

Canada, Jamaica, and South Africa was formally accepted by the Reverend Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and, after being blessed, was hung over the High Altar. The congregation then joined in singing "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." This brought the service to a close and the troops were played back to barracks by the 22d Regimental Band to the tune of "The March of the 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment," composed in 1780 and dedicated to Lady Amherst. Carefully boxed in glass, the English colors are now on exhibition in the chapel.

The following summer was one of highly diverse activities for the island. General Bullard instituted a series of polo tournaments between Regular Army and National Guard teams, as well as teams from those eastern colleges which maintained mounted R.O.T.C. units. The broad expanse of the new extension provided a perfect playing field.

The famous 16th Infantry extended its list of battle honors Aug. 1, to include honors from the Soissons, Cantigny, and St. Mihiel actions of World War I to go along with the previously received honors from the Civil, Indian, and Spanish Wars.

Aug. 15, Castle Williams officially became the Eastern Branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks.

To reciprocate the generous gesture of the gift of the Royal American battle flag by the Royal Rifles, the garrison now proposed to present to the British regiment one of the two brass Coehorn mortars remaining on the island from the time it was the depot of the Royal Americans. This proposition was cordially entertained by our Secretary of War and the British War Office and on Sept. 12, Chaplain Smith formally presented the mortar in the name of Governors Island to the 1st battalion of the Rifles, then at its home station in Winchester, England. The chaplain was accompanied by Secretary Thurston of the American Embassy and Major D.H. Gillette, our military attaché in London. In the absence of Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, the Rifles' junior colonels-commandant, Lieut. Gen. Edward T.H. Hutton and Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, accepted the mortar with appropriate honors after which it was enshrined in the Regimental Mess.

Other interesting cannon trophies on public display on the island include the two handsome bronze pieces captured in the Spanish-American War, which are in place before the Admiral's House; the two small Moro guns from the Philippine Insurrection, in front of the South Battery Club and the 10-inch Rodman guns mounted on the Fort Jay parapet on either side of the main gate.

While Chaplain Smith was returning from his journey of peace and good will, his island parish was abruptly plunged into a situation in New York that was grimly reminiscent of war. At 12:15 p.m. on Sept. 16, a dilapidated and horse-drawn delivery wagon that had been parked in front of the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street suddenly exploded with an earth-shaking roar. Iron slugs tore into the noon-time crowds and against the walls of the nearby buildings (you can see the scars to this day). The concussion shattered windows for blocks in all directions, and dead and wounded men and women littered the sidewalks. Sensing that the blast was of incendiary origin and fearing that it might betoken further lawless action against the Sub-Treasury as well as the great banking house of J.P. Morgan and the Stock Exchange which stood across the street, the Deputy U.S. Treasurer telephoned Governors Island for an emergency guard of troops.

Upon the verbal orders of the Corps Area Commander, Companies M and K of the 22d Infantry were dispatched to the Sub Treasury with full field equipment and a hundred rounds of ammunition per man, while Company L was held in reserve on the island. The troops reached the scene of the disaster at 12:45 p.m., where they threw a cordon of sentinels around the affected area and cleared the adjacent streets, thus permitting the city police and fire departments to give their entire attention to the restoration of normal conditions. This was quickly accomplished and the troops returned to the island on the 3:15 p.m. ferry. The mystery of who was responsible for the explosion has never been solved, but there is ample reason to believe that the consequences would have been far more serious if it had not been for the swift and efficient cooperation of the island.

When General Bullard retired in 1925, he was succeeded in the island command post by the V Corps' Major General Charles P. Summerrall, the taciturn artilleryman who had followed Bullard as combat leader of the 1st Division in which his characteristic and stoicism had won him the affectionate nickname of Sitting Bull.

Summerrall went on the retired list two years later and Major General James H. McRae, late of the 78th Division, assumed Corps Area Command, to be followed in less than a year by the massive Hanson E. Ely of the iron jaw and gimlet eyes, who had led the 5th Division in France.

During General Ely's tour of duty a long-awaited improvement in the island's housing conditions was begun. No new buildings and practically no repairs on existing structures had been accomplished since the war, and a large proportion of the post personnel were obliged to live in wretched,