



Construction of Liggett Hall or Building 400. The massive building was completed in 1880. Popular rumor was that it was built to prevent New York City from leasing the island and making it a municipal airport. The building stretches almost completely across the island.

in 1917 where he became the First Army's Chief of Staff, and later achieved a star and an enviable reputation for his work in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. (One of his assistants was a young colonel named George C. Marshall )

General Drum, by nature an unusual combination of gregariousness and military dignity, proved one of the most popular officers ever to be stationed in New York, and the city proudly assumed the proprietary interest in the island and its garrison which it has ever since so generously exhibited. The 16th Infantry became known as "New York's Own" and participated in all civic and military parades and celebrations in the metropolis, as well as supplying color guards and the services of the regimental band for countless veteran and patriotic events. In 1939 General Drum selected the band to become the Headquarters Band; it was then redesignated the Fort Jay Band and awarded a plaque by Colonel C.H. Rice of the 16th Infantry "in grateful appreciation of the outstanding and faithful service rendered the 16th Infantry." Five years later the organization was renamed the 321st Army Service Forces Band and in 1947, when the A.S.F. was discontinued, the name became simply the 321st Army Band. Finally, in 1949 the unit was

doubled in size to a complement of 56 musicians, and called the First Army Band.

The rest of the garrison had also been undergoing a period of reorganization, with the designation of Fort Jay in 1938 as headquarters of the reactivated First Army of World War I, and the appointment of General Drum as Army Commander. He also assumed direction of the Eastern Defense Command in 1941, when the security of our Atlantic Coast States against the threat of the warring European nations forced the establishment of that agency on Governors Island.

Nor did Governors Island neglect the potentialities of the Army's local civilian components—the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Under the guidance and training offered by the Corps Area Headquarters, with the patriotic support of such leading citizens as Julius Ochs Adler, Howard S. Borden, Charles F.H. Johnson, and Cornelius Wickersham, these units were brought to a high state of efficiency and materially aided the cause of national defense. This activity was given further public emphasis through the corps area's cooperation with the Military Order of the World Wars in originating and sponsoring the observance of Army Day, now grown into the nationally