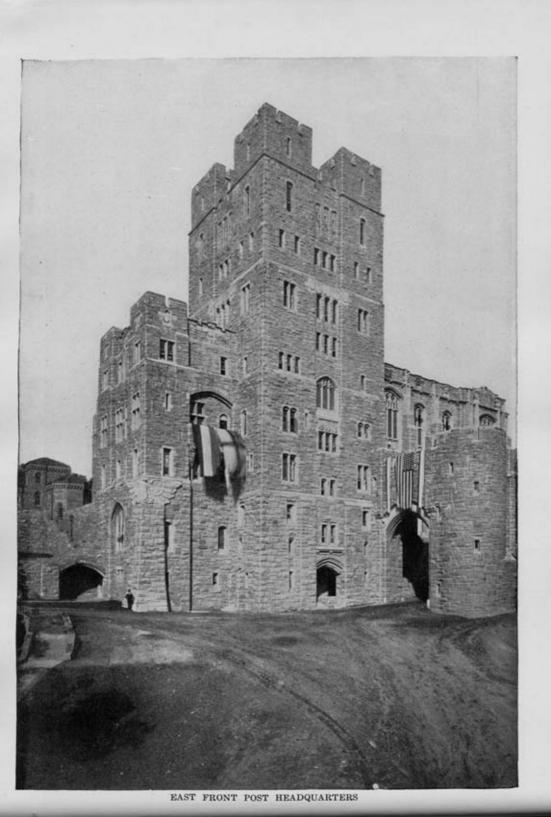
sunrise, after which the Cadet Adjutant brings the corps to a "present" and takes his post behind the officer in charge.

After the battalion has executed a few movements the Adjutant publishes the orders of the day, and all the Cadet officers march to the front to report to the officer in charge. After this the battalion passes in review and thence to the barracks where it is dismissed.

The custom is an old one. The order prescribing a form essentially the same as the present one is posted in the Library and is dated "West Point, January 1, 1799." The original order for firing the evening gun may also be seen in the Library dated "West Point, June 27, 1800." The Battalion of Cadets carries two flags: one the flag of the United States, the other the Battalion color—a gray flag bearing the arms of the United States Military Academy.

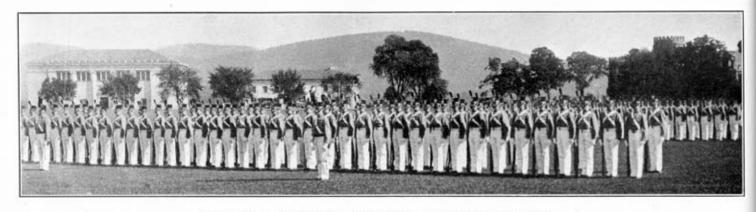


THE LONG GRAY LINE.





THE COLOR GUARD AND NORTH GUARD HOUSE



### MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

For the purpose of military instruction and manoeuver the Corps of Cadets is divided into three battalions of four companies each. These companies are made up according to the height of Cadets and regardless of academic classes. The Corps has the following officers and non-commissioned officers: Staff—captain and regimental commander, captain and regimental adjutant, captain and regimental supply officer, regimental sergeant major, and regimental supply sergeant. To each battalion one captain and battalion commander, and one lieutenant and battalion adjutant. Each company has a captain, three lieutenants, one first sergeant, one company supply sergeant, nine sergeants, and twelve corporals.

These officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the Superintendent. The selection is made from those Cadets who have been most studious, soldierlike in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the captains, lieutenants and 1st sergeants are taken from the 1st Class, the sergeants from the 2d Class, and corporals from the 3d Class. Cadet officers and non-commissioned officers are required to assist in instruction and are held responsible for the discipline of their respective companies.

In addition to the Cadet officers above mentioned, each company

is commanded by an Army officer on duty in the tactical department who is responsible for the discipline and morale of the company.

### CHEVRONS OF OFFICERS AND NON-COM. OFFICERS.

Captain, four bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up. Adjutant, the captain's chevrons with four arcs.

Supply Officer, the captain's chevrons with four bars.

Lieutenant, three bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up. Battalion Adjutant, the lieutenant's chevrons with three arcs.

Sergeant-Major, the sergeant's chevrons with two arcs.

Battalion Supply Sergeant, the sergeant's chevrons with two bars.

First Sergeant, chevrons of two bars of single lace above elbow, with a lozenge.

Company Supply Sergeant, the sergeant's chevrons with one bar,

Sergeant, chevrons of two bars of single lace above the elbow, points up.

Color Sergeant, the sergeant's chevrons with a star.

Corporal, chevrons of two bars of single lace below the elbow, points up.

Color Corporal, the corporal's chevrons with a star.

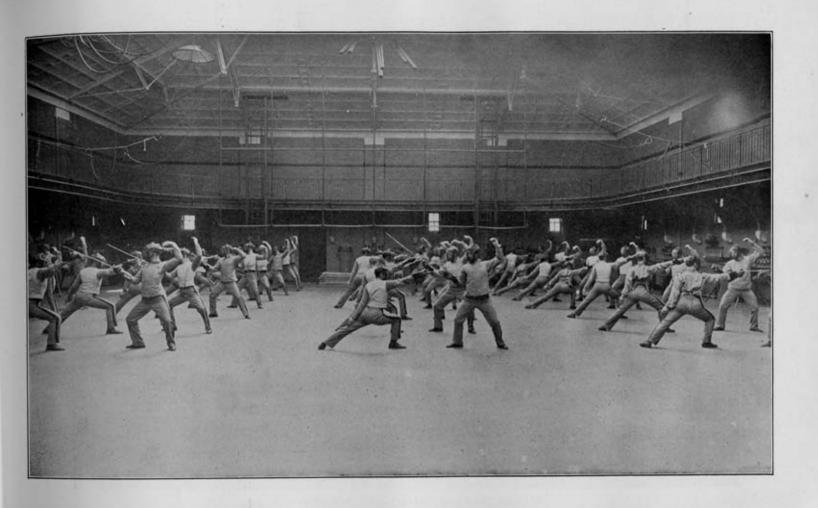
### The class to which a Cadet belongs is designated as follows:

First Class, dress coat: three stripes of gold lace on the front of each cuff, the stripes extending diagonally from seam to seam between 1st and 2d cuff buttons. Blouse: three stripes of black braid on the front of each cuff, half inch above and parallel to the broad black braid of cuff. Overcoat: three stripes of black braid on front of each cuff, extending diagonally from seam to seam.

Second Class, two stripes of gold lace and black braid, placed as above.

Third Class, one stripe of gold lace and black braid, placed as above.

Fourth Class, the prescribed uniform without lace or braid mentioned above.





THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL-ERECTED IN 1900

### THE CADET HOSPITAL

Is beautifully situated on a terraced slope immediately south of the Mess Hall. It was built in 1875, and consists of a central or administrative portion of three stories and basement, and two wings each of two stories and basement. The wings wherein the four wards of the hospital are located are attached to the main structure

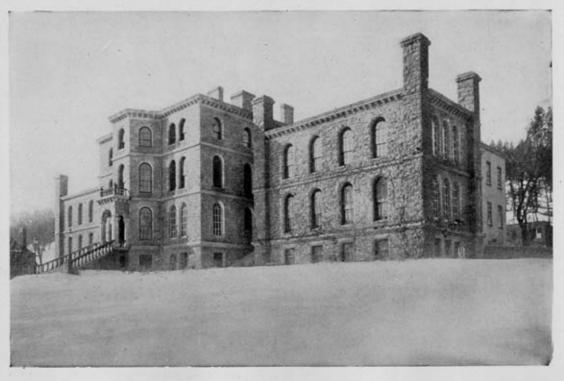
by short covered corridors which virtually constitute separate buildings, so far as isolation and seggregation may be necessary. The building is very substantially constructed of undressed granite which was quarried but a short distance from its site, and embraces within its organization every modern improvement devised for the treatment of the sick in accordance with the principles of sanitary science as now understood.

The wards, named respectively Cuyler, McElderry, McParlin and Wheaton, in honor of able military surgeons formerly on duty on the Post, are beautifully finished with terrazo flooring and polished tiled walls. The operating room, similarly finished, is equipped with all the modern sterilizers and surgical appliances.

There is also in connection an opthalmological laboratory, and one of the seven surgeons attached is usually a skilled oculist. There are four dentists.

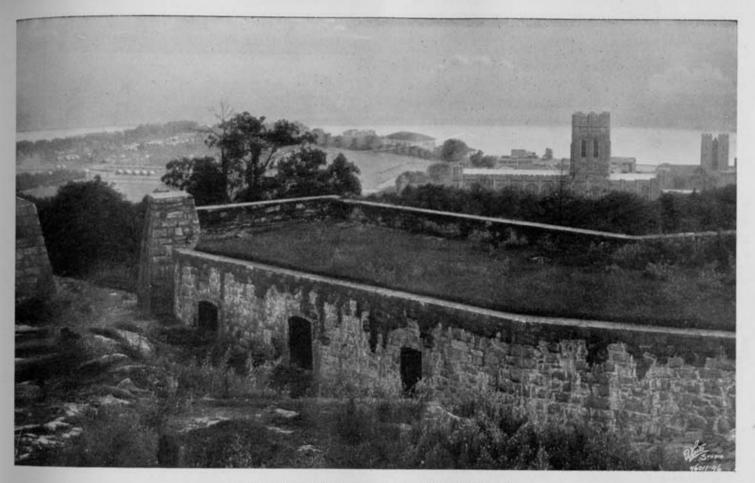
A large new south wing doubling the capacity of the hospital was opened in January, 1924. It is the very last word in hospital architecture. No satisfactory photograph of the enlarged building has yet been made for reproduction in this book.

Visitors are not permitted to inspect the hospital except with permission of the surgeon in charge.





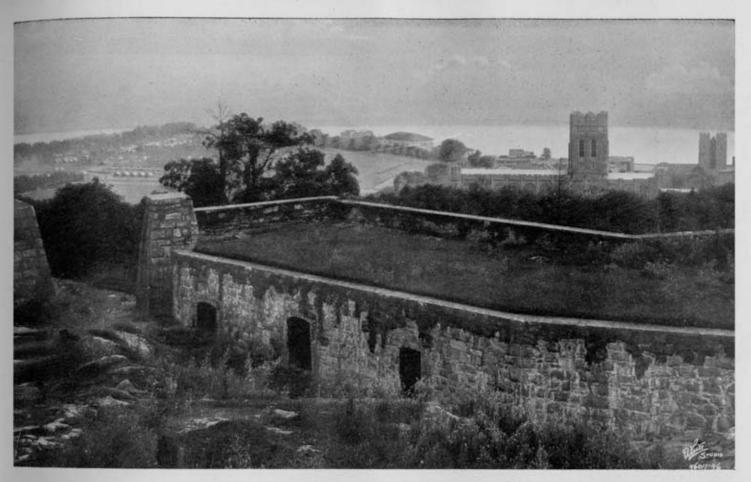
MEMORIAL HALL



FORT PUTNAM-Constructed in 1778 Reconstructed in 1900



MEMORIAL HALL



FORT PUTNAM-Constructed in 1778 Reconstructed in 1900

### FORT PUTNAM

Was erected in 1778 by the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, under the direction of Col. Rufus Putnam. It was originally constructed of logs and trees, with stone walls on two sides, and intended to defend Fort Clinton on the Plain below. It was garrisoned by 450 men, and had fourteen guns mounted. Owing to its position it was considered impregnable. In 1787 it was dismantled and the guns sold as old iron, and then rebuilt entirely of stone and brick in 1794, but the



gateway was never completed. It was said to have cost \$35,000, and the total cost of the West Point fortifications about \$3,000,000. Its brick-arched casemates, overgrown with moss, vines and shrubbery, are crumbling away, but are well worth a visit. It is 495 feet above low water, and from its grassy parapet may be seen one of the loveliest river and mountain views in the world. A winding, picturesque carriage road leads up from the Plain, or the pedestrian can reach the summit in twenty-five minutes. On very clear days the Catskill mountains are plainly visible.

### THE BATTLE MONUMENT

On Trophy Point, one of the most beautiful spots on the Reservation. This monument is a column of victory, erected in memory of 2,230 officers and soldiers of the Regular Army of the United States who were killed or died of wounds received in the war of the Rebellion. It is a monolith of polished granite, surmounted by a figure of Fame. The shaft is 46 feet in length, 5 feet in diameter, and is said to be the largest piece of polished stone in the world. Stanford White was the architect and Frederick McMonnies the sculptor. The cost of the whole work was \$66,820, subscribed by Army officers between the years 1863 and 1897. The site was dedicated June 15, 1864, Gen. McClellan being orator of the day. The monument was dedicated May 31, 1897, the orator being Mr. Justice Brewer of the U. S. Supreme Court. The names of 188 officers are on the base of the shaft, and the names of 2,042 soldiers are on the bronze plates encircling the granite balls. The shaft was quarried at Stony Creek, Conn.

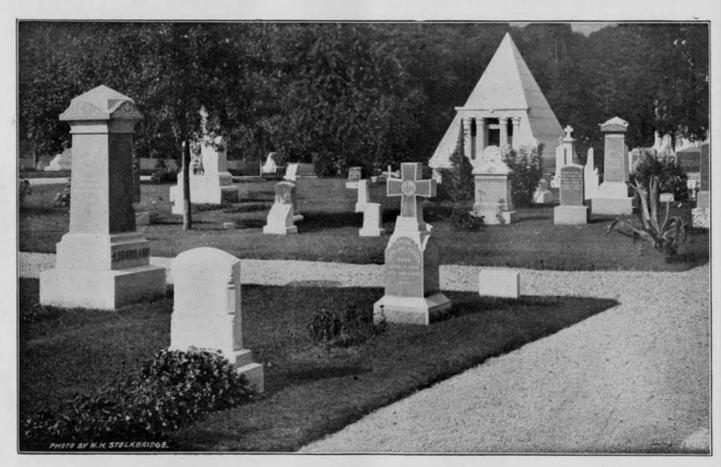
### THE CEMETERY

This quiet and beautiful spot consecrated to the repose of the dead, is in the northwest part of the Reservation, overlooking the river. The first interments were made there in 1817. Therein lie the remains of Generals Thayer, Winfield Scott, Robert Anderson, Geo. A. Custer, Judson Kilpatrick, Egbert Vielé, Daniel Butterfield, and many other famous officers and soldiers. The Cadet monument in the northeast angle was erected in 1818 to the memory of Cadet Vincent M. Lowe of New York, by his fellow Cadets. He was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute on New Year's Day, 1817. The names of other Cadets and officers are also inscribed upon it. The design was by J. H. B. Latrobe (class 1822). There are numerous other imposing monuments and mausoleums.

The pretty fountain and basin at the upper entrance gates was presented by Mrs. James Lawton of New York, in memory of her father, Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter.



BATTLE MONUMENT



THE POST CEMETERY



### THE MORTUARY CHAPEL.

As the Cadet Chapel, this famous old building stood immediately west of the Library from 1835 until 1911, when it was carefully dismantled and rebuilt within the entrance of the Post Cemetery as a memorial to the Spirit of Old West Point, and to be used for mortuary services. The Post Sunday School and frequent evening services are also held in this building.

The first chaplain was appointed in 1814; there being no chapel religious services were held wherever convenient until the completion of this edifice. It is recorded that in those days prayer was said by the chaplain immediately after evening parade.

There is a beautiful painting over the chancel representing War and Peace, by the late R. W. Weir, R. N., professor of drawing at the Academy, 1834-1876. Recessed in its sacred walls are glass cases containing many battle flags captured in the Revolutionary and Mexican wars. Among them are three Hessian and two English flags taken from the British troops that were formerly the property of George Washington. In one of the cases there are twenty-three Mexican trophy flags that were sent to West Point in 1849 by President Polk. The walls are adorned also with many memorial tablets of distinguished officers, including the one from which the name of Benedict Arnold was obliterated. Imbedded in the walls are a number of cannon surrendered by the British at Saratoga in 1777. There are a number of temporary receiving vaults in the basement into which bodies may be lowered directly from the auditorium.



### THE Y. M. C. A. AND DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

The activities of the Corps of Cadets, aside from athletics, are by academic regulations confined to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Dialectic Society.

As its name implies, the Y. M. C. A. is a christian organization, the object of which is to help its members spiritually and in any other manner possible. Every Cadet upon entering the Academy is invited to become a member of the association, either active or associate, and without regard to church membership or religious belief. Regular meetings are held every Sunday evening immediately after supper in Kendrick Hall in the South Barracks. During the summer encampment the Y. M. C. A. tent takes the place of Kendrick Hall.



KENDRICK HALL



CADET Y. M. C. A. TENT IN CAMP



DIALECTIC HALL

The meetings are usually led by Cadets, but officers and visiting clergymen frequently conduct the services. Courses in Bible study and in Mission work are taken up during the winter months.

Kendrick Hall is well supplied with all the leading daily papers and magazines, and is equipped with a piano and phonograph.

The Dialectic Society was organized in 1824, by the members of the upper classes. The original object of the society was to engage in frequent debates upon current topics of interest to the Cadets, but later it took upon its shoulders the maintenance of club and reading rooms for the Corps. Upon it now devolves the entertainment of the Corps in the way of music, dramatics and literary events. Its principal achievements are the Hundredth Night Entertainment, an annual musical play produced to celebrate "one hundred days to June," and an extravaganza during the last week of the encampment termed the "color-line entertainment." Of course, no one but Cadets take part in these plays, except the U.S.M. A. orchestra. The hundredth night production is always original and affords the one opportunity to play upon the eccentricities of the instructors and fellow Cadets. The color-line show is given in the open air and offers great amusement to those so fortunate as to witness it. In its plan and scope it departs as much as possible from the work of previous years.

Both entertainments attract the friends of Cadets from all over the United States. The First Class Club is the most exclusive of the Cadet organizations. As the name implies, membership is restricted to the ranking class, all of whom are members. It occupies Church Hall over the north sallyport of North Barracks, and is tastefully furnished with comfortable chairs, choice reading matter, a piano, a victrola, etc. It is open during release from quarters and at other prescribed times. A tent is assigned to the club during camp.





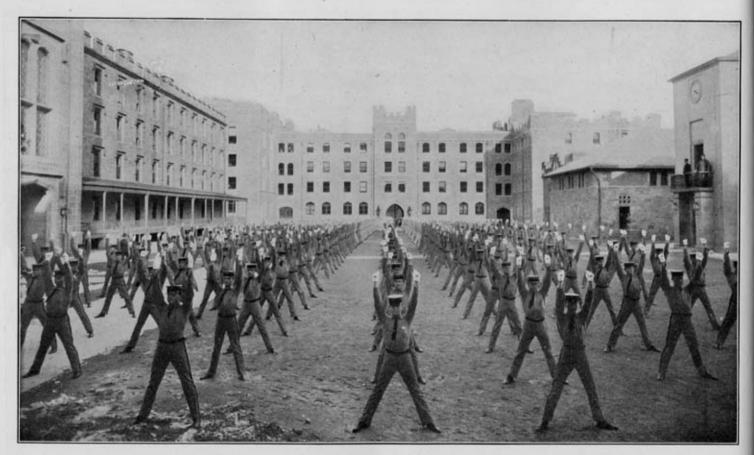
Intercollegiate Athletic Games were introduced at West Point in 1890, when the Naval Academy football team first played the cadets. Now there are competitive games of all kinds throughout the academic year with teams from the larger colleges, attracting many thousands of visitors, as nearly all the cadet games must be played at West Point.

A large stadium of steel and concrete is now being constructed just west of Lusk Reservoir, to be completed in time for football contests. The major athletic sports authorized by the Athletic Board (officers are football, baseball, basketball and track. The minor games are boxing, swimming, wrestling, lacrosse, soccer, tennis, hockey, polo and golf. Every cadet is expected to take active part in some athletics.

There are many interclass games and annual indoor and field meets. The Athletic Board awards all letters, numerals, etc., worn on athletiuniforms, subject to the approval of the Superintendent.



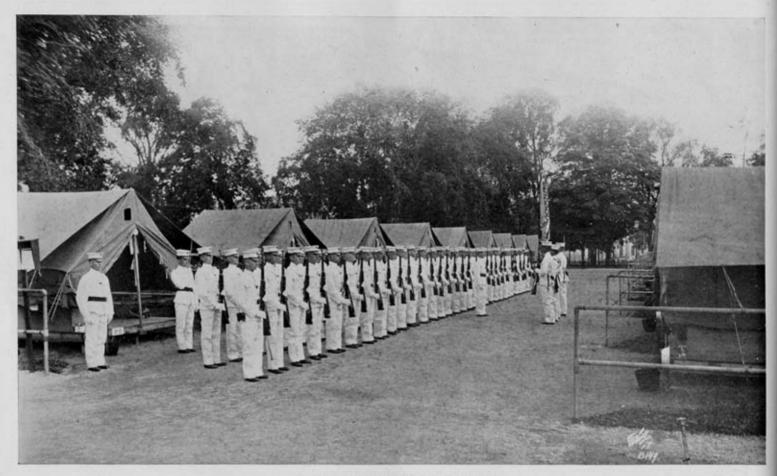
PITCHING SHELTER TENTS



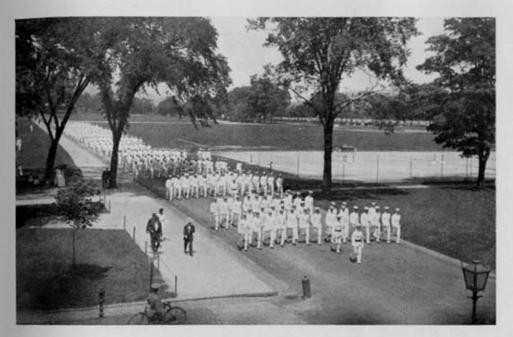
PHYSICAL DRILL



CAMP CLINTON (Instituted in 1818). Cadets are Encamped Annually from about June 15 to August 28.



A COMPANY FORMATION IN CAMP



MARCHING FROM CAMP TO MESS

The Summer Encampment has been located in the northeast angle of the Plain for over one hundred years. The camp is laid out in company streets, and is electric lighted throughout.

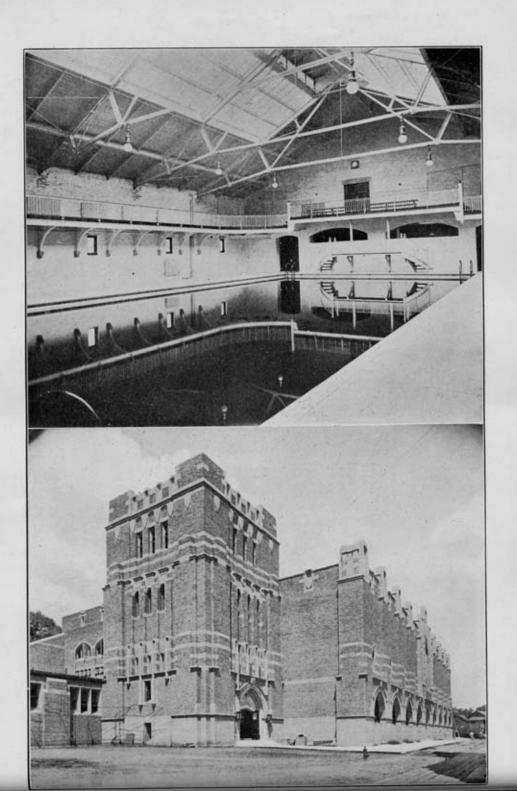
Formerly it was the custom to name each recurring encampment in honor of some recently deceased distinguished officer.

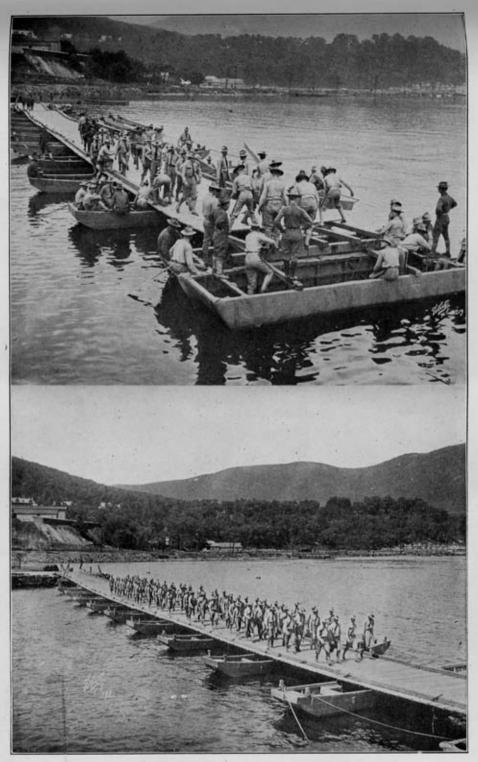
In 1922, Camp Clinton was reestablished at West Point and will be so named until further orders. Camp usually extends from June 15 to August 28. Band concerts and cadet hops alternate each night, except Sunday. The names of former encampments follow:

### ENCAMPMENTS

1818—Fort Clinton
1819—Camp Clinton
1820—Camp Clinton
1821—Camp Clinton
1822—Camp Calboun
1823—Camp Scott
1824—Camp Gaines
1825—Camp Hitchcock
1826—Camp Jackson
1827—Camp Wood
1828—Camp Brown
1829—Camp Worth

1810-Camp Eaton 1878 Camp Mansfield 1831-Camp Carroll 1879-Camp Canby 1812-Camp Cass 1880-Camp Heintzelman 1813-Camp Rensselaer 1881 - Camp U. S. Grant 1834-Camp Macomb 1882-Camp Garfield 1835-Camp Atkinson 1881-Camp D. H. Mahan 1816-Camp Jones 1884 - Camp A. E. Church 1837-Camp Poinsett 1885 - Camp B. F. Davis 1838-Camp Fowler 1886-Camp W. S. Hancock 1839-Camp Fenwick 1887-Camp W. P. Sanders 1840-Camp Biddle 1888-Camp Gilmore 1841-Camp Tyler 1880-Camp Mackenzie 1842-Camp Spencer 1890-Camp Weir 1843-Camp Totten 1801-Camp W.T.Sherman 1844-Camp Wilkins 1892-Camp Kendrick 1845-Camp Marcy 1893-Camp Sheridan 1846-Camp Taylor 1894 Camp Cullum 1847-Camp Scott 1805 Camp McDowell 1848-Camp De aiphan 1896-Camp Hooker 1849-Camp Kearney 1807-Camp Warren 1850-Camp Gaines 1898-Camp Humphreys 1851-Camp Brady 1800-Camp W. H. Smith 1852-Camp Brooke 1900-Camp Wansboro 1853-Camp Jeff. Davis 1901-Camp Stotsenburg 1854-Camp Bliss 1902-Camp Churchman 1855-Camp Calhoun 1001-Camp W. E. Shipp 1856-Camp Walker 1904-Camp A. G. Forse 1857-Camp Quitman 1905-Camp Edgerton 1858-Camp Jeff. Davis 1906-Camp I. M. Schofield 1859-Camp R. E. Lee 1907-Camp P. S. Michie 1860-Camp Frank Piert 1908-CampT. H. Ruger 1861-Camp McRae 1909-Camp Delafield 1862-Camp Anderson 1910-CampH.S. Hawkins 1861-Camp Bayard 1011-CampWeslevMerritt 1864-Camp Buford 1912-Camp Hasbrouck 1865-Camp Lincoln 1013-Camp Larned 1866-Camp Reynolds 1914-Camp Jos. Wheeler 1915-Camp Geo. B. Davis 1867-Camp Sedgwick 1916-Camp J. P. Story 1868-Camp Russell 1917-Camp A. L. Mills 1860-Camp McPherson 1918-Camp M. F. Smith 1870-Camp G. H. Thomas 1919-Camp Sibley 1871-Camp Belknap 1872-Camp Thayer 1920 - Camp Dix (N. J.) 1873-Camp Swift 1921-Camp Dix 1874-Camp Gardiner 1922-Camp Clinton 1875-Camp Williams 1876-Camp Washington 1877-Camp Meade





CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION OF PONTOON BRIDGE



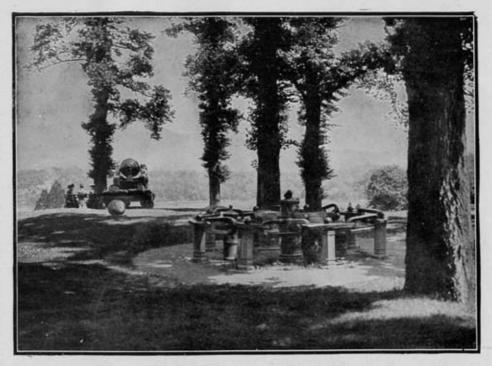
TROPHY POINT

### TROPHY POINT

On the north side of the Plain, overlooking the river, on the site of old Fort Sherburne, commands one of the most majestic views from West Point. "From this point the view northward cannot be surpassed in beauty. The Hudson, with the city of Newburgh in the distance, the village of Cold Spring in the foreground, closed in on the two sides by Cro' Nest and Bull Hill, and showing the misty outlines of the Shawangunk Mountains in the far background, recall to the European traveller, from its lake-like character, the appearance of the Lake of Geneva, with Vevay in the distance. Here the eye may gaze by the hour upon the ever-varying spectacle of the whole stretch of the river, at times covered by a fleet of steamboats, bearing along what is in truth the freight of an empire."-Boynton.

Here are the swivel, clevis, and sixteen links of the old chain that was stretched across the river just above Gee's Point to Constitution Island to prevent the passage of British ships during the Revolutionary War; the whole chain was 1700 ft. long, weighed 186 tons, was forged at the Sterling Iron Works, transported to New

Windsor, and there attached to log booms and floated down the river to this point, and fastened to the rocks on either side. The large Armstrong gun mounted on the wooden carriage was captured at Fort Fisher during the Civil War. A large number of cannon and mortars taken in the Mexican War are marked with the name and date of battle on each gun; a Schwartzkopf torpedo (within iron



railing), and a 5½-inch breech-loading rifle taken from the Spanish cruiser Viscaya," the breech mechanism of which was thrown overboard when capture was seen to be inevitable; and several other Spanish trophies, are exhibited here. The full history of each gun is contained in the catalogue of the Ordnance Museum. The 20-inch stone ball was brought from Smyrna, Turkey.

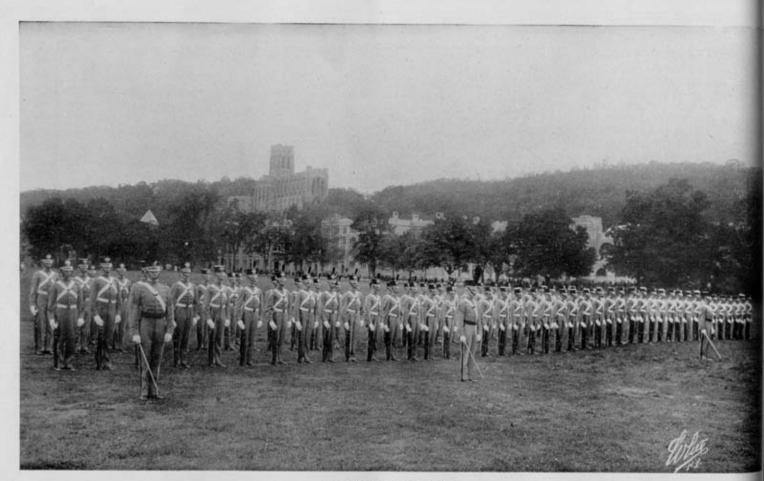


### FLIRTATION WALK.

The Chain-Battery walk runs from Kosciuszko's Garden northwardly to Gee's Point (the lighthouse point) near which was the battery that defended the chain across the river in Revolutionary days, and from thence along the shore to the Hotel and to the Siege battery near the Hotel. In later years it has acquired a new name. The scene is of great beauty. From Battery Knox (close to Memorial Hall) the view to the south is delightful - being much more soft and gentle than that up the river from Trophy Point. From Gee's Point one looks across to Constitution Island, and it was between these points that the chain of the Revolution was stretched (from the wharf on the island to the second small bay west of Gee's Point).

The view from the coal dock, near the Seacoast battery, up the river, is grandiose and superb especially on a clear day when the Catskills can be seen. From this dock it is well to go along the roadway and up the stairs that lead to the Soldier's Monument. Every step of elevation gained gives a new aspect to the splendid gorge by which the river breaks through the mountains.





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CADET GUARD HOUSE
SOUTH CADET BARRACKS
WEST POINT HOTEL

### CADET EXERCISES AND FORMATIONS

Reveille, in Barracks, 6 A. M. Sundays and holidays, 7 A. M. Breakfast, 30 minutes after reveille.

Recitations, 8:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and 1:50 to 3:45 P. M.

Cavalry Drill:—1st Class, Sept. 1 to June 1, except during February. daily except Sundays, 9:55 A. M. to 12:05 P. M., in Riding Hall or on the Plain.

2d Class, daily, except Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, in the Hall, Nov. 1 to March 31, 3:25 to 5:30 P. M.

3d Class, daily, except Saturday and Sunday, in the Hall, Nov. 1 to March 15, 1:25 to 3:30 P. M.

Visitors are usually admitted except to 3d class riding.

Dinner, 12:10 P. M. Sundays and holidays, 12:30 P. M.

Inspection, Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.

Infantry Drill, daily except Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, March 31 to June 4, and Sept. 1 to October 31, 4:00 to 5:30 P. M.

Artillery Drill, same hours and days as Infantry Drill, April 1 to May 15, and September.

Parade (while in Barracks), daily except Wednesday and Saturday: April and Nov., about 4:30 P.M. May and Sept., about 5:15 P.M. October 1 to March 14 on Sundays, weather permitting, 4:15 P. M. In Camp, June 15 to August 28, Sundays, about 5:30 P.M.

Guard Mounting, in Camp, immediately after parade.

In Barracks, Saturday, immediately after inspection.

In Barracks, Sunday, 4:40 P. M., immediately after parade. When there is drill but no parade, 4:55 P. M.

Church, at Cadet Chapel, 10:45 A. M.; Catholic Chapel, 7:30 A. M. Supper, immediately after parade.

Call-to-quarters, in Barracks, 7:15 P. M.

Tattoo 9:30 P. M. Taps, 10 P. M.; Hop nights, 10:45 P. M

The annual Summer encampment of the Battalion of Cadets will be established here on June 13, and be known as Camp Clinton.

### TROOPS STATIONED AT WEST POINT

U. S. M. A. Band is one of the oldest organizations on the Post, dating back to 1818. It has 51 members. The band barracks is below North Professors' Row.

Detachment of Field Music has 31 men. Authorized by the War Department in 1841.

Quartermaster Corps Detachment is composed of 42 men.

Motor Transport Corps has 62 members.

Medical Department (Hospital Corps), 79 men on duty at both hospitals.

Detachment of Engineers, 116 men. Engineer soldiers have been a part of this command since 1779. Barracks north of and below Cemetery road.

29th Ordnance Company, 48 men. Established here in 1848. Barracks in Laboratory yard.

Signal Corps Detachment, 12 men.

Service Detachment, 276 men, was organized in 1890. It is composed of artisans of all trades, clerks, overseers, etc.

Cavalry Detachment, 220 men (colored). First stationed here in 1839. Barracks and stables south end of Post. Performs mounted patrol duty and has charge of all horses used in the instruction of equitation.

Detachment of Field Artillery, 238 men, authorized by Congress in 1900. Barracks and stables south end of Post. These men take care of all horses and tractors used in artillery drill.

Detachment of Coast Artillery, 30 men.

Total authorized enlisted men on duty at West Point, 1209.

There are about 181 officers of the Regular Army and eight civilians directly connected with the military and academic staffs.

The permanent civilian employees number about 500.



Enjoy thirst~wherever
you are, quench it with
this beverage ~ not
from one vine or one
tree, but a blend of
pure products from
nature's storehouse
with a flavor all its
own

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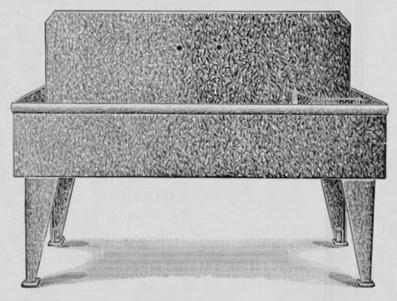
RATES ON REQUEST

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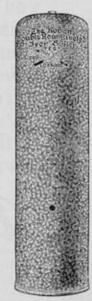
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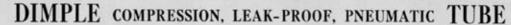


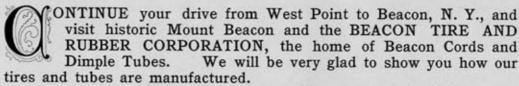
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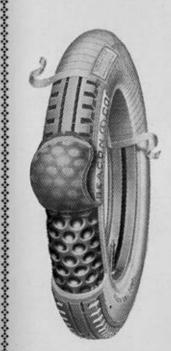


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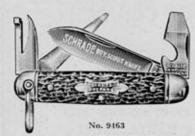


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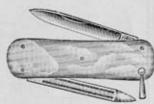
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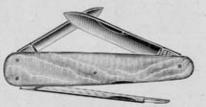
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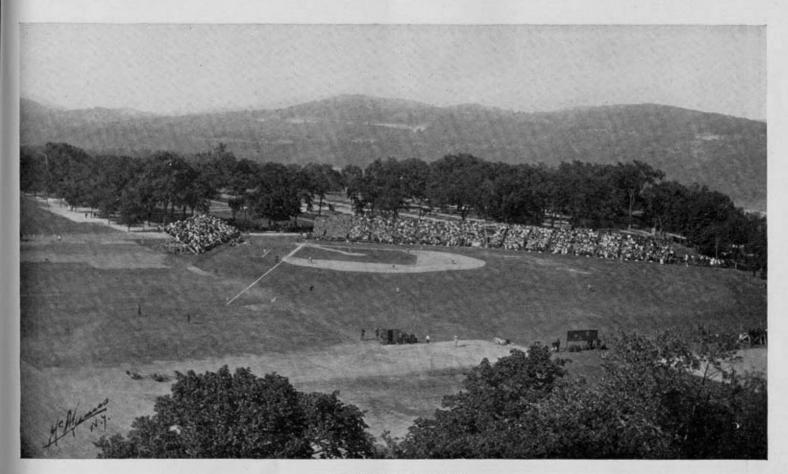


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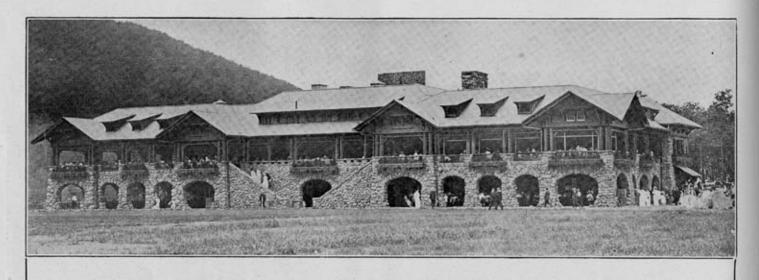
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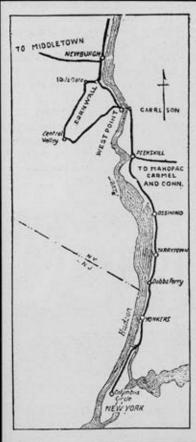




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PHONE 69





#### THE BATTERIES

The Seacoast Battery is located on the north water-front; it has one 8-inch breech-loading rifle mounted on barbette carriage; one 12-inch breech-loading mortar on spring-return carriage (all round fire); five 8-inch muzzle-loading converted rifles; and one 15-inch muzzle-loading Rodman gun. The first two are modern guns, the others are antiquated pieces.

The two brick buildings in rear of this battery contain the instruments used in measuring the velocity of projectiles and the recoil of guns.

Battery Knox, located east of and below the encampment, overlooking the river, was rebuilt in 1874 on the site of a Revolutionary redoubt. It has four 10-inch Rodman guns, all old muzzle-loaders. The Slege Battery, of modern ordnance, is on the slope of the hill below the Battle Monument. It has four 5-inch breech-loading siege rifles; two 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, and six 7-inch breech-loading mortars, all mounted on modern carriages.

Immediately below this battery are two 6-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages, which are used for sub-calibre practice. For these guns a floating target is towed back and forth across the river between Storm King mountain and Cold Spring.

Practice at these batteries occurs during April and October.

The targets for the Seacoast and Siege batteries are on the mountain about 2000 yards distant. For the mortars a target is anchored in the river. Full service charges are not used in any of the guns.

The Range for target practice with small arms is on the Flats, on north end of Post. The longest range is 1000 yards.

THE SIEGE BATTERY





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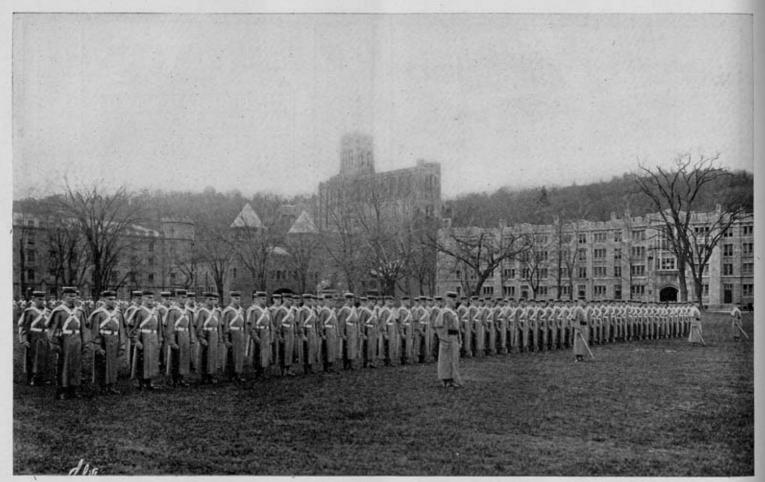
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#### POLOPELS ISLAND

At the foot of Storm King Mountain, about Four Miles North of West Point,

From the beginning of the war Mr. Francis Bannerman, owner of Polopels Island, was intensely interested in the success of the cause of the entente allies and as early as September, 1914, offered to England his entire stock of military supplies. This could not be accepted because he was not a British subject.

Upon the entrance of this country into the war, Mr. Bannerman made an inventory of stock on hand and offered to turn it over to our Army authorities, but was told he did not have anything that could be used. Subsequently, when he attempted to sell some guns to Cuba which had been purchased six years before at public auction from the Navy Department as obsolete ordnance, the War Department found good use could be made of the guns and sent an estimate to Congress covering their purchase at the price agreed upon between Mr. Bannerman and the Cuban government. Discussion of this estimate on the floor of the House brought forth a flood of personal abuse of Mr. Bannerman based entirely on a misconception of the facts in the case.

In July, 1918, the War Department, through the chairman of the committee on public information, accepted two cannon and the sum of \$20,000 for their mounts, which were "patriotically offered to the United States" by Mr. Bannerman,

During the period of the war he was able to give to this Government, as well as to Great Britain, much useful information relative to the activities of German agents who attempted to get into business relations with him. He also submitted some very pertinent evidence against the proposed embargo upon the export of arms and munitions in the shape of shells used by the Spaniards against us which were manufactured in Germany. Mr. Bannerman also perfected an important invention in connection with submarine warfare, which was turned over to the British government for use and further development. At the time of his death Mr. Bannerman was sending to Belgian sufferers 50,000 garments, with a donation of an additional \$10,000 to employ Belgian labor to fit the clothing for immediate use.

Two sons conduct the business as Francis Bannerman Sons, with museum and salesrooms at No. 501 Broadway, N. Y. City. A large 372-page catalog with illustrations and descriptions of war weapons of all periods, is offered at 50 cents per copy. Special list for 2 cent stamp.

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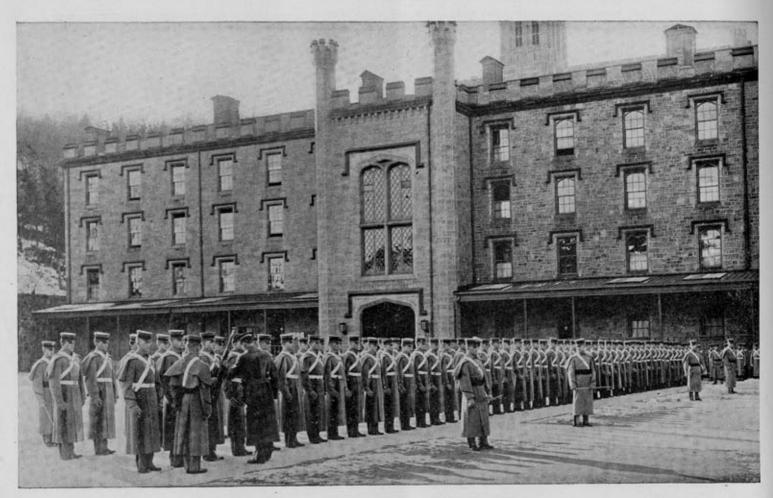
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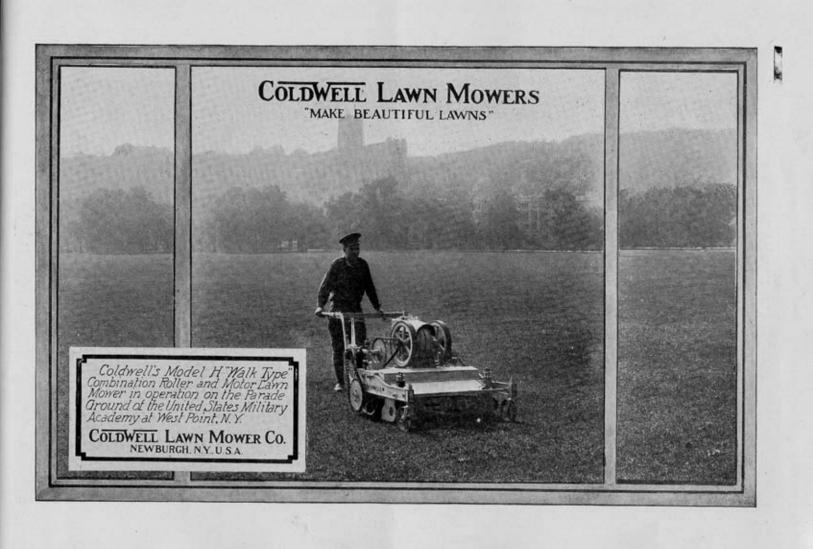
**NEWARK** 

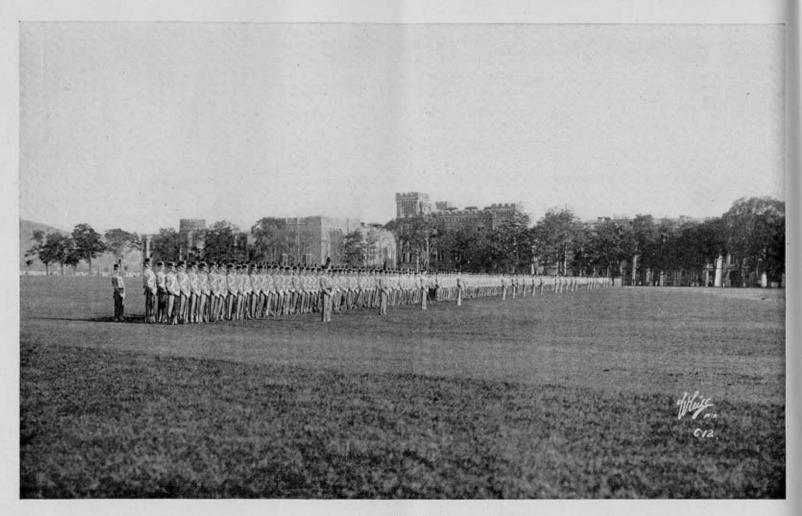
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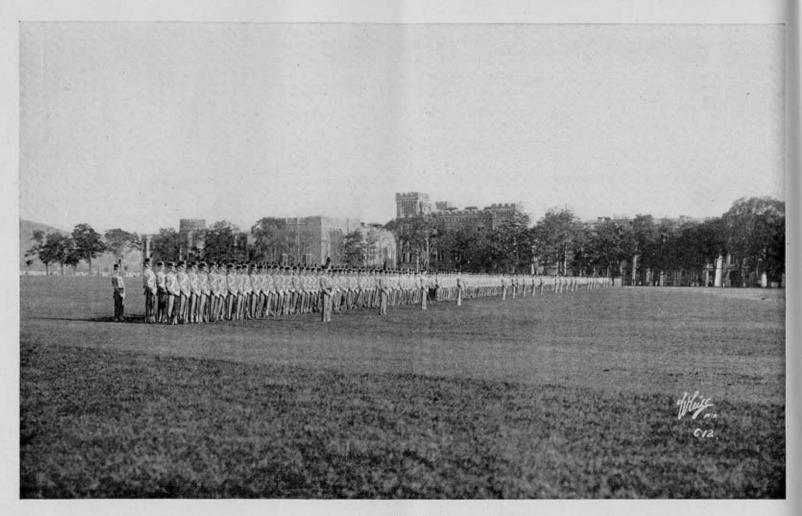
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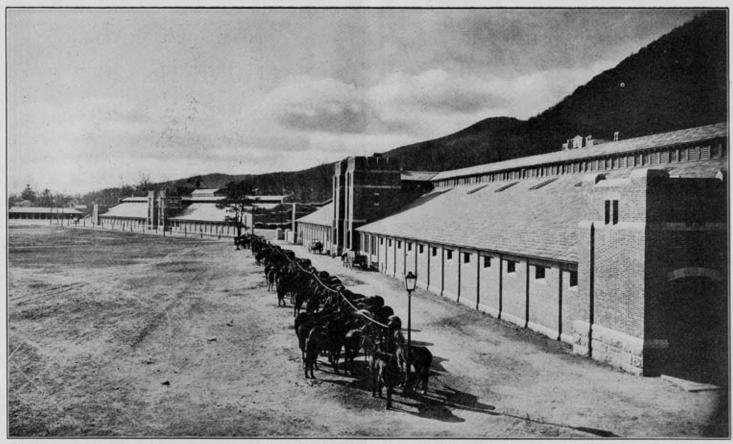
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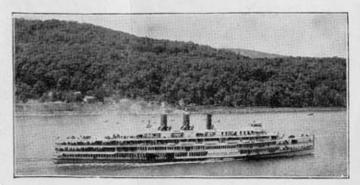
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No landings are made at West Point on Sundays. Please consult time tables for hours of service.

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You can now give your hair the immediate and lasting benefits you know you can get from Packer's—with greater comfort and speed. The new metal box makes Packer's the handiest kind of a shampoo and bath soap imaginable. Here is your chance to have your own individual cake, to put away when not in use.

Every time you wish to use your Packer's it's just where you want it and the way you want it—in its own particular box, kept fresh, dust proof and germ proof. It's your

own cake of soap, for no other hands but yours, if you so wish it. And the rest of the family can all have their individual cakes of Packer's.

How your young "Scouts" will enjoy it! It is a real "kit" package! And don't forget Dad's locker at the club and his traveling bag! Sister, too—when she makes those long, delightful summer visits! How glad she'll be to carry her own cake of Packer's with her, with no extra wrapping!

There is no extra charge for the new metal box.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.,

New York City.

Shampoo with PACKER'S