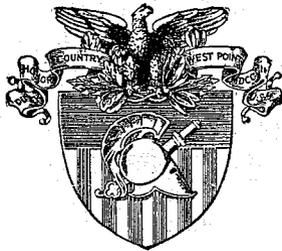


Fifty-first Annual Report *of the*
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

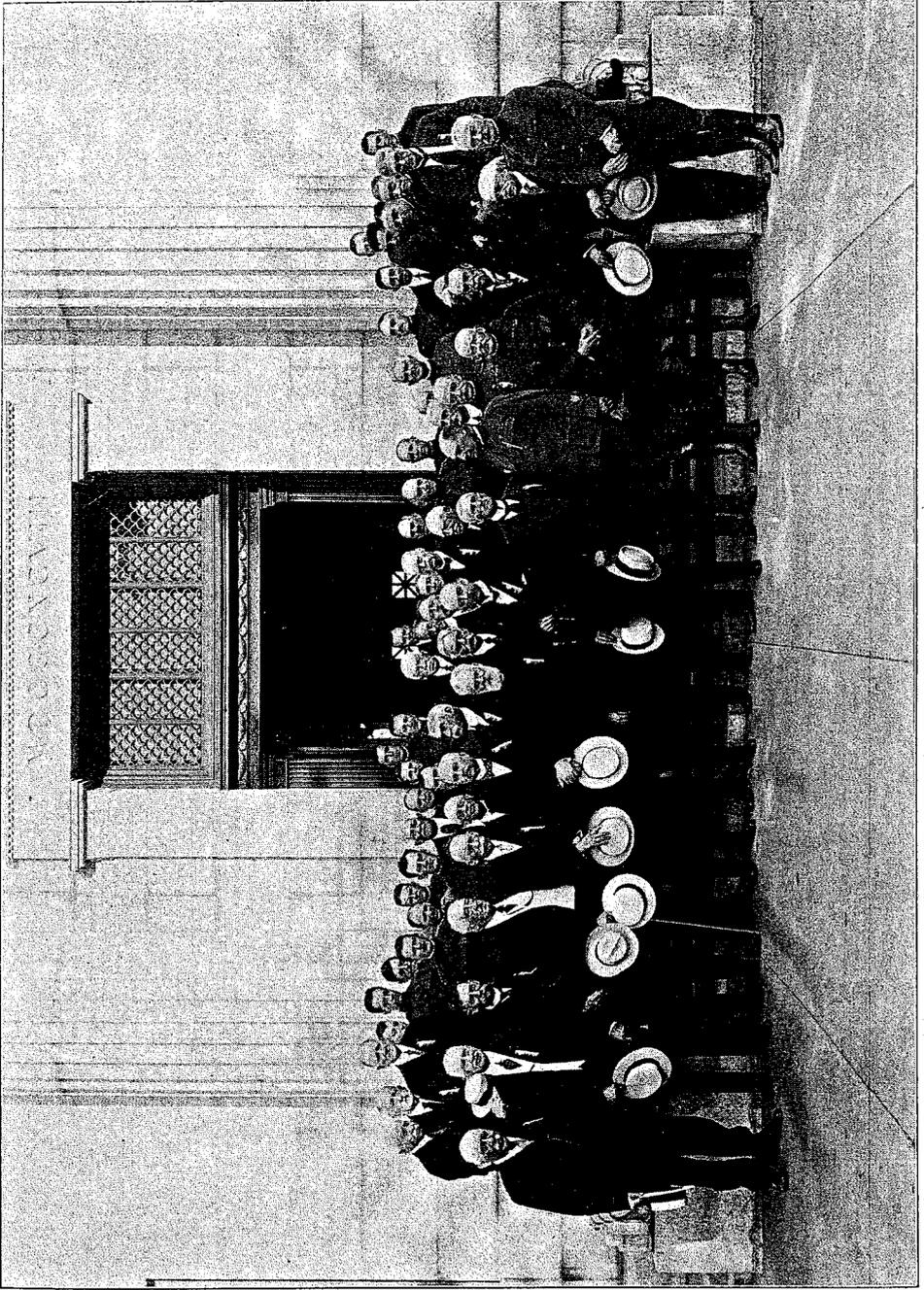
JUNE 14th, 1920



SAGINAW, MICH.

Seemann & Peters, Inc., Printers and Binders

1920



ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 14, 1920

Fifty-first Annual Report *of the*
Association of Graduates

of the

United States Military Academy

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

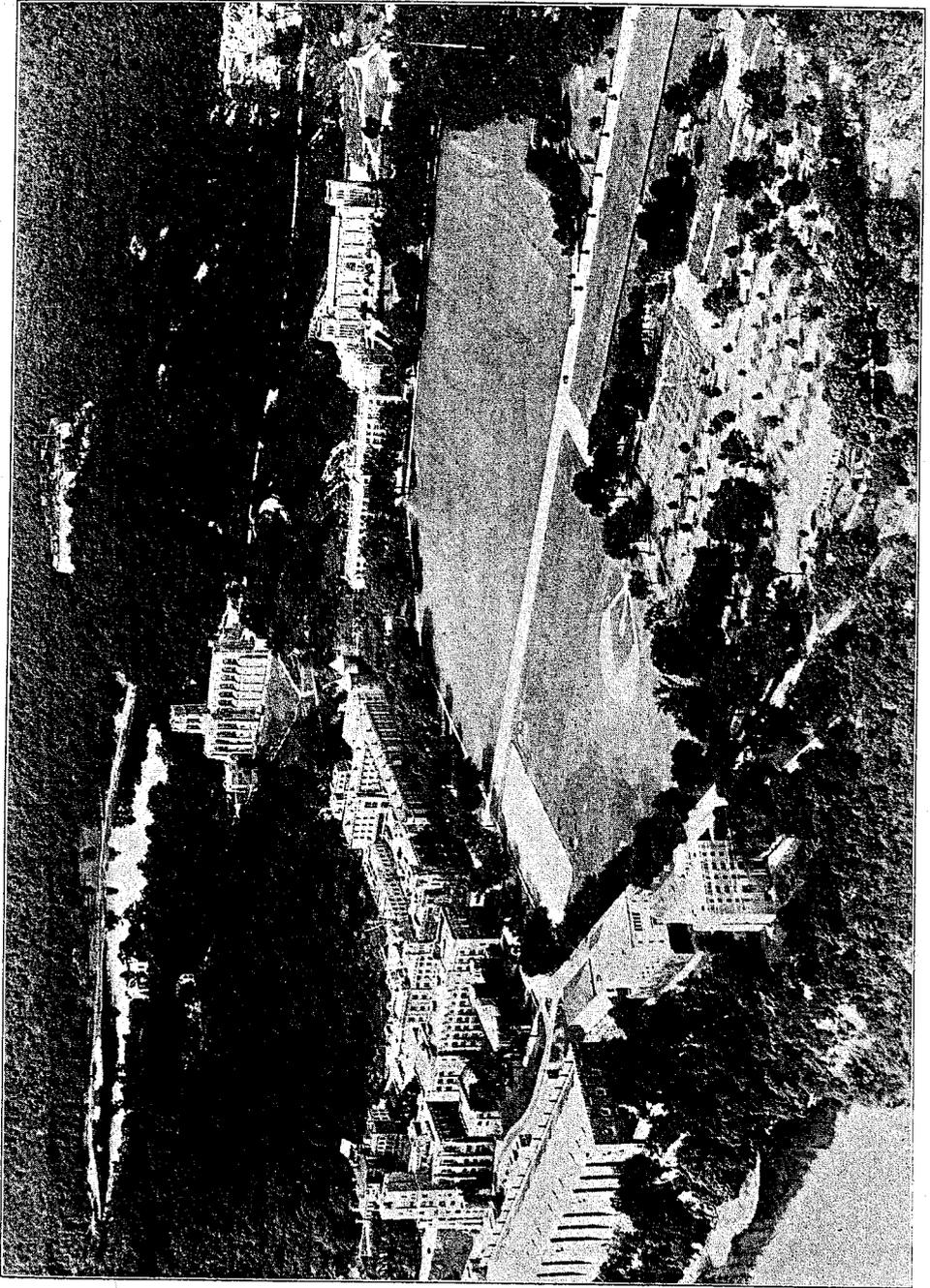
JUNE 14th, 1920



SAGINAW, MICH.

Seemann & Peters, Inc., Printers and Binders

1920



OBLIQUE PHOTO OF WEST POINT, 1920, TAKEN FROM U. S. AEROPHANT

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

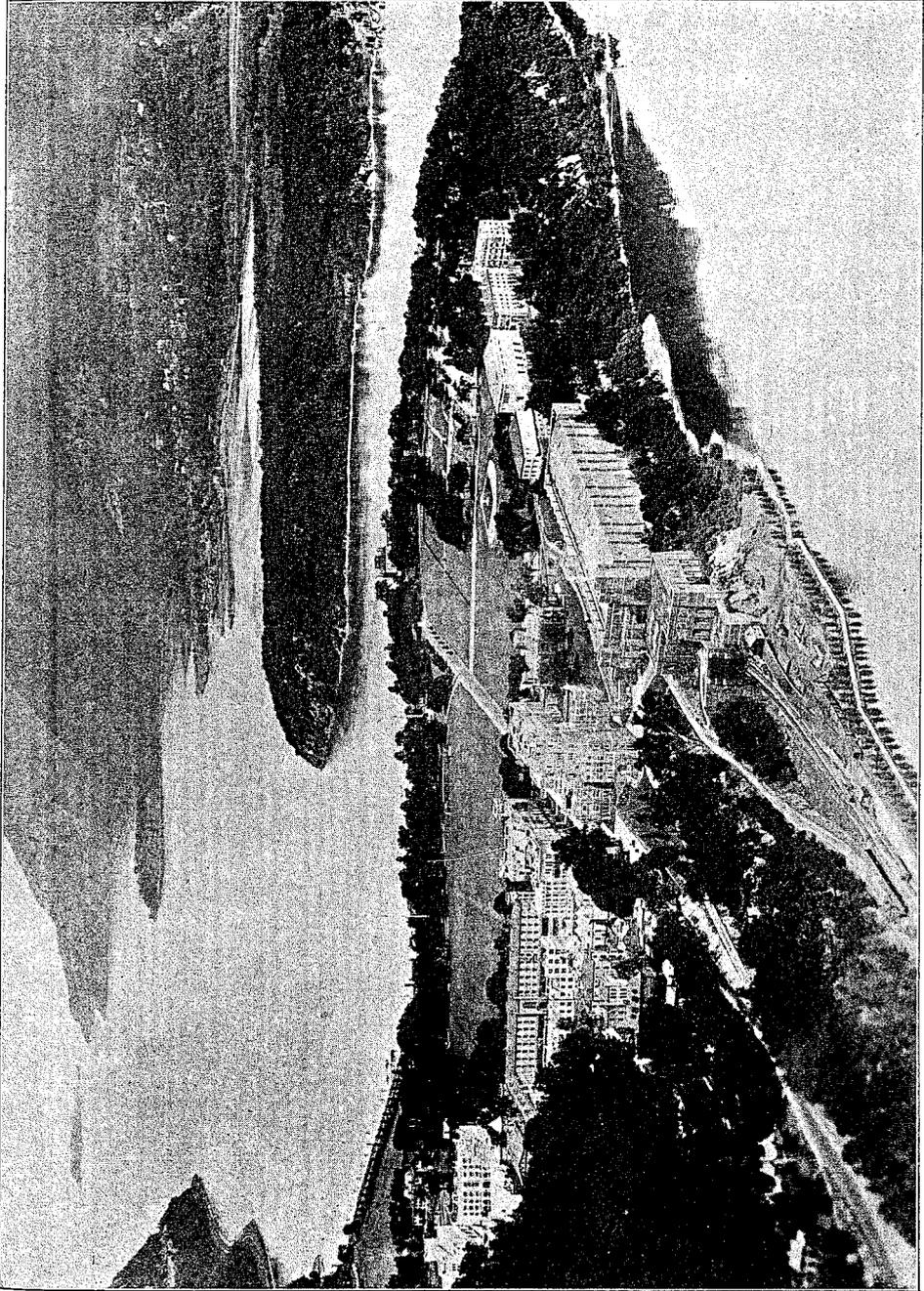
June 14, 1920

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1. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Association, at 3:10 p. m.
2. Prayer by Chaplain Wheat of the Military Academy.
3. Upon motion of several members the calling of the roll was dispensed with. There was a large attendance, among those present being the following:

1862	Morris Schaff
1865	David W. Payne
	Edward Hunter
	Charles A. Dempsey
1866	Francis L. Hills
1867	Samuel R. Jones
	Edward S. Godfrey
1868	Henry Metcalfe
1869	Samuel E. Tillman
1870	Francis V. Greene
	Henry A. Reed
	Charles W. Burrows
	Walter S. Schuyler
	Samuel W. Fountain
	Edward J. McClernand
	Frederick E. Phelps
	Dexter W. Parker
	Winfield S. Edgerly
	Lovell H. Jerome
	Daniel C. Pearson
1875	Lotus Niles
	William A. Simpson
	Elbert Wheeler
	William N. Dykman
1879	Gustav J. Fiebeger
	Samuel W. Miller
1880	George H. Sands
1881	Clarence P. Townsley
1884	Edwin B. Babbitt
	Wilds P. Richardson
	Grote Hutcheson
	John B. Bellinger
	David C. Shanks
1885	Cornelis DeW. Willcox
	John M. Carson
	Edward P. Lawton

- 1886 Avery D. Andrews
John J. Pershing
- 1887 Wirt Robinson
- 1888 Charles H. McKinstry
- 1890 James R. Lindsay
Milton F. Davis
William J. Snow
Harry H. Bandholtz
Henry G. Learnard
Samuel G. Jones
George M. Brown
- 1891 Charles P. Echols
Tiemann N. Horn
- 1892 Frank W. Coe
- 1895 Edward H. Schulz
David S. Stanley
Frank B. Watson
- 1900 George B. Pillsbury
Joseph A. Baer
Frank O. Whitlock
Morton C. Mumma
Robert F. Jackson
George T. Perkins
George B. Comly
- 1903 Douglas MacArthur
- 1904 George V. Strong
- 1905 Charles D. Daly
Nathan Horowitz
Louis A. Kunzig
Walter E. Pridgen
- 1906 Richard C. Burleson
Charles G. Mettler
Henry W. Torney
Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr.
John G. Quekemeyer
Philip Mathews
- 1907 William E. Morrison
Alexander W. Maish
Eugene R. Householder
Elmer F. Rice
- 1908 Blain A. Dixon
Ray L. Avery
Simon B. Buckner, Jr.
- 1909 George L. Van Deusen
Jacob L. Devers
Philip S. Gage
Roy H. Coles
Frederick Hanna
Hugh H. McGee
Theodore M. Chase
- 1910 Ernest J. Dawley
Meade Wildrick
Parker C. Kalloch
Herbert E. Marshburn
Charles Hines
Walter K. Dunn



OBLIQUE PHOTO OF WEST POINT, 1920, TAKEN FROM U. S. AEROPLANE

1911	Harry J. Keeley Alexander D. Surles
1912	Robert H. Lee
1913	Carlos Brewer
1914	John S. Smylie
1915	Raymond Marsh Robert W. Strong John R. Mendenhall
1916	Louis E. Hibbs
1917	Robert M. Bathurst Lyman L. Parks Norman D. Cota
1918	Herman V. Wagner Miles A. Cowles
1919	Elmer Q. Oliphant

4. The President, General Tillman, notified the meeting that of 270 members of the graduating class, 263 have joined the Association and, in addition, 60 graduates have joined during the year, a total increase of 323.
5. The President called for nominations for President for the ensuing year.
6. General MacArthur nominated General Francis V. Greene, Class of 1870. General Snow nominated Mr. William N. Dykman, Class of 1875. Upon ballot, votes were 79 for Dykman and 28 for Greene.
7. Upon motion, election of William N. Dykman was declared unanimous. He was conducted to the chair by General Morris Schaff, 1862, and General Francis V. Greene, 1870.
8. President Dykman made some brief but appropriate remarks.
9. The list of graduates who had died since the last meeting was read by the acting Secretary, the members present standing. There were fifty-five names on this list, attached hereto.
10. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.
11. At the meeting of the preceding year the question was brought up of admitting non-graduates to membership of the Association. A circular letter was addressed to members of the Association requesting an expression of their views in the matter. Twenty-five replies were received, sixteen opposed and nine with various degrees of qualified or restricted approval. Upon motion, this matter was laid on the table.
12. Colonel C. DeW. Willcox, 1885, addressed the meeting, laying before it three suggestions:
 - (a) Memorial windows are now being placed in the Cadet Chapel by the various classes, but at present rate this work will not be brought to a conclusion for upwards of one hundred

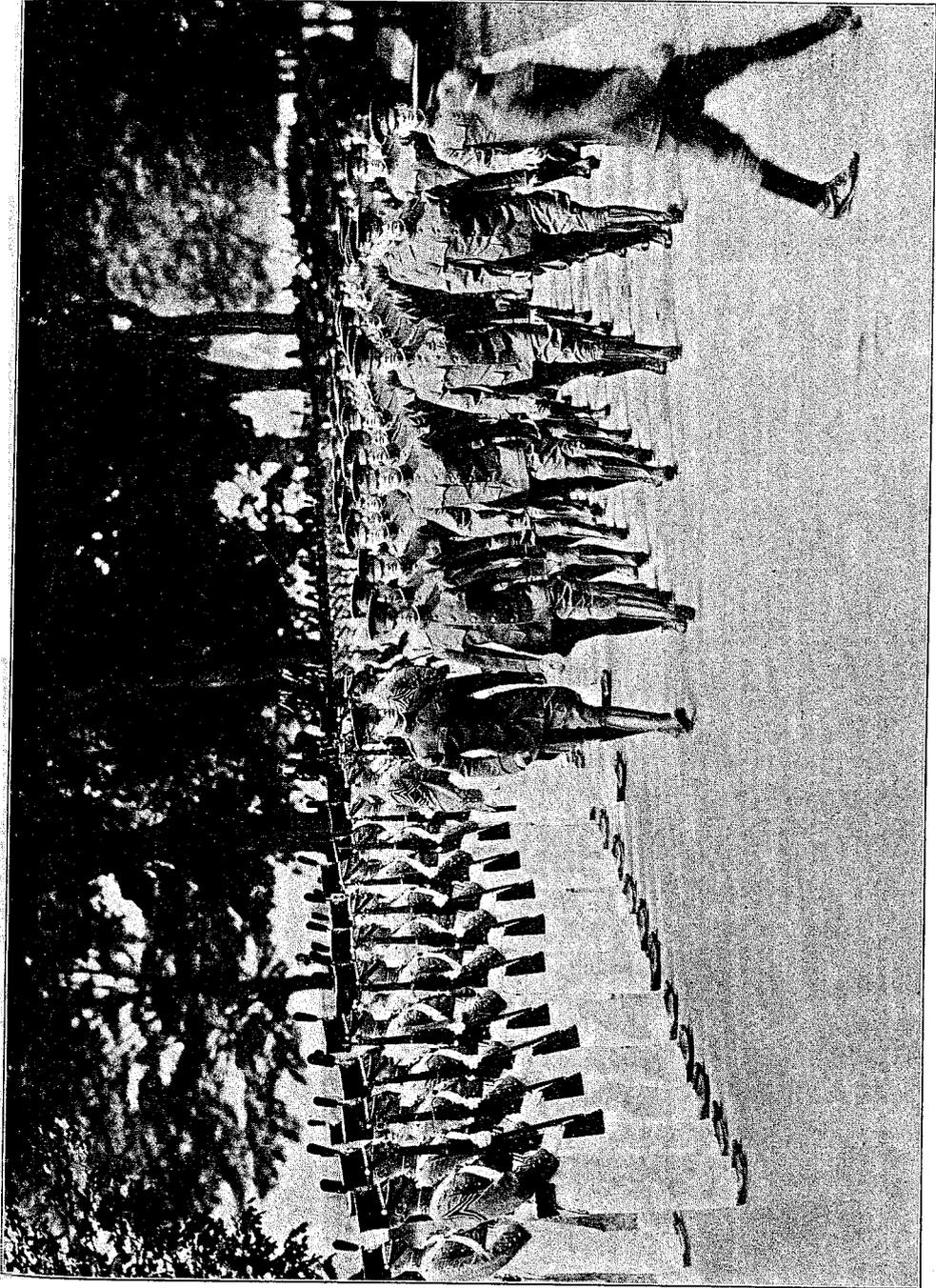
years, and the classes of the past with such members as Grant, Sherman, Lee, Jackson, etc., will be unrepresented. He queried whether or not the descendants of the members of such classes might not be interested and brought to the point of putting in such memorial windows.

(b) The recent present to the Military Academy of the statue from l'Ecole Polytechnique was really from the Association of Graduates of that School. We should formulate some policy by which in time (not immediately) some form of adequate return might be decided upon.

(c) He suggested the duty of the Association to take steps to reply to and controvert the unjust criticisms of the Academy such as recently expressed by the former President of Harvard University. He also suggested the advisability of the members endeavoring to direct the attention of desirable young men to the Academy.

13. General Tillman referred to the recent letter of Secretary Baker to Mr. Kahn, replying to the criticism of Dr. Eliot.
14. Captain Mathews, 1906, proposed the following amendment to Article II of the Constitution:
 "The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to maintain its traditions and ideals of duty, honor, country, and to actively participate in promoting the best interests of the Military Academy and the Nation."
15. It was proposed that action upon this be deferred until next annual meeting—that the proposed change be printed and sent to members for consideration.
16. Much discussion followed, with remarks from Mathews, '06, Burleson, '06, Metcalfe, '68, Schaff, '62, Tillman, '69, Pershing, '86, Mettler, '06, Surles, '11, Burrows, '70, and others.
17. Andrews of '86 proposed that the matter be referred to the Council to be reported back at next meeting. This view finally prevailed.
18. An increase in annual dues to \$5.00 was proposed but not carried.
19. A vote of thanks was extended to Colonel Wirt Robinson for his work on the Cullum Register.
20. Benediction by J. C. Hall, '75.
21. There being no further business before it the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

WIRT ROBINSON,
Acting Secretary.



STUDENT OFFICERS, 1919

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending June, 1920

★ ★ ★

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1919—		
Bonds	\$10,500.00	
Deposits	6,226.77	
Cash	44.50	
		<u>\$16,771.27</u>
Interest on Bonds and Deposits		650.46
Life membership fees		630.00
Initiation fees and annual dues		80.10
Sale of Annuals		6.00
Three \$1,000 U. S. Liberty Bonds (2nd, 4¼).....		2,739.20
		<u>\$20,877.03</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary	\$	120.00
Printing of Annual		2,530.26
Purchase of three \$1,000 U. S. Liberty Bonds (2nd, 4¼)....		2,739.20
Stationery, postage, etc		10.42
Balance on hand June 1, 1920—		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Deposits	2,237.95	
		<u>15,477.15</u>
		<u>\$20,877.03</u>

In Account with Memorial Window Fund.

On hand June 1, 1920, brought forward from June 1, 1919.....\$153.07

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,

Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

WIRT ROBINSON.

Officers of the Association

President

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN

Executive Committee

The Superintendent.
 The Professor of Engineering.
 The Professor of Modern Languages.
 The Professor of Chemistry.
 The Commandant of Cadets.
 The Treasurer, Association of Graduates.
 The Secretary, Association of Graduates.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene	Class of 1823	1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley	Class of 1852	1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele	Class of 1847	1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield	Class of 1853	1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter	Class of 1860	1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott	Class of 1854	1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson	Class of 1860	1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter	Class of 1860	1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent	Class of May, 1861	1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson	Class of 1860	1911 to 1912
General John W. Barlow	Class of May, 1861	1912 to 1913
General Morris Schaff	Class of 1862	1913 to 1914
General Horatio G. Gibson	Class of 1847	1914 to 1915
General James M. Whittemore	Class of 1860	1915 to 1916
Colonel William R. Livermore	Class of 1865	1916 to 1917
General Charles King	Class of 1866	1917 to 1918
General Elbert Wheeler	Class of 1875	1918 to 1919
General Samuel E. Tillman	Class of 1869	1919 to 1920
Mr. William N. Dykman	Class of 1875	1920

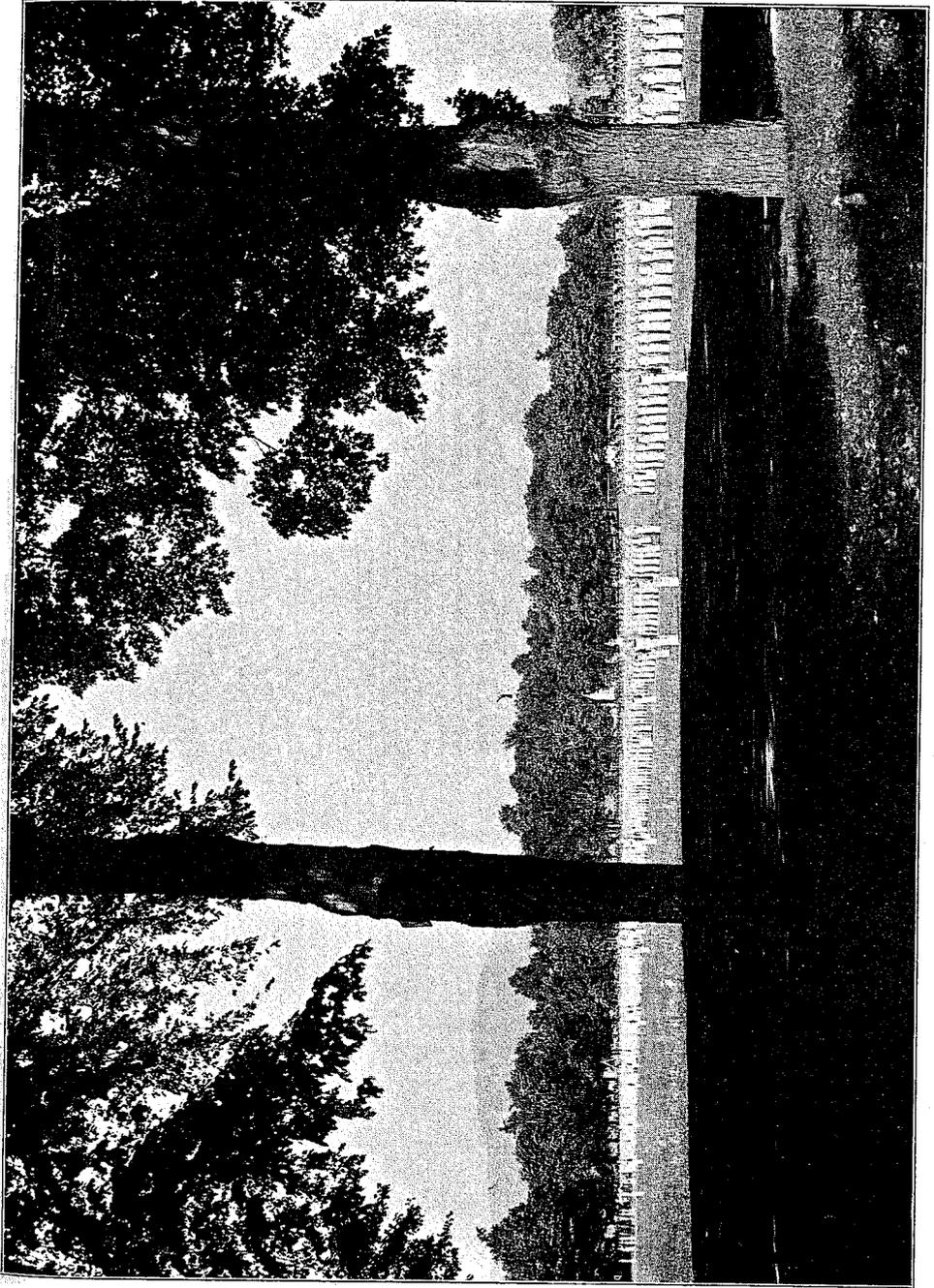
NOTE.—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association.

Colonel Charles C. Parsons	Class of June, 1861	1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten	Class of 1865	1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin	Class of 1863	1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt	Class of 1872	1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden	Class of 1869	1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers	Class of 1837	1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith	Class of 1892	1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden	Class of 1869	1907 to 1918
Major William A. Ganoe	Class of 1907	1918 to 1920

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick	Class of 1835	1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman	Class of 1869	1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr	Class of 1880	1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass	Class of 1868	1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols	Class of 1891	1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce	Class of 1891	1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols	Class of 1891	1907 to



PARADE, 1920, IN NEW FORMATION

Constitution and By-Laws

* * *

CONSTITUTION

Article I.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-laws.

Article II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Article III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Article IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization and are prohibited.

Article V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying

an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

The Secretary shall drop from the rolls of the Association any member who is dismissed from the service, resigns for the good of the service, or is dropped for absence without leave.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. At each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association.

Roll of Members

★ ★ ★

1847
HORATIO G. GIBSON

1854
HENRY L. ABBOT

1857
HENRY M. ROBERT

1859
MARTIN D. HARDIN
CALEB H. CARLTON

1860
HORACE PORTER
JAMES H. WILSON
BENJAMIN SLOAN
EDWARD R. HOPKINS

1861, May
HENRY A. du PONT
ADELBERT AMES
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON
JOHN I. RODGERS

1861, June
PETER C. HAINS

1862
CHARLES R. SUTER
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD
MORRIS SCHAFF
CHARLES N. WARNER

1863
FRANK H. PHIPPS
THOMAS WARD

1864
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
OSWALD H. ERNST

1865
DAVID W. PAYNE
WILLIAM H. HEUER
HENRY B. LEDYARD
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN
SENECA H. NORTON
EDWARD HUNTER
EDGAR C. BOWEN
WARREN C. BEACH
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY

1866
CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS
HIERO B. HERR
ABNER H. MERRILL
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY
CHARLES KING
WILLIAM H. UPHAM
FRANCIS L. HILLS

1867
ERNEST H. RUFFNER
LEWIS M. HAUPT
JOHN PITMAN
CROSBY P. MILLER
JOHN McCLELLAN
SAMUEL R. JONES
EDWARD S. GODFREY
WILLIAM J. ROE
GILBERT P. COTTON

1868
ALBERT H. PAYSON
RICHARD L. HOXIE
JOSEPH H. WILLARD
HENRY METCALFE
ROBERT FLETCHER
CLARENCE O. HOWARD
DAVID D. JOHNSON
EUGENE O. FECHET
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE
WILLIAM P. HALL
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS
FRANK W. RUSSELL
CHARLES F. ROE

1869
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN
ARTHUR S. HARDY
DAVID A. LYLE
WORTH OSGOOD
JOHN W. PULLMAN
HENRY P. FERRINE
MASON M. MAXON

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE
 CARL F. PALFREY
 EDWARD E. WOOD
 HENRY A. REED
 CHARLES W. BURROWS
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER
 EDWARD A. GODWIN
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN
 FREDERICK K. WARD
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND
 FREDERICK E. PHELPS
 ROBERT G. CARTER
 DEXTER W. PARKER
 OTTO L. HEIN
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY
 JOHN P. KERR
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN
 LOVELL H. JEROME

1871

CHARLES A. WOODRUFF
 WALLACE MOTT
 JAMES B. HICKEY
 GEORGE F. CHASE
 ULYSSES S. G. WHITE
 FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD
 HENRY E. ROBINSON
 JOHN McA. WEBSTER

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT
 FRANK BAKER
 HENRY R. LEMLY
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST
 JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE
 GEORGE RUHLEN
 CHARLES A. VARNUM
 FRANK WEST
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN
 JAMES ALLEN
 CHARLES A. BOOTH
 RALPH W. HOYT
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE
 THADDEUS W. JONES
 GEORGE LeR. BROWN
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES
 HENRY H. LANDON

1873

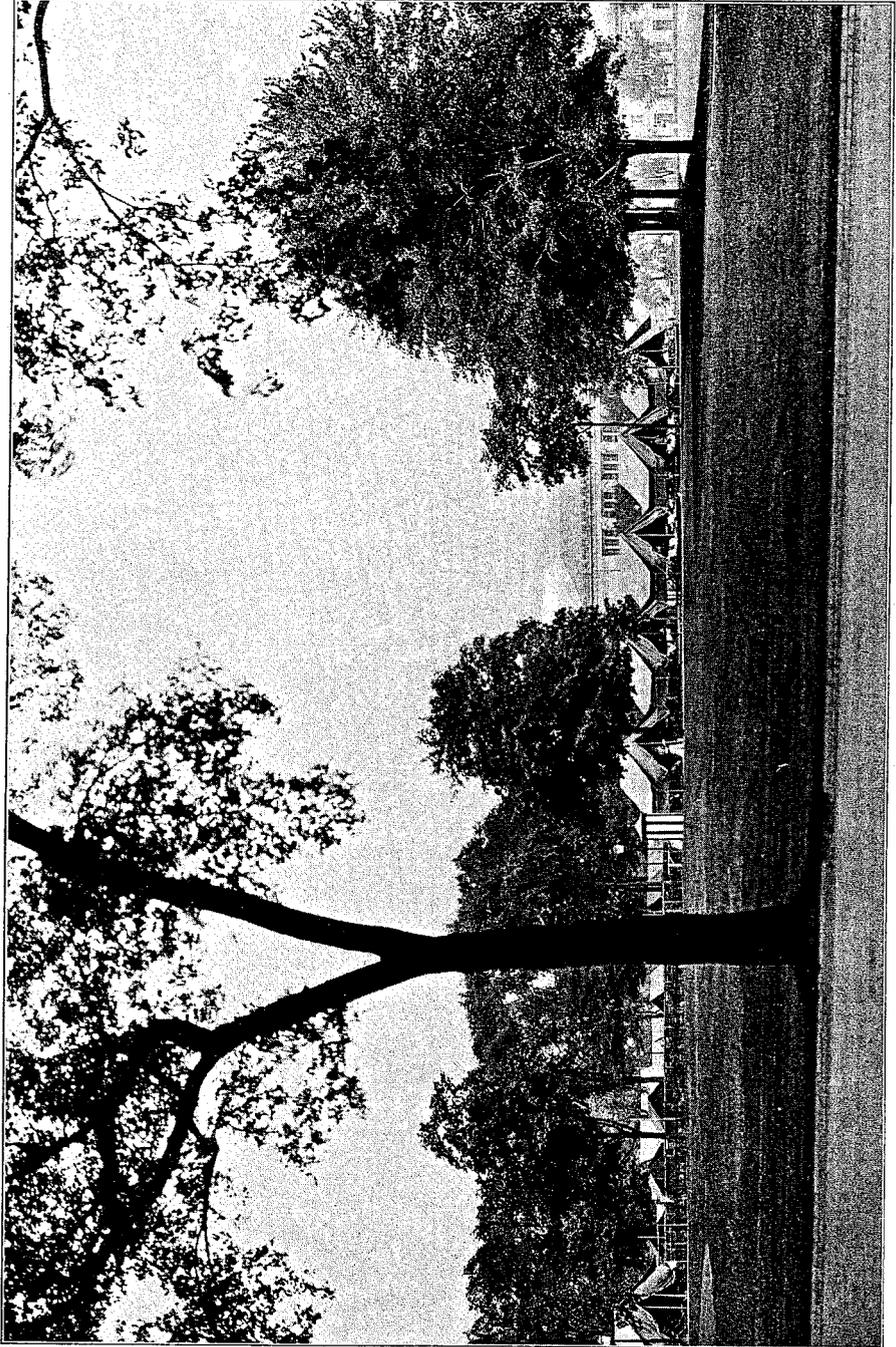
WILLIAM H. BIXBY
 JOHN A. LUNDEEN
 JACOB E. BLOOM
 ALBERT S. CUMMINS
 JOSEPH GARRARD
 EZRA B. FULLER
 FREDERICK A. SMITH
 CALVIN D. COWLES
 DILLARD H. CLARK
 HOEL S. BISHOP
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR
 WILLIAM H. CARTER
 HUGH T. REED
 QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY
 HENRY M. ANDREWS
 MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON
 JOHN P. WISSER
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON
 RUSSELL THAYER
 GEORGE R. CECIL
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD
 LUTHER R. HARE
 WILLIS WITTICH
 EDWARD E. HARDIN
 MARION P. MAUS
 CHARLES F. LLOYD
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON
 WILLIAM H. WHEELER

1875

WILLARD YOUNG
 LOTUS NILES
 WILLIAM A. SIMPSON
 TASKER H. BLISS
 JOHN P. JEFFERSON
 ELBERT WHEELER
 ERASMUS M. WEAVER
 ELI D. HOYLE
 EDWIN P. ANDRUS
 WILLIAM N. DYKMAN
 WILLIAM A. MANN
 WILLIAM BAIRD
 ALEXANDER RODGERS
 GEORGE R. SMITH
 GEORGE L. SCOTT
 THOMAS F. DAVIS
 EDWIN B. BOLTON
 THOMAS S. McCALEB
 ROBERT K. EVANS



THE LAST SUMMER ENCAMPMENT (Discontinued since 1916)

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS
HEMAN DOWD
WILLIAM CROZIER
HENRY H. LUDLOW
GRANGER ADAMS
EDWARD E. DRAVO
HERBERT S. FOSTER
OSCAR F. LONG
EDWARD S. FARROW
ERNEST A. GARLINGTON
JAMES PARKER
HARRY L. BAILEY
GEORGE ANDREWS
HUGH L. SCOTT
LLOYD S. McCORMICK
JOHN PITCHER
GEORGE PALMER

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK
WALTER L. FISK
SOLOMON W. ROESSLER
WILLIAM B. GORDON
CHARLES G. WOODWARD
ADAM SLAKER
FREDERICK MARSH
DAVID PRICE
EDWARD H. FLUMMER
JACOB G. GALBRAITH
CALVIN ESTERLY
HENRY J. GOLDMAN
ROBERT R. STEVENS
HENRY KIRBY
WILLIAM C. BROWN
WILLIAM T. WOOD
CHARLES J. CRANE
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
GEORGE W. BAXTER
ROBERT T. EMMET
HEBER M. CREEL
JAMES B. JACKSON
ALEXANDER M. PATCH
GEORGE K. HUNTER

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY
GEORGE P. SCRIVEN
DOUGLAS A. HOWARD
JOHN R. TOTTEN
LEWIS D. GREENE
JOHN T. BARNETT
ABNER PICKERING

1878—Continued

JOHN C. F. TILLSON
J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS
FRANK deL. CARRINGTON
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN
HENRY O. S. HEISTAND
ELIJAH H. MERRILL
ROBERT N. GETTY
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT
ABIEL L. SMITH

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT
THOMAS L. CASEY
THEODORE A. BINGHAM
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND
GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER
WILLIAM W. GIBSON
JAMES E. RUNCIE
FRANCIS H. FRENCH
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ
HENRY A. GREENE
FRANK L. DODDS
EDWIN P. PENDLETON
JOHN A. JOHNSTON
WILLIAM D. BEACH
THOMAS CRUSE
CHARLES R. NOYES
CHARLES H. GRIERSON
CHARLES M. TRUITT
HUNTER LIGGETT
JAMES A. IRONS
JOHN S. MALLORY
WILLIS T. MAY
SAMUEL W. MILLER
CHARLES W. TAYLOR
PERCY PARKER
NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD
GUY R. BEARDSLEE

1880

GEORGE W. GOETHALS
JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES S. BURT
CHARLES J. BAILEY
FREDERICK S. STRONG
MILLARD F. HARMON
CHARLES H. HUNTER
JAMES B. ALESHIRE
CHARLES E. HEWITT
WILLIAM S. SCOTT
GEORGE L. CONVERSE
DANIEL L. TATE
GEORGE H. MORGAN
J. WALKER BENET

1880—Continued

JAMES S. ROGERS
 GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES
 GEORGE H. SANDS
 HENRY C. SHARPE
 GEORGE W. GOODE
 CHARLES STEWART
 PERCY E. TRIPPE

1881

JOHN BIDDLE
 EDWARD O. BROWN
 HARRY F. HODGES
 JAMES G. WARREN
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN
 GEORGE T. BARTLETT
 MELZAR C. RICHARDS
 CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY
 ALBERT C. BLUNT
 JOSEPH A. GASTON
 GUY CARLETON
 HENRY C. HODGES, JR.
 JOHN F. MORRISON
 JAMES T. KERR
 DANIEL E. McCARTHY
 ENOCH H. CROWDER
 CHARLES H. BARTH
 PARKER W. WEST
 BRITTON DAVIS
 JOHN B. McDONALD

1882

EDWARD BURR
 OSCAR T. CROSBY
 GRAHAM D. FITCH
 EUGENE J. SPENCER
 WARREN P. NEWCOMB
 HARRY C. BENSON
 GEORGE F. BARNEY
 JOHN T. THOMPSON
 EDWARD A. MILLAR
 CHARLES G. TREAT
 SAMUEL RODMAN
 BENJAMIN ALVORD
 GEORGE W. McIVER
 HENRY T. ALLEN
 WILLIAM W. FORSYTH
 GEORGE H. PATTEN
 JOHN H. BEACOM
 CHARLES J. STEVENS
 BLANTON C. WELSH
 JAMES A. GOODIN

1883

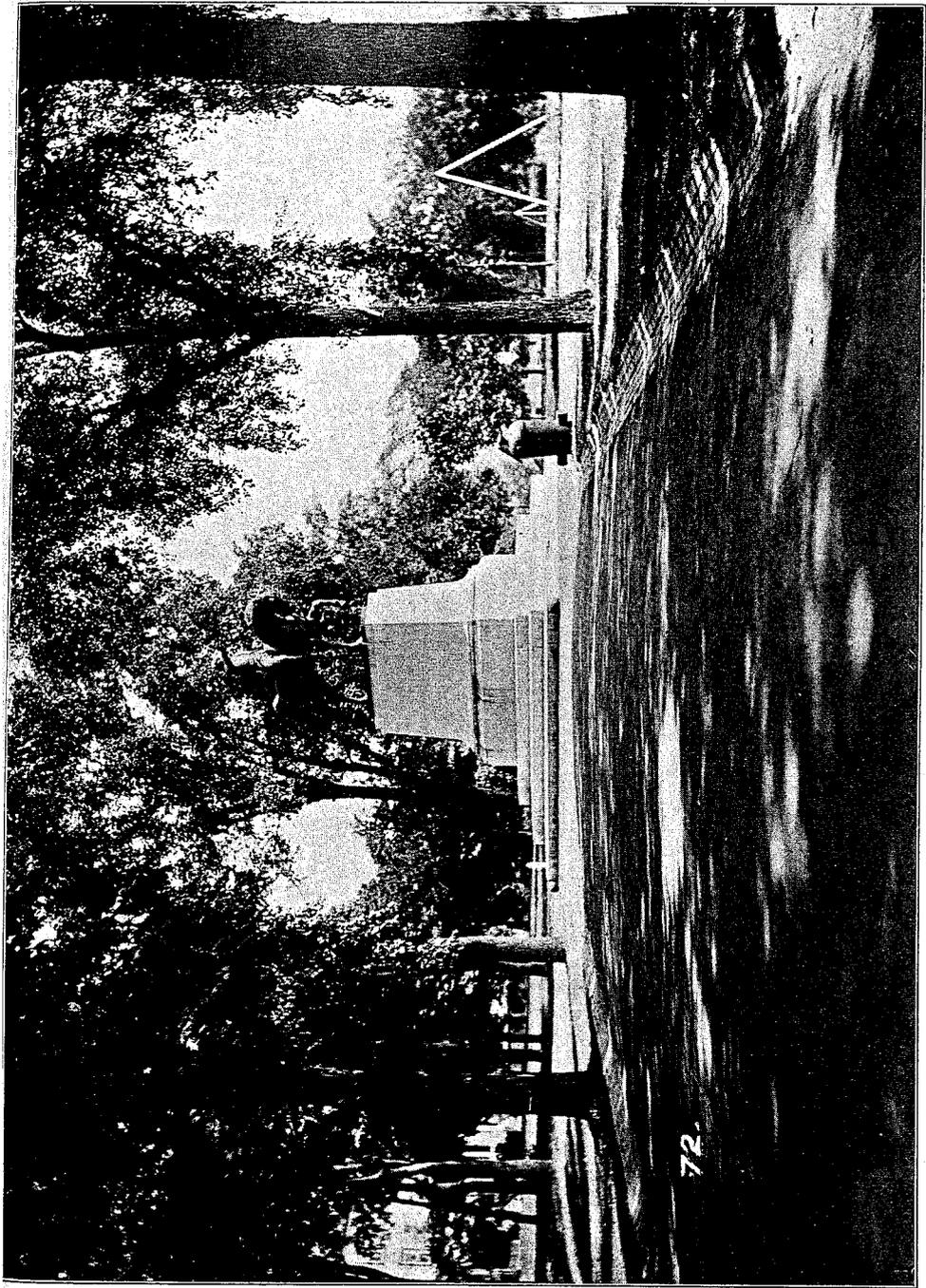
GEORGE A. ZINN
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT
 BEVERLY W. DUNN
 THOMAS RIDGWAY
 WILLIAM E. SHIPP
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER
 CHASE W. KENNEDY
 HERBERT H. SARGENT
 MATTHEW F. STEELE
 EDWIN A. ROOT
 ISAAC W. LITTELL
 GEORGE H. CAMERON
 WALTER K. WRIGHT
 HARRY C. HALE
 ROBERT D. WALSH
 ALFRED HASBROUCK
 HENRY C. CABELL
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH
 OMAR BUNDY
 LAURENCE D. TYSON
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS

1884

IRVING HALE
 HARRY TAYLOR
 WILLIAM L. SIDBERT
 JOHN CONKLIN
 ISAAC N. LEWIS
 EUGENE F. LADD
 FREDERICK L. PALMER
 JAMES A. COLE
 EDWIN B. BABBITT
 WILDS P. RICHARDSON
 CLARENCE E. DENTLER
 GROTE HUTCHESON
 HENRY D. STYER
 JOHN B. BELLINGER
 ROBERT H. NOBLE
 DAVID C. SHANKS
 JOHN T. KNIGHT

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN
 CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX
 CHARLES H. MUIR
 JOHN D. BARRETTE
 ROBERT A. BROWN
 LORENZO P. DAVISON
 JOHN M. CARSON
 ALMON L. PARMERTER
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK
 HENRY P. McCAIN
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN
 WILLIAM F. MARTIN



WASHINGTON STATUE, WEST POINT, N. Y.

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER
 CHARLES L. POTTER
 ROBERT L. HIRST
 LUCIEN G. BERRY
 WALTER N. P. DARROW
 AVERY D. ANDREWS
 CECIL STEWART
 CHARLES T. MENOHER
 JOHN T. NANCE
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT
 DAVID J. BAKER
 JOHN J. PERSHING
 PETER E. TRAUB
 T. BENTLEY MOTT
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS
 JOSEPH C. BYRON
 JESSE McI. CARTER
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM
 EDMUND S. WRIGHT
 JAMES H. McRAE
 WALTER H. GORDON
 JAMES L. DRUIEN
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE
 JAMES H. FRIER
 CHARLES G. LYMAN
 FRANK L. WINN
 CHARLES C. BALLOU
 ERNESTE V. SMITH
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS
 CHARLES G. DWYER
 JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
 EDWARD M. LEWIS
 EDWARD N. JONES
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK
 EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS
 CHARLES B. WHEELER
 EDWARD C. YOUNG
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS
 GEORGE O. SQUIER
 ERNEST HINDS
 WIRT ROBINSON
 JOHN M. JENKINS
 EDGAR RUSSELL
 GEORGE F. LANDERS
 HARRY E. WILKINS
 OSCAR I. STRAUB
 ALFRED M. HUNTER
 CHARLES H. MARTIN
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE

1887—Continued

WILLIAM C. RIVERS
 WILLIAM WEIGEL
 ROBERT G. PAXTON
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON
 GEORGE McK. WILLIAMSON
 FRANCIS H. BEACH
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY
 ALONZO GRAY
 HERMAN HALL
 MARCUS D. CRONIN
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH
 CHARLES GERHARDT
 JAMES T. DEAN
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER
 WILLIAM K. JONES
 EDMUND WITTENMYER
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN
 MARK L. HERSEY
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT

1888

HENRY JERVEY
 CHARLES H. McKINSTRY
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON
 JOHN L. HAYDEN
 JAMES W. McANDREW
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN
 ROBERT L. HOWZE
 ANDREW G. QUAY
 JOHN P. RYAN
 PETER C. HARRIS
 MUNROE McFARLAND
 WILLIAM T. WILDER
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL
 ELI A. HELMICK
 CHARLES G. FRENCH

1889

E. EVELETH WINSLOW
 CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER
 CHESTER HARDING
 EDMUND M. BLAKE
 FRANCIS W. WILLCOX
 WILMOT E. ELLIS
 WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
 SIDNEY S. JORDAN
 WALTER A. BETHEL
 BEN JOHNSON
 MORRIS K. BARROLL
 RALPH HARRISON
 EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN
 JOHN P. HAINS
 WILLIAM LASSITER
 CHARLES D. RHODES

1889—Continued

HARRY R. LEE
ALEXANDER R. PIPER
EDWARD T. WINSTON
GEORGE T. LANGHORNE
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS
JOHN R. M. TAYLOR
FRANCIS E. LACEY
SIDNEY A. CLOMAN
CHARLES CRAWFORD
WILLIAM S. GRAVES
FRANK D. WEBSTER
EDWARD V. STOCKHAM

1890

CHARLES KELLER
HERBERT DEAKYNE
HENRY D. TODD
JAMES HAMILTON
THOMAS W. WINSTON
GEORGE MONTGOMERY
JAMES R. LINDSAY
FRANCIS C. MARSHALL
FRANK G. MAULDIN
DANIEL W. KETCHAM
WILLIAM C. DAVIS
MILTON F. DAVIS
WILLIAM S. McNAIR
WILLIAM J. SNOW
THOMAS B. LAMOREAUX
FRED W. SLADEN
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ
HENRY T. FERGUSON
HENRY G. LEARNARD
WILLIAM F. CLARK
SAMUEL G. JONES
GEORGE M. BROWN
JAMES M. ANDREWS
GEORGE D. MOORE
WILLIS ULINE
FRANK B. KEECH

1891

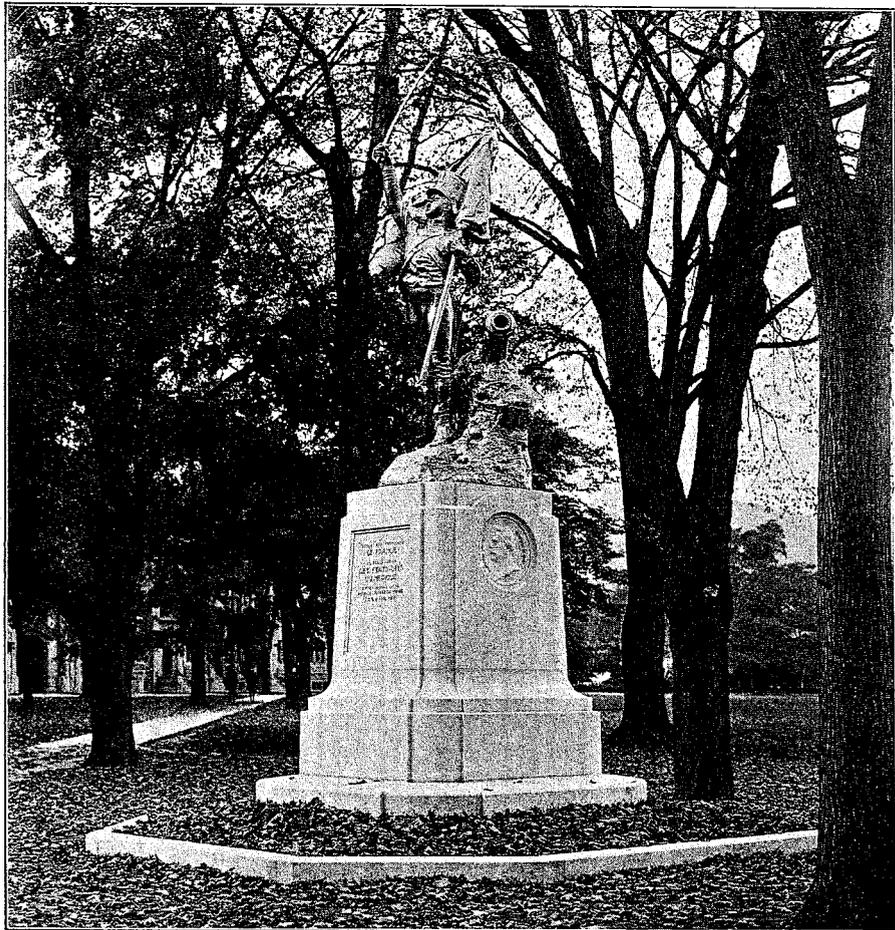
SPENCER COSBY
JOHN S. SEWALL
CHARLES P. ECHOLS
RAY J. MORROW
DUS C. HORNEY
HEMANN N. HORN
GEORGE P. WHITE
LAWSON M. FULLER
LOUIS C. SHERER
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE
ROBERT J. FLEMING
EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL
CAROLD P. HOWARD

1891—Continued

WILLIAM H. BERTSCH
ELMER LINDSLEY
JOHN B. BENNETT
JOSEPH T. CRABBS
FRANK S. ARMSTRONG
JOHN W. HEAVEY
HARRY J. HIRSCH
CHARLES DeL. HINE
JOSEPH FRAZIER
ROBERT L. HAMILTON
LA ROY S. UPTON
HOLLIS C. CLARK
GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS
PALMER E. PIERCE
WILLIAM P. JACKSON
ALBERT B. DONWORTH
GORDON VOORHIES
WALTER M. WHITMAN
JOHN J. BRADLEY
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS
HERBERT N. ROYDEN
ISAAC C. JENKS
LEWIS S. SORLEY

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH
JAMES P. JERVEY
FRANK E. HARRIS
GEORGE BLAKELY
JAY E. HOPFER
TRACY C. DICKSON
FRANK W. COE
WILLIAM R. SMITH
HENRY H. WHITNEY
SAMUEL A. KEPHART
CHARLES C. JAMIESON
JAMES A. SHIPTON
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE
S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD
GEORGE McD. WEEKS
JOHN McA. PALMER
CHARLES P. SUMMERALL
JAMES H. REEVES
KIRBY WALKER
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS
JULIUS T. CONRAD
HOWARD R. HICKOK
WILLIAM NEWMAN
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
SAMUEL McP RUTHERFORD
JOHN E. WOODWARD
ISAAC ERWIN
GEORGE H. McMASTER
ROBERT W. MEARNS



STATUE PRESENTED BY L'ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE DE FRANCE, 1919

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK
 GORDON G. HEINER
 DAVID M. KING
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG
 ROBERTSON HONEY
 JOHN M. MORGAN
 AMOS H. MARTIN
 WALTER C. BABCOCK
 BUELL B. BASSETTE
 EDWARD B. CASSATT
 KENZIE W. WALKER
 ARTHUR M. EDWARDS
 HOWARD R. PERRY
 GEORGE H. JAMERSON

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN
 JAMES M. WILLIAMS
 JOHN W. JOYES
 EDWARD P. O'HERN
 CHARLES W. CASTLE
 FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER
 DWIGHT E. AULTMAN
 ALSTON HAMILTON
 PAUL B. MALONE
 JOHN W. CRAIG
 JOHN C. GILMORE
 ALBERT E. SAXTON
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS
 BUTLER AMES
 CHARLES F. CRAIN
 FRANK S. COCHEU
 JOHN C. McARTHUR
 FRANK D. ELY
 EDWIN BELL
 OTHO B. ROSENBAUM
 GEORGE H. ESTES
 CHARLES L. BENT
 CHARLES C. SMITH
 FRANK L. WELLS
 BRIANT H. WELLS
 JOHN W. BARKER
 RALPH R. STOGSDALL
 JAMES P. HARBESON
 HUGH D. WISE
 JAMES A. MOSS

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ
 HARRY BURGESS
 HARRY H. STOUT
 HERBERT A. WHITE
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON

1895—Continued

CHARLES H. PAINE
 NATHAN K. AVERILL
 JOSEPH WHEELER
 BROOKE PAYNE
 AUGUST C. NISSEN
 PERRY L. MILES
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON
 JAMES S. PARKER
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON
 JOSEPH S. HERRON
 GEORGE B. PRITCHARD
 THOMAS F. DWYER
 FINE W. SMITH
 WALTER S. McBROOM
 DAVID S. STANLEY
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS
 GIRARD STURTEVANT
 FRANK B. WATSON
 OSCAR J. CHARLES

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON
 ROBERT E. CALLAN
 WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD
 EDWIN LONDON
 LE ROY ELTINGE
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN
 LLOYD ENGLAND
 GEORGE W. MOSES
 PERCY M. KESSLER
 CHARLES E. STODTER
 JOHNSON HAGOOD
 ALEXANDER M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN
 FRANK K. FERGUSSON
 HARRY O. WILLIARD
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK
 GEORGE H. SHELTON
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD
 OLA W. BELL
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT
 FREDERICK W. LEWIS
 DENNIS E. NOLAN
 WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE
 REYNOLDS J. BURT
 WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON
 GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN
 HARRY H. TEBBETTS
 ARTHUR R. KERWIN
 HENRY C. WHITEHEAD
 GEORGE S. GOODALE
 FRANK C. BOLLES

1897

WILLIAM D. CONNOR
 JOHN C. OAKES
 SHERWOOD A. CHENEY
 FRED W. ALSTAETTER
 HARLEY B. FERGUSON
 CHARLES D. ROBERTS
 ROBERT S. ABERNETHY
 FRANCIS H. POPE
 EDWIN O. SARRATT
 ALBERT J. BOWLEY
 MATTHEW E. HANNA
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON
 CLAUDE H. MILLER
 EARLE D'A. PEARCE
 ROY B. HARPER
 JOHN H. HUGHES
 THOMAS A. ROBERTS
 FRANK R. MCCOY
 GEORGE W. HELMS
 RUFUS E. LONGAN
 HENRY M. DICHMANN
 HALSTEAD DOREY
 SETH M. MILLIKEN
 EDGAR T. CONLEY
 THOMAS Q. ASHBURN
 WILLARD D. NEWBILL
 CHARLES H. BRIDGES

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN
 AMOS A. FRIES
 MANUS McCLOSKEY
 THOMAS E. MERRILL
 MONROE C. KERTH
 GEORGE A. NUGENT
 LAMBERT W. JORDAN
 JACOB C. JOHNSON
 HENRY L. NEWBOLD
 HARVEY W. MILLER
 RALPH E. INGRAM
 ROBERT C. DAVIS
 CHARLES W. EXTON
 HUY V. HENRY
 JOSEPH F. GOHN
 JAMES H. BRADFORD
 WALLACE B. SCALES

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF
 WILLIAM KELLY
 HORTON W. STICKLE
 LEWIS H. RAND
 GEORGE W. BUNNELL
 ALBERT E. WALDRON

1899—Continued

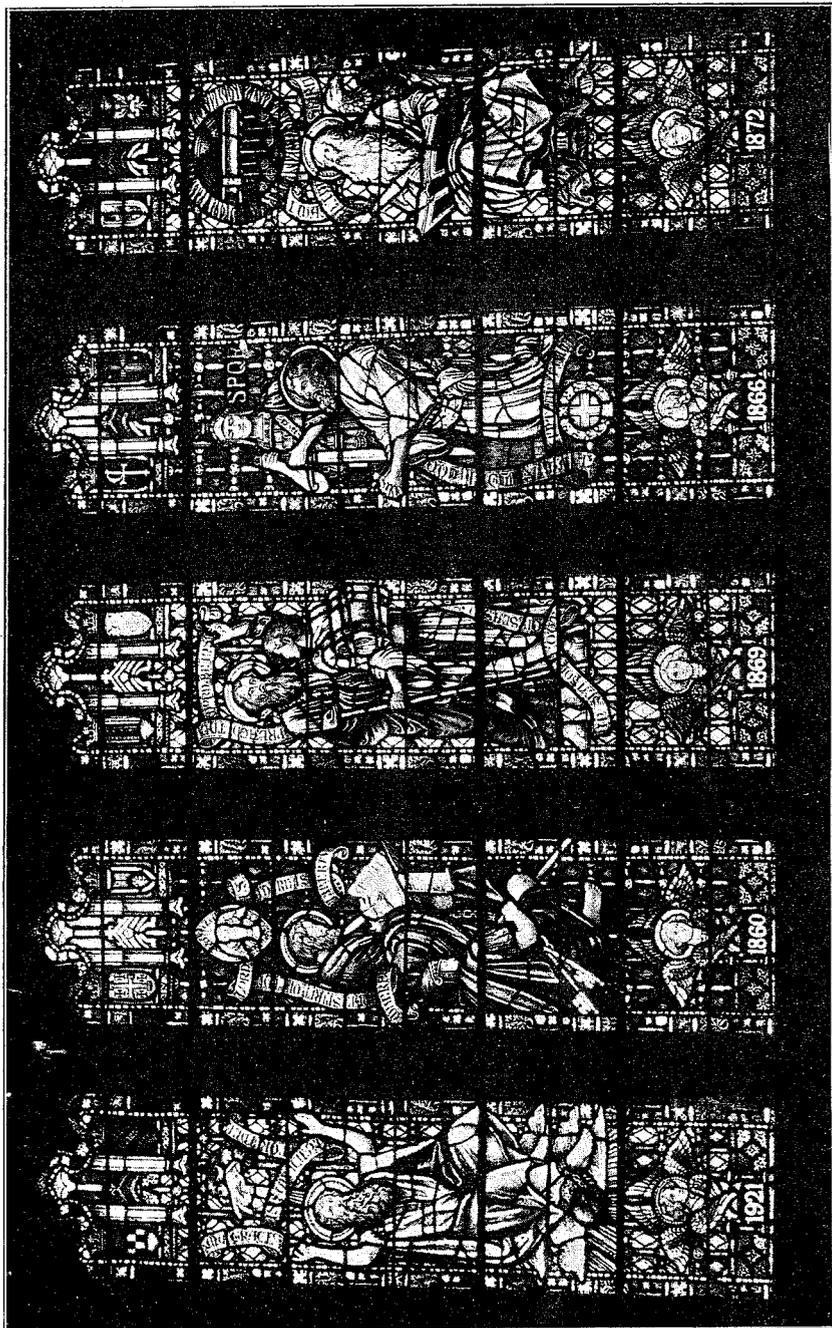
FRANK C. JEWELL
 CHARLES B. CLARK
 HERMAN W. SCHULL
 HENRY B. FARRAR
 CLIFTON C. CARTER
 LEON B. KROMER
 CHARLES A. ROMEYN
 HENRY B. CLARK
 SAMUEL T. ANSELL
 ROBERT H. PECK
 HALSEY E. YATES
 CLEMENT A. TROTT
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY
 WILSON B. BURTT
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL
 STUART HEINTZELMAN
 FREDERICK W. VAN DUYN
 JOHN D. LONG
 GRAYSON V. HEIDT
 JAMES C. RHEA
 JAMES HANSON
 FRED R. BROWN
 FREDERICK B. KERR
 WILLIAM T. MERRY
 LAWRENCE D. CABELL
 CLYFFARD GAME
 GEORGE W. STUART
 ROBERT C. FOY
 WILLIAM T. PATTEN
 DUNCAN K. MAJOR
 ARTHUR S. COWAN
 EPHRAIM G. PEYTON

1900

GEORGE B. PILLSBURY
 GUSTAVE R. LUKESH
 FRANCIS A. POPE
 GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG
 FRANK O. WHITLOCK
 ROBERT E. WOOD
 WILLIS V. MORRIS
 EDWIN G. DAVIS
 WALTER S. GRANT
 RAYMOND H. FENNER
 MORTON C. MUMMA
 ARTHUR P. S. HYDE
 JULIAN A. BENJAMIN
 FRANK S. BOWEN
 ROBERT F. JACKSON
 GEORGE T. PERKINS
 GEORGE B. COMLY
 CHARLES G. HARVEY

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL
 JOHN H. POOLE
 GEORGE R. SPALDING



CLASS WINDOWS IN THE CADET CHAPEL

1901—Continued

WILLIAM G. CAPLES
 HENRY C. JEWETT
 ARTHUR WILLIAMS
 WILDURR WILLING
 CLARENCE H. KNIGHT
 WALTER D. SMITH
 WILLIAM P. ENNIS
 FRANK P. LAHM
 GUY E. CARLETON
 CREED F. COX
 GEORGE M. RUSSELL
 WILLIAM R. BETTISON
 JEROME G. PILLOW
 RALPH N. HAYDEN
 JOHN A. BERRY
 EDWARD H. DE ARMOND
 KERR T. RIGGS
 PRINCE A. OLIVER
 CHARLES BURNETT
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM
 WALTER H. SMITH
 WILLIAM TIDBALL
 GEORGE H. BAIRD
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL
 JAMES PRENTICE
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
 FRANK KELLER
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM
 FRANCIS F. LONGLEY
 ROBERT R. RALSTON
 JAMES F. BELL
 GILBERT H. STEWART
 FRED W. HINRICHS
 SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER
 JOHN M. GIBERT
 STEPHEN ABBOT
 JOHN C. PEGRAM
 CHARLES H. JENNINGS
 EDWARD J. MORAN
 WILLIAM F. MORRISON
 RIGBY D. VALLIANT
 WALTER K. WILSON
 JOHN P. TERRELL
 WILLIAM L. STEVENSON
 ALBERT B. DOCKER
 HENRY E. MITCHELL
 EDMUND L. ZANE
 WILLIAM H. COWLES
 HENRY M. NELLY
 FREDERICK F. BLACK
 DAVID H. BOWER
 BENJAMIN F. MILLER

1903

WILLIAM W. EDWARDS
 DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
 CHARLES T. LEEDS
 MAX C. TYLER
 CHARLES TELFORD
 ULYSSES S. GRANT
 LEVI G. BROWN
 WILLIAM H. ROSE
 OWEN G. COLLINS
 RICHARD C. MOORE
 LEWIS M. ADAMS
 GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY
 GEORGE W. COCHEU
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON
 LEWIS TURTLE
 HENRY S. KILBOURNE, JR.
 CLIFFORD JONES
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS
 LOUIS C. BRINTON, JR.
 HENNING F. COLLEY
 PAUL D. BUNKER
 JAMES A. MARS
 SAMUEL M. PARKER
 ROBERT M. LYON
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY
 JAMES S. JONES
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM
 DORSEY R. RODNEY
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES
 JACOB W. S. WUEST
 LEO I. SAMUELSON
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON
 CHARLES B. MOORE
 CORNELIUS S. BENDIEL
 BURT W. PHILLIPS
 BEN F. RISTINE
 ALBERT GILMOR
 STUART A. HOWARD
 JOHN S. UPHAM
 ELLERY FARMER
 HOMER N. PRESTON
 EDWARD A. BROWN

1904

CHARLES R. PETTIS
 WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON
 RALPH T. WARD
 ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
 THOMAS M. ROBINS
 ROGER D. BLACK
 THEODORE H. DILLON
 CHARLES R. ALLEY

1904—Continued

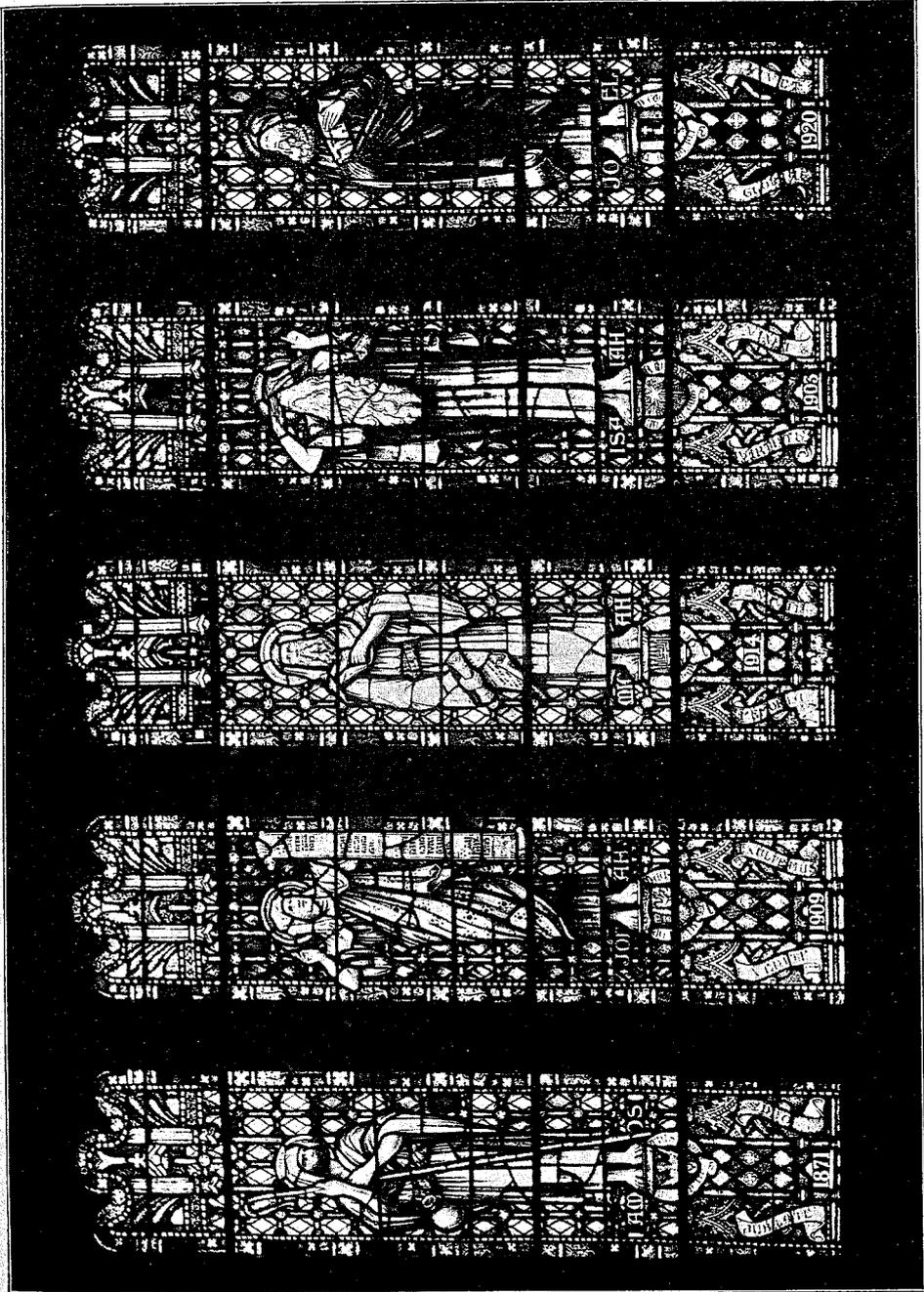
JAMES G. McILROY
 VAUGHN W. COOPER
 CHAUNCEY L. FENTON
 LUCIAN B. MOODY
 PELHAM D. GLASSFORD
 WILLIAM BRYDEN
 DONALD C. McDONALD
 FULTON Q. C. GARDNER
 ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR.
 FRANCIS W. HONEYCUTT
 JAY L. BENEDICT
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER
 GEORGE V. STRONG
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY
 CHARLES T. SMART
 GEORGE B. HUNTER
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL
 ROBERT M. DANFORD
 ARTHUR W. COPP
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE
 JAMES K. CRAIN
 EDMUND L. GRUBER
 CARR W. WALLER
 DAVID McC. McKELL
 MATTHEW A. CROSS
 EDWARD L. HOOPER
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY
 STANLEY KOCH
 IRVING J. PHILLIPSON
 CARROLL W. NEAL
 HARRY S. BERRY
 WILBER A. BLAIN
 WALTER SINGLES
 WILLIAM V. CARTER
 GORDON R. CATTS
 HENRY C. PRATT
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD
 URSA M. DILLER
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON
 EDWIN BUTCHER
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS
 MARTIN C. WISE
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE
 RALPH DICKINSON
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON
 HORATIO B. HACKETT
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON
 ERLE M. WILSON
 MERRILL E. SPALDING
 JOSEPH J. GRACE
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT
 MERRILL D. WHEELER

1904—Continued

LOWE A. McCLURE
 JAMES S. GREENE
 GERALD C. BRANT
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT
 GEORGE C. LAWRASON
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH
 INNIS P. SWIFT
 ARTHUR H. WILSON
 WALTER S. FULTON
 HARRY HAWLEY
 SHERBURNE WHIPPLE
 THOMAS N. GIMPERLING
 HUGH L. WALTHALL

1905

DeWITT C. JONES
 ALVIN B. BARBER
 ROBERT S. THOMAS
 DOUGLAS I. McKAY
 ARTHUR R. EHRNBECK
 ROLLAND W. CASE
 THOMAS B. DOE
 LOUIS H. McKINLAY
 CHARLES S. DONAVIN
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY
 JAMES F. CURLEY
 THOMAS D. OSBORNE
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER
 ROBERT C. BARTLETT
 GEORGE DILLMAN
 JULIUS C. PETERSON
 ELLERY W. NILES
 CALVIN P. TITUS
 PHILIP J. R. KIEHL
 ADELNO GIBSON
 CHARLES D. DALY
 CHARLES L. SCOTT
 JAMES S. DUSENBURY
 LLOYD B. MAGRUDER
 FRANCIS B. UPHAM
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY
 NATHAN HOROWITZ
 KARL D. KLEMM
 FREDERICK C. TEST
 ARTHUR C. TIPTON
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT
 FRED H. BAIRD
 HUGH H. BROADHURST
 CLIFFORD C. EARLY
 JOSEPH R. DAVIS
 WILLIAM S. WEEKS
 HARRY T. HERRING
 LOUIS A. KUNZIG



CLASS WINDOWS IN THE CADET CHAPEL

1905—Continued

JOHN P. BUBB
 FELIX W. MOTLOW
 BEN F. FIELD
 PAUL H. CLARK
 GEORGE W. MADDOX
 WALTER E. PRIDGEN
 JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
 RUPERT A. DUNFORD

1906

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING
 HENRY A. FINCH
 EDWARD D. ARDERY
 FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
 RICHARD C. BURLESON
 JAMES W. RILEY
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL
 CHARLES G. METTLER
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD
 JOSEPH H. PELOT
 MORGAN L. BRETT
 HENRY W. TORNEY
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD
 EARL McFARLAND
 JOSEPH A. GREEN
 ALEX. G. PENDLETON, JR.
 WALTER S. STURGILL
 JOHN C. HENDERSON
 CHARLES A. LEWIS
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER
 OSCAR WESTOVER
 EDWIN de L. SMITH
 JOHN S. PRATT
 JOSEPH C. KING
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT
 HENRY B. CLAGETT
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE
 GEORGE H. PAINE
 DONALD A. ROBINSON
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE
 GEORGE E. TURNER
 PHILIP MATHEWS
 RALPH A. JONES
 HORACE F. SPURGIN
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL
 MAX A. ELSER

1906—Continued

GEORGE R. BYRD
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON
 WILLIAM W. ROSE

1907

JAMES G. STEESE
 RICHARD H. SOMERS
 JOHN B. ROSE
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT
 FRED T. CRUSE
 ROBERT ARTHUR
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD
 HENRY L. WATSON
 WALDO C. POTTER
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN
 WILEY E. DAWSON
 ALEXANDER W. CHILTON
 NATHANIEL L. HOWARD
 WILLIAM E. MORRISON
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN
 CHARLES H. RICE
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 IRVING J. PALMER
 ALEXANDER W. MAISH
 JAMES G. TAYLOR
 EUGENE SANTSCHI, JR.
 WILLIAM A. GANOE
 ELMER F. RICE
 EDWIN C. McNEIL
 BENJAMIN F. CASTLE
 WILLIAM D. GEARY
 EDWARD H. TEALL
 HAYDEN W. WAGNER
 EMIL P. PIERSON
 JOHN W. LANG
 HENRY H. ARNOLD
 WALTER R. WHEELER
 ARTHUR W. HANSON
 ABBOTT BOONE
 WILLIAM L. MOOSE, JR.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE
 JOHN L. JENKINS
 CHARLES H. WHITE
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN
 HERBERT HAYDEN
 EVAN E. LEWIS
 PAUL A. LARNED
 HARRY S. GILLESPIE
 JAMES H. LAUBACH
 RALPH W. DUSENBURY
 THROOP M. WILDER
 WILLIAM L. MARTIN
 FAUNTLEY M. MILLER

1908

GLEN E. EDGERTON
 CHARLES L. HALL
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS
 JOHN W. N. SCHULZ
 CLARENCE L. STURDEVANT
 EARL J. ATKISSON
 RICHARD T. COINER
 EVERETT S. HUGHES
 THOMAS J. SMITH
 ROGER S. PARROTT
 OLIVER A. DICKINSON
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON
 JOHN F. CURRY
 JAMES E. CHANEY
 THOMAS A. TERRY
 WILLIAM J. FITZMAURICE
 CARL C. OAKES
 RAY L. AVERY
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN
 YOUR M. MARKS
 FRANCIS L. SWARD
 EDWARD S. HAYES
 SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.
 JOHN K. BROWN
 ELBERT L. GRISSELL
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 CHESTER A. SHEPHARD
 GEORGE C. BOWEN
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY
 HARRY B. CREA
 ROBERT C. COTTON

1909

STUART C. GODFREY
 JOHN R. D. MATHESON
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS
 EARL NORTH
 ALBERT H. ACHER
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL
 HAROLD E. MINER
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE
 RONALD DEVORE JOHNSON
 GEORGE L. VAN DEUSEN
 EDWARD A. EVERTS
 ROBERT B. PARKER
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO
 JACOB L. DEVERS
 FRANZ A. DONIAT

1909—Continued

RAPHAEL R. NIX
 JAMES L. WALSH
 CARL A. BAEHR
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY
 FREDERICK W. TEAGUE
 JAMES G. ORD
 THRUSTON HUGHES
 ROBERT S. DONALDSON
 WALLACE C. PHILOON
 CHARLES B. MEYER
 FORDYCE L. PEREGO
 DELOS C. EMMONS
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD
 ELEY P. DENSON
 ROY H. COLES
 PHILIP S. GAGE
 STANLEY M. RUMBROUGH
 FREDERICK HANNA
 EDWIN F. HARDING
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. MCGEE
 THEODORE M. CHASE
 WARDER H. ROBERTS
 RAYMOND D. SMITH
 ARTHUR R. UNDERWOOD
 YING H. WEN
 CHESTER P. MILLS
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
 LEE D. DAVIS
 FRANK L. PURDON
 CARLIN C. STOKELY
 LOUIS P. FORD
 MANTON C. MITCHELL
 FRANCIS R. HUNTER
 TING C. CHEN

1910

FREDERICK S. STRONG, JR.
 CRESWELL GARLINGTON
 CARY H. BROWN
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE
 HERBERT R. ODELL
 CLYDE A. SELLECK
 HERBERT O'LEARY
 WILLARD K. RICHARDS
 JAMES I. MUIR
 JOHN J. WATERMAN
 IVENS JONES
 MARTIN H. RAY
 MEADE WILDRICK
 WALTER B. ROBB
 DURWARD C. WILSON
 PARKER C. KALLOCH

1910—Continued

MAURICE D. WELTY
 HARVEY M. HOBBS
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY
 ROBERT W. BARR
 JACK W. HEARD
 WALTER K. DUNN
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP
 ROGER H. WILLIAMS
 FREDERICK E. UHL
 JASPER A. DAVIES
 JOSEPH S. LEONARD
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE
 HARDING POLK
 CHESTER P. BARNETT
 CALVIN McC. SMITH

1911

PHILIP B. FLEMING
 JOHN W. STEWART
 JOSEPH C. MEHAFFEY
 PAUL S. REINECKE
 RAYMOND A. WHEELER
 WILLIAM B. HARDIGG
 CURTIS H. NANCE
 HARRY R. KUTZ
 CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG
 THOMPSON LAWRENCE
 FREEMAN W. BOWLEY
 CHARLES R. BAXTER
 GUSTAV H. FRANKE
 JOHN C. BEATTY
 HUBERT G. STANTON
 CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
 BETHEL W. SIMPSON
 NEIL G. FINCH
 JOHN E. HATCH
 HARRY J. KEELEY
 CHARLES P. HALL
 ALEXANDER D. SURLS
 WILLIAM E. LARNED
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE
 ALFRED J. BETCHER
 CHARLES L. BYRNE
 PHILIP J. KIEFFER
 KARL S. BRADFORD
 HERBERT A. DARGUE
 FREDERICK GILBREATH
 JAMES B. CRAWFORD
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN
 CHARLES S. FLOYD
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS
 CARROLL A. BAGBY
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON
 ROBERT L. GRAY

1911—Continued

ZIBA L. DROLLINGER
 PAUL W. BAADE
 JOSEPH L. WIER
 FRANK H. HICKS
 JAMES R. N. WEAVER
 EMANUEL V. HEIDT
 JOHN P. LUCAS
 SIDNEY H. FOSTER
 CARL F. MCKINNEY
 ROSCOE C. BATSON
 ALLEN R. KIMBALL
 WILFRID M. BLUNT
 IRA A. RADER
 ALAN C. SANDEFORD
 WILLIAM J. CALVERT
 IRA T. WYCHE
 JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK
 THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN
 FRANK L. VAN HORN
 GEORGE D. HOLLAND
 JOSEPH W. McNEAL
 HOWELL M. ESTES
 JOHN F. WALL
 MAX S. MURRAY
 LEO G. HEFFERNAN
 EDWIN N. HARDY

1912

HOWARD S. BENNING
 MILO P. FOX
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
 CHARLES J. BROWNE
 ROBERT H. LEE
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS
 JOHN N. HAUSER
 CRIS M. BURLINGAME
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER
 LEONARD L. BARRETT
 STEPHEN H. MacGREGOR
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE
 WESLEY M. BAILEY
 EDGAR S. GORRELL
 DAVENPORT JOHNSON
 JAMES KIRK
 WADE H. HAISLIP
 WALTER M. ROBERTSON
 JOHN H. LINDT
 ISAAC SPALDING
 CYRIL A. PHELAN
 CHARLES N. SAWYER
 JOHN T. McLANE
 HENRY W. HARMS
 WALTON H. WALKER
 JOHN D. KELLY
 THORNE DEUEL, JR.

1912—Continued

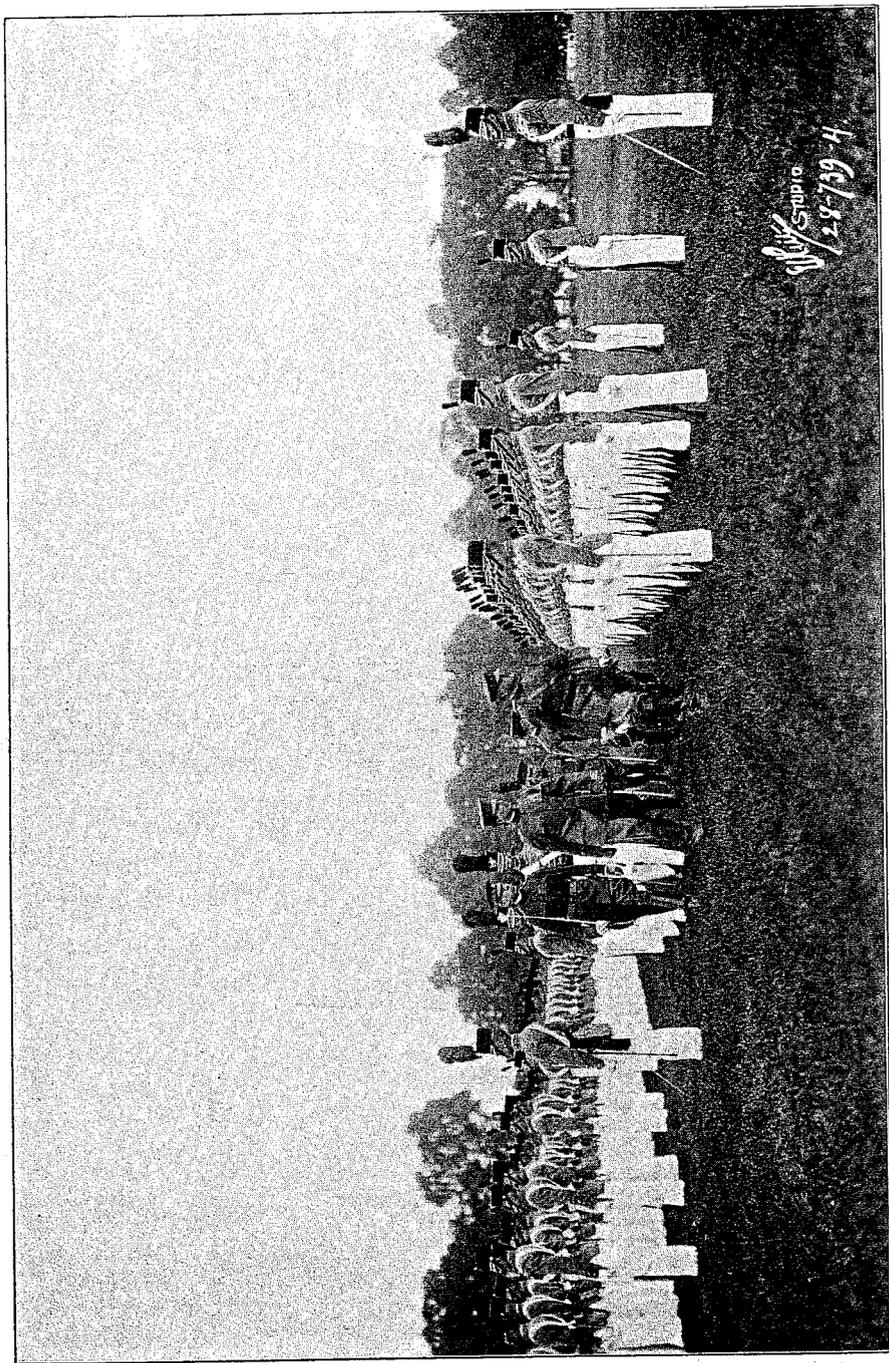
EDWARD C. ROSE
 CARL P. DICK
 ROBERT T. SNOW
 HENRY C. McLEAN
 FRANK J. RILEY
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER
 LEWIS K. UNDERHILL
 JAMES A. DORST
 RUFUS W. PUTNAM
 WILLIAM C. YOUNG
 WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.
 CARLOS BREWER
 DAVID E. CAIN
 ALLEN G. THURMAN
 WILLIAM A. COPTHORNE
 SELBY H. FRANK
 EUGENE T. SPENCER
 ROBERT H. VAN VOLKENBURGH
 ROLAND L. GAUGLER
 JUNIUS W. JONES
 STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
 HAROLD S. MARTIN
 THOBURN K. BROWN
 MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
 JOHN H. VAN VLIET
 GEOFFREY KEYES
 DOUGLASS T. GREENE
 LAWRENCE B. WEEKS
 CLARENCE H. DANIELSON
 JAMES N. PEALE
 JOHN A. CONSIDINE
 WILLIAM C. FOOTE
 FRANCIS R. FULLER
 CLINTON W. RUSSELL
 WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT
 EARL L. CANADY
 OTIS K. SADTLER
 HENRY P. PERRINE, JR.
 DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF
 HENRY B. LEWIS
 SAMUEL A. GIBSON
 PAUL W. NEWGARDEN
 CHARLES A. KING, JR.
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH, JR.
 ROBERT L. SPRAGINS
 CHARLES L. KILBURN
 HANS R. W. HERWIG
 REDONDO B. SUTTON
 HOWARD C. DAVIDSON
 WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH
 PAUL D. CARLISLE
 BERNARD P. LAMB
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY
 JOHN F. CRUTCHER

1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE
 JAMES B. CRESS
 PETER C. BULLARD
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT
 ALLEN P. COWGILL
 GEORGE F. LEWIS
 HARRISON BRAND, JR.
 PHILIP L. THURBER
 WILLIAM C. HOUGHTON
 JOHN C. WYETH
 LA RHETT L. STUART
 JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
 CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ
 JOHN G. BURR
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD
 ARTHUR D. NEWMAN
 JOHN H. JOUETT
 JOHN B. ANDERSON
 CEDRIC W. LEWIS
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN
 CHARLES W. FOSTER
 WILLIAM E. BURR
 REIFF H. HANNUM
 THOMAS H. REES, JR.
 HAROLD F. LOOMIS
 WELDON W. DOE
 WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON
 CHARLES M. MILLIKEN
 JOSEPH B. TREAT
 WOODFIN G. JONES
 JOSEPH W. BYRON
 JAMES P. HOGAN
 PAUL C. PASCHAL
 LOUIS T. BYRNE
 GLENN P. ANDERSON
 WALTER C. GULLION
 FRANCIS R. KERR
 ADAM E. POTTS
 WILLIAM R. ORTON
 RUFUS S. BRATTON
 THOMAS G. LANPHIER
 SYLVESTER D. DOWNS, JR.
 ROBERT D. McDONALD
 JEFFERSON R. DAVENPORT
 BENJAMIN G. WEIR
 RALPH ROYCE
 WILLIAM O. RYAN
 BENJAMIN F. HOGE
 CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS
 HOWARD P. MILLIGAN
 FRANK W. MILBURN
 JOHN KENNARD
 HAMNER HUSTON
 SHELDON H. WHEELER



GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING THE CORPS, 1920

1915

J. STEWART BRAGDON
 GEORGE J. RICHARDS
 JOHN S. SMYLLIE, JR.
 LEHMAN W. MILLER
 DOUGLAS L. WEART
 EARL E. GESLER
 EDWIN A. BETHEL
 WILLIAM F. TOMKINS
 DONALD A. DAVISON
 EDWIN C. KELTON
 JAMES A. LESTER
 CLINTON W. HOWARD
 RAYMOND MARSH
 OMAR N. BRADLEY
 JOHN H. COCHRAN
 JOSEPH J. TETER
 DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
 MARTIN J. O'BRIEN
 EARL L. NAIDEN
 EDMUND DeT. ELLIS
 ROBERT W. STRONG
 CLESEN H. TENNEY
 FRANK E. EMERY, JR.
 EDWARD C. WALLINGTON
 RICHMOND T. GIBSON
 CLYDE R. EISENSCHMIDT
 EDWARD B. HYDE
 LOUIS A. MERILLAT, JR.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS
 METCALFE REED
 BENJAMIN G. FERRIS
 NORMAN J. BOOTS
 VICTOR V. TAYLOR
 JOHN F. STEVENS
 CHARLES R. FINLEY
 RICHARD C. STICKNEY
 EDWARD J. DWAN
 JOHN R. MENDENHALL
 JOSEPH M. MURPHY
 GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER
 OSCAR A. STRAUB
 EARL M. PRICE
 MARSHALL H. QUESENBERRY

1916

WILHELM D. STYER
 JOHN W. FRASER
 CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM
 DWIGHT F. JOHNS
 THOMAS D. FINLEY
 ELROY S. J. IRVINE
 STANLEY E. REINHART
 NOTLEY Y. DU HAMEL
 ROBERT G. GUYER

1916—Continued

JESSE F. TARPLEY, JR.
 EDWARD G. BLISS
 HOLLAND L. ROBB
 RAY C. RUTHERFORD
 FREDERICK W. BONFILS
 WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.
 WILLIAM R. WOODWARD
 TATNALL D. SIMKINS
 ALBERT W. DRAVES
 LESLIE T. SAUL
 CARL L. MARRIOTT
 JAMES K. COCKRELL
 JOHN W. RAFFERTY
 WILLIS McD. CHAPIN
 FRED B. INGLIS
 ROBERT B. McBRIDE
 CARL S. DONEY
 JAMES M. CRANE
 SIDNEY HERKNES
 WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS
 JOSEPH M. TULLY
 JAMES deB. WALBACH
 WARNER W. CARR
 PETTUS H. HEMPHILL
 ROBERT LeG. WALSH
 GEOFFREY P. BALDWIN
 JOHN B. BENNET
 CLARENCE S. MAULSBY
 GEORGE S. ANDREW
 RAYMOND P. CAMPBELL
 SPENCER A. TOWNSEND
 RICHARD C. BIRMINGHAM
 JOSEPH H. GRANT
 JOSEPH J. O'HARE
 BENJAMIN A. YANCEY
 CHARLES C. SMITH
 SPENCER A. MERRELL
 WILLIAM W. DEMPSEY
 OTTO F. LANGE
 GEORGE H. BLANKENSHIP
 ROBERT R. D. McCULLOUGH

1917 (April)

HARRIS JONES
 JOHN J. F. STEINER
 WILLIS E. TEALE
 BASIL H. PERRY
 LYMAN L. PARKS
 JOHN T. MURRAY
 MORRIS K. BARROLL, JR.
 WALTER W. WARNER
 WILLIAM O. BUTLER
 JOSEPH L. COLLINS
 GEORGE S. BEURKET
 CHARLES W. YUILL

1918 (August, 1917)

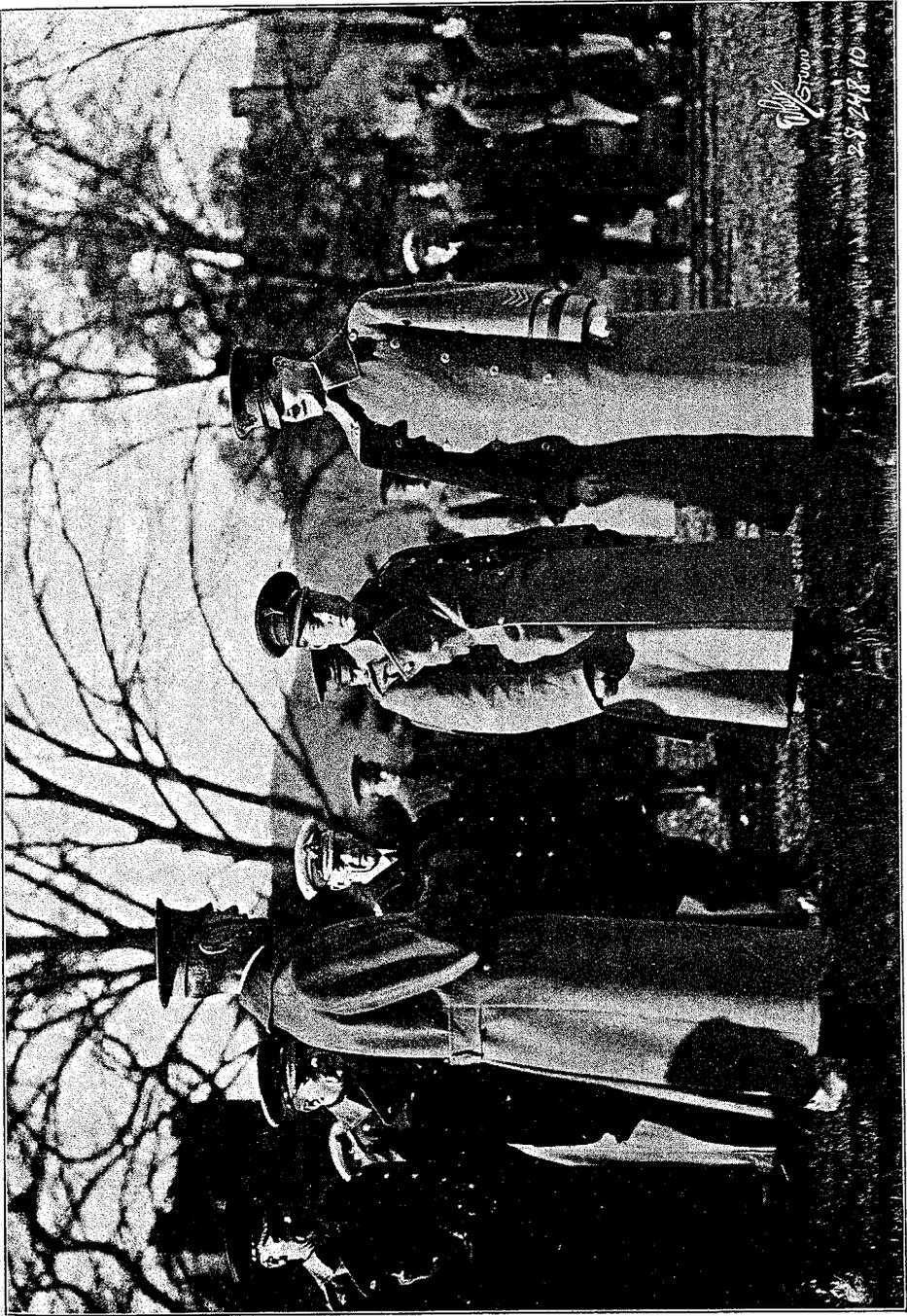
WILLIAM W. EAGLES
 LOUIS L. MARTIN
 WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
 FRANCIS G. BONHAM
 JOHN J. McEWAN
 NORMAN D. COTA
 CARLETON COULTER, JR.
 JAMES H. FRIER, JR.
 LEO J. ERLER
 ROBERT D. NEWTON
 WILLIAM W. COWGILL
 COALTER B. COMPTON
 THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
 GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
 CLARE H. ARMSTRONG
 STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
 ARTHUR McK HARPER
 SIDNEY H. YOUNG
 ASA P. POPE
 JOHN R. NYGAARD
 KENNETH M. MOORE
 EDMOND H. LEVY
 BARTLEY M. HARLOE
 DEAN I. PIPER
 WILLIAM O. REEDER
 WILLIAM K. KOLB
 WILLIAM R. GERHARDT
 THEODORE E. BUECHLER
 HERMAN V. WAGNER
 SAMUEL D. RINGSDORF
 PHILIP S. DAY
 THEODORE L. FUTCH
 WILLIAM I. WILSON
 JOHN T. KNIGHT, JR.
 MILES A. COWLES
 GORDON G. HEINER, JR.
 GEORGE W. HIRSCH
 JOHN W. COFFEY
 FRANK C. MEADE
 CLYDE H. MORGANTHALER
 WILLARD M. HALL
 TRACY C. DICKSON, JR.
 ROBERT W. HASBROUCK
 JOHN T. DE CAMP
 SARGENT P. HUFF
 WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, JR.
 THOMAS J. HEAVEY
 HENRY M. BLACK
 WILLARD D. MURPHY
 COUNCIL B. PALMER
 RAYMOND E. S. WILLIAMSON
 DAVID C. G. SCHLENKER
 HARRY T. WOOD
 RUDOLPH D. DELEHANTY
 WILLIAM B. CARSWELL, JR.
 ELMER H. ALMQUIST

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

FRANK E. BERTHOLET
 MARION CARSON
 WILSON G. BINGHAM
 CHARLES C. BARTLEY
 ROSSITER H. GARITY
 FRANK C. JEDLICKA
 JOHN B. SAUNDERS
 JOHN T. B. BISSELL
 MILTON W. DAVIS
 HENRY R. ANDERSON
 ROGER W. STEMBRIDGE
 NORMAN McNEILL
 GLEN H. ANDERSON
 BRYANT E. MOORE
 LEO V. WARNER
 HOWARD A. DEAS
 HENRY W. BOBRINK
 ONSLOW S. ROLFE
 HENRY P. GANTT
 JESSE B. MATLACK
 PARRY W. LEWIS
 WILLIAM W. JENNA
 WILLIAM R. FLEMING
 PAUL W. COLE
 FRANCIS P. SIMPSON
 HARRY C. BARNES, JR.
 ROBERT J. HOFFMAN
 CLARE W. WOODWARD
 FREDERICK D. SHARP
 PAUL R. GOODE
 HARRY N. RISING
 EDWIN C. MALING
 EMIL KRAUSE
 WALKER G. WHITE
 EARLE E. SARCKA
 JOHN T. BELL
 EDWIN J. HOUSE
 ARTHUR C. PURVIS
 WM. E. WHITTINGTON, JR.
 ROBERT A. BRINGHAM

1919 (June, 1918)

JOHN P. DEAN
 PATRICK H. TIMOTHY, JR.
 ROBERT E. HAMILTON
 PATRICK H. TANSEY
 HANS KRAMER
 ALBERT G. MATTHEWS
 AMOS B. SHATTUCK, JR.
 LELAND H. HEWITT
 MICHAEL C. GRENATA
 PRESTON W. SMITH
 KEN WANG
 THOMAS F. KERN
 RALPH E. CRUSE
 LEWIS T. ROSS



THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITING WEST POINT, 1919

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

CHARLES F. BAISH
 CLARENCE L. ADCOCK
 CHARLES S. WARD
 HENRY M. UNDERWOOD
 JAMES C. MARSHALL
 WALTER E. LORENCE
 MEYER L. CASMAN
 LUCIUS D. CLAY
 LLOYD E. MILENZ
 PIERRE A. AGNEW
 HOEL S. BISHOP
 CHARLES E. MCKEE
 SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.
 THOMAS H. NIXON
 ANDERSON T. W. MOORE
 REGINALD WHITAKER
 JULIUS J. MUSSIL
 ROBERT J. HERR
 CHARLES E. HOFFMAN
 HENRY M. ALEXANDER
 JOHN L. GRANT
 MILO B. BARRAGAN
 PAUL L. DEYLITZ
 LEO M. KREBER
 EDWIN L. SIBERT
 GEORGE B. AIGELTINGER
 WILLIAM C. COOGAN
 JOSEPH S. ROBINSON
 JAMES F. PICHEL
 O'FERRALL KNIGHT
 ROY D. PATTERSON
 JOHN HALESTON
 CHARLES C. BLANCHARD
 JOHN L. HANLEY
 PAUL E. HURT
 HENRY W. HOLT
 CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY, JR.
 JOHN P. ZACHMAN
 JAMES H. ROEMER
 ELTON T. COBB
 JOHN A. WEEKS
 FRED W. GERHARD, JR.
 CORNELIUS C. JADWIN, 2d.
 DONALD CORAY
 JACOB G. SUCHER
 WILLIAM F. H. GODSON, JR.
 ERNEST L. STEPHENS, JR.
 NEVINS D. YOUNG
 WILLIAM L. BARRIGER
 JOSEPH C. KOVARIK
 PAUL W. GEORGE
 JONATHAN L. HOLMAN
 FRANCIS E. RUNDELL
 LEONARD R. NACHMAN
 CLARK H. MITCHELL
 DUNCAN HODGES

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

EDMUND B. BELLINGER
 ALFRED A. McNAMEE
 FRANCIS J. ACHATZ
 LEON C. BOINEAU
 MAXWELL M. CORPENING
 HOWARD P. RICHARDSON
 GEORGE B. BARTH
 PETER L. A. DYE
 HARRY B. SHERMAN
 BENJAMIN R. McBRIDE
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON, JR.
 CARROLL K. LEEPER
 EDWARD N. JONES
 HERBERT B. WILLIAMS
 HAROLD B. LEWIS
 HUGH McC. WILSON, JR.
 DWIGHT J. FRANCIS
 ROBERT T. FOSTER
 EDWIN D. DANDO

1920 (November, 1918)

ARTHUR W. PENCE
 JAMES L. RHOADS
 FREDERIC B. BUTLER
 DAVID A. D. OGDEN
 ELMER E. BARNES
 HOWARD L. PECKHAM
 CHARLES R. BATHURST
 WENDELL P. TROWER
 CORNMAN L. HAHN
 ALLISON MILLER
 FREDERICK A. STEVENS
 ARTHUR J. SHERIDAN
 CHARLES D. JEWELL
 EDMUND W. SEARBY
 BENJAMIN A. DICKSON
 ROBERT E. YORK
 CHESTER K. HARDING
 CLAUDE H. CHORPENING
 FRANK O. BOWMAN
 JAMES P. JERVEY, JR.
 ALBERT RIANI
 HOWARD V. CANAN
 LAWRENCE B. BIXBY
 HARRY CRAWFORD
 JOHN H. HINDS
 WILLIAM P. BLAIR
 WILLIAM J. EPES
 RICHARD B. MADIGAN
 JAMES V. CARROLL
 ARTHUR E. MICKELSEN
 ERNEST C. NORMAN
 WILLIAM B. MILLER
 CHARLES R. GILDART
 RICHARD C. BABBITT
 GERALD A. O'ROUARK

1920 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

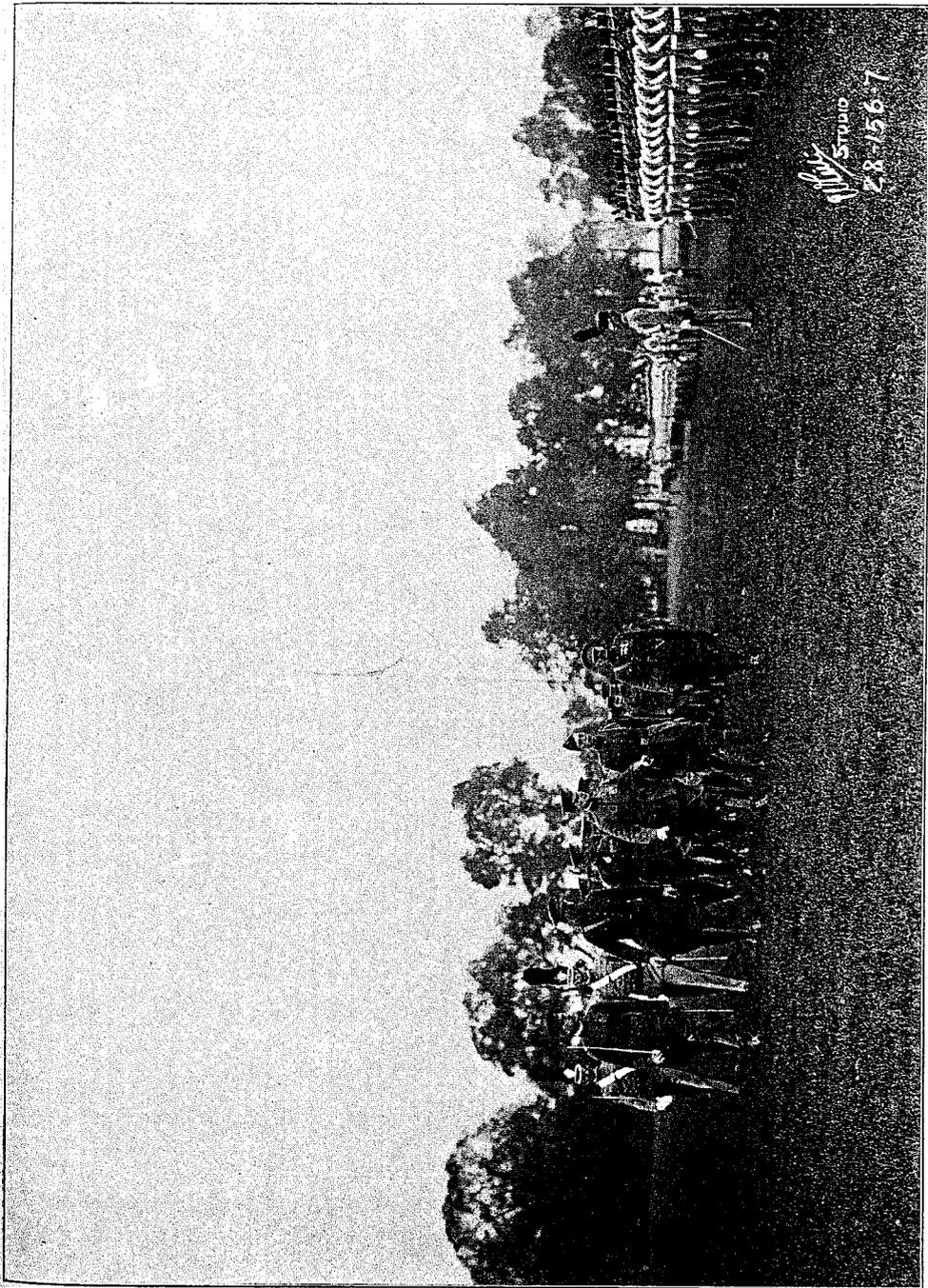
JAMES C. STYRON
 JOHN W. MIDDLETON
 MELTON A. HATCH
 JOHN S. WINN, JR.
 EDWIN B. FITZPATRICK
 DEAN R. DICKEY
 ROGER W. AUTRY
 FRANK J. CUNNINGHAM
 HOBART R. YEAGER
 WILLIAM C. BENTON
 VINCENT J. CONRAD
 JOHN C. HAMILTON
 JAMES A. KEHOE
 EDWARD W. HENDRICK
 ALBERT W. JOHNSON
 DONALD F. CARROLL
 AUSTIN M. WILSON
 SOL M. LIPMAN
 JEROME D. CAMBRE
 THOMAS M. BRINKLEY
 JOHN K. BUCHANAN
 WILLIAM T. POWERS
 REGINALD W. HUBBELL
 JOHN M. TATUM
 GERALD B. O'GRADY
 PAUL W. KENDALL
 JOHN F. FARLEY
 LINSON E. DZAU
 FRANK M. CORZELIUS
 JULIUS L. PILAND
 JESSIE L. GIENBY
 KESTER L. HASTINGS
 CHARLES M. SMITH, JR.
 HARRY L. ROGERS, JR.
 WILLIAM S. MURRAY
 HARRY KRIEGER
 JAMES C. WELCH
 ELMER M. JENKINS

1921 (November, 1918)

LOUIS G. HOROWITZ
 DAVID A. NEWCOMER
 BOYD W. BARTLETT
 ALFRED M. GRUENTHER
 LAURENCE V. D. HARRIS
 HERBERT B. LOPER
 IVAN C. LAWRENCE
 BENJAMIN M. HEDRICK
 WILLISTON B. PALMER
 ROBERT G. GARD
 ROBERT A. HILL
 DAVID H. WHITTIER
 SYDNEY W. GOULD
 HERBERT M. JONES
 FRED W. MARLOW
 ORVILLE W. MARTIN

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

WILLIAM J. REGAN
 ROY GREEN
 FORREST E. COOKSON
 HORACE M. BUCK
 GEORGE S. PRICE
 CARL S. MOLITOR
 PHILIP S. LAUBEN
 WYBURN D. BROWN
 ROBERT M. MONTAGUE
 CHARLES P. JONES
 ROBERT L. JOHNSON
 LESTER F. RHODES
 ALBERT R. S. BARDEN
 ROMEO F. REGNIER
 DON G. SHINGLER
 HARLAN N. HARTNESS
 LOUIS B. ELY
 JULIUS E. SLACK
 BERTRAM F. HAYFORD
 ERNEST A. BIXBY
 ROBERT R. RAYMOND, JR.
 HARRIS F. SCHERER
 DONALD M. DAVIDSON
 ERNEST J. RILEY
 JOSEPH V. PHELPS
 CHARLES A. PYLE
 ALEXANDER G. KIRBY
 JOHN R. HARDIN
 HERBERT W. SEMMELMEYER
 WILLIAM W. BARTON
 MAURICE P. CHADWICK
 WALTER E. BULLOCK
 FOSTER J. TATE
 HENRY J. D. MEYER
 ELTON F. HAMMOND
 ERNEST M. BRANNON
 FRANCIS G. MCGILL
 ROLLIN F. RISEN
 LUTHER L. HILL
 OSCAR A. SAUNDERS
 JOHN W. SHEEHY
 JAMES B. RIVERS
 LESLIE E. JACOBY
 JOHN R. VANCE
 RICHARD P. OVENSHINE
 EDWIN V. KERR
 THOMAS M. SHILLOCK
 HARRISON H. D. HEIBERG
 WILLIAM I. ALLEN
 JAMES E. PARKER
 WILLIAM W. JERVEY
 EDWARD L. STROBEHN
 MAURICE K. KURTZ
 WILLIAM H. WENSTROM
 PAUL L. HARTER
 LEO C. PAQUET
 THOMAS M. CRAWFORD



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STUDIO
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THE KING OF THE BELGIANS VISITING WEST POINT, 1919

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

EUGENE MCGINLEY
 HUGH B. WADDELL
 LESTER D. FLORY
 PAUL R. M. MILLER
 ISAAC H. RITCHIE
 CARLISLE V. ALLAN
 MARION P. ECHOLS
 ROY A. MOORE
 JOHN E. McCARTHY
 FRANCIS O. WOOD
 HOBART HEWETT
 RICHARD T. RICK
 WALDEMAR S. BROBERG
 JAMES H. PHILLIPS
 JOHN E. LEAHY
 GEORGE W. LEWIS
 FREDERICK W. DRURY
 LEANDER D. SYME
 ELLIS V. WILLIAMSON
 LEROY C. WILSON
 NATHANIEL A. BURNELL, II.
 WILLIAM G. STEPHENS
 JOHN B. MURPHY
 JAMES L. HARBAUGH, JR.
 VIRGIL F. SHAW
 PAUL A. NOEL
 MICHAEL G. SMITH
 SYRIL E. FAINE
 ARTHUR M. PARSONS
 HARRY W. BARRACK
 JOHN W. BROWNELL
 HOWARD R. PERRY, JR.
 EDWARD H. YOUNG
 NATHAN A. SMITH
 GERALD S. C. MICKLE
 BENJAMIN R. FARRAR
 HENRY E. SANDERSON, JR.
 HUGH F. T. HOFFMAN
 DAVID S. HOLBROOK
 WILLARD G. WYMAN
 JOHN L. WHITELAW
 EDWARD H. BOWES
 EDWIN M. SUTHERLAND
 JOSEPH A. HOLLY
 HENRY B. NICHOLS
 WILLIAM D. McNAIR
 CHARLES F. WILSON
 ROBERT F. CARTER
 NATHAN F. TWINING
 WILLIAM J. CROWE
 GEORGE W. McMILLAN
 L. HOYT ROCKAFELLOW
 PERCY E. HUNT
 DOUGLAS A. OLCOTT
 ROLAND W. McNAMEE
 JOHN C. RAAEN
 LENTILHON WHEELER

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

WINFRED G. SKELTON
 LAMBERT B. CAIN
 EDMUND B. SEBREE
 IGNATIUS L. DONNELLY
 MERRITT B. BOOTH
 RAYMOND C. BARLOW
 FRANK G. DAVIS
 EMMETT J. BEAN
 DONALD A. FAY
 CHARLES H. NOBLE
 WALTER T. O'REILLY
 KENNETH PIERCE
 CHARLES H. BRYAN
 JOHN ENDLER
 JOHN H. COLLIER
 VINCENT C. McALEVY
 GEORGE G. ELMS
 JOHN D. ARMSTRONG
 RALPH F. STEARLEY
 DONALD H. NELSON
 JOHN V. DOMMINEY
 JAMES V. COLE
 HORACE P. SAMPSON
 RALPH B. KINDLEY
 JOHN A. BRUCKNER
 CLARENCE A. FRANK
 FREDERICK B. DODGE, JR.
 CLARKSON D. McNARY
 BERNARD A. BYRNE, JR.
 GEORGE L. DILLAWAY, JR.
 WARREN W. CHRISTIAN
 DALE W. MAHER
 ROBERT B. HUTCHINS
 JOSEPH W. KULLMAN
 GEORGE D. ROGERS
 HAROLD E. MARSDEN
 ROBERT J. MERRICK
 WILLIAM H. J. DUNHAM
 LANDON G. DANIEL
 IRVIN ALEXANDER
 JOHN H. MADISON
 GEORGE E. BRUNER
 THOMAS L. WATERS
 URBAN NIBLO
 THOMAS H. DAMERON
 ROGER S. EVARTS
 CHARLES L. WILLIAMS
 HARRY M. REX
 WILLIAM L. McENERY
 ROBERT M. SPRINGER
 RUSSELL J. NELSON
 CHARLES M. WOLFF
 SIMON FOSS
 DAVIS W. HALE
 EDWARD M. STARR
 JOSEPH S. BRADLEY
 ARTHUR L. MOORE

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

ROBERT W. CRICHLOW, JR.
 MARTIN A. FENNELL
 RALPH H. BASSETT
 HAROLD A. BROWN
 ALBERT S. J. STOVALL
 DONALD C. HARDIN
 WAYNE C. ZIMMERMAN
 JOHN T. KEELEY
 ALBERT S. RICE
 JAMES W. BOYD
 JOSIAH T. DALBEY
 STUART LITTLE
 HILTON E. HEINEKE
 GALEN M. TAYLOR
 JOHN F. LAVAGNINO
 ROYAL W. PARK
 DANIEL P. BUCKLAND
 PHILIP M. WHITNEY
 JOHN M. WORKS
 CHRISTOPHER HILDEBRAND
 JOSEPH H. WARREN
 EDGAR M. GREGORY
 JOHN D. FREDERICK
 RICHARD R. COURSEY
 WILLIAM R. BREADY
 JOSEPH C. PANZARELLA
 DWIGHT L. ADAMS
 JOHN C. HYLAND, JR.
 THOMAS G. CRANFORD, JR.
 LESTER G. DEGNAN
 HENRY B. SHEETS
 ARCHIE W. COOEY
 EDWIN R. SAMSEY
 PAUL R. CARL
 CORNELIUS E. O'CONNOR
 JOSEPH A. CRANSTON, JR.
 WILLARD L. ISAACS
 HORACE SPEED, JR.
 FRED W. MAKINNEY, JR.
 WILLIAM B. KEAN, JR.
 DAVID S. McLEAN
 RUSSELL L. WILLIAMSON
 CHARLES L. KEERANS, JR.
 HOWARD A. WHITE
 HOWARD D. JOHNSTON
 ALBERT C. MORGAN
 FRANKLIN L. RASH
 ROBERT W. CHILD
 EDGAR H. SNODGRASS
 CLAUDE B. FERENBAUGH
 ADNA C. HAMILTON
 STERLING E. WHITESIDES, JR.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY, JR.
 ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER
 DAVID B. LATIMER
 RALPH J. MILLER
 ISAAC W. FINLEY

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

JOHN L. DENNY
 HALVOR H. MYRAH
 HERBERT J. RIESS
 MARTIN LOEB
 HENRY I. SZYMANSKI
 ULRIC L. FOMBY
 FREDERICK B. PORTER
 BRYAN S. HALTER
 GORDON L. CHAPLINE
 HUGHES STEELE

1920 (June, 1920)

JAMES B. CULLUM, JR.
 FRANCIS H. OXX
 THOMAS H. STANLEY
 DONALD G. WHITE
 WILLIAM W. BESSELL, JR.
 CHARLES G. HOLLE
 CHARLES S. JOSLYN
 EDWARD C. HARWOOD
 JOHN W. MORELAND
 WAYNE S. MOORE
 HENRY F. HANNIS
 ARTHUR L. McCULLOUGH
 ARTHUR V. L. JAMES
 EDWARD A. ROUTHEAU
 THEODORE T. KNAPPEN
 GODFREY D. ADAMSON
 WILSON B. HIGGINS
 ALBERT N. TANNER, JR.
 WILLIAM A. WATSON
 FREDERICK L. HAYDEN
 WARREN C. RUTTER
 HAROLD F. HANDY
 EDWARD J. McGAW
 WILLIS McDONALD III.
 HAROLD T. MILLER
 JOHN C. FELLI
 WILLIAM C. COE
 JAMES W. CLARK
 ROBERT H. V. STACKHOUSE
 JOSEPH L. LANGEVIN
 WILLARD P. LARNER
 W. HARDY HILL
 LOUIS J. CLATERBOS
 HERBERT R. PIERCE
 CARL V. ERICKSON
 RHU TAYLOR
 JAMES K. MITCHELL
 EWART G. PLANK
 FRANK A. HENNING
 JAMES M. LEWIS
 DONALD E. CUMMINGS
 BERNARD L. ROBINSON
 JOHN R. CULLETON
 JAMES G. RENNO

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

CHARLES S. WHITMORE
 JAMES H. STRATTON
 LOPER B. LOWRY
 LAWRENCE G. SMITH
 EDWARD H. LASTAYO
 ALEXANDER R. MacMILLAN
 ROY W. BARHYDT
 GEORGE DeGRAAF
 JAMES V. WALSH
 LATHROP R. BULLENE
 BERTRAM W. RANDLES
 JAMES A. SAMOUCÉ
 WILLIAM W. FORD
 GEORGE D. VANTURE
 CHARLES B. HARDING
 PASTOR MARTELENO Y CONCEPCION
 JOSEPH E. HARRIMAN
 COLEMAN ROMAIN
 GEORGE J. LOUPRET
 WILLIAM S. WOOD, JR.
 THOMAS A. ROBERTS, JR.
 MORRISON P. CHITTERLING
 JOHN L. GOFF
 EDWARD M. EDMONSON
 BEN M. CAMPBELL
 WILLIAM G. HOLDER
 HALSTEAD C. FOWLER
 JOSEPH R. STAUFFER
 LYMAN L. LEMNITZER
 LESLIE B. DOWNING
 JOHN S. HASTINGS
 CHARLES HIMMLER
 JOHN S. SEYBOLD
 CORNELIUS GARRISON
 DONALD B. HERRON
 RUSSELL O. SMITH
 FREEMAN G. CROSS
 HOMER W. KIEFER
 JAMES M. McMILLIN
 JOSEPH HARRIS
 JOHN G. HOWARD
 FORD TRIMBLE
 ROBERT H. KREUTER
 LAURENCE W. BARTLETT
 DONALD F. STACE
 EARL H. BLAIK
 EDGAR A. GILBERT, JR.
 LESLIE E. MABUS
 CLARENCE H. SCHABACKER
 EWART J. STRICKLAND
 FRED L. HAMILTON
 ROBERT S. TRIMBLE, JR.
 JOHN F. CASSIDY
 GAINER B. JONES
 J. FOXHALL STURMAN, JR.
 JOSEPH J. BILLO
 WILBERT E. SHALLENE

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

ROBERT F. WATT
 CLARENCE C. CLENDENEN
 WILLIAM C. McFADDEN
 EUGENE C. JOHNSTON
 JAMES L. LAKE, JR.
 HUGH W. WINSLOW
 JAMES H. WALKER
 CLAUDE E. HASWELL
 RUSSELL V. EASTMAN
 LYMAN L. JUDGE
 FRANK N. ROBERTS
 FRANCIS H. LANAHAN, JR.
 LAWRENCE E. SCHICK
 HENRY C. HINE, JR.
 CHARLES F. BEATTIE
 JOHN D. ROBERTSON
 ELIAS S. GREGORY
 WILLIAM P. WITHERS
 FREDERICK R. PITTS
 ARTHUR K. HAMMOND
 CRUMP GARVIN
 MARTIN C. CASEY
 HAMILTON P. ELLIS
 THOMAS D. WHITE
 FREDERICK M. HARRIS
 WILLIAM W. McMILLAN
 DWIGHT A. ROSEBAUM
 KENNETH G. HOGE
 JAMES F. WAHL
 DONALD R. VAN SICKLER
 JOHN H. H. HALL
 ALADIN J. HART
 POWELL P. APPLEWHITE
 ROBERT EDWARDS
 WILLIAM R. TOMEY
 JOSEPH H. ROUSSEAU, JR.
 LAWRENCE J. CARR
 FREDERICK S. DIXON
 MAURICE W. DANIEL
 ROBERT D. DURST
 ALEXANDER H. PERWEIN
 OSCAR R. JOHNSTON
 GEORGE A. REHM
 EDWARD C. ENGELHART
 CHARLES W. WEST
 PARK B. HERRICK
 HERBERT C. REUTER
 HELMER W. LYSTAD
 HAROLD E. SMYSER
 ESHER C. BURKART
 THOMAS E. WHITEHEAD
 ALEXANDER GEORGE
 CHARLES K. GAILEY, JR.
 MORTIMER F. WAKEFIELD
 FRANCIS W. FARRELL
 WILMER B. MERRITT
 HARRY C. WISEHART

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JOHN I. GREGG, JR.
 JOHN RUSSELL, JR.
 CHARLES M. ADAMS, JR.
 FRANK H. BLODGETT
 JOHN F. McBLAIN
 RICHARD M. COSTIGAN
 GUSTAVE H. VOGEL
 BASIL G. THAYER
 EDWARD J. SULLIVAN
 WILBUR S. NYE
 CHARLES H. SWARTZ
 LELAND S. SMITH
 WAYNE L. BARKER
 FRANCIS S. GAY
 CARL F. DUFFNER
 WILBURN V. LUNN
 MILLARD PIERSON
 FRANCIS W. WALKER
 CYRIL D. PEARSON
 RAYMOND H. REECE
 HARLAN T. McCORMICK
 HENRY P. BURGARD II.
 ALEXANDER G. SAND
 RAY O. WELCH
 GEORGE W. R. WILSON
 JOHN L. DAVIDSON
 JULIAN E. RAYMOND
 ABRAHAM S. ABEL
 GEORGE HONNEN
 CHARLES P. AMAZEEN
 EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
 FRANK T. SEARCY
 GEORGE W. BAILEY, JR.
 HENRY K. WILLIAMS, JR.
 ALAN L. FULTON
 TERENCE J. TULLY
 WILLIAM McK. LAUMEISTER
 PAUL C. KELLY
 SIDNEY GINSBERG

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JAMES M. RUDOLPH
 WILLIAM E. CRIST
 WILLIAM R. BREWSTER
 CLAUDE M. McQUARRIE
 CHARLES W. SMITH
 WILLIAM L. MITCHELL
 HARRISON G. TRAVIS
 ESCALUS E. ELLIOTT
 MILTON C. SHATTUCK
 JOSEPH V. de P. DILLON
 FRANCIS J. STARR
 WILLIAM E. RYAN
 HAYDEN A. SEARS
 NEWTON N. JACOBS
 JOHN T. LYNCH
 WILLIAM D. LONG
 HENRY I. HODES
 CLIFFORD A. TANEY, JR.
 HARVEY K. GREENLAW
 WILLIAM J. T. YANCEY
 LEON E. LICHTENWALTER
 SIDNEY R. HINDS
 JOHN A. McNULTY
 HALLEY G. MADDOX
 SNOWDEN AGER
 JOHN E. NELSON
 RANDOLPH B. WILKINSON
 JOHN T. CURTIS
 GEORGE H. KRAUSE
 HAROLD T. TURNBULL
 HUGO P. RUSH
 JOHN W. WOFFORD
 WRAY B. AVERA
 CHARLES F. IVINS
 WALTER D. BUIE
 JOHN T. WARD
 JOHN E. REIERSON
 EDWARD M. FLEXNER, JR.
 HENRY J. HUNT, JR.

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting, June, 1919

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	Class.	Date of Death.
William Abbot	1872	Aug. 31, 1919
Alexander H. Bacon.....	1876	May 29, 1920
Thomas H. Barry.....	1877	Dec. 30, 1919
John S. Battle	1891	July 28, 1919
James A. Brice, Jr.....	1909	Mar. 9, 1920
Thomas S. Bridges	1910	May 14, 1920
Daniel H. Brush.....	1871	Mar. 8, 1920
James B. Cole	1866	Nov. 3, 1919
Jens Bugge, Jr.....	1895	July 17, 1919
Dana H. Crissy.....	1909	Oct. 8, 1919
Richard C. Croxton.....	1886	June 7, 1920
J. M. K. Davis.....	1867	May 20, 1920
Peter W. Davison.....	1892	Feb. 12, 1920
William P. Duvall.....	1869	Mar. 1, 1920
Stephen M. Foote.....	1884	Oct. 30, 1919
George H. G. Gale.....	1879	May 1, 1920
Roland Mac Gray	June, 1918	Nov. 17, 1919
John S. Grisard.....	1888	July 2, 1919
Henry L. Harris.....	1869	Mar. 8, 1920
John F. C. Hegewald.....	1877	Dec. 11, 1919
Harold S. Hetrick.....	1906	Jan. 3, 1920
James H. Jones.....	1868	Oct. 29, 1919
Josiah H. Kellogg.....	1860	June 19, 1919
Edmund M. Leary.....	1892	Sept. 27, 1919
Thomas J. Lewis	1879	Jan. 16, 1920
William T. Littebrant.....	1888	July 2, 1919
William R. Livermore.....	1865	Sept. 26, 1919
Leroy S. Lyon.....	1891	Dec. 23, 1920
John E. McMahon.....	1886	Jan. 28, 1920
Arthur D. Minick.....	1906	June 27, 1919
Alfred Mordecai	June, 1861	Jan. 19, 1920
Henry E. Noyes.....	June, 1861	July 14, 1919
James W. Pope	1868	Aug. 23, 1919
Clarence N. Purdy	1896	Apr. 28, 1920
Vern S. Purnell	1913	Apr. 6, 1920
Jacob B. Rawles.....	May, 1861	July 1, 1919
Alvin C. Read	1898	Jan. 19, 1920
Robt. D. Read, Jr.....	1877	Dec. 14, 1919
Charles H. Ribbel	1871	Dec. 9, 1919

William T. Rossell.....	1873	.....	Oct. 11, 1919
William H. Saunders	1917	.....	Nov. 5, 1919
Walter H. Schulze.....	April, 1917	.....	June 28, 1919
Andrew W. Smith.....	1902	.....	Dec. 22, 1919
Edgar Z. Steever.....	1871	.....	Jan. 19, 1920
Frederic T. Stetson.....	1892	.....	July 9, 1919
Donald C. Stith.....	1850	.....	Mar. 18, 1920
Edwin R. Stuart	1896	.....	Mar. 6, 1920
Clinton H. Tebbetts.....	1870	.....	Feb. 15, 1920
Albert F. Ward.....	June, 1918	.....	June 22, 1919
Starr C. Wardrop.....	August, 1917	.....	Apr. 3, 1920
James W. Watson	1880	.....	May 12, 1920
Fred Wheeler	1878	.....	Jan. 13, 1920
William C. Whitaker.....	1909	.....	Mar. 10, 1920
Frederick J. Williams.....	1916	.....	Mar. 15, 1920
Richard W. Young.....	1882	.....	Dec. 27, 1919

NOTE

In this volume are published all the obituaries received up to the time of going to press for those graduates who have died since the Annual Meeting of 1919, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never appeared in volumes previously issued.

Obituaries received too late for publication in this volume will appear in next year's report.



MAJOR PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

Neurology

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN

No. 4113. Class of 1902.

Died, February 17, 1918, at Washington, D. C., aged 37 years.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 28, 1880, and was the son of General Philip Henry Sheridan and Irene Rucker, daughter of General Daniel H. Rucker.

He attended the public schools of Washington as a boy and very naturally chose for his career the profession of arms in which his illustrious father won distinction.

He entered West Point June 20, 1898. Entirely unspoiled, Phil Sheridan was one of the most popular men in the Class of 1902. He won the regard of all in those trying days of Plebe Camp, when he accepted with unflinching good nature the traditional chaffing meted out to the lowly fourth classmen. As was the custom in those days, the sons of distinguished fathers received marked attention in this respect, and he was no exception to the rule. His classmates will recall his prancing ride about the camp mounted on a mettlesome broomstick and shouting, "Turn, boys, turn. We're going back."

From the very first Phil was popular in the class and corps. His eager enthusiasm in all athletics and other activities of the corps, his winning personality, and his outspoken contempt of all sham, chicanery and snobbery won the affection of his comrades. Of well-balanced judgment and uncompromising in all matters of honor and justice, he became one of the leaders of his class, whose counsel carried weight in all its discussions. He was chosen as one of the Hop managers at the first election and was re-elected at each succeeding meeting throughout the course.

Fond of horses, he was an excellent rider as a cadet and upon graduation chose the Cavalry. Attached at first to the 5th Cavalry and later assigned thereto, he served in the Philippines at Camp Stotsenburg until the return of his regiment to stations in Arizona where he served at Fort Huachuca and Fort Grant. From July, 1905, to September, 1907, he served as Assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Assistant to the Chief, 2nd Divi-

sion, General Staff. He rejoined the 5th Cavalry September, 1907, at Fort Huachuca, performing varied duties as Troop Commander, Athletic Officer, Recruit Instructor and Range Officer for the next two years. July, 1909, found him still with the 5th Cavalry now at Schofield Barracks, H. T. Except for brief periods of detached service, he served there with the regiment until 1913.

It was during this period of his service that Sheridan flashed forth as one of the best of Army poloists, being one of the famous 5th Cavalry quartet which took the measure of the high goal Oahu team of Honolulu. He received his promotion as 1st Lieutenant March 11, 1911. Here also he was married to Isabelle McGunnege, daughter of Colonel George H. McGunnege, at Honolulu, in April, 1913.

He served again with 5th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, 1913-1915. He was Captain of the regimental polo team, 1915, and played No. 2 on that sterling team with Milliken, Forsyth and Groninger, defeating in tournament play at Aiken and other places high goal civilian teams. At Fort Myer were born his two children, Carlina and Philip Henry, Jr. It was in 1915 that he developed chronic diabetes. In spite of this physical handicap, he stuck manfully to his duties serving with his regiment in the Punitive Expedition in Northern Mexico from March 29, 1916, to October, 1916. He was promoted to a Captancy of Cavalry in July, 1916, and to a temporary Majority of Cavalry in August, 1917. He was assigned to duty as a member of the General Staff Corps to report to the Chief of Staff in August, 1917.

His lofty conception of duty to his country and his exacting standard of efficiency impelled him not only to remain in service, but to give of his best at a time when his health was unequal to the tremendous strain. He became badly run down, a shadow of his former robust self, and unable to withstand the ravages of infection due to a scratch. Stricken on February 16, he passed away peacefully the following day, February 17, 1918.

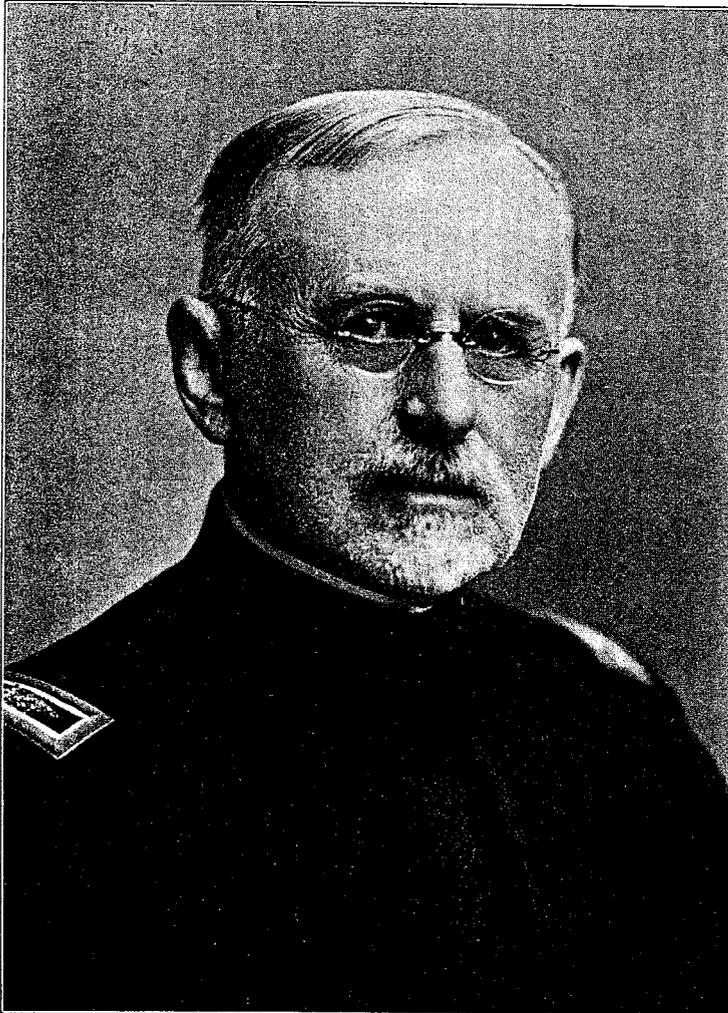
The entire military record of Phil Sheridan is interspersed with commendatory remarks of his commanding officers, such as the following:

"While all are satisfactory, that of Lieutenant Sheridan is of exceptionally high grade."

"I consider Lieutenant Sheridan the best officer of his rank and experience that I know."

"Commanded troop during field maneuvers with judgment and efficiency. He evinced great enthusiasm."

He was commended by General Joffre, French Mission to the United States, in a letter to the Secretary of War, for tact, zeal and intelligence, rendering valuable aid while on duty with the Mission during their visit to this country.



COLONEL WILLIAM S. STANTON

There is no need to multiply these comments as the record and standing of Phil Sheridan speak for themselves. Well-known as an excellent rider and poloist, a Cavalry officer of outstanding excellence. he proved himself also a man of poise, ability and clear thinking in all the complexities of his duties while a member of the General Staff. A man of action, splendid enthusiasm, fully equipped to stand out as a soldier on the battlefields of the great war, it was a tragic experience for him to be limited by ill health to the performance of other, though highly important, duties.

He will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his hosts of friends as a well-beloved comrade, rare patriot and sterling soldier.

J. K. H.

WILLIAM S. STANTON

No. 2055. Class of 1865.

Died June 14, 1918, at Boston, Mass., aged 75 years.

Colonel William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, was born September 9, 1842, and was appointed Cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1861, graduating June 23, 1865, when he was appointed First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. From December 6, 1865, to July 28, 1868, he served as Military Assistant upon river and harbor fortification works in New Orleans and Galveston. And from July, 1868, to March, 1874, he served in the same capacity in Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.

He was Chief Engineer of the Dept. of the Platte, June 26, 1874, to August 22, 1881, during which period he served with several expeditions against the hostile Indians, including the action of Rosebud Creek, Mont., June, 1876.

He was promoted to Captain, February 14, 1871, and to Major, March 19, 1884.

From 1884 to 1906, he had various River and Harbor duties; was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, February 7, 1900, and to Colonel, September 14, 1904, and retired September 9, 1906. He died June 14, 1918.

IN MEMORIAM

"I have fought a good fight.
I have finished my course.
I have kept the faith."

An epitome of the life, an epitaph to the memory of Colonel William S. Stanton.

His fight was ever for the good of his country; for the betterment of mankind; for the best interests of the service, and the conscientious

maintenance of its honorable traditions. His work was in the performance of his duties as a citizen, and a soldier; in striving for the perpetuity of democratic principles, and in promoting the welfare of humanity. "Write him as one who loved his fellow man." His faith, never faltering, was in the goodness of God and in the ultimate triumph of the right.

Stanton and myself were intimately associated from our cadetship to old age, and I should feel recreant to the affection and friendship of a lifetime if I failed in tribute to his worth. While a strong attachment was formed during our cadet life, it was not until we were brought into closer intimacy of the service, in our early manhood, that I came to a full realization of his sterling characteristics, blooming in his youth and reaching full fruition with advancing years.

He was a man of keen intellect and quick perception, rapidly distinguishing right from wrong. He possessed an analytical mind, submitting propositions as they arose to critical examination, and by clear and incisive reasoning, reducing them to logical conclusions. Of indomitable will and untiring perseverance; his work was characterized by thoroughness and efficiency. Physically courageous; he was pre-eminently endowed with that higher courage, the courage to sustain his convictions; and while always open to reason and suggestion, having once determined on the right, he was immovable. Absolutely incorruptible; he had the moral strength to resist, within his rights, pressure from the highest quarter, to diversion from his convictions.

He was always a close student, and, aside from professional studies, in which his interest never lagged, his views were broadened by careful reading of the ablest writers on sociology and political economy. He was profoundly interested in the history of America, the writings of Alexander Hamilton, and the campaigns of Napoleon. Stanton had a most retentive memory. In conversation he frequently quoted at length pertinent passages from prominent authors. He was a charming companion; always entertaining in his talk, expressing his views with clearness and emphasis, frequently enlivening them with anecdotes and sparkling wit.

Apart from professional and scientific attainments, the most attractive features of Stanton's character were profound interest in the welfare of his race, and unflinching, lasting attachment for his friends. He was a man of fine sensibilities; possessing a keen sense of humor, never censorious, but always considerate, courteous and kind. "Sans peur, sans reproche." The class inscription will remain in the chapel window while the institution lasts; emblematic, as respects Stanton, of a life well spent.

His classmate,

D. W. PAYNE.



MAJOR JOHN G. WORKIZER

JOHN GIRARDIN WORKIZER

No. 3805. Class of 1897.

Died June 24, 1918, at St. Petersburg, Fla., aged 44 years.

John Girardin Workizer was born at Joplin, Mo., November 9, 1874. His parents on both sides were descended from a long line of American and British officers. In fact his ancestry dates back to military men of ancient Danish history, the name Workizer being Danish, meaning "War King." One his parental ancestors came from Canada with General Wolfe in 1757. His father, Captain Charles J. D. Workizer, served through the Civil War as a commissioned officer of the United States Volunteer Cavalry on the Staff of General Kilpatrick. His mother, whose maiden name was Imogene Cowan, had five brothers in the Union army in the Civil War, four of whom were commissioned officers of Volunteers.

Workizer entered the Military Academy on June 21, 1893, as a cadet appointed from Missouri. Having a splendid physique, he naturally took a prominent part in athletics and gymnastics. Of those at the Academy at the time, who will ever forget the excellent tumbling acts performed by the team of Abbott, "Sep" Humphrey and Workizer? This we all regarded at the time as comparing favorably with the work of professionals. "Workie," as he was affectionately called, was very popular in the Corps, due largely to his sunny disposition. He was one of those men who were equally at home whether in the hop room, at an interclass fight, or on the area.

Upon graduation on June 11, 1897, Workizer was appointed an additional Second Lieutenant of Infantry and attached to the 2nd Infantry, joining at Fort Yates, N. D., on October 10, 1897, where he served until regularly assigned as Second Lieutenant of the 19th Infantry, on March 8, 1898, which regiment he joined at about the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was with the 19th Infantry at the concentration camp at Mobile, Ala., after April 24, 1898, and sailed therewith as a part of the Porto Rican expedition under Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles. In Porto Rico he participated in the various engagements in which his regiment took part.

After the signing of the armistice he was at Ponce, P. R., until taken ill in August and granted a sick leave from August 23rd to December 26th 1898, to go to the United States. On expiration thereof he joined the 2nd Infantry, to which regiment he had been transferred on December 1, 1898, at Anniston, Ala. While serving there he was, on March 2, 1899, promoted First Lieutenant in the same regiment. The regiment served at Anniston and at Augusta, Ga., until April 19, 1899, when they were again ordered to Cuba as part of

the Army of Occupation, Workizer being stationed at Cienfuegos until July 19, 1900, when the regiment left for Fort Thomas, Ky. They remained there only a short time, leaving for the Philippine Islands on August 12, 1900. Workizer had been appointed a Battalion Adjutant of his regiment on August 10, 1900, and served his full two years' tour.

In the Philippines he participated in the usual expeditions undertaken by his regiment and returned therewith to the United States, leaving Manila in May, 1903, and taking station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He had been promoted Captain on June 23, 1902, and assigned to the 4th Infantry, but had remained on duty with the 2nd Infantry until transferred back thereto on October 18, 1902. With his company, Co. "H," he made a special trip to the United States as a guard company, sailing from Manila on November 12, 1902. Upon completion of this duty he returned with his company to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco January 1, 1903, and rejoined station. He was Regimental Commissary, 2nd Infantry, from September 15, 1903, to December 1, 1904.

After serving at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Logan, Colo., until September 22, 1905, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, where he served for four years, September 23, 1905, to September 23, 1909. It is interesting to note that the officer he relieved on this duty was General (then Captain) John J. Pershing. Upon expiration of detail he rejoined his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. While absent sick from there at Walter Reed General Hospital, he transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps with rank as Captain from August 27, 1903. He served at various Artillery Posts along the Atlantic seaboard and also attended the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., from December 5, 1913, to December 1, 1914, from which he was graduated. His last service on the active list was as commanding officer at Fort Dade, Fla., at which post he was, on July 1, 1916, promoted to the rank of Major and retired for disability contracted in the line of duty, he being found to have an incurable affliction of the heart.

After retirement he was, on July 13, 1916, assigned to active duty as Assistant Quartermaster and placed on duty at the Philadelphia Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., until October, 1916, when he was detailed for General Recruiting Service with station at Jackson, Miss., his field for recruiting being the State of Mississippi. This work was greatly enhanced owing to our country's entrance into the World War and by February, 1918, he had overtaxed his strength and was but the shadow of his former self. So, after several representations as to his condition had been made to the War Department, he was relieved from General Recruiting Service on February 8, 1918, and ordered home. He went to St. Petersburg, Fla., and was just be-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMIL P. LAURSON

gining to regain his health when he was again ordered to active duty and sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, as Commandant, War Prison Barracks, which he assumed on May 13, 1918. But the altitude was evidently too high for him and in ten days his health again necessitated his being relieved from active duty and ordered home to St. Petersburg. Within a few weeks he received a telegram from the War Department offering him a detail in the Inspector General's Department with assignment to duty as Inspector General, Hawaiian Department, if his health permitted. This he looked on at the time as "equivalent to a decoration." However, he was obliged to decline the detail and about a week later, on June 24, 1918, he died very suddenly.

Impressive funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church of St. Petersburg. A detachment of officers and men from Fort Dade as well as numerous friends of himself and family participated. The remains were then shipped to Arlington National Cemetery where they were finally interred on July 2, 1918, with escort furnished from troops in the vicinity of Washington.

During his long and varied service, Major Workizer had endeared himself to all who had served with him. He was known as a very efficient and painstaking officer, and during the first year of the World War, his services were being continually requested by many officers on the active list who had known his worth. In fact the tedious and important work that he performed in the time of his country's trouble, he being well aware of his precarious physical condition, is sufficient commentary on his conception of the motto he had learned while a cadet, "Duty, Honor, Country," to which he gave his all.

(Sgd) T. T. FRISSELL, '97.

(Sgd) H. M. DICHMANN, '97.

EMIL PETER LAURSON

No. 4140. Class of 1903.

Died August 13, 1918, in France, aged 38 years.

Emil Peter Laurson was born February 4, 1880, in Oneida, Illinois. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from South Dakota. He was admitted to the Academy on August 30, 1899. His ready wit, cheerful disposition, and winning smile caused his classmates to christen him "Dotty."

"Dotty" won the friendship and admiration of the cadets. He gained the confidence and esteem of his instructors, and, with them, won his chevrons early and retained them with his popularity and efficiency, throughout his cadetship, graduating as one of the cadet captains. Absolute fairness, uprightness, and devotion to duty, with enthusiasm for play or sport, characterized his daily life.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Laurson cast his lot with the Cavalry and chose immediate foreign service. He was assigned to and joined the 11th Cavalry at Malate Barracks, P. I., October 29, 1903. He returned to the United States with the regiment in 1904 and served continuously with it at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and accompanied it to Cuba in October, 1906. He served with the Army of Cuban Pacification, rendering valuable and efficient service in connection with the preparation of the military map of Cuba.

In September, 1908, Lieutenant Laurson was appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General A. L. Mills, in which capacity he served in the Philippines and with the First Separate Brigade at Galveston, Texas, until June 24, 1911. He was promoted to First Lieutenant March 11, 1911.

He rejoined his old regiment, the 11th Cavalry, and served with it at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until the Punitive Expedition was sent into Mexico. He accompanied the regiment into Mexico on March 23, 1916, and was selected by Brigadier-General Robert L. Howze to command a troop in his "Flying Squadron" which pursued Villa's command to the most southern point of American penetration. He participated in the fight of Ojos Azules, in which the bandits were routed and dispersed in a brilliant pistol charge.

He was promoted to Captain of Cavalry, July 1, 1916, and remained with the 11th Cavalry until December 27th, 1916. Captain Laurson was on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from January 5 to August 1, 1917. He was promoted to Major of Cavalry on August 5, 1918.

Despairing of going overseas and into the war with his regiment, as the shipping situation prevented cavalry being sent over, he was assigned to and went overseas with the 76th Field Artillery. Upon arrival in England Major Laurson was attached to and trained with the Tank Corps at Worgret Camp, Wagram, England. In July, 1918, he was sent to France. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry July 30, and died August 13, 1918.

On the 15th of November, 1904, he was married at West Point, N. Y., to Miss Gertrude M. Mills, daughter of Major General Albert L. Mills, then Superintendent of the Military Academy. A daughter, Elizabeth Thurston, was born in 1910, and is now living with Mrs. Laurson at 2139 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES H. DICKEY

Dotty Laurson was conscientious and attentive to his duties; he was a thorough gentleman and was loved by all. As a troop commander, he had no superior. As a cavalryman, he was ideal: bold, dashing, jolly, considerate, capable, dependable, energetic,—a born leader. As a friend, he was true as steel.

A CLASSMATE.

JAMES HOOP DICKEY

No. 4396. Class of 1905.

Died from wounds received in action, September 27, 1918, in the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne, aged 35 years.

Buried at the Commune of Chateau de Salvange, Froides (Meuse).

James Hoop Dickey was born in Greenup, Kentucky, April 19th, 1883; entered the Military Academy June 11, 1901, and was graduated June 13, 1905, when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 4th U. S. Cavalry. Before joining his regiment he was ordered to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, to take a course of instruction, upon the completion of which he joined his regiment which was stationed in the Philippines.

He returned to the United States with the 4th Cavalry in November, 1907, and was stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., until March, 1911. During this period he was ordered back to the Mounted School for a Post Graduate Course, which he completed in 1910. From March, 1911, to October, 1911, he served with the 4th Cavalry on the Mexican Border.

On October 26, 1911, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 15th Cavalry, with station at Fort Meyer, Virginia, and later at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He transferred to the 8th Cavalry on February 1st, 1914, and was transferred back to the 15th Cavalry on August 15, 1915, joining that regiment in the Philippine Islands. In 1916 he was promoted to Captain and assigned to the 8th Cavalry. During the Punitive Expedition he was on duty at Douglas, Arizona, and El Paso, Texas, as District Bakery Officer. He was later detailed in the Quartermaster Corps and assigned to duty as Department Bakery Officer of the Southern Department. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed temporary Major of Cavalry, remaining on the same duty.

It was while on this duty and after a state of war had been declared to exist between the United States and Germany, that he rendered to this country a most important duty and showed himself to

be an officer of unusual executive and administrative ability, by organizing from scant-trained material, bakery companies to furnish bread for that part of our army organized and stationed in the Southern Department. In addition he was in charge of the Schools for Bakers and Cooks in the Southern Department, in which capacity it became his duty to organize cooking departments to prepare food for the thousands of draft men sent in to the camps of the Southern Department.

His ability in this particular work was so clearly demonstrated that in October, 1917, he was ordered to Washington as Assistant Officer in charge of Bakery Companies and Schools for Bakers and Cooks of all Military Departments of the United States.

He remained on this duty until Jan. 26, 1918, when he was relieved at his own request, and ordered to join the 6th Cavalry, which regiment was under orders for overseas duty. He accompanied that regiment to France, but remained with it for a short period only after arrival overseas.

Being anxious to get to the front, he secured a detail as Brigade Adjutant of the 69th Infantry Brigade. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A., September 9, 1918.

On the morning of September 26th, the 35th Division went forward in the offensive launched against the enemy on that date, known as the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The 69th Infantry Brigade led the attack. Colonel Dickey had charge of liaison between Headquarters, 69th Infantry Brigade and Headquarters, 35th Division, and through his courage and coolness he was able to keep the detachment together. He was wounded by a fragment of a shell which struck him just below the right shoulder, and died from shock and loss of blood on the evening of September 27th. From the very start of the battle and during the periods the 35th Division occupied sectors in the Vosges mountains, he was always in the lead and was very indifferent to danger. It was said of him that no braver man ever set foot on the soil of France and no officer was better liked and revered by his men.

Previous to September 27th, Colonel Dickey had received orders to report to a school in the Service of Supplies, but at his own request he was permitted to remain with Brigade Headquarters for the period of the drive.

Colonel Dickey was a man of unusual ability, possessed of a keen and active brain, a high sense of humor and a generosity toward his brother officers and friends which endeared him to all who knew him.

A. M. MILTON.



LIEUTENANT EDMUND M. RHETT

EDMUND MOORE RHETT

No. 3943. Class of 1900.

Died October 10, 1918, at Wilmington, Delaware, Aged 40 years.

Edmund Moore Rhett was born at Charleston, S. C., April 7, 1878. His father was Colonel Alfred Rhett of the Confederacy, who was in command at Fort Sumter during the Federal attack on Charleston; his mother was Alice Marie (Sparks) Rhett. He was educated at private school and Charleston College prior to entering West Point. At West Point he easily stood near the top of his class throughout the four years. His natural ability was generally recognized throughout the corps. He stood out at all times for whatever he felt was for the best interest of the Military Academy.

He became an Additional Second Lieutenant of Engineers in June, 1900, and a First Lieutenant in March, 1901. He served first on River and Harbor work and then at the U. S. Engineers School. He resigned in March, 1903, to take up private engineering work. When the United States entered the world war he again offered his services.

On entering civilian life, he was at first with Mr. F. I. du Pont, Wilmington, Delaware, and later with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. From 1908 to 1915 he was with the Central of Georgia Railway Company as Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and as such was in responsible charge of design and construction of mechanical and electrical equipment for many of its new projects. He went to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in September, 1915, and remained with that Company until his death. He went to them with considerable power experience, and he designed power plants and power plant additions at several of the Works of that Company. He made himself familiar with many of its difficult manufacturing processes and devoted much time to the design of equipment, and became a man on whom they greatly relied.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He died of pneumonia at his home in Wilmington, Delaware, on October 10th, 1918. The pneumonia resulted directly from an attack of influenza.

He was married to Isabel Murdoch, at Savannah, Georgia, January 19, 1914. A daughter was born to them and named Alicia. Mrs. Rhett and the little daughter have continued to live in Wilmington.

F. O. W.

ALEXANDER PENNINGTON CRONKHITE

No. 5319. Class of 1915.

Died October 25, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Washington, aged 25 years.

"For him we loved, the loveliest and the best ——"

I call him the fortunate one—low though he lies in his soldier's grave. For, you and I, his friends, in order that we may travel to the end of the journey, must, alas! grow old; our steps must slacken under the burden of years; our hearts beat less buoyantly with the joy of living. But he!—at what a beautiful resting-place in the journey has he paused to lie down and sleep! His young heart untarnished by the corrosion of the world's slow stain, his ideals fresh and strong within him, this brave young soldier has "shot into the hereafter a full-blooded spirit," and, enshrined as a beautiful memory in the hearts of his friends, he lives—and shall live—forever radiant with the golden halo of perennial youth.

Alexander P. Cronkhite was born September 29, 1893, and was the son of Major-General and Mrs. Adelbert Cronkhite, U. S. A. He graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1910, and entered the Military Academy June 14, 1911. A natural genius for studies and a capacity for hard work placed him well up toward the top of his class; a position he maintained till graduation, June 12, 1915. As a Second Lieutenant of Engineers he served with the 1st Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C., and on map work in Georgia, later going to the Texas border. He was made a First Lieutenant in July, 1916, and in September of that year entered the Engineer School at Washington.

When war was declared he was ordered to the Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison as instructor, being promoted to a Captaincy in June, 1917. He attained his Majority in December of the same year, and shortly afterward was sent to the Engineer Training Camp at Camp Lee, Va. He remained on this duty until May, 1918, at which time he was assigned to the 213th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Ga., going with that regiment to Camp Lewis, Washington, in September. It was while on duty there that his untimely death occurred, through accident, while on a practice march, Oct. 25, 1918.

"Buddy," as he was known to everyone, early attracted the attention of his classmates. He combined in a rare manner two of the greatest attributes of success—brilliance of mind and good fellowship. He was a joy to his instructors, a delight to his comrades, and an idol to a host of friends. Those of us who knew him realize the futility of attempting to record here the sterling qualities for which he was loved—the charm of manner, the gentleness of disposition, the warm regard for others, the sturdy manhood, the generous nature and ready sympathy—these things have inscribed themselves in our hearts, and



MAJOR ALEXANDER P. CRONKHITE

we in turn bear witness to their memory. The tragedy of life is not in death; it lies rather in being forgotten. To attain success in life is glorious; how much greater a measure of true success to leave behind in death an unfilled place, and to live on in the hearts of your friends; this is, in a real sense, a life after death. So in the poignant sorrow of loss we have the solace of memory.

A smile, a flash of wit, a rollicking laugh, and an infectious, bubbling boyishness—these things were "Buddy"; a serious student, a care-free play-fellow, a keen soldier, and a leader beloved of his men. We can say nothing finer than that he was a true son of West Point—loyal to her traditions, unswerving in his duty, loyal to all men, true to himself. We picture him as we knew him, spreading the doctrine of cheerfulness, and in conscience doing his duty as he saw it. And we picture him later, a gallant, intrepid spirit, exploring the land of the Rainbow's End, and crossing the Great Divide with a smile; and we, receiving fresh inspiration, solemnly dedicate ourselves to prove worthy as his friends.

The white, straight road to the westering sun,
The wide, clear sweep of the sky,
Peace, and the world, and the twilight's glow—
You and the stars and I.

Faith to the heart that kept faith with a friend,
Rest to a soul that was true;
Strength to the hand that grips with mine
From the purple shadow's hue.

The foam-flecked waves of an angry sea,
Wind and the salt blown spray,
And the white-sailed ship that bears you far—
Night and the dawn of the day.

Ever the road to the westering sun
Where the soul of a friend has gone,
Ever the dusk, and night, and our tears—
God and the light of His dawn.

JOHN E. HARRIS.

WEIR RICHE

No. 5551. Class of 1916.

Died Dec. 19, 1918, in France, aged 26 years.

Weir Riché was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 27, 1892. He was the son of Charles S. Riché (Class of 1886, U. S. M. A.), and on his mother's side was the grandson of Captain Gulian V. Weir, 5th Artillery, and the great grandson of Robert W. Weir, for so many years Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy.

After attendance at the public schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Galveston, Texas, Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois, and the Detroit University School at Detroit, he was appointed to West Point by Senator Townsend of Michigan and became a cadet on August 1, 1912.

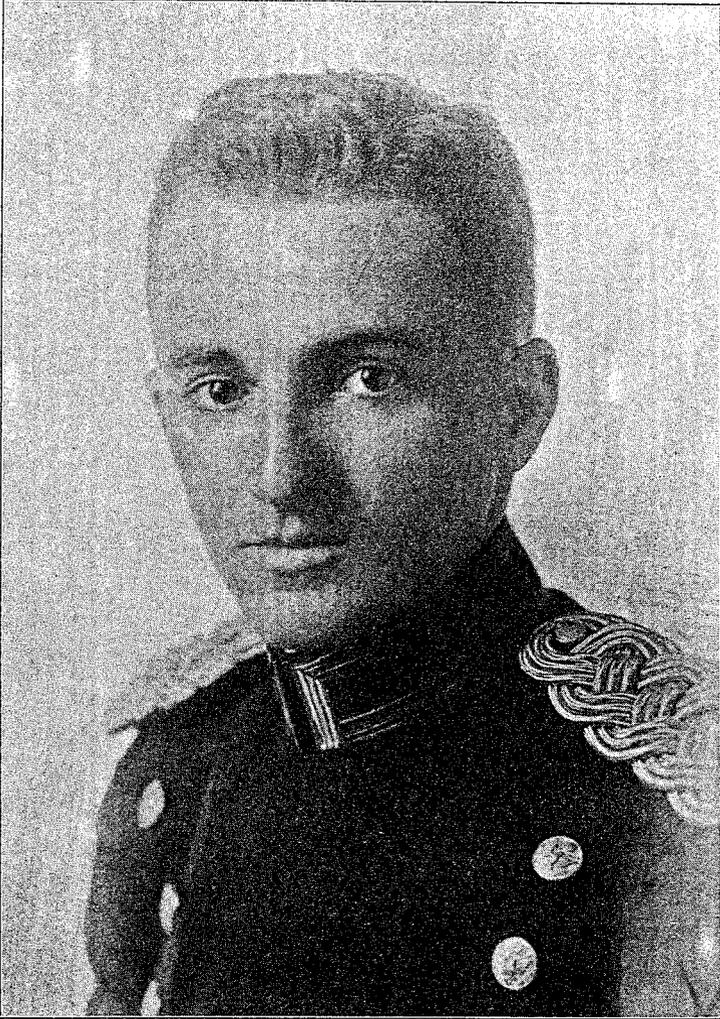
On his graduation in 1916, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant Coast Artillery Corps, on June 13, 1916, and First Lieutenant on July 1, 1916. His first service was at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the fall of 1916. From there he was transferred to Fort Morgan, Ala., early in 1917.

Soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany, fearing that he might not have an opportunity for active service if he remained in the Coast Artillery Corps, he transferred to the Infantry, was commissioned as Captain on May 15, 1917, and was assigned to the 55th Infantry, then organizing at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where he was placed in command of the Machine Gun Company of that regiment.

On January 1, 1918, the 20th Machine Gun Battalion was organized with Captain Riché in command. His service with that organization is best told by Captain R. E. O'Neill, who writes for the Battalion as follows:

"The Battalion was organized on the first of January, 1918, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and placed under the Command of Captain Weir Riché, formerly commanding the Machine Gun Co., 55th Infantry. In spite of severe weather, limited personnel and lack of equipment, the Battalion was given an auspicious start, due principally to the enthusiasm and 'pep' of our little C. O. whom everyone admired. Early in February, our Brigade was ordered to Waco, Texas, there to be filled eventually to war strength as a part of the 7th Division. Equipment and animals were drawn at this station, and Machine Gun instructions began. Captain Riché conducted his own schools for the officers in machine gunnery, equitation and other subjects that proved invaluable to them later on.

In June we were filled to war strength, Major F. F. Black was assigned as C. O., and Captain Riché took command of 'D' Co., which has always taken pride in the fact that it was once under his command for a time. But within a few weeks the news arrived that we would soon be ordered overseas. An advance school detail was made up to precede the Division to France, and Captain Riché's name headed the list of Machine Gun officers. This detail left Camp MacArthur early in July, and after delays at Camp Merritt and at Brest, France, arrived at the Second Corps School, Chatillon-



MAJOR WEIR RICHE

sur-Seine, about August 15, 1918. During the course at Chatillon, Captain Riché was promoted to Major and to the great joy of every officer and enlisted man, was reassigned to the Battalion.

The battalion, in the meantime, came across under the command of Major Black and proceeded to the 15th Training Area, near Chatillon, to follow the four weeks' training schedule on the Browning machine gun. Major Riché returned shortly before our period of training was over, and when we received orders a few days later to enter for the Toul sector our cup of happiness was filled. We were certain of having, under his command, a smooth-running organization and that, come what may, our commanding officer was capable of handling any situation that might arise. For enthusiasm, resourcefulness and unflinching cheerfulness, our Major had no equal and he was not long in proving his mettle.

After a one-day trip by rail to the Toul area, followed by an all-night march, the battalion reached the village of Lagney, France, in rear of the famous St. Mihiel sector. It was shortly after the American drive and excitement was in the air. Here the battalion remained a week to draw animals and vehicles, load ammunition belts, and make final preparations for entering the lines. Major Riché covered in a few lectures the course he had followed at Chatillon-sur-Seine; it was practically the same 'dope' that he had given his officers in Texas, so we felt confident of our ability to proceed with what knowledge we had. Enthusiasm was at its highest stage and morale excellent.

On or about October 8, began the march into position. The Battalion was split up and companies assigned to Infantry Battalions of the 13th Brigade, with the Major as Brigade Machine Gun officer. In this capacity, he was virtually responsible for the efficiency and correct tactical employment of the six machine gun companies of the Brigade, as follows, 'A,' 'B,' 'C,' 'D,' of the 20th and the M. G. companies of the 55th and 56th Infantry regiments. In other words, a total of 48 guns to be distributed over an area of about fifty square kilometers.

The Major proceeded with his Headquarters detachment, to the village of Montauville, in rear of the support lines and in the center of our sector, from which he could reach all companies with least difficulty. Three large naval guns, 'Ignatz,' 'Peace Talk,' and 'Yankee Girl,' were located at Montauville and this drew considerable shell fire on the town, much to Major Riche's enjoyment. He selected a building directly in rear of the church as his P. C. and, when warned that it would probably be subject to heavy shelling, remarked that, on the contrary, the Germans would save the church for an auxiliary aiming mark.

But Major Riché could not be kept as far back as Montauville when there was something going on up front. He was continually on the road visiting each of the forward companies, in turn, advising and counseling his officers and inspiring all with whom he came in contact with cheerfulness and confidence. On many occasions he would return well after dark, guided only by his cane and the occasional flashes of artillery—supperless, covered with mud and dog-tired. When asked why he had not spent the night with one of the companies, he always answered, 'No, Captain So-and-so expects me tomorrow; I've got to get an early start.'

He knew the location of every active gun in his sector, its field of fire and the approximate co-ordinates of its position. A large scale map of our sector was kept in his billet and the Major personally entered all data upon it, through the daily reports of his Company commanders.

When the Division shifted a few kilometers west, in preparation for the offensive, the 14th Brigade was withdrawn and the Division front was covered by the guns of the 13th Brigade. Major Riché secured a side-car, which was of great value at this time, as it enabled him to reach the companies more readily, as far as roads were available. Headquarters were shifted to Mamey and later to Bois du Salzes, the latter being shelled regularly every night and full of gas at all times.

On November 10th, the proposed Second Army Offensive was begun. Orders for each machine gun company were to assist the advance of the Infantry Battalion to

which attached. Preparations were complete and the show well under way when the news came, on the morning of the 11th, that it was all over. Major Riché promptly secured authority to assemble his scattered Battalion once more, sent for his company commanders and expressed his gratification to each for the work that they had done. It was a happy time for all of us.

One incident might be mentioned in passing. An impulsive young Captain remarked that it was too bad we had not been permitted to complete our objective, the capture of Metz. The Major smiled his wonderful smile and replied, 'You had better thank God you are still alive. You might not be if it had lasted a few days longer.'

The Battalion was then assembled at Camp du Ravin, a dilapidated French rest camp well within the barbed wire and mud area. Here we were allowed a few weeks' rest for securing new clothing and equipment which were badly needed, and cleaning equipment, in preparation for the advance into Germany that never came. Then began a thorough police of the area for the salvage of enemy and U. S. equipment, some of which had accumulated since years before. Conditions were most trying on account of disagreeable surroundings and unpleasant work, but the never-failing cheerfulness of our Major made it easier to 'carry on.' The welfare of the enlisted man, who bore the heaviest burdens of war, was his first thought, and whenever an opportunity came to lighten their tasks or improve their condition, the Major was quick to grasp it.

It was during this, our most trying period in France, that the sad accident occurred in which the Major met his death. He was laid to rest at Martincourt on the 20th day of December, with the Battalion he loved so well drawn up before the grave. If anyone doubted that Major Riché's men did not love him with all their hearts, the tears that were shed that day would show their devotion for him. Many a man was heard to say, 'Why couldn't it have been me instead of the little Major?'

The 20th will always be his Battalion and his name will always be the symbol of the highest type of officer and man."

It was on December 19, 1918, that Major Riché was instantly killed by being thrown from a side-car in an effort to avoid collision with a truck. He was first buried at Martincourt, but later moved to St. Mihiel American Cemetery at Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.

So ended a most promising career. Although he had not yet reached his twenty-seventh birthday, he had done his part and had not lived in vain.

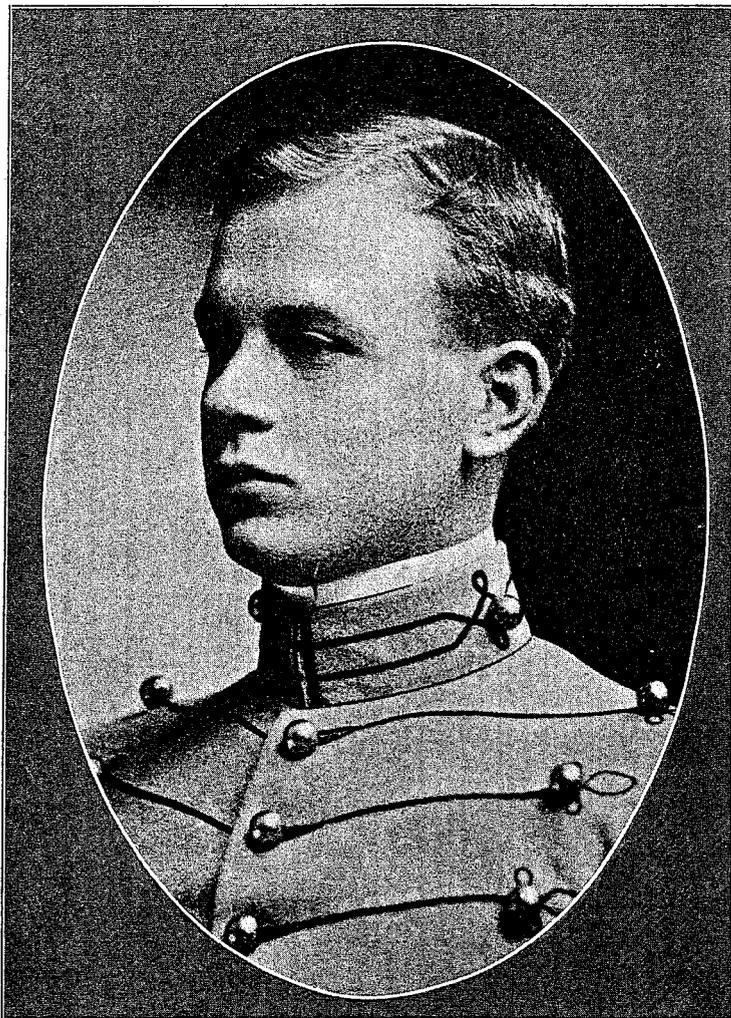
C. S. R.

GUY WILLIAM McCLELLAN

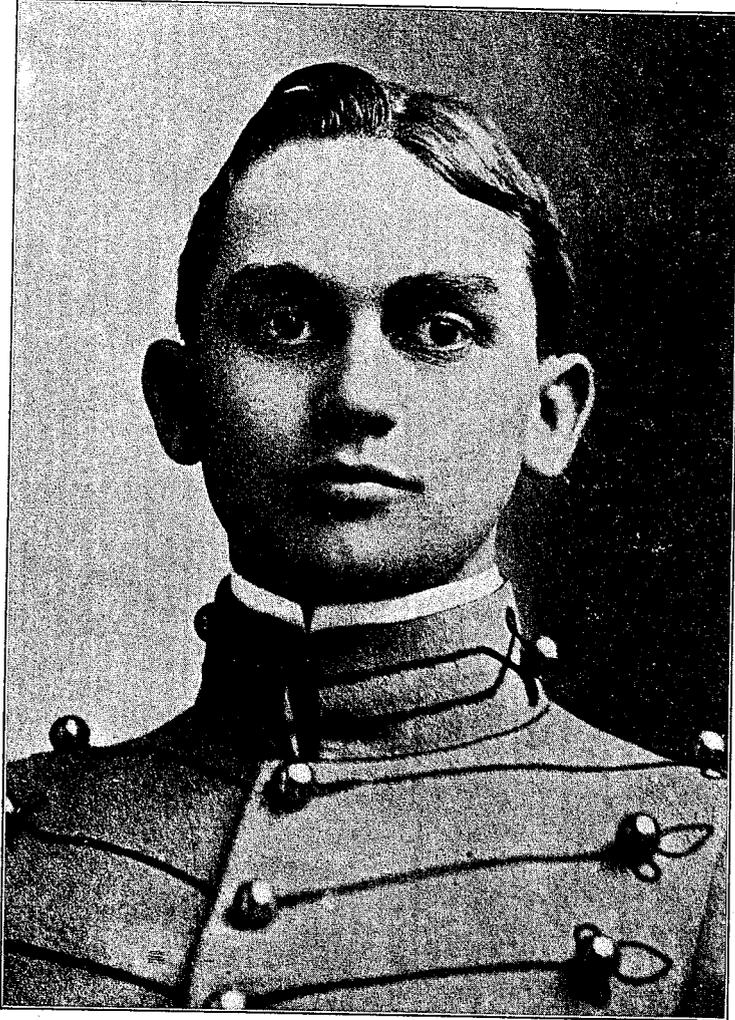
No. 4848. Class of 1909.

Died January 17, 1919, at Langres, France, aged 32 years.

Guy W. McClelland was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, July 13, 1886, and graduated from the high school of that town in 1904. He then entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, leaving college the following year to enter West Point. As a cadet "Sandy" was not conspicuous in the pursuit of "tenths," graduating number 99 in the class, but making the Cavalry, which was his chief concern.



MAJOR GUY W. McCLELLAND



LIEUTENANT CALVERT L. DAVENPORT

His first appointment after graduation was to the 9th Cavalry, with which he served at Fort D. A. Russell and along the Border. He attended the National Matches at Camp Perry in 1911 and graduated from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley in 1914. In November of that year he went to the Philippines and there served with the 8th and 15th Cavalry.

Returning to the States in the spring of 1917, McClelland joined the 25th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell. This regiment was later converted into the 83rd Field Artillery and was moved to Camp Fremont where he commanded a battery. After a course at Fort Sill, "Sandy" joined the 81st Field Artillery as a Major and went overseas with this regiment in October, 1918. He died very suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage, at Langres, January 17, 1919.

He is survived by a widow and one son who make their home in New York City. His mother, brother and sister still reside in Berlin, Wisconsin.

A classmate who knew him well as a cadet and later served in the same regiment, writes as follows:

"The last time I saw him was in France just after the armistice, and I found him the same old 'Sandy' that he was when I first knew him, a man of few words but with a ready smile; such a nice, quiet, wholesome, friendly smile. A man that was more than liked by all who were fortunate enough to know him; his quiet, confident way of conducting his affairs inspired man and beast alike with a fondness for him and a desire to be with him. A competent soldier, a comfortable friend, a loving husband and father was our 'Sandy.'

I always think of him as one of the very best friends I have had in my life, though there are other men whom I knew much more intimately, and the loss of the good officer, husband and father, means to our Class and to many others a very personal loss of a dear friend and companion."

CALVERT L. DAVENPORT

No. 4521. Class of 1906.

Died at Augusta, Georgia, January 27, 1919, aged 35 years.

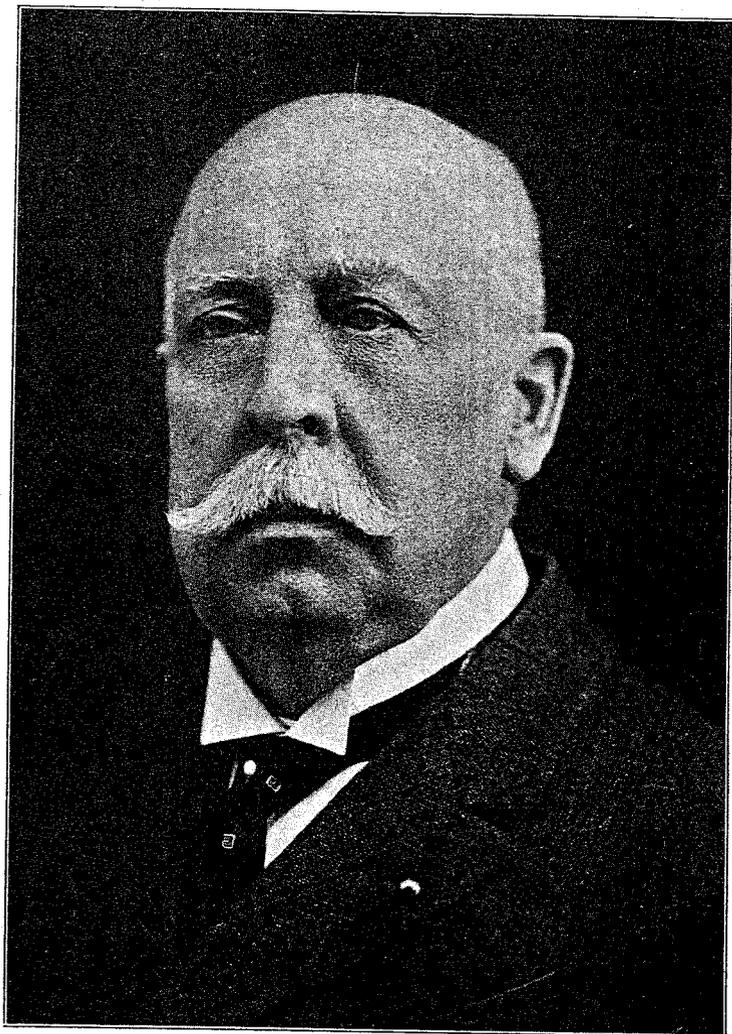
He joined us in those terrible June days, when we for the first time in our lives were suffering the humiliations of military discipline, and the limitations of speech and action imposed upon the new arrivals. I remember him struggling under a load of bedclothes and mattress, waterbucket and basins, as he ascended the barracks stairs of the old eleventh division, and I was sorry then, he had not been born to a strong body and a smithy's arm like some of the rest of us. But Davy persevered, stood the training and the recruit drill without falling out and walked the plebe guard tours in camp with even better luck than his more belligerent classmates.

Throughout cadet days, Davy quietly pursued his course, getting the usual number of delinquencies and maintaining an average standing among us. He was never athletic, always under the protection of the stronger members, but always beloved by us all for his persistence and even temper. Upon graduation, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the 19th Infantry. He carried along the routine duties of a subaltern of Infantry until 1911, when he was promoted to the 15th Infantry. As soon as he could arrange the necessary formalities, he transferred back to his old regiment and went with it to the Philippines. His failing health attracted the attention of the surgeons and, upon careful X-ray examination, they found he had been suffering for many years with ulceration of his teeth. The disease was so far advanced that a complete cure was no longer possible. However, all the relief possible was given him and he was able to go on with his work.

In the Manila hospital he met the girl whom he afterwards married, and who has been his watchful guardian in the long sad days of his illness. He was retired in 1913, after his illness had reached the stage of partial paralysis. His wife took him to his old home on Walton Way, Augusta, Georgia, where for six years he waited for his final deliverance. When the Class was celebrating its decennial reunion in 1916, he sent a message of regret that he could not join in its festivities, but wished that we might remember his desires to be present and that we might have a real old 1906 party.

It was unfortunate that his frail body would not carry the brain to its greatest tasks. The World War called for him unceasingly and he mourned that he did not have the strength to deliver to the country what, he felt, he owed. He lived to hear the joyful news of victory, then satisfied, that the glory of the country had been increased by her armies in her greatest struggle, he lay back, waiting till the summons come. He died at his old home, Augusta, Georgia, January 27, 1919.

CHARLES G. METTLER.



LIEUTENANT LEANDER T. HOWES

LEANDER TOWNSEND HOWES

No. 2198. Class of 1867.

Died April 1, 1919, near Stamford, Conn., aged 74 years.

Among the forlorn number of plebes who entered the Military Academy in June, 1863, was one from the State of New York, who, becoming at once popular with his classmates, retained that popularity and friendship during the strenuous four years of the course, and thereafter during his brief service in the army and in civil life to the day of his death, April 1, 1919.

Howes was a man of good, but not brilliant mind. He was possessed of a sturdy determination of character, and a genial, sincere, and affectionate disposition. Never attaining high rank in studies, he easily kept a respectable standing. Without especial attempt to gain rank in the corps, he received the reward of chevrons due to exemplary conduct and decided military bearing.

The class of '67 was graduated after the great Civil War had run its course; the question of disunion had been settled, and the reunited nation, weary of strife, turned eagerly to the vocations of peace. The need for officers of the regular army was no longer pressing, and with many others, after a few years of service in the artillery, Howes resigned his commission. For awhile he was in active business in the city of New York; but—retiring with an ample fortune about 1890—he led thereafter the elegant and dignified life of a country gentleman.

Howes was born July 1, 1844; he married in 1873 Miss Annie Landon, daughter of Charles Griswold Landon and his wife, Susan H. Gordon. Of this union—an extremely happy one—were born seven children. Susan Landon; Edward Townsend, an architect by profession, married Miss Elsie Milligan (parents of twins, Elizabeth and Daniel; Arthur Gordon, who married Mary Pearsall Probst; Charles Landon, who married Amy Handy, and has two children, Charles Landon and Florence; Florence Howes Herrick, having twin children, Landon and Anita; Gerald Horton; and Paul Griswold, married to Lillian Carey, and who is assistant curator of the Bruce Memorial Museum, Greenwich, Conn.

Howes's home life during his later years was passed mainly at his fine estate of "Maplewood Farm," at Stamford, Conn. Here, besides his interests in farming and gardening, he devoted himself to amateur carpentry and cabinet work, in which crafts he attained great proficiency, making with his own hands many articles of furniture for the adornment of his own house and the homes of children and friends.

While his tastes were thoroughly domestic, he travelled a great deal, both in this country and in Europe, passing the winters almost

invariably in France. In his home town of Stamford Howes had a host of friends, "from a bootblack to a senator," and was devoted to his own family, especially children and grandchildren, for whom he always had some souvenir ready,—some little cadeaux, or a penny-bank to open and divide. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a consistent member.

No doubt to the enervated and perverted ideas and tastes of old world standards American "aristocracy" is a thing to be lightly regarded; the growth of yesterdays. And yet, looked upon with the keener and worthier eye of an intensive psychology, how far finer is that ancestry—not the output of oppression and rapine and plunder of feudal times, but of progenitors rising in rebellion, not against righteous authority, but to cast down such perverted kings as they of the Stuart line, and in redress of cruel wrongs expatriated in a just cause, perishing on embattled fields with revolted Roundheads, standing staunch for human freedom with heroic Hampdens, or, like Eliot in London tower, crying: "A little more air, your majesty, that I may gather strength to die."

From this far nobler view-point, no family of all the land deserves higher grading than that of Howes. They trace their lineage back in unbroken line to a child (not the Black Prince) of the great Edward, Third of the name, him of Crecy and Neville's Cross and Calais leaguer, great if only in right of his wife, illustrious Philippa of Hainault. As she bore him seven sons and five daughters the energetic blood had room to spread.

The line came through Egmont Lamoral of Netherland fame,—that Lamorel to whom at this very day may be seen in Antwerp a monument inscribed Egmont and Horn.

From one Robert Howes of Norfolk, England, came, in lawful wedlock, a son, Thomas, and thence, now fairly launched upon free New England soil as gallant a breed of freedom-loving men as ever aided to make the new world safe for democracy and the reformed faith. One of these sons married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth colony (1637 or thereabouts), while another, some time later, espoused a daughter of John Garham, the Puritan captain.

Thence the direct line of Howes came down, by Thomas, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and Moody, and Daniel, to Reuben Wing, and Leander. The mother of Leander Townsend, Melissa Augusta Townsend, had also ample claim to pioneer descent, she having been descendant of that Israel Townsend who landed on Long Island early in the seventeenth century, and whose ancient house at Oyster Bay is still possessed by a not far distant connection.

In the days of the old Hebrews great stress was laid upon lines of heredity. The fashion may have fallen out of vogue in these modern days; but who can deny that "blood" does, after all, count.



MAJOR JOHN W. BUTTS

At all events it served well to build up for my old friend and classmate at least a good foundation. First and last he profited by it, to the end of getting and keeping warm welcomes, cordial greetings always. For the old camping ground at West Point Howes held to the end of his life the truest affection, as well as for those comrades of the corps whom he so often and so gladly met year after year at our reunions.

It is of record that all graduates of the Academy not one was more constant in attendance at these annual gatherings than "Lanny" Howes. Few indeed were the anniversaries since the founding of the Association in 1870, that did not find him awaiting classmates and corps-mates at West Point, always cheerful, good-natured, always ready with the "glad hand" of greeting.

Dear old friend, how sorely shall we miss you, the more as one year follows another, and with each recurring June our numbers of the class of '67 grow gradually fewer and fewer. The imagery of the grave as a "last resting place" is repellant to the spirits of the thoughtful (whatever their convictions concerning the motive and object of mortal existence). His body rests in that beautiful God's acre on the wooded height overlooking the Hudson at West Point,—brought at the last to the spot that perhaps he loved best on earth,—but who dares, believing, if not in a just God, at least in a universe that is sane, that this means more of oblivion than the laying down for a time the tools of the handicraft of life by an apprentice in the art of living.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

JOHN WILLIAM BUTTS

No. 5236. Class of 1914.

Killed in airplane accident April 3, 1919, near Americus, Ga.,
aged 28 years.

On April 3, 1919, John William Butts, known to his friends throughout the Service as "Billie" Butts, was killed in an airplane accident at Souther Field, Americus, Georgia.

Butts was born September 26, 1890, at Austin, Texas, and while quite young moved with his family to Cisco. He graduated from the High School there and entered the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College with the Class of 1910.

He entered West Point in March, 1910, and graduated thirty-one in his class on June 14, 1914.

His commissioned service, though short, was very brilliant. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry and was on Border duty for a year. In the fall of 1915 he took the examination for the Air Service, and in December was ordered to Flying School at San Diego, California. Graduating in the spring of 1916, he was assigned to first Aero Squadron at Columbus as Pilot and served with the Punitive Expedition in this capacity.

During the war he had many important positions. As the Department Aviation Officer of the Eastern Department, he helped greatly in Air Service recruiting in and about New York City. Leaving New York, he was ordered to Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas, and from there to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where he was Officer in Charge of Flying. His efforts there were highly successful and, because of his good record, he was ordered to Washington and assigned to the War College as Aviation Representative on the General Staff. He held this position until after the armistice, when, at his own request, he was ordered to Souther Field, as executive officer, serving there from the first part of January, 1919, until the day of his death.

Descending from a long line of military ancestors, Butt's record was one of which he and his friends may be justly proud. As a cadet, he was conspicuous for a military bearing and his general military efficiency. As an officer, he was highly successful; strong, efficient and generous, he won in every duty to which he was assigned, and came through them all with the satisfaction of a job well done and with the friendship of all who served with him and under him.

He was married to Miss Elsa Wagner of New Rochelle, New York, on February 3, 1917, and became the father of a girl on September 3, 1918. They were with him in Georgia at the time of his death.

His death was a sad blow to the Air Service and to the Army. Courageous and cool-headed, he was one of our best pilots, and did more than his share in proving to America that aviation is real, and that it is a great profession in which men deal daily with death, realizing its dangers, yet glowing with the satisfaction that they are giving to the world something worth while and something that will last forever.

A FRIEND.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN G. D. KNIGHT

JOHN GEORGE DAVID KNIGHT

No. 2220. Class of 1868.

Died June 9, 1919, at Summit, New Jersey, aged 73 years.

On June 9, 1919, after an illness of several months' duration, Brigadier-General John George David Knight passed quietly and peacefully away, in a private sanitorium at Summit, New Jersey. When first stricken, he was living in Washington, D. C., but as the disease progressed, he was moved to Summit in the hope that the change would be of benefit. For a time it seemed this hope would be realized; but the improvement was only temporary, and was soon succeeded by a gradual decline in strength and vital power, which continued until the end came.

General Knight was born in London, England, on January 24, 1846, and came to this country with his parents when a small child. The family settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where young Knight attended Washington University, graduating with the degree of A. B. in June, 1864. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1864, entering the Academy on September 1st. He took a high rank in his academic work, receiving two scholarship medals given by General Cullum, and graduating second in his class in June, 1868. While at the Academy, he found time to write his Master's thesis, for which he received the degree of A. M. from Washington University in 1867.

Upon his graduation, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and served in that branch of the service, passing through all grades from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, until November 30, 1909. On that date he was commissioned Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, thus severing his connection with the Corps in which he had served with distinction and with enthusiasm for over forty-one years. He was placed on the retired list on January 24, 1910, by operation of law, having attained the age of 64 years.

During his long service in the Corps of Engineers, General Knight performed a great variety of duties. His first station was Willets Point, N. Y., where he served with the Battalion of Engineers, and attended the Engineer School. After this, he was in local charge of construction of seacoast batteries at Fort Schuyler for over three years. In the spring of 1874, he went to the Pacific Coast as Chief Engineer of the Division of the Pacific and of the Department of California. His stay on the coast was short, however, for in the fall of 1874 he reported at the Military Academy at West Point for duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He served in this capacity for seven years. Upon leaving West Point, he took a prolonged

leave of absence, which he spent in Boston, Mass., engaged in railroad work. Upon the expiration of this leave, in April, 1882, he was assigned to duty under the Mississippi River Commission, in charge of improvement work on the Mississippi River, with station at Cairo, Illinois. Here he remained three years. In May, 1885, he returned to Willets Point, New York, to command one of the companies of the Engineer Battalion, remaining on that duty until November, 1887. During this period he was for more than a year in charge of Fort Schuyler, and was for ten days on duty with the New York National Guard as instructor in military field engineering.

At this time, Captain Knight was selected to organize and start the Department of Military Engineering at the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He reached Fort Leavenworth in December, 1887, and remained there until June, 1890. During this period he established the Military Engineering Department on a firm and sound basis, leaving it strong and vigorous when he was relieved.

Upon leaving Fort Leavenworth, Captain Knight went to Washington, D. C., where he served five years as Assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers, followed by six months in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, and increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C. In the fall of 1895, then a Major, he was for the third time ordered to Willets Point (Fort Totten), this time in command of the post, the Engineer Battalion, the Engineer School, and the Engineer Depot. For some months he was also in charge of the construction of fortifications at this point. He was still at Willets Point when the Spanish-American War broke out, and was retained there to push the work of furnishing engineer equipment and supplies for war purposes. At that time, the Corps of Engineers was in charge of the submarine mine harbor defense, including the supply and operation of all submarine mine material, and Major Knight, through the Engineer Depot, purchased and shipped the necessary supplies for the various harbors that were mined during the war, besides being directly in charge of mining the eastern entrance to New York Harbor. Under his direction, the Depot also purchased and shipped large quantities of ponton material, and other engineer equipment required by our troops in Cuba, and, later, in the Philippines. His conduct of the Depot during this trying period was such as to win the hearty commendation of the Chief of Engineers. He was relieved from duty at this station in April, 1901.

During the period from 1890 to 1900, he served, from time to time, on a number of permanent and temporary boards, the more important being the following: On Range and Position Finders; on using water power near Washington, D. C., for providing electric lights in the District of Columbia; the Board on Geographic names; the Board of Engineers; on the Torpedo System; on regulation of Seacoast Artil-

lery fire; and on route for Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. In June, 1900, he delivered a lecture before the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I. At this time he was an authority on the torpedo system, and other features of the seacoast defenses of the period, and as such he was asked to contribute an article on Submarine Mines in the United States to the 10th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Upon his relief from duty at Fort Totten, in 1901, Major Knight was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of river improvement work in Tennessee, including the Colbert Shoals and Muscle Shoals Canals on the Tennessee River. He remained on this work for two years. During this time he was on duty at the maneuvers at Fort Riley in 1902, and also served on the Gathman Gun Board, and on a Board on tests of disappearing gun carriages.

When the organization of the General Staff was undertaken, in April, 1903, Major Knight was detailed on the original list of members. He served in Washington during the organization period from April to September, 1903, and was then designated as Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, with station at Governor's Island. He served as Chief of Staff of the Department of the East and the Atlantic Division, which succeeded it, first under General Chaffee and, later, under General Corbin, from September, 1903 to October, 1904, reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in January, 1904. In August and September, 1904, he was Chief of Staff of the Maneuver Corps at the Manassas Maneuvers of that year. In October, 1904, he sailed for the Philippines, where he served as Chief of Staff of the Philippines Division, first under General Corbin, and later under General Leonard Wood, from November, 1904, to March, 1907. When the Taft party visited the Philippines, Colonel Knight was assigned as special aide to Mr. Taft, and accompanied the party through the islands, and to China. Later, he was sent, with another officer, on a special mission to China, which was successfully concluded. The success with which he discharged the duties of his important position in the Philippines is shown by the fact that both General Corbin and General Wood, while in command, recommended him for appointment as Brigadier-General. These recommendations were without immediate result, though they no doubt had their effect later. In March, 1907, having reached the rank of Colonel, Colonel Knight was relieved from the General Staff and from duty in the Philippines, and ordered back to the United States, reaching San Francisco in April, 1907.

Upon reaching the United States, Colonel Knight was ordered to New York City, to take charge of the Second New York District, directing important river and harbor work in the vicinity of New York. He continued on this duty until January, 1909. During this time he was Division Engineer, Northeast Division (Rivers and Harbors), and also Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Division and of the

Department of the East, and temporarily, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Gulf. He was also a member of the Board of Engineers, the Board of Examination of Engineer Officers for Promotion, the New York Harbor Line Board, and the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. In January, 1909, he was relieved from duty in New York, and ordered to Washington, D. C., as resident member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. He remained on this duty until appointed Brigadier-General, November 30, 1909. He was retired for age on January 24, 1910.

At the time of his retirement, General Knight was still vigorous and energetic, and a strong believer in the saying, beloved of Theodore Roosevelt, that "It is better to wear out than to rust out." He made his home in Summit, New Jersey, and at once began to take an active and intelligent part in civic affairs. He served as President of the Board of Trade, member of the Common Council, and Chairman of the Street and Sewers Committee of that body, in which capacity his engineering knowledge was of great value to the city. He also served on the New Jersey Trunk Sewer Commission, to consider the question of a trunk sewer through the Newark meadows. In 1915, he left Summit and settled in Washington, D. C., intending to spend his remaining years in quiet.

When the United States entered the war, in the spring of 1917, General Knight applied for active duty. Too old for field service, he yet felt capable of doing duty in this country, thus releasing a younger man for more active work. His offer was accepted, and on July 15, 1917, he was appointed Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia. He remained on this duty for seventeen months, until the readjustment of the military situation, following the signing of the armistice, made it possible to assign a younger man to relieve him. As Commissioner, he served on the Wage Board and on the Transit Commission, and gave much study to the housing situation. Many perplexing problems presented themselves for solution, and the work was heavy and confining. Toward the latter part of his services as Commissioner, his health began to fail, and only his strong will and his unshakeable determination kept him at his desk until he was relieved, December 16, 1918. After his relief he failed steadily, though the seriousness of his condition was not fully appreciated until April, 1919, when he was forced to take to his bed. He never left it again, except for the move to Summit, which was carried out in May.

General Knight was a man of high character and exceptional attainments. An earnest student, he kept constantly abreast of the latest developments in his profession, by regular reading of current military and engineering literature. His broad knowledge, combined with sound judgment and quickness of decision, made him a superior executive and administrator. He was deeply interested in the military



COLONEL JOSIAH H. KELLOGG

side of his profession, and had more varied military duty and experience than commonly falls to the lot of an officer of the Corps of Engineers. In command of troops, he was firm, but just. He tolerated no evasion or slipshod performance of duty, but he played no favorites. Troops under his command, both officers and men, were well-trained, efficient, and contented. In emergency, he acted promptly and effectively, and the results that he obtained were his justification. As a man, he was cheerful, unselfish and lovable, making many warm friends and keeping them.

General Knight leaves a widow, two daughters, and three grandchildren. He now rests in the beautiful cemetery at West Point, as he desired. The Corps of Cadets was his last escort, and fired the volleys over his resting place.

W. B. L.

JOSIAH HOLCOMB KELLOGG

No. 1859. Class of 1860.

Died June 19, 1919, at Chicago, Ill., aged 82 years.

Colonel Josiah H. Kellogg was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1836. He was educated at private schools and the Erie Academy till 1853, when he entered Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., in which institution he was a junior when appointed as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1855. He graduated in 1860, and was appointed as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons. He was assigned to duty at the Carlisle barracks and served there until November 2, 1860, when he was ordered, with recruits, to join his regiment, part of which was then stationed at Walla Walla, in the Territory of Washington.

After serving there for some months, he was ordered to take command of the company which garrisoned Fort Crook, near Mount Shasta, in Northern California. He commanded Fort Crook until his regiment was ordered east to take part in the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 8, 1861; to the rank of First Lieutenant, May 13, 1861; and was assigned to the First U. S. Cavalry, August 3, 1861. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the First U. S. Cavalry, May 20, 1862. He also served for a time as Adjutant of the First Dragoons, the title of the regiment having been changed by Act of Congress.

By permission of the War Department, he was assigned to the command of the 17th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, received a commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania as Colonel of U. S. Volunteers, November 19, 1862, and at once took command of the regiment.

Although Colonel Kellogg was a perfect stranger when he came to the regiment, both officers and men soon learned to know and respect him as their commander. The initiation into military duties now began in earnest; everything was new to the men and they had much to learn.

Colonel Kellogg's thorough training, practical experience and diplomacy served him well for the task he had assumed. He was an excellent tactician and most thorough drill-master, and by continued and unceasing efforts he soon brought the regiment to a high standard of military proficiency. He commanded the regiment during the famous Stafford, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. Because of injuries incurred during the service, he was granted leave of absence and was obliged to be absent from the regiment until November 10, 1864, when he again reported for duty. He accompanied the regiment in the Gordonsville expedition, and commanded a provisional brigade of which the regiment formed a part.

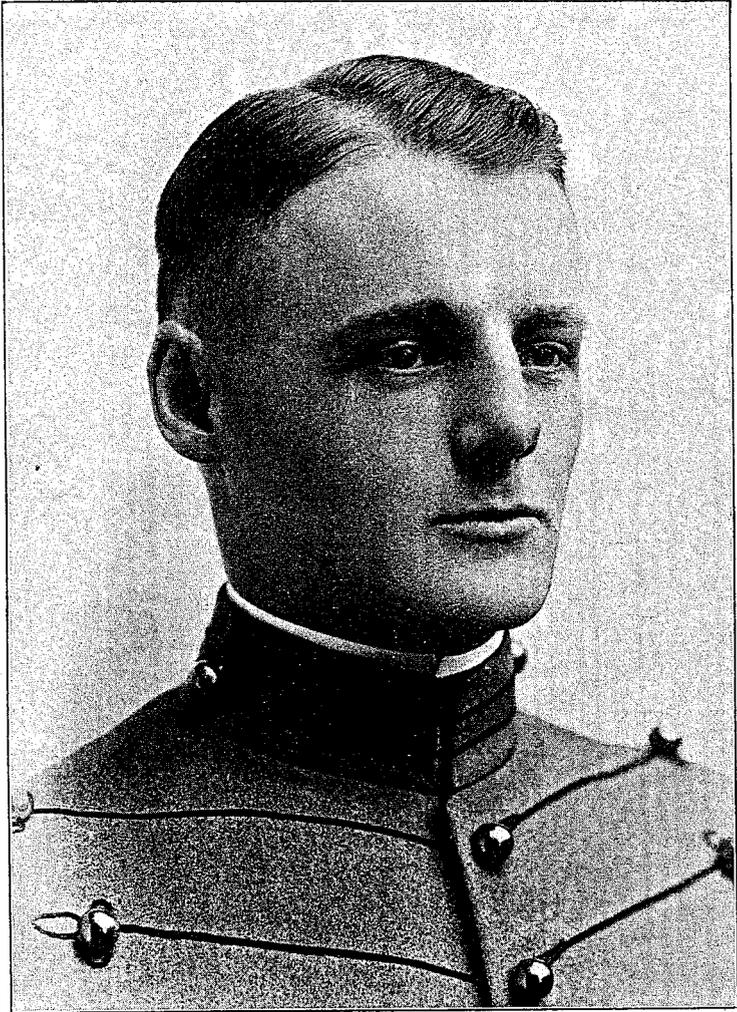
Upon arriving in the vicinity of Gordonsville, the crossing of a stream was prevented by a rebel battery on the opposite side. Colonel Kellogg, with his brigade, was ordered to proceed up the river several miles, where he effected a crossing and drove the rebel battery from its position, capturing two of its pieces, thus opening the road to Gordonsville. Active service in the saddle again opened his wounds and he was forced to resign his command. Later, he was ordered to the Springfield, Massachusetts, armory, to serve on a Board of Commissioners to remodel the Springfield musket, making it a breech-loader.

Afterwards, Colonel Kellogg was sent to West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. He was mustered out of the U. S. Volunteer service December 17, 1864, and retired from the U. S. military service February 6, 1865.

He was sent to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, by the War Department and was Professor there for some years. In 1870 he went to Chicago, where he was appointed City Engineer and planned and superintended the building of the water works crib and the first iron bridges after the Chicago fire.

He was appointed Actuary of the Insurance Department, State of Illinois (which corresponds to the Superintendent of Insurance of the day), which position he held for some years, bringing this department up to the highest point of efficiency. After leaving the Insurance Department, he was consulting Actuary for a number of prominent life insurance companies.

In 1888 he published an insurance magazine in Chicago; after the sale of same was again detailed by the War Department to several colleges as military instructor, up to several years before his death on June 19, 1919.



LIEUTENANT ALBERT FRANCIS WARD

ALBERT FRANCIS WARD

No. 6010. Class of June, 1918.

Killed in action in Siberia, June 22, 1919, aged 24 years.

Lieutenant Albert Francis Ward, son of Albert J. and the late Margaret Goodman Ward, was born in Chicago, October 3, 1894. He received his early education at St. Vincent's School, and at De Paul University, Chicago, at which latter institution he received a scholarship and from which he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1915. He entered the U. S. Military Academy from the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, in June, 1915. During his youth and until his admission to the Military Academy he was a member of the 7th Illinois Infantry, which participated in the late war as the 108th Ammunition Train.

While at the Academy, he was not the type of man who could claim that the whole corps of cadets knew him personally. He was modest and retiring, slow to make close friendships, but once having made a close friend, never lost him.

Graduating from the Military Academy in June, 1918, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry and proceeded to the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a student officer for a two months' intensive course of practical work. While at Fort Sill, he received his assignment to the 1st Infantry, which he joined at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1918.

Shortly after the armistice an order was published to the 13th Division stating that the War Department wanted two hundred First and Second Lieutenants to volunteer for service in Siberia. Ward was among the first to volunteer, and the only reason his name was not at the head of the list was because the clerk that made out the list did it alphabetically. His application was approved and he sailed for Siberia from San Francisco on February 25, 1919.

At this time I knew him and liked him, but did not number him among my closest friends. However, it was but natural that, when two classmates, and two only, were placed together on a small ship full of strangers, the two should have something in common to begin with. It was during the thirty-day trip following our departure from San Francisco that I learned to know the man as he really was; behind his quiet, smiling demeanor something three years as his classmate at West Point had not taught me. At the end of that trip I knew why it was that he never lost one of his friends; I realized what a great desire he had to do something in Siberia to repay the government for what it had done for him at West Point; I realized how clean a life he led, and how absolutely fair and square he was with everyone; I understood, when one of his sergeants came to me later and said

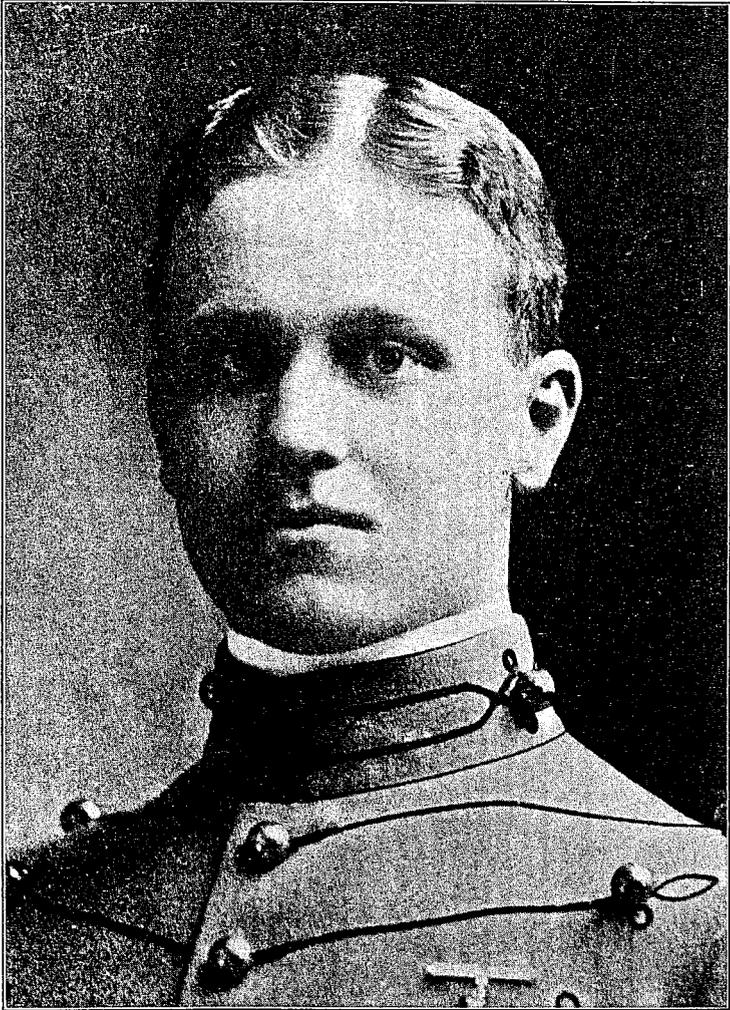
that all of Lieutenant's Ward's company worshipped the ground he walked on, why this was so. During those thirty days of most intimate companionship, I never heard him once make a slighting remark of anyone, friend or enemy. He said very little, and if he could not say a good word, he said nothing. It was also during this time that I realized how much he suffered from the loss of his mother some time before, and of his brother, whom he loved like no one else. Sometimes it was terribly hard to have that ready smile and good word for everyone.

Upon our arrival at Vladivostok he was assigned at the base, and I saw what a disappointment it was to him to realize that he could not go into the interior where, it was reported, action was taking place. As the train bearing the officers who were going inland pulled out, we shook hands, and I saw his eyes fill with tears and he turned his back because he was not lucky enough to go. From then on his letters showed how he chafed under the restraint at the base. It was only when he was detailed as Adjutant of the Allied Mine Guard, with the thought of action in view, that he became himself. His duty as a staff officer in the Suchan Mine district did not prevent his getting into action when there was action in progress. When several Americans were carried off by the Bolsheviki, it was Ward that commanded the organization that went out to effect their release. The story of Sergeant Herbert L. Reeves, a sergeant in that organization, who was with Ward at the time of his death, and later joined my organization is probably the best insight into his character and manner of meeting death that can be given.

"The organization was marching to the town where the American soldiers were imprisoned, and as we were not really at war with the Bolsheviki, it had been decided to first request the release of the Americans before we took them by force. Lieutenant Ward and his orderly rode into the town bearing a flag of truce. Suddenly two shots rang out, and Lieutenant Ward and his orderly both fell from their horses. The shots came thick and fast then but I managed to get to Lieutenant Ward and got him back to cover. He was shot through the head and I knew he was done for. I think he knew it, too. As I picked him up, he said, 'Don't mind me, Sergeant; look after Jim. He is hurt worse than I am.' He said no more, and he died a couple of hours later, before we could get him back to the hospital. But think of what a man he was, sir; his first thought was of the poor kid who was serving him and who was dead when we picked him up."

It is but natural to expect, from a glimpse of Lieut. Ward's character and the soldierly instincts that appear to have been born in him, that the rest of his family should be represented in the World War. This is borne out by facts, as his four brothers volunteered and served in the war; one of them, Sergeant Oliver Gregory Ward, being killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 8, 1918. Besides his father and brothers, Lieutenant Ward is survived by many friends who admired and liked him, and by a score who loved him as one can love only his best friend.

W. C. C.



MAJOR ARTHUR DEAN MINICK

ARTHUR DEAN MINICK

No. 4470. Class of 1906.

Died at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1919, aged 35 years.

Sometimes, when we look back over the years of association with our classmates in and out of the service, and find here and there the pleasant thread of recollection stopped short by death, there comes to us a feeling of loneliness, of something lacking in our own lives, of sadness that the promise of the earlier days should not have continued to develop till the full power of the man should be applied along with us to the hard problems of today.

Arthur Dean Minick has always seemed to be one of those destined to be a helper in the great work. We relied on him as a cadet to exert his strength in the general cause. As an officer, we expected his support to its full power, either in the military exercises in the field, the post and camp tasks, or in the pleasant evening parties we often arranged for our pleasure and entertainment. Unconsciously, we added his ability to the general estimate. When he joined the service, after graduation, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, with Manchester, Abraham, Sneed and Madigan, the total strength of the quintette of new lieutenants was scored together. They went together to Fort Sheridan and to Havana, lived the same lives at Camp Columbia and performed, equally well, their similar tasks, enjoyed equally well the happy days and nights together in and around the Cuban capital. Until 1909, Minick remained in the Infantry at Camp Columbia and around Cuba.

Upon his return to Fort Sheridan with his regiment, he began the specialization which carried him in 1909 into the Ordnance Department at Sandy Hook. He carried out his work at the Ordnance School with considerable credit. Yet his fertile brain was ever trying new schemes. He was in charge of the mess during his school year. His financial ventures with horses, dogs and chickens, and his laughable reports upon his progress therein formed the motif of many a jovial hour there. At Springfield Armory, where he carried on the Small Arms manufacture, and the other duties of an Ordnance subaltern most admirably, one can find many amusing stories of his adventures with automobiles and with the fair sex. Likewise at Watertown Arsenal, where he studied the practical side of ordnance manufacture in overalls in the several shops, he furnished at the same time wholesome mirth and jovial good times to those around him.

His sabbatical year with the Infantry, after his four-year tour in the Ordnance Department, was spent at Texas City, when the threat of Mexican intervention caused our troops to collect in that part of

the country. That year, he was married to Kathryn Royce of Springfield, and went as a bridegroom to his new regiment. It is easy to imagine what a welcome addition these two newlyweds must have been in the army circles around Galveston.

He returned to the ordnance in 1914, serving at Rock Island Arsenal, and his daughter, Elizabeth Browning, was born there. The next two years, in addition to his arsenal work, he looked after the armament work in the Middle West, inspecting the Field Artillery once or twice a year in all the posts. Classmates welcomed him everywhere and report the same old good humor and merry laugh. Somehow, during his duty his health began to fail. He complained of headaches and indisposition frequently, and, of course, the pressing work caused him a great amount of worry. He was finally sent to the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment, but his brain had become affected through worry and disease. The inability to get into the war preyed upon him much of the time. We could see his mental control slipping away. He finally was transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where the jovial, bright mind gave up its struggle in June, 1919. His classmates in Washington attended his funeral and sent off his remains to their final resting place.

The strong and cheerful help which the early days had promised, is not here. We must go on alone, but with a delightful memory of a much beloved friend and classmate.

CHARLES G. METTLER.

JACOB B. RAWLES

No. 1916. Class of 1861.

Died, July 1, 1919, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 79 years.

Brigadier-General Jacob B. Rawles departed from this life on July 1, 1919, at the family home in San Francisco, California. General Rawles leaves a widow, Mrs. Phoebe A. Rawles, two sons, William G. and Charles S., and a daughter, Elizabeth B. A sister, Miss Caroline Rawles, also remains and lives in Boston.

Jacob Beekman Rawles was one of the best known men of the old army living in San Francisco, and one of the two remaining graduates of the Class of 1861. He passed away after an illness of more than six months, and had he lived a month longer he would have been 80 years old. He was a member of long standing of Romeo Lodge of Masons.

Brigadier-General Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, was born in Romeo, Mich., on August 4, 1839, and entered the United States Mili-



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB B. RAWLES

tary Academy in June, 1856, graduating May 6, 1861; the course at the Academy then being five years in length. He remained a Second Lieutenant from graduation until May 14, 1861, when he was promoted to the next higher grade.

During the first two years of the Rebellion, Rawles occupied posts of comparative tranquility, but for the rest of the great struggle he was continuously engaged in active operations against the Confederacy. From graduation till July 16, 1861, he served drilling volunteers in and about Washington, D. C. Here he was occupied with the 69th N. Y. Infantry (Irish), the 2nd Connecticut Infantry (Gen. Terry's Regiment), and the 6th Maine Infantry. After this duty, he was detailed on recruiting service in connection with the organization of the 5th Artillery. Rawles' recruiting was completed in the fall of 1861, and from this time until November of 1862 he served as Regimental Quartermaster with the organization he had helped to create, at Camp Greble, Harrisburg, Pa., and at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. December 1, 1862, he succeeded in joining Light Battery G, 5th U. S. Artillery, and on Christmas Day sailed on the clipper, "Jennie Beals," with Banks' Expedition bound for New Orleans. From this time until after the surrender of Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, Ala., he served in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the first attack upon Port Hudson, La., and, in the spring of '63, in the final siege upon this place, the same terminating July 8th. He also was engaged in the operations about Baton Rouge, La. In the fall of 1863, Rawles returned with his battery to New Orleans. The spring of 1864 saw him actively engaged with his battery at the Battle of Sabine Cross Roads (April, 1864), in the Red River campaign. After the retreat of the Army of the Gulf he again returned to New Orleans, remaining there until the operations of the army about Mobile Bay, Ala. Here he took part in all of the operations about Fort Morgan up to and including its final surrender.

In August, 1864, shortly after the fall of Fort Morgan, he was transferred with Light Battery G, 5th Artillery, to the Army of the Potomac. The winter of 1864-65 was passed with the artillery reserve of the 5th Corps, occupying winter quarters on the Jerusalem Plank Road, the rear defensive line of the Army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1865 he participated in most of the actions, skirmishes and battles of the 5th Corps, terminating with the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in April.

Rawles was made a Brevet Captain July 8, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service during the siege of Port Hudson, La.," and a Brevet Major, April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent force under General R. E. Lee."

After the war he remained with his battery with stations at Camp Bailey, Bladensburg, Md., and at Little Rock, Ark. July 28, 1865,

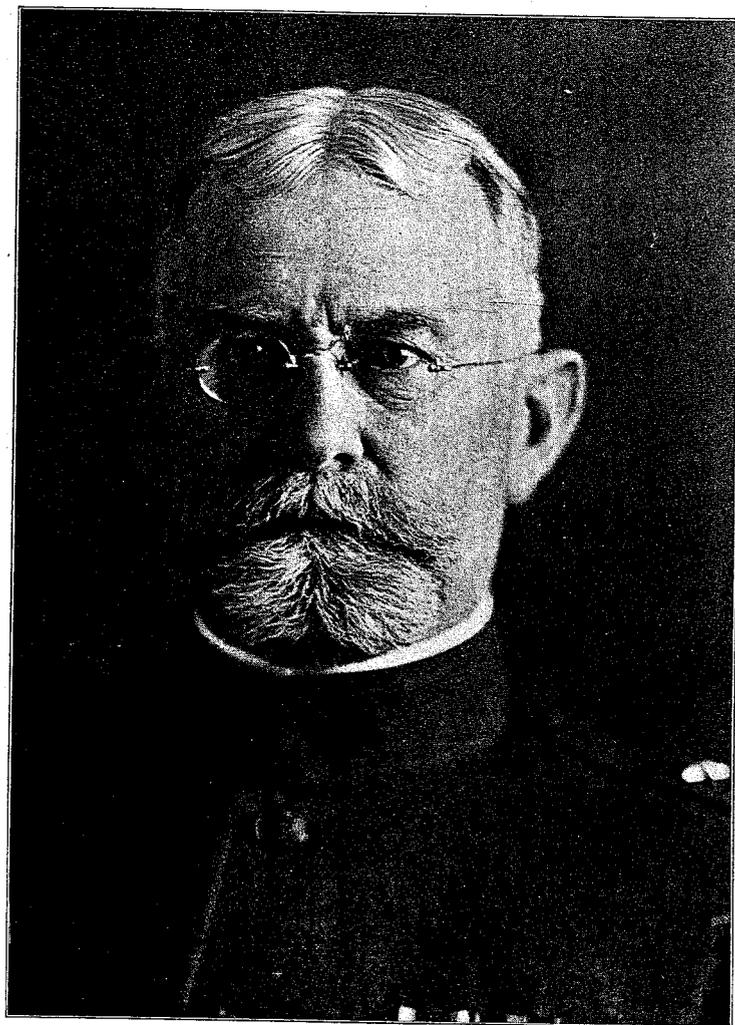
Lieut. Rawles was promoted to Captain in the Regular Army and transferred to Battery D, 5th Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren, Mass. From March, 1869, until December, 1875, he was stationed at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga. From here on his stations were: at McPherson Barracks, Ala., from April, 1879, till February, 1880; at Key West Barracks, Fla., and Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., until July, 1881; on leave from July, 1881, till December of that year; then at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., till September, 1882. Then he did a short time with his Battery at Omaha, Neb. Here Battery D was mounted, equipped and organized as a mounted battery and Captain Rawles, during October, November and December was a member of a board for purchasing horses for the Battery and for the Cavalry in general. He was ordered with the Battery to Fort Douglas, Utah, in December, 1885, serving there until November, 1886. From here he went back again to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Now came his transfer to Battery E of the Fifth, and in May, 1887, he was ordered to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. From here he went to Fort Preble, Maine. He served at the New England post until transferred again to the south, returning to Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 18, 1887). Here he remained four years when, with his battery he was transferred to Washington Barracks, D. C. He served at this post, at times being in command thereof, and of the regiment of the Fifth Artillery, until April 30, 1897, at which date he was promoted to the grade of Lieut.-Colonel, and assigned to the 1st Artillery, for the first time leaving the regiment which he helped to organize in '61,—a service of thirty-six years. He joined the First and assumed command thereof on September 24, 1897, at St. Augustine, Fla. He transferred with the Headquarters of the regiment to Sullivan's Island, S. C., March 26, 1898, and continued in command until April 28, 1898. At this time he also was in command of the defenses of Charleston Harbor.

These defenses were at the date of his assumption of command, in a chaotic state, while war with Spain was momentarily expected. By Rawles' great energy and untiring labor the situation was so changed that at an early date thereafter ample preparation had been made to have successfully met any attack that could have been made by the enemy.

Rawles was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, February 23, 1899. He was in command of Angel Island, Cal., from July 8, 1899, to May 1, 1900, when he was transferred with the Headquarters of his regiment to San Francisco.

He was promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., on April 13, 1903, at the age of sixty-four, and retired from active service the day afterward, having completed forty-seven years with the colors.

The General lies buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM THOMAS LITTEBRANT

WILLIAM THOMAS LITTEBRANT

No. 3278. Class of 1888.

Died, July 2, 1919, at Anniston, Ala., aged 54 years.

With simple and impressive ceremonies Brigadier-General William T. Littebrant was laid to rest at Arlington. His wife and two daughters, Mrs. Clark and Miss Marian Littebrant, as well as numerous fellow officers and other friends, attended the last sad rites. The honorary pall-bearers were Major General Henry Jervey, Brigadier-General John S. Winn, Colonels N. F. McClure, C. R. Day, J. S. Fair and H. S. Smither. The first two named were classmates. The funeral escort was furnished from troops at Fort Myer. The Rev. Dr. Cogswell conducted the services at the grave. The floral offerings were beautiful and attested the high esteem in which General Littebrant was held by his many friends.

General Littebrant was born in California, March 27, 1865, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1888. He was first assigned to the Infantry. A few months later he transferred to the 10th Cavalry, where he served with General Pershing. He was promoted to the 7th Cavalry in 1896. Afterwards he served in other cavalry regiments, among them the 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 23rd. His earlier service was on the frontier and his training there fitted him physically for the strenuous army life which he had selected as his calling.

Before he had been two years in the service he had won the first gold medal on the tri-department revolver team and from that time on he excelled in both rifle and pistol shooting and his name appeared frequently on Departmental teams.

As regimental quartermaster, he equipped his regiment for the strenuous Cuban campaign of 1898. On account of the difficulty of getting supplies this proved a hard task but his regimental commander testified that the regiment left for foreign service perfectly equipped in every detail.

After service in Cuba, General Littebrant accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, and on returning therefrom again went to Cuba with the Army of Pacification for another tour of two years, 1908-09. He was a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board in 1910.

In 1911 he became a student at the Army School of the Line, from which he graduated in 1912.

He was then assigned to duty in the Yosemite National Park where as superintendent he displayed those same able qualities which had previously served the Government so well.

On July 10, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, stated in his report:

"In this connection, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the very satisfactory services rendered by Major Littebrant, in the administration of the affairs of the Yosemite National Park during the time that he has been assigned to that duty."

General Littebrant next served as a Lieutenant-Colonel of recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo. Shortly after the war with Germany was declared, he was promoted to a Colonelcy and assigned to the 23rd Cavalry. The organization of this regiment was under way when he joined it and he carried the task to completion. Later the regiment was changed into artillery and General Littebrant asked to be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for a special course in artillery instruction. After this, he rejoined his regiment, now the 81st Field Artillery, and took up the strenuous training which he felt would be needed to fit the regiment for service on the battlefields of France.

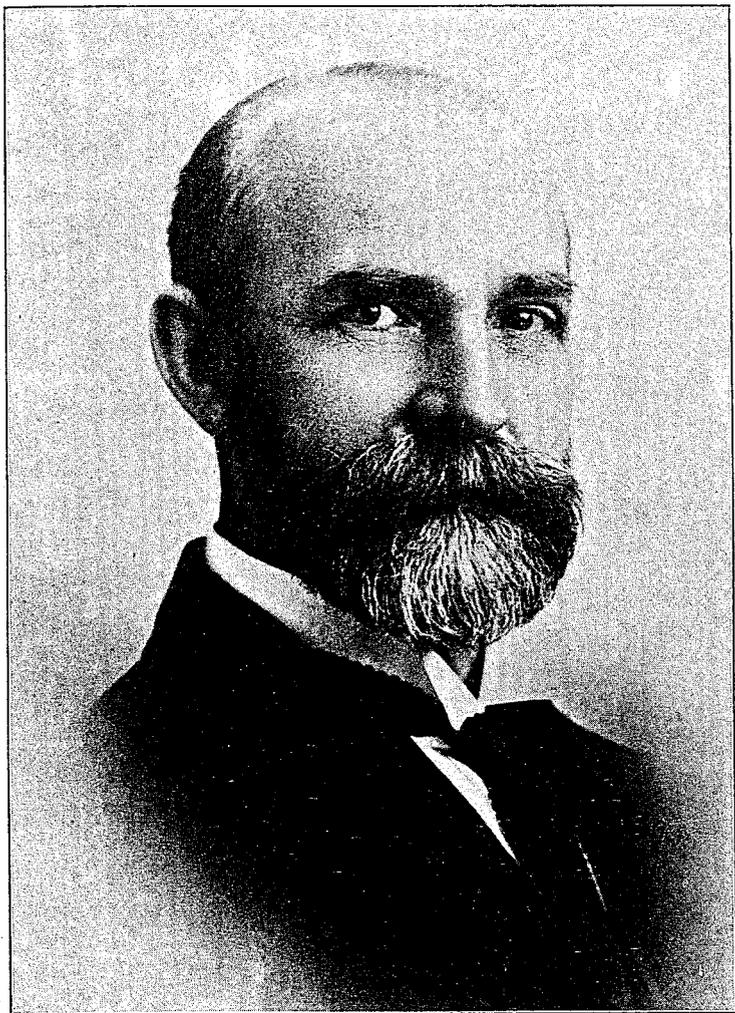
On October 1, 1918, he was appointed a Brigadier-General and assigned to the 19th Field Artillery Brigade. This organization was scheduled to sail for France in December, 1918, but the armistice put an end to his hope of leading his brigade in battle. His failure to get to the front was the greatest disappointment of his life.

He was honorably discharged as a Brigadier-General March 1, 1919, but remained at Camp McClellan, Alabama, where an experienced officer was needed in demobilizing the troops. For the last two months his health had not been good.

He died of heart failure at his home near the camp, at six a.m., July 2, 1919. His wife was with him at the end, but his two daughters, Mrs. Clark, wife of Captain Clark, Air Service, and Miss Marian Littebrant, who had served with the Red Cross, were absent. They had just gone to California to join Captain Clark. They were sent for and arrived in time to be present at the funeral.

Thus ended the earthly career of a distinguished soldier who spent more than thirty-five of the best years of his life in the service of his country.

General Littebrant was a man of fine appearance and notable military qualities. Tall, well-proportioned and of soldierly bearing, he displayed outwardly those physical attributes which, added to his mental qualities, united to make him a successful officer and leader of men. His kindly disposition, his unflinching sense of humor and his devotion to his friends and family were other qualities that made for him many friends. His family may well be proud of his record.



MAJOR JOHN S. GRISARD

JOHN SIMON GRISARD

No. 3253. Class of 1888.

Died, July 2, 1919, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 56 years.

John S. Grisard, Major, U. S. A., retired, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 3, 1863, and died of tuberculosis at Cincinnati, July 2, 1919. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. May Keehln Grisard, two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Garrett and Miss Bess Grisard, and little granddaughter, Judith-Jack Grisard.

The Major's eldest child, and only son, First Lieutenant John K. Grisard, Aviation Section Signal Corps, U. S. R. died May 1, 1918, in an aeroplane accident at Issoudun, France, as he was taking his final examinations before leaving for the front. This was a terrible blow to his father, still his great regret was that Jack had not had his opportunity on the firing line. The Major was at that time very ill with tuberculosis and had for many months chafed under the disappointment of being physically unable to serve "over there."

Major Grisard was appointed to West Point in 1884, graduating in 1888. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Infantry, and assigned to the 13th Infantry, with which regiment he served until May, 1895, participating in the general duties of the regiment including special maneuvers under the Department Commander, General Wesley Merritt, at Chilocco, Indian Territory, in 1889. During this period he also performed special regimental recruiting service in Kansas and Indian Territory.

In September, 1891, he was ordered to Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and served there until September, 1895, with a brief intermission of seven weeks in the summer of 1894, when he joined his company, F of the 13th Infantry, for temporary duty in the suppression of riots in Chicago.

He was commissioned as First Lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Infantry in May, 1895, joining his regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado, in September of that year. At the latter place he served for a time as Post Engineer Officer and Officer in Charge of Prisoners, and in 1897 was ordered to Arizona Territory in connection with the work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. In August, 1897, he was ordered as a student to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, remaining there until the following April when he was recalled to his regiment at Chickamauga Park, Ga., by the breaking out of the war with Spain.

He joined his regiment en route to Tampa and was appointed Regimental Adjutant. He served as such through the Cuban cam-

paign until July 1, 1898, when he was severely wounded at the Battle of El Caney. Returning to the United States on the hospital ship, Solace, he remained in the U. S. General Hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., from July 16, 1898, to November 5, 1898, when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth for further medical treatment.

In June, 1899, he was commissioned as Captain in the 7th Infantry and served with that regiment in Washington and California, going to the Philippines with it in October, 1903. During this period his duties at various times included those of Regimental Adjutant, Regimental Commissary, Officer in Charge of Post Exchange and Bakery, and also two years recruiting duty at Evansville, Indiana, and Quartermaster work at Benicia Barracks, California, and at Manila, P. I.

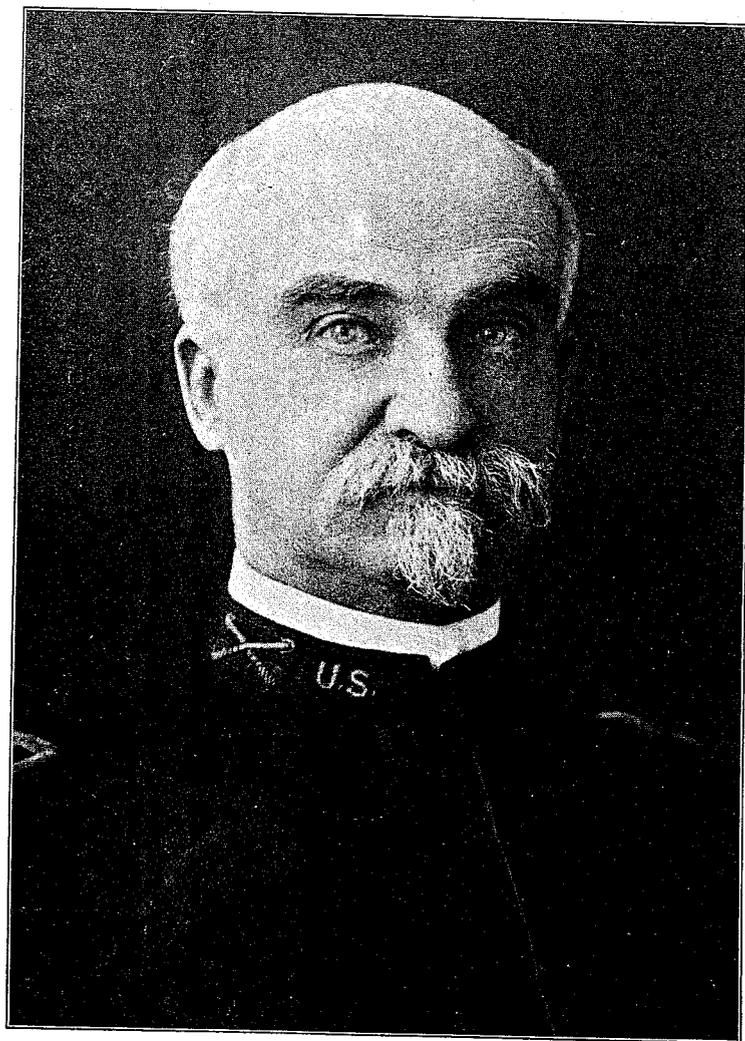
The wound received in the Cuban campaign resulted in permanent lameness and in January, 1894, he was retired as Major and Judge Advocate. However, in October, 1906, he was ordered to active duty in Cuba as Judge Advocate and served until May 31st, 1907.

Major Grisard had a brilliant mind, and enjoyed most enlarging his already great store of knowledge. Owing to the ill health of his younger daughter, he became interested in medicine, graduating from the University of Cincinnati, Medical Department, in 1911. Because of his physical condition, however, he was never able to actively practice.

When the late war was declared, Major Grisard offered his services to the War Department and was ordered to the University of Chicago as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, in August, 1917. Because of the severe winter, and overwork, he suffered an acute attack of tuberculosis in January, 1918, and was confined to his bed for seven months. In October of that year, his wife took him to Phoenix, Arizona, hoping the dry, hot climate would restore his health. He seemed to improve at first, but a kidney complication set in and he became rapidly worse. Realizing his serious condition, his greatest wish was to come home to Cincinnati and to reunite his little family. Although absolutely helpless, and suffering intensely, his will power conquered and he was allowed to make the trip home, remaining with his dear ones but one short week.

Although the Major suffered much during his life from his wounds and ill-health, he was always so patient and uncomplaining. How bravely he bore his afflictions! He was truly a man of the noblest character, strong, stern, yet tender and gentle as a woman. He was a most devoted husband, father and son. He was a most efficient and painstaking officer, always to be depended upon; always doing his duty; a man of the highest sense of honor, indeed, one of Nature's noblemen.

Although not outwardly deeply religious, he was a thorough Christian in thought, word and deed, and lived true to all the ideals of



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY E. NOYES

his Masonic brotherhood. He was submissive to the end and was ready at the call of the Master to join his son in a land where there is no more suffering and no more parting.

Among the many beautiful letters of sympathy received by Mrs. Grisard from the Major's friends was one from an old classmate of '88, which says:

"If John had an enemy in the world, we knew nothing of it. Everybody loved him. In recalling our early associations, I can not recall a single moral or physical fault. His was one of the dearest, sweetest characters I have ever known."

It is hard not to question God's will in calling such a man in the prime of life, only fifty-five years and eight months, but still we know that

"He lived his life with heart and soul,
And willing hands and ready brain;
He did not talk about his goal,
But worked, its splendors to attain.
He did not boast of lofty things
And be content with flowery phrase,
But knowing all that honor brings,
He lived in honor all his days."

M. K. G.

HENRY ERASTUS NOYES

No. 1955. Class of June, 1861.

Died July 14, 1919, at Berkeley, Cal., aged 79 years.

The following tribute to the memory of General Noyes was published by the Commandery of the State of California, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States:

Henry Erastus Noyes was born August 23, 1839, Belfast, Maine.

He was elected February 8, 1904, First Class Original in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery State of California, February 8, 1904. Insignia, 14203.

Record: Cadet, U. S. M. A., graduated June 24, 1861; Brevet Second Lieutenant 2nd Dragoons, June 24, 1861; Second Lieutenant 2nd Cavalry, June 24, 1861; First Lieutenant 2nd Cavalry, June 15, 1862; Captain, January 25, 1865; Major 4th Cavalry, June 24, 1879; Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, July 1, 1891; Colonel, May 31, 1898; retired November 26, 1901; Brigadier-General retired, April 23, 1904.

Services: Brevet Captain, August, 1865; gallant and meritorious services, Brandy Station, Va.; Brevet Major for gallant and meritorious services, April 2, 1865, services at the capture of Selma, Ala., 1861; 3 Manassas Campaign; Blockarns Ford; 1 Bull Run; defenses of

Washington; Expedition to Port Royal, S. C.; Rappahannock and Gettysburg Campaigns; Battles South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Beverly Hill and Brandy Station.

1864-5: Operations Petersburg; Shenandoah Campaign; Battles Winchester, Opequan; A. C. Ins. Gen. Cavalry Corps, Mississippi; Battle Nashville; pursuit Hood, assault and capture Selma.

1865 to 1879: On frontier duty with regiment in campaign against the Sioux Indians in Wyoming, taking part in the Big Horn Expedition and was engaged in the capture of Crazy Hawk's village, and the Battle of Rosebud River in '76. Spanish-American War, 1898. Governor-General of Santa Clara Province, Cuba.

For fourteen years he commanded a company on our extreme frontier, through the snows of many severe winters, the dust of countless army marches and the smoke of many small but often desperate engagements, always with a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his men, and a pride in and love for his gallant regiment.

Kind to his subordinates, ever ready to contend for justice toward them, loyal to his superiors yet tenacious of his own rights.

An intrepid soldier, a sympathetic commander, a genial friend, a loving husband, a considerate, devoted father has left us.

He is survived by his wife, Louise W.; three sons, Henry W., Arthur P. and Col. Samuel W. Noyes, U. S. A., and two daughters, Mrs. Louise N. Wallace and Margaret Noyes.

The Commandery of California, sad at the thought that another loyal comrade in arms has crossed the "great divide," extends its heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

THE COMMANDERY STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Wm. C. Alberger, Brevet-Colonel, U. S. V.,

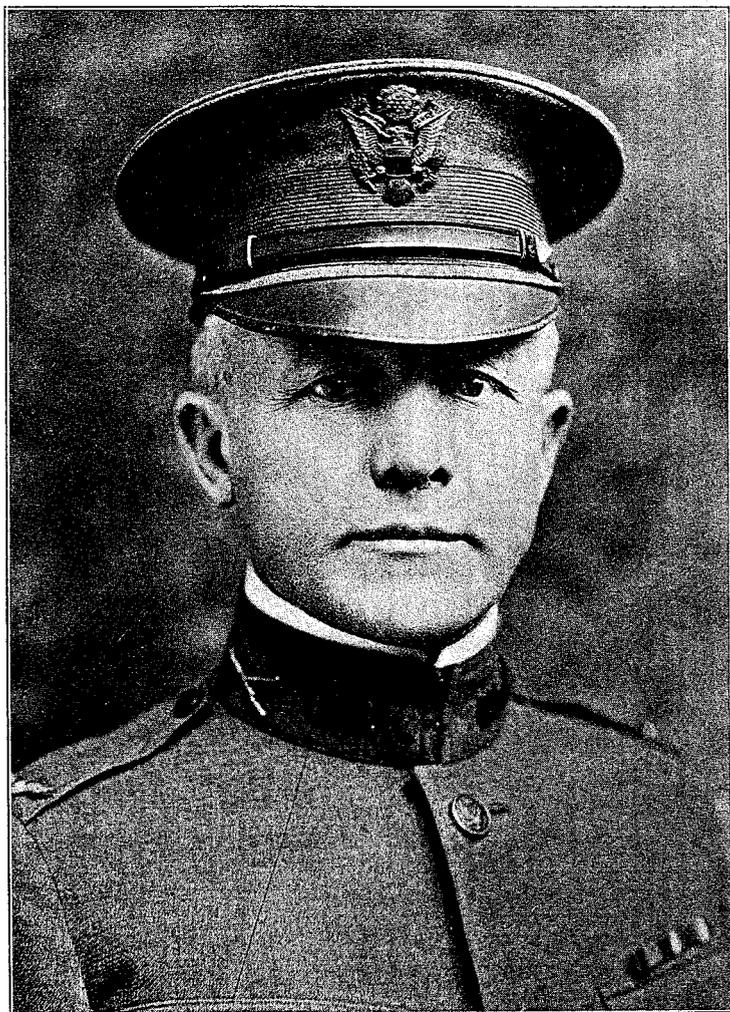
Recorder.

JENS BUGGE

No. 3620. Class of 1895.

Died, July 17, 1919, at West Point, N. Y., aged 48 years.

Jens Bugge was born on a farm in Wisconsin on September 21, 1870. About a year and a half later his family moved to Minnesota, where his father engaged in general merchandising at Wannamingo and an adjoining town. When Bugge was about eight, his family took up a homestead near Urness, Minnesota. Here he performed many of a man's tasks; in later years being particularly proud of the plowing record he had made when eight years old.



COLONEL JENS BUGGE, JR.

He attended district school three and a half miles from his house, walking both ways; and rarely did he miss an attendance even when the roads were heavy in the severe periods of winter. Upon completion of district school he continued to work on the farm during the summer, and when work there grew slack, he "hired out" as a harvest hand. In the winters, he attended high school at Alexandria, Minnesota, earning board and room by care of a horse, a cow, and a furnace, and by odd jobs. During his course in high school he also taught two terms of three months' each in district school.

After graduation from high school, Bugge secured a position as bookkeeper in a bank in Alexandria, gaining the use of a room in rear of the bank by acting as night watchman. While so engaged, he took the competitive examination in which he won his appointment to West Point. He had not been of the studious type, even though he had accomplished so much by hard work and application. He loved games and sociability, and accepted every opportunity for frivolity and fun.

As a cadet, Bugge first came into prominence in his class by participation in athletics, in all phases of which he excelled. His was a naturally active brain capable of making a correct and careful analysis. Combined with this was broad common sense gained through early and varied associations with men. He therefore brought to class affairs a maturity of judgment which was of great value.

Graduating number four in his class, Bugge was assigned to the Infantry, and entered on twenty years of active service wherein he gained the reputation of being one of the most able of the officers of his period. This service included five and a half years as instructor, senior instructor, and assistant professor in Drawing and Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point; nine months as an aide; two years and four months as regimental adjutant; honor graduate Army School of the Line in 1908; graduate of Army Staff College in 1909; Army War College, 1910-11; Naval War College, summer of 1911; and member of General Staff and Assistant Director Army War College, 1911-12. He was relieved from the general staff in 1912 by operation of the "Manchu" law.

He served in the Philippines from November, 1901, to July, 1903, having station in Cavite, and participating in General Bell's last expedition against Malvar through the Lolo mountains. From October, 1902, to July, 1903, he was aide to Major General George W. Davis. He went to Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, serving there for ten months, performing company duty for a period, and then being detached for duty at Army Headquarters, after which he was in charge of the Cuban Reform School for boys.

Upon relief from the general staff in 1912, Bugge was again ordered to the Philippines, where, in addition to performing his company duties, he was a member of the Defense Board, participating in

the maneuvers of 1914 as Chief of Staff of Detachment Number One, and Adjutant of the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. During the winter of 1913 he went on a hunting trip to Indo China where he contracted a severe case of malaria. He never recovered his health, for while still under treatment for malaria he was found to have diabetes. He was finally returned to the U. S., sick, in January of 1915, and from then until his retirement in September, 1916, he spent long periods at the Letterman General Hospital, and at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

Immediately after his retirement Bugge was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Leland Stanford University, where military training was being started. He continued in this position until January, 1918. In the summer of 1917 he was on duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, where he handled many of the personnel problems in connection with war-time expansion.

Bugge refused to concede that he was no longer capable of active service, and after repeated applications to the War Department and to G. H. Q., A. E. F., he was in January, 1918, ordered to France. Even after arrival there he was not contented, for his desire was to command a regiment on the front. A common remark of his was, "They say I will kill myself. Very well. That is my lookout. I would rather be a dead live wire than a live dead wire. All I ask is the chance."

He performed general staff duties in France, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1918, and Colonel in September, 1918. He was assistant to A. C. of S., G.-1 at Headquarters, S. O. S., and at G. H. Q.; A. C. of S., G.-1, 1st Army; A. C. of S., G.-3, 1st Corps; and temporary Chief of Staff, 35th Division. He was always most interested in tactics, and welcomed the opportunity to transfer from A. C. of S., G.-1, 1st Army, to A. C. of S., G.-3, 1st Corps. In the latter position he served during the operations on the Vesle, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the earlier stages of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

In October, 1918, Bugge again became too sick for duty and was hurriedly sent to the U. S., arriving early in November, and being at once detailed as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy. For several months he apparently improved in health. He was enthusiastic over his work, and bragged of having beaten death. In the late spring he began to decline, and on June 30 was taken against his will to the hospital, where he remained until his death. He refused to accept the diagnosis as to the seriousness of his condition until two days before his death, when he admitted that his active days had been finished.

In 1909 Bugge was married to Miss Calla Cuttell, of Topeka, Kansas. His widow and three children, two girls and a boy, survive

him. Even in his last illness his family was given first consideration, and he tried to spare them worry or fear as to his condition.

His was an unusually clean and upright life. He was considerate of others' weaknesses, but in his own affairs possessed the courage to stand by his convictions. With subordinates he was particularly fair and patient. He was proud of his profession, and gave to it his best efforts. His keen brain, common sense, fairness, honesty, and experience, made a combination which caused those who have been associated with him to mourn the loss of an able and brilliant officer, and lovable man and friend.

The following resolution was passed by the Academic Board of the U. S. Military Academy:

"Whereas, The Rule of Divine Providence has operated to call from us our Associate, Colonel Jens Bugge, Commandant of Cadets, we, the Academic Board of the Military Academy, desire to record an appreciation of the loss we have sustained.

Colonel Bugge was an honor graduate of the Academy. An ambitious and energetic soldier, he served with distinction in nearly every field of endeavor open to an officer of the Army.

Forced into retirement on account of a mortal disease contracted during a Philippine tour, at his insistent request he was permitted to remain continuously on active service to the end of his life, and his determined will-power was such that he never faltered in the performance of any duty.

Called abroad on Staff service during the great war, it was his earnest desire to command troops at the front. This was denied him on account of his health, but he was honored by being returned from France, in order, as Commandant of Cadets, to apply his experience to the training of future officers at the Military Academy.

He proved to be the force needed at this period of rapid and critical change in the internal affairs of the Academy. In the face of unusual difficulties he handled the disciplinary affairs of his office with the vigor to be expected of him, but showed at the same time a rare capacity for moulding the opinion of the cadet-body along correct ideals which served to reduce to a minimum the enforcement of punitive action. His was largely the duty of transmitting to an unformed mass of students, deprived of association with older classes, the traditions and the intangible spirit which is the real wealth of the institution. In this, by frequent lectures and conferences and by his own virile example, he has succeeded beyond the measure vouchsafed to most men.

For his influence on the Military Academy and for his example as a type of the brave and honorable soldier whom it is her purpose to produce, the Academic Board desires to express its esteem and lasting gratitude.

Therefore, be it Resolved: That the foregoing be entered upon the record of the proceeding of the Academic Board, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

W. A. GANOE,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry,
Adjutant,
Secretary of the Academic Board.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Superintendent,
President of the Academic Board.

C. F. T.

JAMES WORDEN POPE

No. 2257. Class of 1868.

Died, Denver, Colorado, August 23, 1919, aged 73 years.

Brigadier-General James Worden Pope, U. S. A., retired, whose death is announced above, had served on the active list of the Army for over forty-five years, participating in no less than four Indian campaigns, the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection, and had an unusually varied service both in the line and staff (Q. M. Dept.) of the Army. The following is a brief sketch of this service:

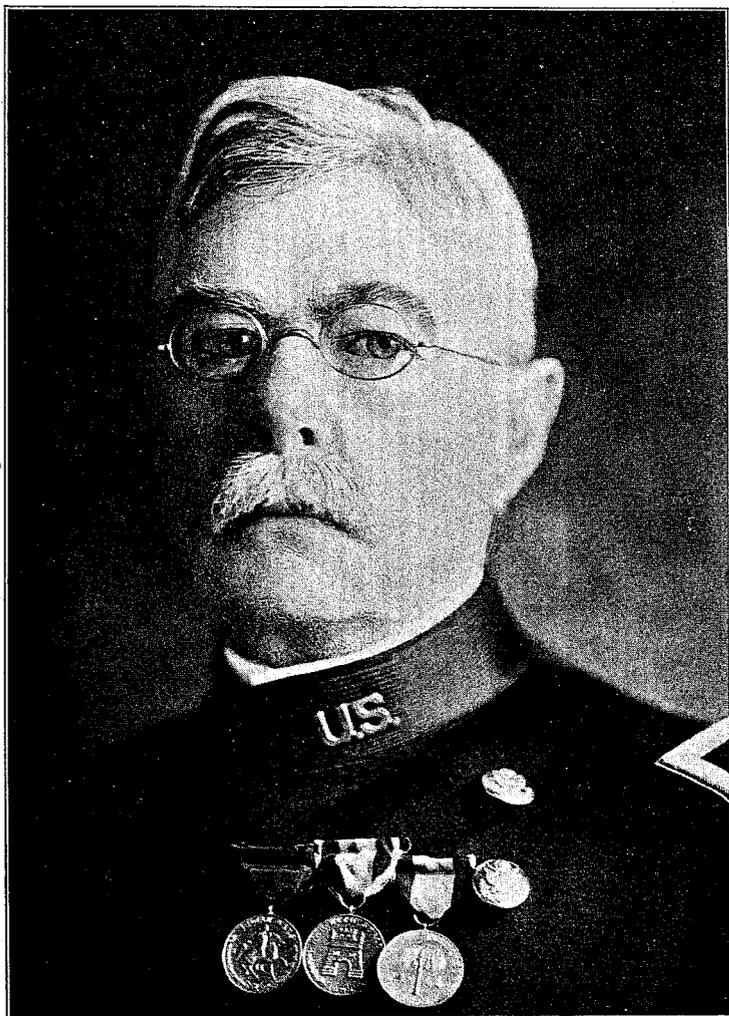
Born June 6, 1846, at Louisville, Ky., the son of Edmund Pendleton Pope and Nancy Johnson. Through the latter he was related to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and afterwards became Vice-President of the United States. His first American ancestor was Colonel Nathaniel Pope of Pope's Creek, Va., who was the great-great-grandfather of George Washington.

He graduated from West Point June 15, 1868, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Infantry, and promoted a First Lieutenant 5th Infantry March 20, 1879.

His first ten years of service were largely occupied in campaigning against hostile Indians. In 1868, shortly after joining his company at Fort Lyon, Colorado, he was sent at his own request with a detachment to take part in a winter expedition commanded by General E. A. Carr, then operating against hostile Indians. The following year he served with his company in an expedition against hostile Indians who had attacked the workmen on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1872, he again took part in an expedition to the Cucharas river in Colorado, to quell threatened trouble with the Utes.

From July, 1874, until February, 1875, he served under General Miles in the Indian Territory Campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes. In this campaign he was recommended for a brevet of Captain for "distinguished and valuable service in bringing the artillery detachment into action in the engagement of August 30, 1874, and important services rendered during the campaign." In this engagement Gatling guns were used against Indians for the first time.

He was detailed for duty at the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth in March, 1875. Aided in organizing that institution as Adjutant thereof until July, 1876, when he was relieved at his own request to command his company (E, 5th Infantry) in Montana ordered to the relief of the U. S. Forces after the Custer Massacre.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES W. POPE

He commanded his company in campaigns against Sitting Bull in 1876 and 1877, including the battles at Cedar Creek and Wolf Mountain. He also participated in the Bannock Campaign in 1875. He was again on duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from August, 1879, to January, 1884.

In 1885, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and in 1887 was assigned to the command of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, holding that difficult post until it was discontinued in 1895. During his long service at the Military Prison he advocated many reforms in the interest of the soldiers, of which he became informed through the complaints, grievances and letters of the convicts, as, for instance, the following, which were incorporated in the Army Regulations: the Code, regulating the degree of punishment for desertion and other offenses; purchasing discharge; forbidding a soldier to be reported as a deserter until after ten days' absence. He also originated and recommended the recent system for the capture of soldiers deserting the service; also advocated and used the Bertillon System of Identification before the adoption of the finger-print system now in use.

He was appointed Major and Quartermaster June 11, 1897, and that year built half of the present Fort Yellowstone.

Early in 1898, while on his first leave of absence in eighteen years, war with Spain being inevitable, he relinquished his leave and was sent to Tampa, Florida, as Depot Quartermaster.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster U. S. Vols. May 9, 1898, and was later recommended by General Merritt for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. General Merritt, who in 1898 was organizing the expedition to the Philippines, asked for Colonel Pope as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps. Colonel Pope, before sailing for Manila, spent a month in San Francisco preparing supplies, transportation, etc., for the expedition. As to the manner in which the Army of the Philippines was supplied, the numerous letters on file at the War Department from officers of high rank are sufficient evidence. Notwithstanding the difficulties of distance, climate, means of transportation, backwardness of the natives and their eventual hostility, the consensus of opinion was that no army was ever so well equipped, under such exigencies, as was the American Army of the Philippines.

He participated in the taking of Manila and the subsequent campaign against the Filipinos until September 8, 1899, when, having been seriously affected by the debilitating tropical climate, he returned to the United States, and in 1900 was assigned as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Colorado, in which position he remained until 1904, when selected to command the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, bringing it to a high state of efficiency.

He was promoted Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General February 16, 1907, and in 1908 returned to his former post as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Colorado, from which position he was retired for age, June 6, 1910.

He was appointed Brigadier-General on the retired list August 29, 1916, pursuant to an Act of Congress of that date.

In 1880 he married Miss Mary E. Lynch, who survives him. Their two children are Mrs. Henry Lyne of Denver and Mr. Worden Pope of New York City.

General Pope was the author of many articles on military subjects, which were published in leading periodicals. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Loyal Legion, Order of Foreign Wars, Order of Indian Wars, War of 1812, Spanish War Veterans and of the Army of the Philippines; also a member of the University and Country Clubs of Denver and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

Despite a long and painful illness, he continued to the end his wide range of reading and never lost interest in the questions of the day.

A distinguished statesman and legislator, who had known him intimately during the past twenty-five years, writes of him as follows:

"I was attracted in the first instance by his remarkable familiarity with all the details of military history and military service, to say nothing of his intimate acquaintance with the records of nearly all his military contemporaries.

He also displayed unusual talent for administrative work, and this, combined with his indefatigable industry and capacity for executive management, marked him as a man of unusual talents and great usefulness.

He displayed all these qualities to a marked degree during and immediately after the Spanish War. Indeed, I have no doubt whatever that his life was shortened by his habit of intense application and devotion to duty.

Socially, he was one of the most delightful men I ever knew, and his family life was as perfect and delightful as ever fell to the lot of man."

Another friend, a Division Commander in the recent war, said of him:

"Had not General Pope's age and state of health prevented his active participation in the campaign recently brought to a successful conclusion in Europe, he would have served with distinction there as he had in the early Indian campaigns in which he helped win for the Fifth Infantry its enviable reputation. He possessed to a remarkable degree the quality of troop-leadership, a function of success in field operations more valuable than knowledge of the science of war. He knew the soul of the soldier and how to win his heart and allegiance. He could place himself in the position of the soldier and so provide for his wants and gain his confidence that the soldier would instinctively follow him wherever he directed.

At the same time, General Pope's relations were always those of a most friendly nature with the officers with whom he was associated. Loyal to his superiors, he was tactful with those with whom his duties involved contact, and courteous in communicating instructions to his subordinates. All these are essential as well to the successful commander as to the useful staff officer.

As a man, he was sincere, modest to an extreme, earnest in discharge of his duties, energetic in the field or office and perfectly loyal to any superior. After his retirement, he continued to study his profession, as if it were his duty to render in any future emergency such service as his country might require. His was the spirit of the Crusader, and it was that spirit which enabled others no braver, but younger, to help win the war. The army has lost a splendid soldier and the country a splendid citizen."

The above, in brief, is the record left by this graduate of the Military Academy, distinguished alike for his charming personality, his long and valuable service, conscientious performance of duty, and unusual familiarity with the history and details of the service during the past half century.

On November 1st last, with full military honors, we escorted the remains of this accomplished and companionable old soldier to their last resting place under the trees in beautiful old Arlington, in a quarter of the cemetery taken up almost exclusively by graves of officers of the Old Army, a list of whose names would nearly duplicate the Army Register of a generation or more ago.

Sleep well, old friend! You are in good company with kindred spirits whose names were household words in the Army back in the last century when they, like you, on the far frontier were bravely and uncomplainingly under all sorts of discouraging conditions, doing their part in the development of the Great West and in keeping alive the spirit and traditions of the Regular Army, this spirit and these traditions, in your particular instance, dating back to the immortal Washington.

You have played your part in the great drama of life, and played it well. Without the efforts of such men as lie here, who have by their untiring zeal and patriotism kept our little Regular Army in a high state of efficiency, and kept alive the best traditions of the service, one may reasonably doubt whether the brilliant deeds performed in the World War by their worthy successors could have been possible. To share their glory is your legitimate right.

"Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

W. C. BROWN.

WILLIAM ABBOT

No. 2418. Class of 1872.

Died, August 31, 1919, at Hillsboro, Illinois, aged 74 years.

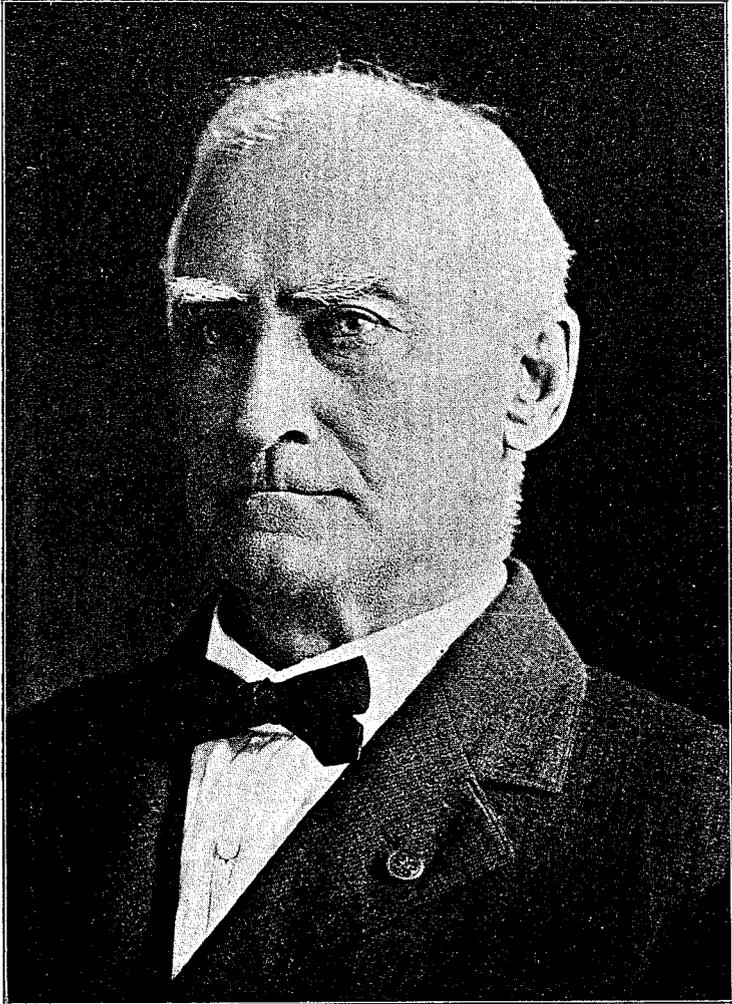
The parents of William Abbot were natives of New England, his father, Stephen Abbot, the son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War, having been born on a farm near Milford, N. H., and his mother, Martha Miranda Gutterson, at Andover, Mass. Stephen Abbot moved to Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1831, when it was still almost a wilderness and there, being a carpenter, built many of the early residences in that town. Mrs. Abbot died there in 1860, and Stephen Abbot sixteen years later when he was 78 years of age.

William Abbot, the fifth of their seven children, was born in Hillsboro, February 25, 1845, in the house built by his father, and there he finally died after a long residence. His early education was the best then available in a new place, supplemented by reading such books of history and biography as he could find; he wrote for a while in the County Clerk's office of his county and then, when seventeen years old, enlisted in June, 1862, in Company C, Seventieth Illinois Infantry. He became First Sergeant of the Company and before discharge the three months for which he had enlisted was extended to four and one-half months, he leaving service in October, 1862, and resuming work in the office of the County Clerk, where he studiously read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1867.

In June, 1868, he became a Cadet at West Point, being then over the usual age limit but eligible under the Act of Congress permitting entrance up to the age of 24 years for those who had served in the Civil War. Abbot had reported his age on admission as twenty years and four months, and the fact that he was really three years older and was a Civil War veteran was not generally known among his classmates. His name bringing him at the head of the list he served as section marcher of the class up to plebe January, discharging the duties with the judgment and decision induced by his character and previous military experience, and so well, that he was in June made the Senior Corporal of D Co. He was later First Sergeant of C Co. and Cadet Captain of B Co. He had a fine voice and excellent military bearing and made an ideal Cadet officer.

During the last three years up to graduation his room-mate was Frank West, who writes of his as follows:

"From my intimate relations with him I found him to be most honorable and conscientious; he threw his whole energy into everything he undertook and was most particular his work should be of the best, even if writing a letter tearing up and re-writing what he had written rather than cross out a word or make an interlineation.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ABBOT

He despised any show of fraud or deceit. His advantages before entering West Point were very slight, but he had great natural ability and made up for his deficiencies by very hard work."

This hard work kept him in the first section in nearly all subjects during the four-year course and he finally graduated eighth in a class of fifty-seven members. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 9th Infantry, and on September 30, 1872, joined K Company at Fort Steele, Wyoming, serving there and in Camp at Medicine Bow until July, 1874, when his Company was ordered to Spotted Tail Agency on White River in northwestern Nebraska, where he served for about a year as Post Adjutant.

In August, 1875, he took advantage of a leave of absence and returned to his old home in Hillsboro, Illinois, and there continued to reside after his resignation from the Army which took effect March 27, 1876.

After leaving the Army until his death he was engaged in the active practice of the law, devoting most of his time to its real estate branch, where the same qualities that brought about his success at West Point gained for him the respect, esteem and confidence of his associates. As a professional man he was industrious, methodical, and extremely careful, in fact he had the reputation of being at times over cautious, especially in advising or beginning litigation, always preferring to settle the difficulties of his clients out of court. He made a specialty of settling up estates and looking after the business affairs of widows and orphans and his scrupulous honesty and loyalty to the interests of his clients brought him a large practice.

Through wise and careful investments he accumulated a considerable fortune for a country lawyer; he was one of the largest stockholders in the Hillsboro National Bank in which he was a director for a number of years. He was also at one time president of the board of directors of the Coffeen National Bank. He was owner of several valuable residences in Hillsboro, of considerable farm land in the county, and was interested in large holdings of ranch land in Utah.

He was a member and for many years commander of a Grand Army Post and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to that organization. He was also interested in municipal, county and educational affairs and was at one time president of the Hillsboro Board of Education. Some years ago he wrote a classmate that "at one time he thought he was a politician, but a few rounds convinced him that West Point does not fit a man to be a politician and he stuck to business;" he also wrote, "another lesson West Point taught him was that each hour has its duty and if one will perform each hour the duty of that hour, while he may not do what he thought when a boy he could and would do, yet at any stage of his life he could look back without remorse and look forward to the future without fear."

Life in Hillsboro did not bring Abbot in contact with his classmates but in 1897, on the occasion of the graduation at West Point of his eldest son, he attended the reunion of the class of 1872, and again in 1902, when his second son graduated; this latter son following in his father's footsteps was Cadet Captain of B Company, which pleased him and he seemed to greatly enjoy the renewal of association with his former classmates. He continued this a few weeks later by a visit to a classmate at Rock Island Arsenal when he manifested great interest in the manufactures of that establishment and in Army life but with no traces of regret that his career had been passed in civil life, seeming entirely content with the occupations and interests of his chosen profession.

While on graduating leave he was married on September 24, 1872, to Miss Elise Burghalter, who survived him, but only for four months. They had four children, Elise, married to Charles J. Cole and resides at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Henry, who was graduated from West Point in 1897, and after service as a Lieutenant of Infantry, died at Fort Bliss, Texas, December 23, 1898; Stephen, who was graduated from West Point in 1902, served as Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of Artillery, was retired April 1, 1911, with the rank of Captain and now resides at Randlett, Utah. Another son, William, died when five years of age.

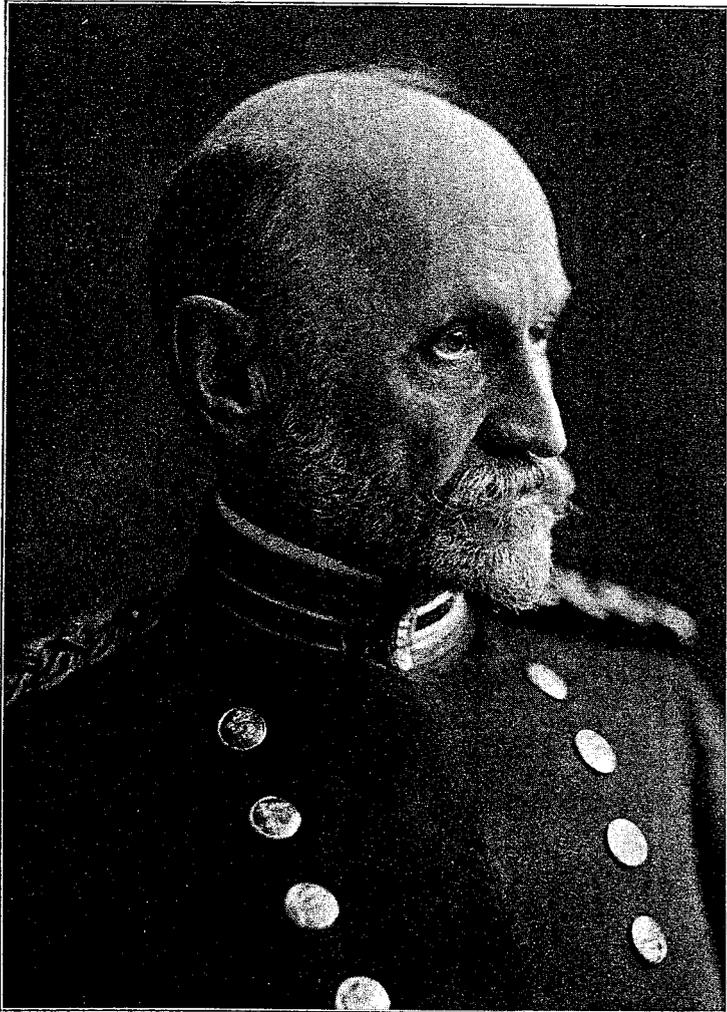
As a cadet, Abbot was highly esteemed and respected by his classmates. As one of the leading men of the town where he passed his life he was trusted implicitly by the members of the Bar of his native county. His public spirit and energy was a valuable factor in building up the business interests of Hillsboro and his death will be a loss to the community where he labored.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

The following beautiful tribute was written by a friend who knew William Abbot as a citizen of Hillsboro, Illinois:

Mr. Abbot carried with him through life the "spirit" of West Point. It was observable in the rigid discipline he gave himself and to his daily affairs and especially noticeable in a passion for patriotism, sound Americanism and love for the institutions of our country. His addresses to his old comrades, to departing soldiers of the late war, to the Boy Scouts, flamed with an ardent love for the principles of liberty that have been our heritage through the sacrifices of war.

In clear and forceful sentences he affirmed his faith on every occasion and gave testimony to the truths that guided the fathers and pioneers in their dauntless quest of liberty. He believed in the flag of his country and had offered his life again and again as a guarantee of his devotion. To him that banner was the glorious emblem of the morning. Before the altar of his country none offered a more genuine



COLONEL WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE

expression of love for those principles that make for sound citizenship and permanent national life.

In the home, surrounded by his loved ones and his books, he lived a life in accord with our best American traditions. But he was always a busy man, an indefatigable toiler. His erect form, flashing eye, kindly demeanor, useful activity,—these would have made him a marked man in any community. He loved the noble trees that surrounded his home and had watched their stately and majestic growth from his childhood. He thought and spoke in his own form, was no man's shadow and no man's echo, and by rugged independence of life wrought out his destiny until the day was done. When such pass from us it is like the fall of a giant in the forest and only by its absence can we tell the true perspective and measure of a noble life. He leaves behind a record of imperishable excellence as husband, father, friend and patriot.

EZRA KELLER.

WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE

No. 2052. Class of 1865.

Died suddenly of heart failure, September 26, 1919, at the Army Hospital, Williams-Bridge, New York, aged 76 years.

The Civil and Military History of Colonel W. R. Livermore, as given herewith, has been compiled from the records of the War Department, the U. S. Engineers' Department, Cullum's History of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Holden's Military History, and the Boston Transcript.

He was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 11, 1843. While a freshman at Harvard, he left that college in the spring of 1861 to enter, as a cadet at West Point, the class of 1865. He graduated No. 6, in June of that year, and was promoted in the Army to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He served as Assistant Engineer on the construction of fortifications of the Atlantic Coast until November, 1868, when he was granted a leave of absence to assist in laying a telegraph cable from the United States to Cuba. During the operation he was highly commended for recovering the cable, which had been lost, as was supposed, beyond recovery.

He was promoted to Captain of Engineers January 22, 1870; Major, March 12, 1884; Lieut.-Colonel, July 5, 1898; Colonel, April 23, 1904. During these forty years he served with distinction in the construction of coast defences; in command of the Engineer Battalion; on

Geodetic and Boundary Surveys; on River and Harbor Improvements; Lighthouse Work, and as a member of various Engineer Boards.

While on Lighthouse duty he made many important improvements in the Fog Signal system. In connection with Col. A. H. Russell, he invented several magazines and automatic guns, including the method of loading by clips.

In 1899 he was appointed Military Attache to Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden, and remained at Copenhagen until May, 1902. Upon returning to the United States he was assigned to duty on the Board of U. S. Engineers, New York. While serving on this Board from 1902 to 1906, he performed other duties, as a member of the Staff, Commanding General of the Department of the East, and as Engineer in charge of River and Harbor Improvements of New York and New Jersey. He was retired by operation of law, January 11, 1907, but was recalled to duty May 10, 1917, as Editor and Business Manager of "Professional Memoirs." He was again relieved from active duty June 30, 1919, and died September 26, 1919.

Colonel Livermore was a member of the American Historical Association; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; member of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, and member of the American Antiquarian Society.

He was the author of many scientific and historical books, among them "American Kriegspiel;" "Manœuvres for Infantry;" "Principles and Forms;" "Story of the Civil War," Part III in continuation of the Story of the Civil War by John C. Ropes; "Historical Atlas of the World," showing boundaries of states, tribes, etc., in Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, for every ten to twenty years in historic, and at longer intervals in prehistoric times; author of many articles for scientific and historical societies.

Livermore had a mind of great brilliancy, and was a man of diversified talents; he was not only an engineer of recognized accomplishments but was highly esteemed for his literary and scientific attainments; he was always a close student of military affairs, and made many valuable contributions to scientific warfare. In tribute to the memory of an old friend, to whom I was devotedly attached, my mind reverts to our cadet days, and the many incidents of his generous and manly disposition. Everybody who knew Livermore loved him and entertained the greatest admiration for his high toned character. Our association during cadet life was most intimate; we were in the same class, the same Company, and the same sections and were boon companions in the many little escapades which enlivened the monotony of the rigid discipline; I knew and esteemed him as a brother. As respects the intellectual side of his character, he had no equal in the class; he was the soul of honor; magnanimous to a fault. At times he



MAJOR DANA H. CRISSY

displayed little eccentricities which, though harmless in themselves, served to mark his individuality. Always a hard student, while he mastered the course with ease and complete understanding, he devoted much time to the study of history and ethnology.

His affection for and loyalty to his class was most intense, and it was largely due to his efforts that the installation of the first memorial class window in the cadet chapel was carried to a successful completion.

He greatly enjoyed Club society and was a member of the Century Club of New York, St. Bolthof's and Examiner of Boston and the Army and Navy of Washington, addressing them frequently.

Although a profound scholar, he was not of the "dry as dust" type, but was a jovial good fellow, with the keenest sense of humor. His memory will be fondly cherished by all who knew him.

D. W. PAYNE.

DANA HAROLD CRISSY

No. 4779. Class of 1909.

Died, Oct. 8, 1919, near Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 35 years.

Dana Harold Crissy was born in Michigan, December 9, 1883, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Iowa in 1905. He graduated No. 30 in the class of 1909, and was assigned to the Coast Artillery. After three years' service at Forts Miley and Winfield Scott, California, during which he received his promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant, Crissy returned to West Point in December, 1912, as Instructor in Mathematics. In May, 1910, he had married Miss Beatrice Guittard. While at West Point two daughters were born.

Upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy in July, 1916, having just received his promotion to the grade of Captain, Crissy returned to the Pacific Coast and served on the Staff of the Business Men's Training Camps at Monterey and Fort Douglas, in the summer of 1916. During the next year he was stationed at Fort Rosecrans, California, on coast defense staff duty.

Commissioned a temporary Major in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, in August, 1917, Crissy proceeded to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he organized the Enlisted Mechanics' Schools. He commanded the School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton, New Jersey, from October, 1917, to August, 1918. He was then placed in charge of the Ground School Branch in the office of the Director of Military Aeronautics, where he was in charge of the ground instruction of aviation cadets in the United States. He was later sent on a

tour in connection with the reorganization of the Air Service, and in February, 1919, assumed command at Rockwell Field, California. He now turned with his customary zeal to master the flying part of the work. At the beginning of his detail in the Aviation Section he had applied for flying training, but on account of the importance of the duties he was performing it had not been previously possible for the War Department to authorize it. He soon received his rating as Junior Military Aviator. In July, 1919, he was transferred to Mather Field, California.

Crissy entered as a pilot in the Transcontinental Reliability Test held in October, 1919. He left San Francisco with an observer on this test and while making a landing at Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 8th, both he and the observer were instantly killed.

The following is an extract from a letter written to his widow by Major General C. P. Menoher, Director of Air Service:

"Your husband's sacrifice was made in building up the Air Service of the United States Army, and while it was made here it is not less helpful to our cause than if it had been the result of a combat overseas. The toll paid in developing an air army is part of the price of victory not more avoidable nor less effective than that paid over the lines of battle.

Major Crissy sought the front line of danger and was one of those whose privilege it was to be selected for it. His name is inscribed on the Roll of Honor of the Air Service and he has become one of the Nation's heroes."

CLASSMATE.

JAMES HENRY JONES

No. 2250. Class of 1868.

Died, October 29, 1919, at Lakeland, Fla., aged 73 years.

James Henry Jones was the son of James I. Jones, a veteran of the war of 1812, and for some time a Major General in the New York militia. His mother was Elisabeth Schermerhorn of an old New York family.

Mr. Jones was born in New York City on February 14, 1846. He was educated at private schools and studied for some time in Paris. In his boyhood he was always interested in sport and military affairs. He belonged to a drill class, known as the Junior National Guard, and at the age of fifteen shot big game in the West. The following year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in a New York Volunteer regiment commanded by Colonel Lockman. This regiment was, however, consolidated with another and Mr. Jones was not mustered into the Federal service.



COLONEL JAMES H. JONES

He thereupon asked for a commission in the regular army, but Secretary Stanton informed him that that was impossible, but offered him an appointment to the Military Academy. This he accepted, hoping for early graduation. In this he was again disappointed, for his class graduated in 1868, after the full course. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry and served in the Modoc campaign and went with the first expedition through the interior of Japan. He became First Lieutenant in the same regiment and served as A. D. C. to Major General McDowell.

In 1874 he resigned from the Army and later built a country house at Pelham, N. Y. Here he was nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, but was not elected. He accepted a commission as Major in the 12th Infantry, N. G., N. Y., and was successively promoted Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel. He brought the regiment to a superior standard and by his efforts secured the present armory.

During this time he had a ranch in Wyoming and a salmon river in Canada, and also played polo. He built and endowed one of the Children's Aid Society Schools in New York which is doing a remarkable work. In 1889 he resigned from the National Guard and sold his various properties and left for Mexico where he spent two years studying archæology and Spanish. This was followed by a two years' study of entomology in France. He then visited the Polar Sea north of Alaska, tried to climb Mount St. Elias, and explored the Yukon. For some time after this he lived in the State of Washington growing roses, of which he was very fond, and the last ten years of his life he spent quietly on a fruit farm in Florida.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War he asked for a commission and was offered the Colonelcy of a New York regiment, but was taken ill and was unable to appear as he was in the far West. He was once offered, but declined, the office of Adjutant General of New York.

He was a very retiring man of the widest culture; extremely liberal, spending nine-tenths of his income in charity or on public objects; a good linguist, a keen sportsman and crack shot, and a good horseman; had visited nearly every country in the world and had warm friends everywhere. He died suddenly on October 29th, 1919. He never married. Pursuant to his request, his funeral was private and he lies in the family vault at Greenwood.

NEWBOLD MORRIS.

STEPHEN MILLER FOOTE

No. 3030. Class of 1884.

Died, October 30, 1919, at Fort Banks, Mass., aged 60 years.

It is with the deepest regret that the death of General Stephen Miller Foote, Coast Artillery Corps, is announced. General Foote died at the Post Hospital, Fort Banks, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, about nine o'clock on the evening of October 30, 1919, as a result of an operation for appendicitis.

General Foote was born in LaSalle, Michigan, on February 19th, 1859. When he was about fourteen years old, his family moved to Vermont, from which state he was appointed to the United States Military Academy on July 1st, 1880. He graduated from West Point and was appointed a Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, on June 15, 1884, and promoted to First Lieutenant June 17, 1889, after graduating from the Artillery School in the class of 1888.

During the Spanish War he served as a Major, 3rd U. S. Engineers, from November 3rd, 1898, to May 17, 1899, receiving in the meantime his permanent commission as Captain of Artillery. The members of the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers (War with Spain) at St. Louis, Mo., have passed a resolution, which says in part:

"General Foote served as Major of the 1st Battalion of our regiment from November 3, 1898, until the muster out of the regiment, May 17, 1899. Coming to the regiment some months after its organization, Major Foote at once made a warm place for himself in the hearts of the officers and men alike. He was an ideal officer. Content only with the highest standard of discipline and morale, insisting always upon exact compliance with orders issued and standards set, he was at the same time easy of approach, sympathetic in listening to the problems and difficulties that troubled those who were under him, kindly in giving advice or suggestions where those were needed. He commanded the unqualified respect and devotion of every man in his battalion. He was sincerely loved by all who knew him. The members of the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers experience a grave sense of personal loss in the death of General Foote. Each man of the regiment who learns of his death will feel that he has lost a warm friend. The regiment extends its sincere sympathy to the members of General Foote's family."

General Foote was promoted Major, Artillery Corps, on February 24, 1906; Lieut.-Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, on March 10, 1909, and Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, on October 5, 1911.

At the outbreak of the war with Germany, General Foote was in command of the Coast Defences of Chesapeake Bay and the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and to him was assigned the work of organizing and commanding the First Training Camp for Reserve Officers of Coast Artillery at that station. In August, 1917, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, National Army, and, as such, organized and commanded the 163rd Field Artillery Brigade of the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEPHEN M. FOOTE



LIEUTENANT JAMES B. COLE

88th Division, at Camp Dodge, Ia.; served with it in France; brought it back to this country in February, 1919, and demobilized it at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Consequent upon the demobilization of the army, General Foote was demoted to his regular rank of Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, and assigned to the command of the Coast Defences of Boston.

General Foote was one of the most scholarly officers in the Coast Artillery Corps. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Military Service Institute of the United States in 1897, for the best essay on raising, organizing and training volunteers. It is especially interesting to note that he was one of the first advocates of the summer training camps for college men, having written an article on the subject for the Journal of the Military Service Institute in 1911. His assignment to the Command of the First Coast Artillery Training Camp was therefore peculiarly appropriate.

General Foote is survived by a widow and two daughters, to whom the sympathy of all is extended.

JOS. F. COTTRELL.

JAMES BLAKESLEE COLE

No. 2155. Class of 1866.

Died, Nov. 3, 1919, at Marysville, Ohio, aged 75 years.

James B. Cole, the son of Philander B. and Dorothy Bardne (Winter) Cole, was born in Marysville, Ohio, March 17, 1844. His father was born in Columbus, Ohio, and his mother in Union County. His father was one of the ablest members of the Union County Bar for many years and served upon the bench with distinction and honor.

James B. Cole was reared in Marysville and was educated at the public schools and Academy in his home city. He then entered Millnor Hall at Gambier, Ohio, after spending some time as a teacher in the schools of his county. In June, 1862, when eighteen years of age, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated with the Class of 1866.

Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, assigned to the 4th U. S. Cavalry and sent to the frontier of Texas. The following year he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and served in the regular army with this rank and on duty in Texas until 1871.

A prominent citizen of Fort McIntosh, Texas, at the time Lieut. Cole served there, and an intimate friend of the latter, in speaking of Cole a few years after, said:

"He was a fine soldier, tall and spare, a fine rider, genial, jovial, and a general favorite with all, especially with the old Mexican families. He spoke Mexican fluently, which helped; scouted constantly, and was a 'born cavalryman.'"

In 1871, Cole resigned from the army and returned to his home in Marysville, Ohio, where he took up the study of law with his father who was on the common pleas bench at the time. That winter saw his admission to the Bar, and, upon his father's retirement from the bench, the two formed a partnership under the name of P. B. Cole & Son. They continued to practice together until the death of the father in 1892.

Cole was married September 5, 1871, to Mary McAllister, the daughter of Richard Thompson and Martha (Gale) McAllister. To this union were born two daughters, Charlotte and Anna, now Mrs. Jesse S. Troll, of Bokeelia Island, Florida, and Mrs. Howard Kemp of Oak Park, Illinois. The mother of these children died July 19, 1905.

He continued a successful practice of law and kindred pursuits in Marysville until his last illness. Following an eight months' illness of organic heart disease, at no time during which was he confined to his bed, he passed away at his home on November 3, 1919.

WILLIAM HARRISON SAUNDERS

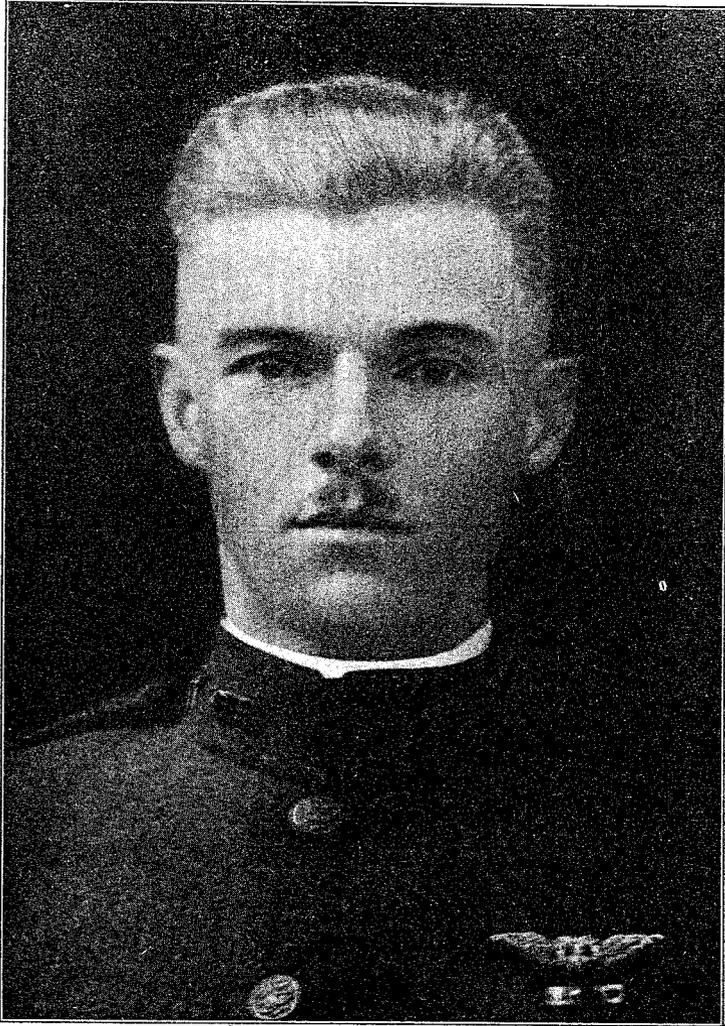
No. 5610. Class of 1917.

Died, Nov. 5, 1919, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, aged 27 years.

Major William Harrison Saunders died at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, November 5, 1919, from injuries received on October 27th, when the airplane, in which he and Colonel Brereton were flying, fell in flames from an explosion as they were landing. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Saunders of Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina, where he was born June 20, 1892.

At the age of three years he learned to read fluently; this early evidence of a brilliant mind was well sustained throughout his short career. Major Saunders attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis for three years prior to entering the West Point Military Academy, from which institution he graduated among the Engineers in the class of April, 1917. After graduation he selected the Field Artillery.

At the expiration of a few weeks' furlough, he was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. During the summer of 1917 he went overseas with the 7th Field Artillery of the First Division. He was commissioned Captain of Field Artillery on August 5th, 1917. While in France he was transferred to the Air Service and trained as an Aero Observer at Valdahon Aeronautical Observation School, Second Aviation Instruction Center. After completing this training he reported to a



MAJOR WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS

French squadron in November, 1917. In February, 1918, Major Saunders, then Captain Saunders, attended the Aerial Gunnery School at Cazaux. Completing the course March 7, 1918, he attained at this school the highest average ever made by an American. On his diploma his good work is commended and it is therein stated that

"He set an example to his comrades and subordinates of constant work, he obtained upon examination remarkable results."

Major Saunders trained, commanded and was Chief Observer of the 12th Aero Squadron, which as regards efficiency was rated by our officers and by the Germans as one of the two outstanding Observation Squadrons of the American army, so stated in the U. S. Air Service Magazine of April, 1919.

Major Saunders was the first American Observer to qualify as a pilot, and the first American in Observation Aviation to perform a mission over the lines—artillery réglage. His squadron was the first to be assigned to a division.

"It was not an unusual thing for him to fly from six to eight hours a day regulating artillery fire and co-operating with the infantry."

He participated in the battles on the Champagne, Toul Sector, Luneville Sector, and at Chateau Thierry.

Major Saunders was cited by General Pershing for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Toul Sector May 25, 1918. On May 30th he with his pilot was recommended for the Croix-de-Guerre for extraordinary presence of mind and gallantry on the Toul Sector:

"Amid the most terrific concentration of machine gun fire, they dove at the oncoming reinforcements of hostile troops, at the extremely low altitude of one hundred meters, poured over five hundred rounds into the enemy, with their motor disabled, their wireless antennæ completely severed and their plane riddled by bullets they continued this splendid work until the enemy troops were demoralized."

He was rated as Reserve Military Aviator at Tours, France, on July 17th, 1918. Being quite a linguist, he was frequently called upon to act as interpreter. Major Saunders was sent back to the United States in August, 1918, on a special mission of instruction to various posts. While performing this duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he received orders to return to France; desiring to become a Mason before again leaving this country, a special dispensation was granted him and he accomplished the necessary study and passed his examination receiving his thirty-second degree as a Mason and Shriner in one month. He was elected President of the large Armistice class of Masons who received their degrees in Oklahoma, November, 1918. The signing of the armistice prevented his return to France and Major Saunders was retained at Fort Sill, where he discharged all duties and responsibilities laid upon him in a manner which won the admiration and affection of those associated with him.

On January 17, 1919, he was made Officer in Charge of Flying at Post Field, Fort Sill, where he remained until March, 1919, when he was transferred to the office of the Director of the Air Service at Washington, D. C., and was appointed Assistant Chief of Air Service operations. About this time he was commissioned Major in the Air Service. On April 21, 1919, Major Saunders received a rating as Junior Military Aviator "for distinguished service and extraordinary devotion to duty." He was appointed on June 24th, 1919, Assistant Chief of Operations Division.

On October 2nd, Major William H. Saunders, Junior Military Aviator, Air Service Aeronautics, Captains Harry C. Drayton and Lloyd N. Keeshing, Air Service Aeronautics, were ordered to participate in the Transcontinental Reliability and Endurance Contest, their Martin bombing plane was wrecked at Utah, Nebraska. Major Saunders was not piloting at the time of this disaster.

On September 29th, 1919, Major Saunders was appointed to be one of six officers selected to form a special board of inspection, consultation and recommendation concerning matters of importance to the Field Artillery and Coast Artillery in connection with the Air Service; this board was directed to convene during October at Fort Sill, and to visit other places that might be necessary. He met his death while executing this order.

Major Saunders was accredited by high ranking officers who were in a position to know, with being the "very best observer in the American Army." He was one of the most efficient though unassuming officers in the Air Service, possessed of unusual ability, his undaunted courage, perseverance and fortitude were combined with a genial disposition, a scintillating wit, much personal magnetism and a warm heart, full of appreciation, loyalty and consideration for others. These qualities were evinced to an extraordinary degree through nine days of intense suffering and through the hours of his extremity; at that time those around him marveled at the greatness, the Christ-like sweetness of this young soldier whose life was passing to the great beyond.

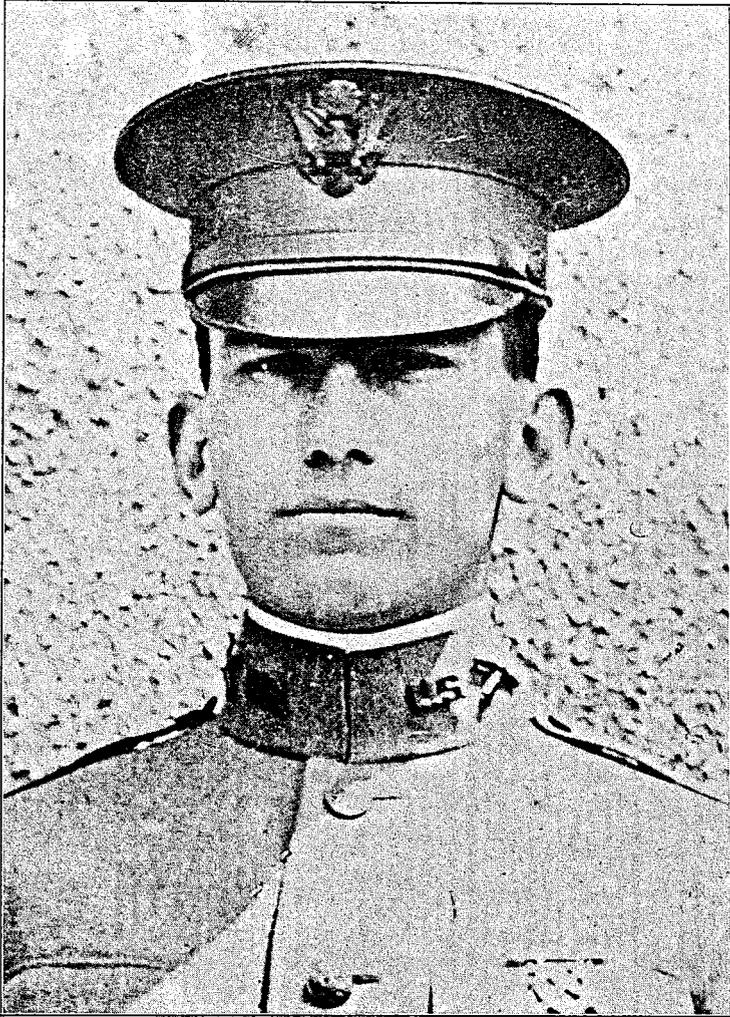
When his rest came a brother officer said:

"Though a boy in years, a great man is dead."

Besides the citation given him by General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief, Major Saunders received a special citation from Brig.-General William Mitchell, Commander of the Air Service.

He was also recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross "for conspicuous gallantry in action," he "showed the greatest courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the region of Layheville and Richecourt in the Toul Sector, May 25, 1918." "The successful raid made by the 26th Division the next day was due in large measure to this brave observer who went beyond all call of duty."

(MOTHER.)



LIEUTENANT ROLAND M. GRAY



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES H. RIBBEL

ROLAND MAC GRAY

No. 5930. Class of June, 1918.

Died November 17, 1919, at Sinzig, Germany, aged 23 years.

Roland Mac Gray, or Mac, as he was best known to those near and dear to him, was the son of Mr. George Henry and Nora Belle McCrea Gray; born at Fowler, Indiana, June 7, 1896, one of the younger children born of this union. - He attended the public schools at Fowler until ten years of age, when due to his father's failing health the family moved to Centerville, near Richmond, Indiana, where the father died November 2, 1909.

Mac attended and graduated from the high schools of West Fayette in June, 1914. That winter he taught the eighth grade and coached the basketball team in schools in a nearby town, and in the spring he received his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy through the Honorable W. R. Wood, tenth Indiana district.

Due to the emergency his class, as is well-known, was ordered graduated November 1st, 1918, but returned to the Academy the following month for the student officers' course, which was completed in June, 1919. After one month's leave Lieutenant Gray was ordered to Camp Funston and then to Camp Taylor.

From there he was ordered abroad, being stationed at Coblenz, Germany. While in the performance of his duties as officer of the day he was accidentally shot, November 13, 1919, and died November 17th. At the time of his death he had attained the rank of First Lieutenant.

N. B. GRAY.

CHARLES HENRY RIBBEL

No. 2393. Class of 1871.

Died December 9, 1919, at Buffalo, New York, aged 69 years.

Charles Henry Ribbel, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 27, 1850, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1867. He graduated June 12, 1871, being promoted on the same day to Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 20th Infantry.

He served at Fort Totten, Dakota, October 6, 1871, to October, 1872; at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, to October, 1873; and at Fort Seward, Dakota, to September 22, 1874. He resigned from the Army December 31, 1874, returned to Buffalo and immediately began the

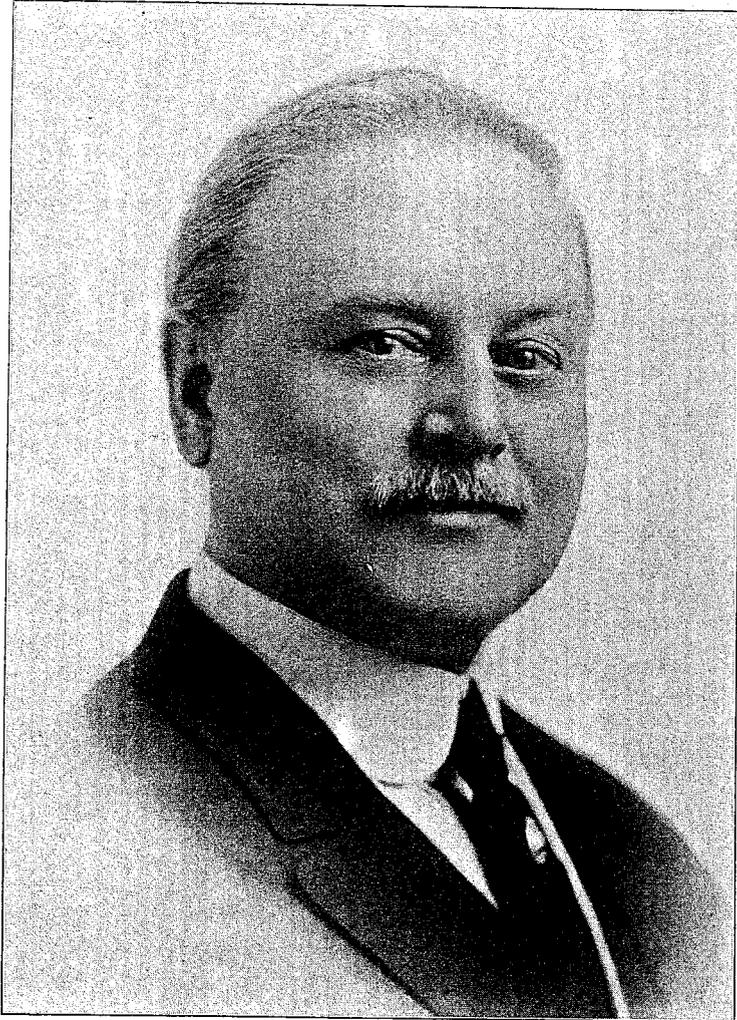
study of the law. Three years later the Supreme Court of the State of New York admitted him to practice. On August 26, 1880, he married Miss Bertha Bettinger of Buffalo.

After the declaration of war against Spain, he was appointed, May 13, 1898, Judge Advocate of Volunteers with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served as Judge Advocate of the Third Army Corps at Chickamauga, Georgia, from June 17, until August 25, 1898; of the Department of Santiago, Cuba, to November, 1898; and of the Seventh Army Corps in Havana, Cuba, until April 25, 1899. He was honorably mustered out of service in June, 1899, and resumed the practice of law which he continued until ill-health forced his retirement a few months before his death.

Whatever his employment, Colonel Ribbel was noted for thoroughness. At the Academy he proved faithful as a student, orderly in deportment, careful in dress, and prompt in the performance of every duty. Although he sought no intimates and made no effort to lead in social affairs, his uniform courtesy and never-failing cordiality gained the esteem of everybody, who recognized him as a refined, modest, accomplished gentleman. On the frontier, his soldierly bearing, active sympathies, and strict attention to details, made him exceedingly popular with both officers and men. The members of the Buffalo Bar recognized him as a painstaking attorney, wise as a counsellor, and well-grounded in the principles of the law, who thoroughly prepared his cases and tried them to meet objections in the higher courts. He was a tireless worker, and never put aside a case until it was completely covered.

When suggested for appointment as Judge Advocate of Volunteers, these well-known qualities quickly commended him to Major General Corbin, then Adjutant-General of the United States Army, and within a week he received his commission, with orders to report for duty. In Cuba, his early Army service, coupled with his later legal training, well fitted him for the variety of duties that there engaged his attention. He saw everything, insisted that haste did not excuse injustice, and reviewed proceedings with characteristic thoroughness. When mustered out General Corbin spoke in the highest terms of his service in Cuba, commending especially his desire to reach the truth.

He is survived by Mrs. Ribbel.



LIEUTENANT JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD

JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD

No. 2174. Class of 1877.

Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1919, aged 63 years.

Hegewald was born in New Albany, Indiana, April 3, 1856, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, December 11, 1919.

Of German parentage, he was sent to a private German school until thirteen years of age when he entered the New Albany high school, from which he graduated just after receiving his appointment to West Point, in June, 1873.

During his entire course at the Academy he kept up his German which later materially assisted him in a prosperous business career.

Graduating June 14, 1877, he was commissioned an additional Second Lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, and a Second Lieutenant of the 15th Infantry, on August 25, 1877. He joined the 15th at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and was on frontier duty there and in its vicinity until October 8, 1879, when he went out on the Ute Expedition to January 3, 1880, and then to Fort Lewis, Colorado, scouting, map making, etc., until he resigned May 22, 1880, to enter business with his father at New Albany, Ind., where he was especially useful in making drawings of machinery, steamboats, etc.

In 1884 he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and became the Secretary and Treasurer of the Conrad Tanning Co. In 1906 he organized the Falls City Tanning Co. (of which he was President) retaining also the vice-presidency of the Charles Hegewald Foundry and Machine Co. of New Albany, Indiana. This Company is well-known in the central west for the thorough efficiency of its work and its square deals. During the World War he came to Washington and offered the use of his shops at New Albany to General Goethals for the construction of such boats as they could build and which might be wanted by the Government. He was a patriotic American and his sympathies were entirely with the United States during the World War.

Hegewald was of a lovable disposition, full of life and fun. He was most generous and hospitable and nothing pleased him more than to entertain graduates in his own home. His visits to West Point were almost of yearly occurrence. Everything he did was on a big scale. For instance, at the union of the class in 1912 (35th anniversary), he brought with him twelve large scarf pins (gold swords) suitably engraved, which he presented to twelve classmates as souvenirs. When Hegewald was still in the service, General Sherman (inspecting Western posts) admired some petrified trees. Hegewald shipped him a large section of one, which now can be seen in the National Museum in Washington.

November 15, 1881, he married Miss Mena Conrad of Louisville, Ky., who, with two children, Nellie (Mrs. Ferrell Burton) and Margaret E., survive him.

The photograph (which is a favorite one with his family) reflects the "Sunny Jim" disposition which was one of his marked characteristics.

A. S.

ROBERT D. READ

No. 2696. Class of 1877.

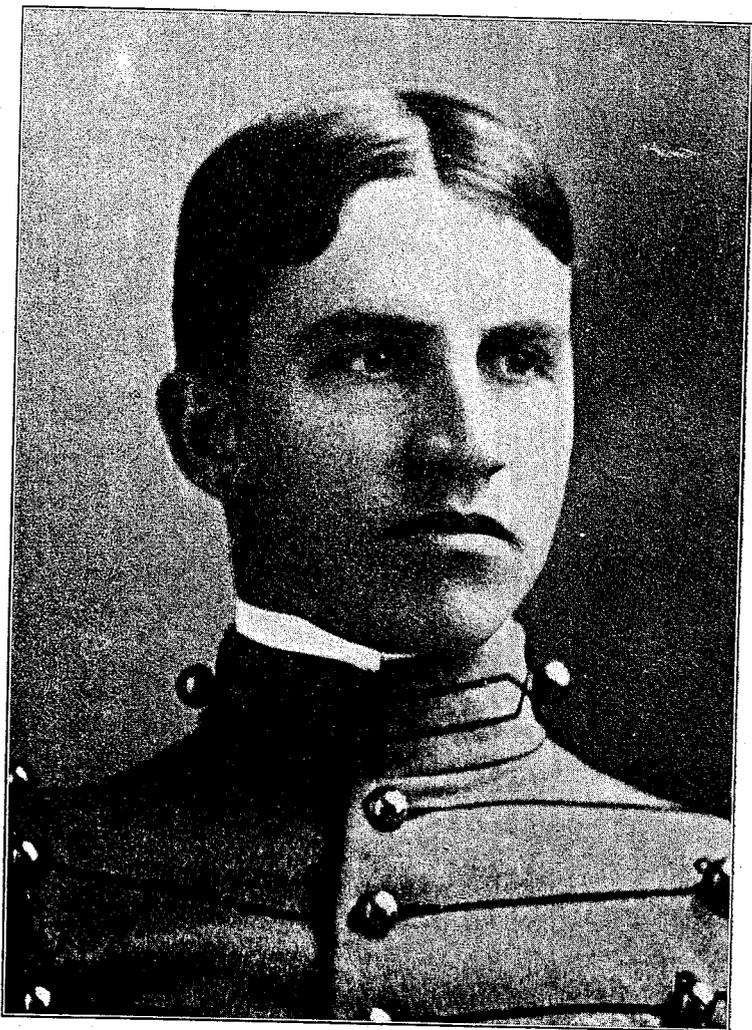
Died, December 14, 1919, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 65 years.

Robert D. Read was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 22nd of February, 1854. With the advantage of two years at college, he entered West Point in September, 1873, and graduating with his class, was commissioned in 1877 as Second Lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry. His first station was the frontier post of Fort Clark, Texas, several days by stage beyond San Antonio, which at that time was the terminus of the railroad. After six years of garrison service at posts in Texas, varied by a campaign against Chief Victorio's band of Apaches and an occasional "scout" or pursuit of small parties of these red skins, he was selected to represent his regiment at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Here as a student officer, he received his first promotion in 1884. On his graduation in 1885, he rejoined his regiment in Arizona and served with it seven years in that department. In 1892 he moved with it to Fort Custer, Montana, where in 1895, he was promoted to a Captain. In the month of January, 1898, he took his troop to Fort Assiniboine, a more northern post in Montana, where the war with Spain found him a few months later. His visions of active war service, of achievement against the enemy and consequent distinction and promotion had soon to give way to the humdrum scenes of a cavalry depot, as he settled down at Lakeland, Fla., to the duty of guarding and caring for the horses of his regiment, which, with few exceptions, were left behind when the bulk of the personnel went over the sea to Cuba.

On the return of the regiment a few months later, he rejoined it in the recuperation camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., and remained there with it until October 1898. Then came brief periods of service at Huntsville, Ala., and Fort Brown, Texas, in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. From 1901 to 1903 he enjoyed a restful tour of recruiting duty at Louisville, Ky., where in 1903, after twenty-six years of service as a commissioned officer, he was promoted to a Major. His



COLONEL ROBERT DODDRIDGE READ, JR.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW WILLIAM SMITH

first station as a field officer was Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming. From there he went to Fort Robinson, Neb., and to the Philippine Islands. On returning to the United States by way of Suez, in 1909, he did his first and last tour of duty with his regiment, east of the Mississippi River, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. In 1910 he went back to Texas, taking station at Fort Sam Houston. Here in the same year he received his promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonel, which carried him from the 10th Cavalry, in which he had served since 1877, or thirty-three years, to the 3rd Cavalry. In 1912 he was promoted to Colonel and stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, where in 1914 he was placed on the retired list on account of disability incurred in line of duty. Of his thirty-seven years of commissioned service, fifteen and a half, or nearly half, were spent in the cactus and sage brush region, in which he first faced the realities of a cavalry officer's life, on the plains, mesas, and sierras of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Such is the simple story of the career of Robert D. Read. If it affords little to excite wonder, it is because long and faithful performance of duty, sometimes arduous and dangerous, generally monotonous, and rarely, if ever, glorious or thrilling, has become a common thing in the traditions of the regular army.

On his personal side, Bobby Read was quick to make friends and slow to lose them. In a wall tent, in one room and a kitchen, or in more spacious quarters, he always had an attractive home and entertained generously. He married twice: in 1893, Margaret Laurie, who died in 1904; and in 1906, Alice Keen, who survives him.

JOHN BIGELOW.

ANDREW W. SMITH

No. 4117. Class of 1902.

Died, December 22, 1919, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, aged 41 years.

Andrew William Smith was born in Pennsylvania on February 21, 1878, and died at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, December 22, 1919.

Entering the Military Academy in June, 1898, he graduated June 12, 1902, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry. He served with this regiment in the United States and the Philippines until transferred to the 3rd Cavalry at Camp Stotsenberg, in November, 1907. In 1913 he returned to the Philippines, this time to serve with the 8th Cavalry. In November, 1915, he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona, where he served until the United States entered the World War.

To him, as to his classmates, promotion had come slowly—First Lieutenant, March, 1911; Captain, July 1, 1916; but he was notably well-prepared for the duties of field rank that came to him with the organization of the National army. The following citation was awarded by the Commanding General 79th Division with which he served in France:

“For faithful and meritorious services in the training of the machine gun organizations of the Division and for efficient services during all the operations of the Division.”

During the Meuse-Argonne operation he was severely wounded and gassed. Returning to the United States for treatment, he spent many months in hospital and died on the eve of his departure from hospital on leave of absence.

During the long period, 1902-1917, he performed regimental duty, except for one tour, 1909-1911, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Idaho. In this capacity his work was very successful and gained the most hearty commendation of his superiors.

The following commendatory remarks of his services as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Idaho, were made by Captain Julius A. Penn, General Staff, U. S. Army, in his report of inspection made May 16, 1908:

“Lieut. Smith appears to have executed his duties here in a tactful and conscientious manner, and the generally good condition of the battalion is evidence of efficient instruction.”

Captain P. C. Harris, General Staff, U. S. Army, in his report of inspection made May 12, 1909, said:

“Lieutenant Smith is in touch with the student body and the faculty. He is conscientious and energetic, and has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the college authorities.”

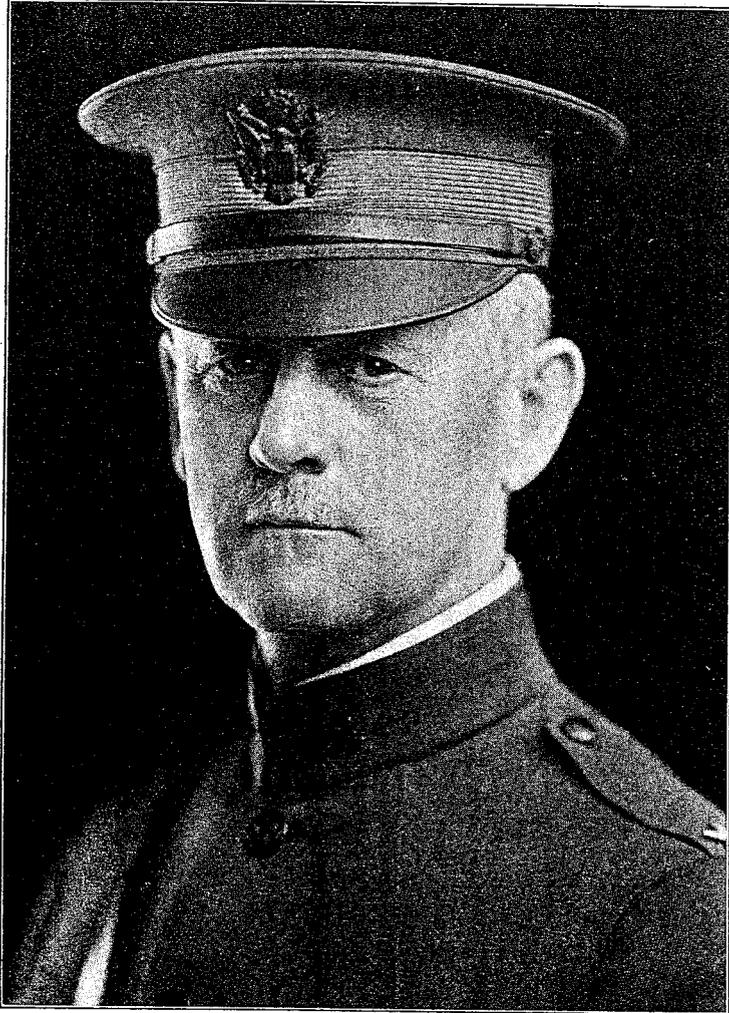
Captain M. J. Lenihan, General Staff, U. S. Army, in his report of inspection, made May 11, 1911, said:

“Lieut. Smith is capable and industrious.”

Lieut. Smith was married in 1903 to Miss Linda Mauzy, and to them a daughter was born in September, 1905. Both survive to mourn a devoted husband and father.

And all who knew him well mourn with them. For “Smithy,” as he was affectionately known to his classmates and friends, was not only a competent and respected fellow officer, but he was also a man of most lovable character, sincere, generous, loyal. We can say of him that he gave heed to the words of our President Roosevelt in his address at our graduation, in June, 1902:

“To remember what you can not forget, the lesson of loyalty, of courage, of steadfast adherence to the highest standards of honor which all men draw in when they breathe the atmosphere of this great institution.”



BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD W. YOUNG

RICHARD WHITEHEAD YOUNG

No. 2946. Class of 1882.

Died, Dec. 27, 1919, at Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 61 years.

Brigadier-General Young was born in Salt Lake City, April 19, 1858, the son of Joseph Angel and Margaret Whitehead Young. Before entering West Point he attended the University of Utah from 1874 to 1877. After graduation from West Point he received, in 1884, the degree of Bachelor of Law, Columbia University.

Entering the Military Academy in 1878, he graduated in 1882, number fifteen in a class of thirty-seven members, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, Additional, 3rd Artillery, June 13, 1882, and Second Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 26, 1882. From 1882 to 1885 he served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., with three months detached service as Assistant to the Judge-Advocate, Division of the Atlantic; in 1885 and 1886 he served as Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the East, with rank of Captain; and from 1886 to 1889 he served on frontier duty at Fort Douglas, Utah.

In 1889 he resigned from the army and entered upon the practice of law in Salt Lake City. Here he rapidly gained a position as a lawyer and as a citizen prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the City Council, 1890-92; member of the Board of Education, 1890-94 and 1898; Chairman of the Commission for the Codification and Revision of the Statutes of Utah, 1896-97, and Brigadier-General commanding Utah National Guard, 1895-96.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he returned to the military service and, as Major commanding Battalion, Utah Light Artillery, served in the Philippines from July 14, 1898, to June 28, 1899. He took part in the capture of Manila and commanded General MacArthur's divisional artillery on the Malolos campaign against Filipino insurgents. He was Superior Provost Judge, Manila, October, 1898, to March, 1899, and Associate Justice and President of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Philippines, May, 1899, to July, 1901. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service, June 28, 1899.

Returning to Salt Lake City in 1901, he resumed his law practice, and also his active participation in public affairs. He was a member of the Board of Visitors, West Point, by presidential appointment, 1902; was twice candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Supreme Court, State of Utah; was Regent, University of Utah, 1905-17; was Trustee, Brigham Young University and Brigham Young College; and was President, International Irrigation Congress, 1912-14.

When the United States entered the World War, he promptly returned to the military service of his country as Colonel, 145th Field Artillery, 40th Division. With this Division he went to France in 1918 and trained for service at the front. After his promotion to Brigadier-General he commanded the Artillery Brigade. At the signing of the armistice he had visited and inspected the front, but his brigade had not had active service there.

After his return from France, in the beginning of 1919, he again associated himself with his son, Richard W. Young, Jr., in the practice of law in Salt Lake City. On the 18th day of December, 1919, he was taken with an attack of appendicitis, and after an operation, died on December 27th. Impressive funeral services were held, December 31, 1919, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, including addresses by many prominent men of his state and church and military honors rendered by members of his old Utah Command. His wife and nine sons and daughters survive him.

The life of General Young was one richly filled with worthy accomplishments. West Point may justly be proud of this son who so ably served his country in the military service during two wars, and during the remainder of an unusually useful life exhibited the many admirable traits of character that made him an outstanding figure in his community and state.

Major-General George H. Cameron pays the following tribute to General Young:

"Dear old Dick Young. For three years at the Military Academy he was over me as Corporal, First Sergeant, and Captain of "D" Company, and for as many years we sat at the same table in the mess where one solves personal equations. Even as a cadet, Dick was a fatherly soul and universally beloved. Quietly forceful on duty, he found no occasion to bluster at subordinates and he disdained to curry favor with superiors. In hours of relaxation, he was good nature personified; he dearly loved a joke—a clean joke; nobody cared to offend his dignified but unostentatious devoutness. In the language of today, Cadet Young would have been graded as "Superior" in all soldierly qualifications.

I recall his marked interest in the West Point course in law and, knowing his ability, was not greatly surprised when, less than three years after graduation, I read of his detail as Judge Advocate of the Department of the East—a most remarkable distinction for a Second Lieutenant.

After seven years' service, Lieutenant Young resigned from the Army, returned to his home at Salt Lake City, and took up the practice of law as a profession.

In 1898 we heard of Young's Battery of Utah Light Artillery and a little later of Young's Battalion. Major Young earned high commendation as commander of General MacArthur's divisional artillery in the Malolos campaign in the Philippines. I did not have the pleasure of serving with him, but in August of '99, I encountered the same genial Dick Young on the Luneta in Manila. Steadfast in his sense of obligation to the government, he had renounced the opportunity to return to the States with the volunteers and had accepted the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines with all its trying situations clearly foreseen.

In 1917, during the absence of Major-General Strong (on observation in France), I temporarily commanded the 40th Division at Camp Kearny, Cal. This National Guard Division comprised the troops of California, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Scanning the roster, it seemed only natural to find that the Utah regiment of Field Artillery was commanded by Col. Richard W. Young. When he reported, I found him little changed—affable but full of quiet determination and confidence. At this time, Col. Young had become a high dignitary in the Mormon Church, and, in consequence, he possessed exceptional control over the men of his regiment, who were nearly all of the Mormon faith. With clean minds and bodies, these youngsters were as promising and orderly material as I have ever seen and with a commander of Young's experience and attainments the regiment made astonishing progress. In the middle of December, 1917, infantry of the 40th Division advanced in a training exercise behind a real barrage laid down by the 145th Field Artillery (Utah). This, I believe, is a record.

Ordered to Camp Greene, N. C., I never saw Dick Young again. I noted with a thrill of genuine satisfaction that his merit had brought him the star of a general officer in the early spring of 1918.

In forty years, I have never met a man whom I more thoroughly honored, respected, and admired than Dick Young. Peace to one of the noblest."

Major-General Frederick S. Strong, who commanded the 40th Division, in writing of the military service of General Young in the World War, says:

"He joined the Division October 13, 1917, as Colonel of the 145th Field Artillery, a Utah regiment, which under Col. Young's command made an enviable record and one reflecting much credit upon its beloved and highly respected regimental commander. Col. Young's splendid work during the training period at Camp Kearny, Cal., resulted in his promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General, in April, 1918, when he succeeded Brigadier-General Leroy S. Lyon in command of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, upon the latter's promotion to the grade of Major-General.

General Young continued the excellent training inaugurated by General Lyon and received the commendation of Inspectors and of his superior officers. He commanded the brigade upon its departure for France, in July, 1918, and continued its training after arrival in that country. At the time of the armistice its training had been completed and the brigade, fully equipped, was ready for service at the front.

During his service with the 40th Division, General Young performed every duty assigned him in an exceptionally efficient manner. He was every inch a soldier and during the World War added fresh laurels to his previously enviable record. He was dearly loved by all who served with him and his untimely death is mourned by his many loyal and devoted friends in the service."

The very high esteem in which General Young was held by his many friends and associates in civil life is manifest in every line of the many beautiful tributes published at the time of his death or written in the form of letters to his family. The following extract is taken from a letter written by the Board of Directors of the Utah State National Bank:

"General Young was an extraordinary man. He was gifted in many lines of endeavor as few men are. In military, in civil, and in religious life he was efficient. His adaptability, his accomplishments, and his character met and fulfilled the complete circle of requirements of a human life. It would go too far, perhaps, to say that he was perfect; but as we know perfection in human life it is our judgment that he approached perfection of living in about as large measure as it is given mortals to do.

His splendid living was but significant of the fine quality of the man himself. General Young was genuine. He incorporated into his life the principles in which he believed. He was patriotic to his country in action as well as in profession. In the ordinary affairs of life and in his relationships to men he was a real friend and brother. His life has been filled with generous, efficient service. His religion was part and

parcel of his being. It furnished to him the philosophy of his life and the rule of his conduct. Whether men agreed with his conclusions or not, they respected his views; they acknowledged without reservation his sincerity in his convictions, because they saw that he lived out the principles and tenets of his faith.

What he meant to the state which he served so well, and his people, was set forth more effectively than any words can describe by the almost unparalleled tribute of esteem and love manifest at his funeral service. Without question, he was one of the very foremost citizens of his state, not without extended national recognition, and of no inconsiderable distinction and place in the Church to which he belonged. Always growing and progressing, he had reached at the time of his death that point in his life at which he was best qualified to serve and his influence and power for good were most potent. It is not for us to say that his taking away was untimely, but we do feel that to his country, to the many interests which he served, and to his friends, among whom we are pleased to be numbered, the loss is a very distinct and almost irreparable one."

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

THOMAS HENRY BARRY

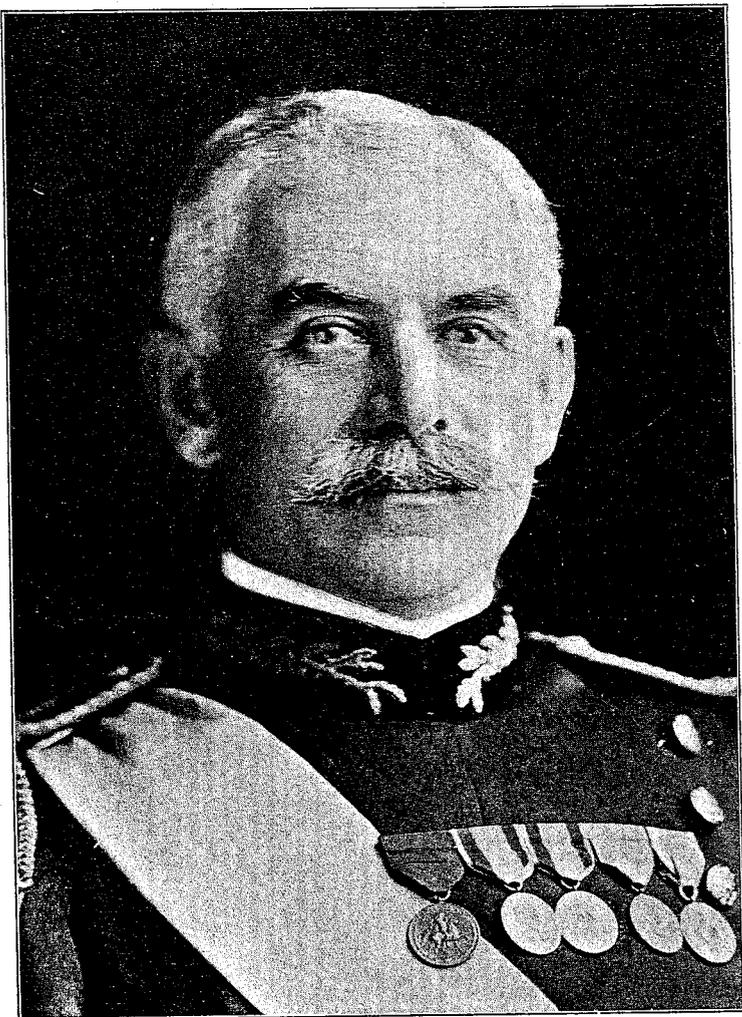
No. 2679. Class of 1877.

Died Dec. 30, 1919, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.

General Barry was born in the city of New York, October 13, 1855. He attended the public schools and entered the college of the city of New York in 1872. In 1873, he won his appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., by a competitive examination, and on July 1st entered the Academy, graduating June 15th, 1877, and standing thirty-nine in a class of seventy-seven members.

He was assigned as a Second Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, and served in Dakota and Montana until 1880. His early service consisted in scouting with small detachments after Indians who had escaped from reservations, guarding railroad construction and exploring parties, etc. He was transferred August 31, 1880, to the 1st Infantry and served with that regiment in Texas, Arizona, California, and South Dakota, taking part in the Sioux Campaign, 1890-1891. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, March 11, 1882, and Captain, 1st Infantry, February 25, 1891.

In 1893, he was selected by the Secretary of War, the Honorable Daniel S. Lamont, for duty in his office. At the time of this selection he was unknown personally to the Secretary of War, who selected him entirely on his record as a zealous and progressive officer in active touch with field service. At that time General Barry had served sixteen years west of the Mississippi River without having been detached from troops. His first duty in the Secretary's office was to assist a prominent New York lawyer in investigating the business methods of the War Department.



MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY

He was appointed a Major in the Adjutant General's Department January 29, 1897, and assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Department of Columbia, where he served until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he was assigned as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, with which he served in the Philippines until February, 1900, when he was relieved and returned to the United States. During this period of our history, General Barry's unusual ability and force of character brought him to the front and made him a marked man in the army. For his splendid work he was commended by Admiral Dewey, Generals Otis, MacArthur, Wheaton, Hughes, and others.

After several months' service in the War Department, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and ordered to the Philippines for duty as Chief of Staff and Adjutant-General. He left Washington July, 1900, for the Philippines, but on arriving at San Francisco was ordered to China, where he reported to General Chaffee for temporary duty with the China Relief Expedition. On the completion of this service, he went to the Philippines and assumed his duties as Chief of Staff and Adjutant-General of that command, and remained there until mustered out of the volunteer service as a Brigadier-General, June 30, 1901, when he returned to the United States.

He was on duty in the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, until May, 1902, when he was assigned to duty as Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, January 10, 1900, and Colonel in the same department, June 15, 1902. While at Governor's Island, New York, he was selected by a board of general officers and headed the first list of officers detailed in the General Staff Corps after its organization.

He then served as Chief of Staff, Department of the East, and was appointed a Brigadier-General in the United States Army in August, 1903. This appointment he received as a result of his unusually splendid and efficient work in the Philippine Islands, his record containing recommendations for this promotion from practically all the then general officers of the Army.

In January, 1904, the Department of the Gulf was re-established, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and he was assigned to that command and remained with it until sent to the Russian Army as an observer in 1905. While with the Russian Army he was again selected for duty with the General Staff, and upon his return to the United States was detailed as President of the Army War College, where he remained until selected by President Roosevelt for command of the Army of Cuban Pacification, February, 1907.

In recognition of his splendid service in Cuba, he was appointed a Major-General, United States Army, April 29th, 1908, and on com-

pletion of the pacification of the Island, he returned to the United States in April, 1909. During his service in command of the Army of Cuban Pacification, in the temporary absence of the Provisional Governor, the Honorable Charles E. Magoon, General Barry performed the additional duties of Provisional Governor, and was highly commended by Governor Magoon for the tact, discretion, and good judgment with which he discharged these duties. Governor Magoon also commended him for his prompt and active coöperation as Commanding General of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and the President of the United States, on June 5th, 1909, in a message to the Senate and House of Representatives transmitting the report of Governor Magoon, commended General Barry and the Army of Cuban Pacification for their assistance in the preservation of peace of the Island and the maintenance of law and order.

General Barry commanded the Department of California from December, 1909, until August, 1910, when he was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., and served as such until September, 1912, when he was relieved and assigned to command of the Eastern Department.

General Barry's service at West Point was probably the happiest of his career. He loved the Academy and frequently said that he owed everything he was to the Academy, and that it was a pleasant duty to try and repay this in part by his personal service. He thoroughly understood the cadets, and they him, for while he insisted on strict discipline, at the same time he was the friend of every cadet, and especially of those who had difficulties with their studies, and some officers now in the service owe their commission to the assistance and intervention of General Barry.

He commanded the Philippine Department 1914 to 1916, the Central Department 1916 to August 1917, when he was assigned to Camp Grant and the 86th Division, which he retained until March 20, 1918, when he again assumed command of the Central Department until January, 1919, when he was transferred to the Eastern Department, where he served until he retired, October 13th, 1919. He made a tour of observation of the Western Front with the American Expeditionary Forces, November, 1917, to February, 1918.

On his return to the United States, he was found physically disqualified for arduous service overseas, and therefore unable to accompany his command to France. This was undoubtedly the most bitter disappointment of his life, and there is no question that had his physical condition permitted him to serve abroad, his ability, aggressiveness and splendid soldierly qualities would have made him successful and brought him additional honors.

On January 23, 1884, he married Ellen Bestor, who, with their son Thomas B. Barry, and their daughter Ellen Barry Bryden, survive him.



COLONEL HAROLD S. HETRICK

General Barry was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Indian Campaign Badge, Spanish Campaign Badge, Philippine Campaign Badge, China Campaign Badge, Army of Cuban Pacification Badge, and Victory Medal. Also, in 1906, he was awarded the medal of The Order of Saint Stanislaus 1st Class by the Russian Government. He was recommended for brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for distinguished service and conspicuous gallantry in the battles of February 5th, 1899, at Manila and and at Malolos, Luzon, March 30th and 31st, 1899.

General Barry served in every grade from cadet to Major-General, and by his ability, attention to duty, and honesty, earned all the promotions and details that came to him. His career should be an incentive to every American boy as an example of what one may do for one's self. He was noted for his rugged honesty, his energy, alertness, quick decision, and force; he held his command to the highest standard, but asked no man to do more than he himself did; he played no favorites, but was fair and square to all; and while a strict disciplinarian, he was most human and never so happy as when lending a helping hand to someone in trouble. His death is a great loss to his many friends, the Army, and the country; but his strong and fearless character will always be an inspiration to those who had the honor and privilege of knowing him.

HAROLD STORRS HETRICK

No. 4453. Class of 1906.

Died January 3, 1920, at New Orleans, La., of gunshot wounds inflicted by an unknown assassin; aged 39 years.

In the memory of those who knew him well, and they were many, Hetrick will live as one of the finest products of West Point. Able, painstaking, conscientious and considerate, he won the loyalty of his subordinates and the confidence of his superiors.

Hetrick was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 15th, 1880, and spent the early years of his life in that city. Later the family removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and "Het" went to Yale from there in 1897.

The qualities which were afterwards admired in Het at West Point also brought him prominence among the undergraduates at New Haven. He was a leader in athletics, though he did not neglect his studies for them, and graduated with honors, winning the Phi Beta Kappa key and the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Probably only Het's most intimate friends ever recognized his love of travel and desire for adventure: those traits and his admiration for Kipling were hidden by his deep reserve. After his graduation from Yale he, with several of his college chums, worked their way on a cattle boat to France and, after spending several months in the romantic Latin quarter of Paris, returned in the same fashion.

Het entered West Point in the summer of 1902 and, with all these experiences behind him, it was not long before he was taking a leading part in overcoming the many tribulations of "plebe life." After the first general transfer of the plebe year it was also evident that he would be a leader as well in the struggle for academic honors. During his entire course at the Military Academy Het enjoyed the affection and esteem of the class of '06, and, indeed, of the entire personnel of the Military Academy. He was very fond of athletics, played football, qualified as a long distance runner and successfully captained the basketball team. The honor of graduating "one" fell to Het's lot. The whole class rejoiced with him and was proud of his record.

I had the good fortune, with several other classmates in the Engineers, to serve with Hetrick from the time of our graduation from West Point until we finished the course at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks. We first joined as Second Lieutenants of Engineers at Fort Riley, Kansas, in September, 1906. In February, 1907, we accompanied our battalion to Cuba to become a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. We were in Cuba less than two years, and went from there to the school at Washington. During all this time our friendship, which had begun at West Point, grew even more intimate and I had the opportunity to understand him more and to appreciate his excellent qualities and the loyalty and value of his friendship.

While Het was stationed in Washington he married, on May 20th, 1910, Miss Enid Ross Gray of Pittsburgh, Pa. The memory of the happiness of the home which she made for him will long remain in the recollections of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy their hospitality.

Orders for a tour of duty in the Philippines were most welcome to Hetrick, as he had always been a lover of travel in foreign lands. At his first opportunity he visited Japan, but his plans for a trip to China were spoiled by orders to return to the United States.

He was put in charge of the construction of Lock and Dam No. 43, on the Ohio River, and I had the pleasure of seeing him there for the first time since we were stationed at Washington Barracks. Het was giving the work the best that was in him and there was no doubt as to the success he was having. He had the admiration, respect and loyalty of the entire force of employees and his many fine qualities were reflected in them and the work they were doing. Always

conscientious about his work, his devotion to duty and singleness of purpose were unsurpassed in any other person I have ever known.

When Hetrick was ordered to the Mexican border he had hopes of going into Mexico and joining in the chase of the elusive Villa, but his services in that campaign were confined to San Antonio and the duties of Intelligence Officer, Southern Department.

In the summer of 1917, a training camp for Engineer Officers was established at Leon Springs, Texas, and Hetrick was chosen as one of the instructors. It was my good fortune to meet several of the temporary officers who had been trained by him and their enthusiastic praise of him, not only as an able instructor and a fine type of Army officer, but as a friend, was most sincere and unusual.

Hetrick went to France as the Lieut.-Colonel of the 117th Engineers, 42nd Division. Soon after his arrival he was assigned to the General Staff and served both at General Pershing's headquarters and on the British front as G-4 of the II Corps. While there he was promoted to the temporary rank of Colonel of Engineers. I did not see him in France, but I heard of his work and know that he was giving a good account of himself and doing justice to his West Point training.

In August, 1918, he was ordered to the United States and hoped to return soon to France in command of an Engineer regiment. Upon his arrival in Washington he was assigned to Washington Barracks as Commander of the post and Acting Commandant of the Engineer School. For a time he was in command of the 220th Engineers which was being trained there for service abroad. The armistice put an end to his dreams of a fighting regiment and when I returned from France, in June, 1919, he was still at Washington Barracks. I saw him at his home there and also at one of those little class reunions which it was his pleasant custom to arrange for each classmate visiting Washington. Many of us saw him there for the last time.

When Washington Barracks was transferred from the Engineers to the General Staff, Hetrick was ordered first to Mobile and then to New Orleans as District Engineer of the 4th Mississippi River Commission District. On the evening of January 1st, 1920, an unknown man forced his way into Hetrick's home; though unarmed, he attempted to deal with this invader, and in the encounter was mortally wounded. He died in New Orleans on January 3rd, 1920, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, paid high tribute to Hetrick in a letter to his wife and I partially quote it here to show the high regard in which he was held by his superior officers in the corps:

"My dear Mrs. Hetrick:

I can not tell you how shocked we were on our arrival here yesterday to learn of the terrible injury Major Hetrick had received, though it was reported then that there was strong hope he would survive—and now today has come the distressing news

that his wounds proved fatal and that he has gone. I have no words to say how we feel for you and how much we sympathize with you in this great sorrow.

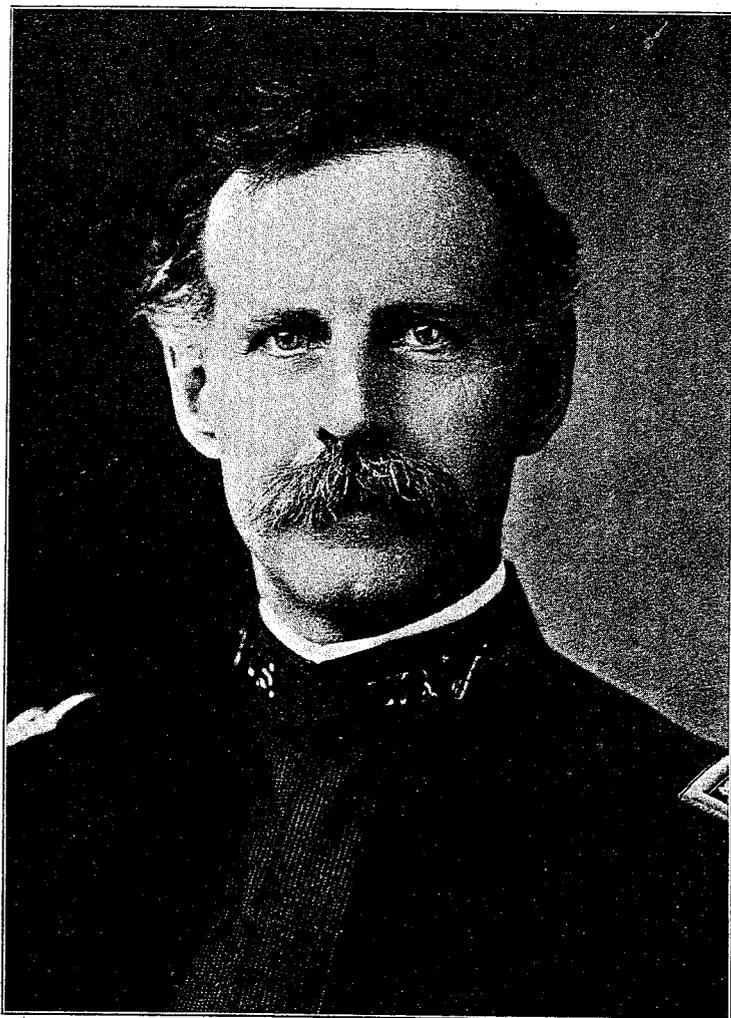
I do want you to know how very highly I regarded him. You know he served with me in Cuba shortly after his graduation and I learned then to know his worth. I always felt that he would do with all his might any task given him—that he put his very best in his work and that he had the fine sense of loyalty which means so much, which carries a man so far. I knew him, too, in France in the midst of stress and strain, and he bore himself so like a man. He earned praise and the regard of every one who knew of what he did. Yesterday, in the office of the Chief, when we were talking of the news of his injury, it would have done your heart good to hear the words of praise for him and the earnest hopes for his recovery.

I feel, my dear, that nothing we can say will bring you much comfort now, but I must write you of my interest in him, of my regard for him and of how highly he was esteemed by his fellow officers in the corps."

Lieut.-Colonel George S. Simonds, Infantry, who was Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps, A. E. F., writes of his service as follows.

"Colonel Hetrick was G-4 of the Corps. To anyone familiar with the A. E. F. staff organization, it is readily apparent that his duties required under the particular conditions, more than ordinary capacity. However, during the early days of the organization, his activities extended greatly beyond the functions of that office alone. Colonel Simonds, the Chief of Staff, was necessarily absent at American G. H. Q., British G. H. Q., and various places on the British front, and Colonel Hetrick, having been on the ground from the beginning and familiar with all the workings of the organization, carried much of the drudgery of the routine administration of the Headquarters. He was an assistant Chief of Staff in the highest sense of the term. He was indefatigable in his labors. The selection and preparation of training areas, the reception of the troops and location in their areas, the change from American to British equipment, the disposition of their property, and the arrangements for their supply under the British system were all worked out and carried out under his supervision. One of the important and laborious projects initiated and executed by his office was the preparation of equipment tables, adapting British equipment to American organizations. In all this work it was necessary for him to deal directly with the Staff of the high command at British G. H. Q. By his keenness of intellect, accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the details of his work, business-like methods, and uniform courtesy he early made a profound impression upon the British officers with whom he had to deal. The cordial and business-like relations he established had much to do with the success of this project.

The first Headquarters of the Corps was established at the beautiful chateau of Bryas about five kilometers northeast of St. Pol. Considerable construction for offices and quarters was required and Colonel Hetrick laid out and started the execution of quite elaborate plans, upon which he had devoted considerable effort and in which he took great pride. The dangerous advance of the enemy in their offensive of March 21, 1918, compelled a change in the location of the Corps Headquarters. Although very loath to make the change, he was directed to select and develop a new Headquarters. This he did with his usual energy and good judgment, and, in a short space of time, there was built, of temporary construction at Fruges, Pas de Calais, a Corps Headquarters which might well be taken as a model. Here the Headquarters functioned from April 1st to September 1st, 1918. At this time the training of all the units had been completed, and all except the Corps Headquarters, the Telegraph Battalion and the 27th and 30th Divisions, had been withdrawn to the American area. Arrangements were made for the 2nd Corps to take over a sector in the 2nd British Army southeast of Ypres. The Headquarters were moved to Houtkerke, and it was in the midst of this move that Colonel Hetrick received orders recalling him to the United States in connection with the organization of new units for service abroad. It was a keen disappointment to him to be withdrawn, just as it was to go into action, from the Corps



MAJOR FRED WHEELER

with which he had borne such a prominent part in its organization and training for combat, but he accepted it uncomplainingly, as might be expected of the good soldier he was.

The most prominent characteristics of Colonel Hetrick as a soldier were keenness of intellect, decisiveness of action, industry, and loyalty in the highest sense of the term.

He was an ideal staff officer—always dependable, always working to achieve the results, always willing to take responsibility, and on the few occasions where decisions were made contrary to his advice, he threw himself whole heartedly into the carrying out of the established policy.

And I desire further to add a word with regard to him as a comrade. Always quick to make up his mind and of decided opinions, he was considerate of the opinions and feelings of others. To me as Chief of Staff, and to his comrades on the Staff, he was loyal always to the highest degree. A rare combination of high efficiency and good fellowship, his brother officers in those strenuous days had for him confidence in him as a soldier—the greatest tribute one soldier can pay another.”

I do not feel that any words of mine can do justice to Hetrick's personality or to the loss to the Army and the Corps of Engineers of a young officer so earnest and so manly. He was only at the beginning of the career which, as all who knew him believe, would have been filled with valuable work for his country.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

FRED WHEELER

No. 2752. Class of 1878.

Died, January 13, 1920, at Stamford, Conn., aged 62 years.

The following article appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of January 17, 1920:

Major Frederick Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, died at his home at Stamford, Conn., January 13, 1920. He was born in Berlin, Wis., February 19, 1857, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., class of 1878, when he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He remained an officer of that regiment until retired for disability in the line of duty, February 28, 1901. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Forts Reno and Sill, Indian Territory, where he was engaged in scouting until December 3, 1881. While serving at Fort Cummings, N. M., he was engaged against Chiricahua Indians, April 23, 1882. He was also among other duties engaged in scouting in Arizona. Major Wheeler went with his regiment to the Philippines in 1898 and was wounded in action at Guadaloupe, March 14, 1899. After returning to the United States he served on recruiting duty at Baltimore, and after his retirement he was instructor in military tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is survived by his wife.

EDGAR ZELL STEEVER

No. 2371. Class of 1871.

Died January 19, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years.

Brigadier-General E. Z. Steever, U. S. A., retired, died January 19, 1920, at his residence, the Cairo, Washington, D. C. He was born in Philadelphia, where he received a school and collegiate education, with degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1871, second in his class and Adjutant of the corps of cadets. His was considered by the West Point authorities as one of the finest minds that had been trained there in the last half century.

During the seventies, Lieutenant Steever served in the Indian campaigns in Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah and the Dakotas. In the summer of 1872 he rode with his command nearly 1,000 miles, rounded up a band of hostile Sioux Indians and returned them to their agency at Standing Rock on the Upper Missouri. Buffalo Bill (Cody) was one of Lieutenant Steever's scouts on this expedition.

In October, 1874, with another officer and twenty-two men of Troop G, 3rd Cavalry, he charged a mob of 400 armed Indians drawn up in front of the buildings of the Red Cloud Indian agency and succeeded in quelling an outbreak which was assuming serious proportions. Following this, Secretary Belknap detailed Lieutenant Steever to command the American Palestine exploring expedition. This expedition materially contributed to the world's geographic and archaeological knowledge of the Holy Land and the River Jordan and Dead Sea regions.

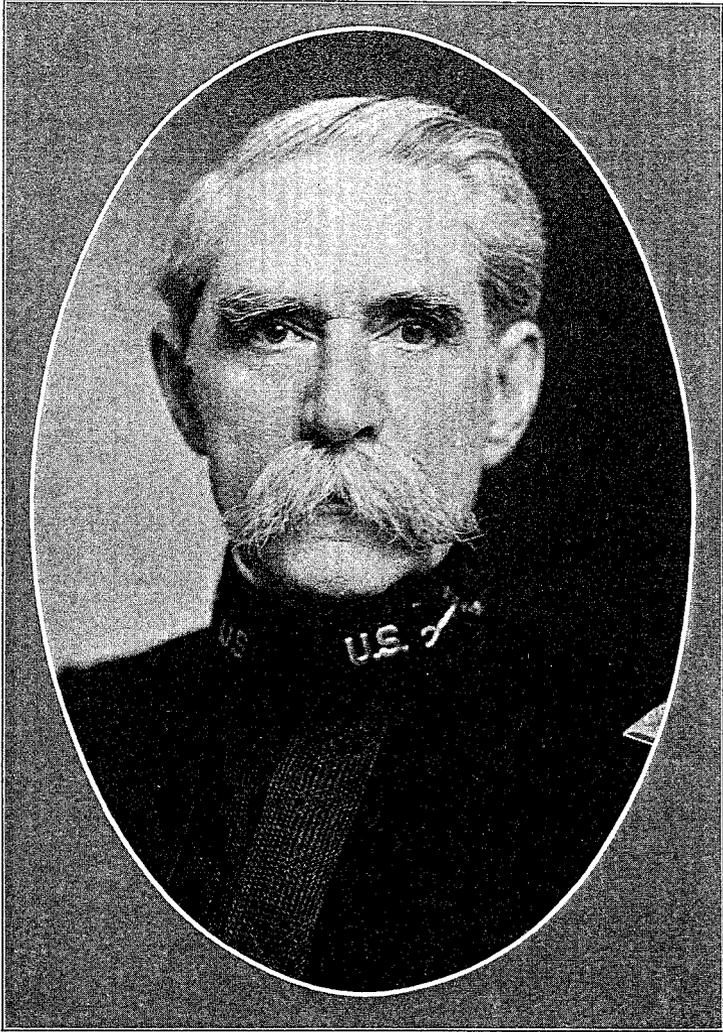
The following year he was selected by Secretary Proctor and President A. J. Cassatt as engineer and secretary of the Intercontinental Railway Commission.

With the Spanish-American war, Captain Steever gained new laurels as a leader, distinguishing himself in his fight at Monte Bimunya, which he won over General Tinio and Colonel Blas Villamore. During his second tour of duty in the Philippines he was civil and military governor of the Sulu archipelago.

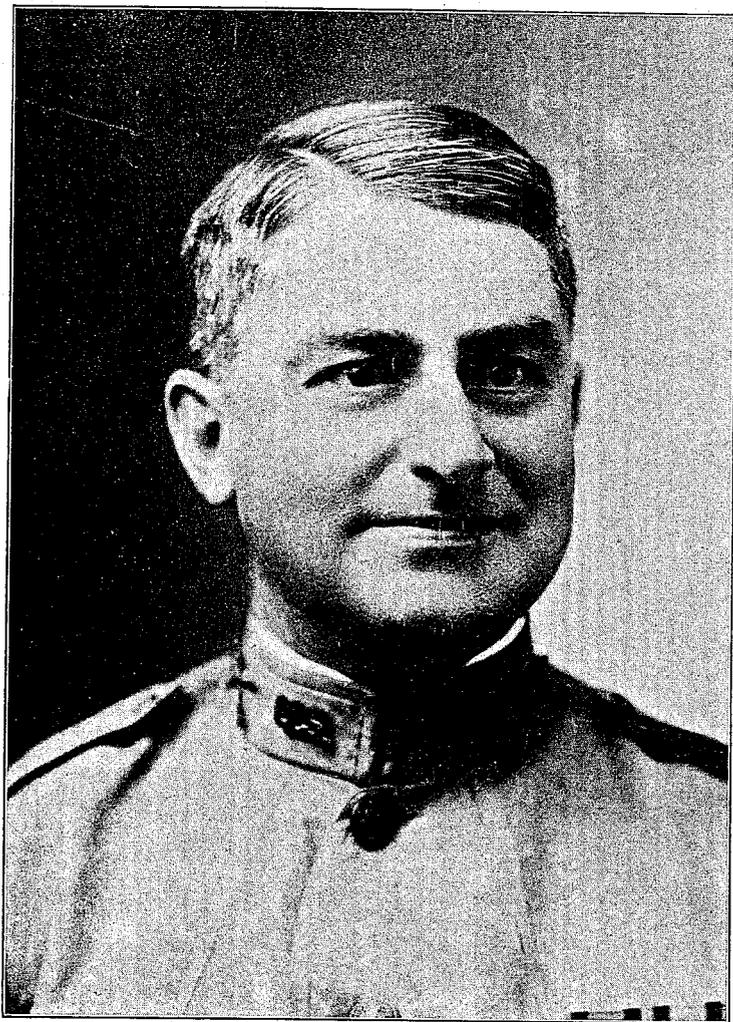
The border troubles of 1911-13, found Colonel Steever in command of the 4th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas. Soon afterward he was promoted to Brigadier-General. This promotion came with the unanimous recommendation of all the general officers of the Army. General Steever retired in 1913, after forty-six years' continuous service.

He leaves a widow and two sons, Colonel E. Z. Steever, resigned, now with the General Electric Company, and M. D. Steever, an attorney, member of the War Department Claims Board.

—Star, Washington, D. C.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDGAR Z. STEEVER



COLONEL ALVAN CHAMBLISS READ

ALVAN CHAMBLISS READ

No. 3846. Class of 1898.

Died, January 19, 1920, at Coblenz, Germany, aged 46 years.

Alvan Chambliss Read was born at Valley Farm, Marshall Co., Tenn., September 11, 1873. He was a son of the late Alvan Read, a lifelong resident of Louisiana and a prominent lawyer of Baton Rouge, and Martha McClellan Read, a native of Tennessee. He was one of a family of four girls and two boys. One sister, Mary Lee, was drowned while swimming in the Comite River, Louisiana; while his only brother, Amasa K. Read, also lost his life while swimming at Cornwall, on the coast of England, during his term as a Rhodes scholar in Oxford University. Three sisters survive him; Martha, now a resident of Washington, D. C.; Elaine, the wife of Robert L. Henry, of Washington, D. C., and during the World War a Major in the Judge Advocate General's Department; and Kathleen, the wife of Mr. L. Coontz, of St. Louis, Mo.

Alvan Read was raised in Louisiana. His education was under a private tutor until he entered Louisiana State University in 1888. Graduating in 1892, he received his A. B. degree, but continued his studies at the University, taught for a time in the sub-freshman department and received his Master of Arts degree in 1893.

That Alvan Read exhibited as a youngster in college those sterling traits of character which have endeared him to those with whom he was associated later in life, is evidenced by the following quotations from an estimate written by Edwin Lewis Stephens, President of Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, and published in "The Reveille," the college weekly of Louisiana State University, on February 13, 1920:

"Colonel Read was a cadet in Company C and a member of Sophomore class, A. B. course, in the fall of 1889, when it was my fortune to enter the University and become his classmate in the same course of study. We had the same professors and the same daily program of studies for the three years preceding our graduation together in 1892. In our senior year, when he was Cadet Captain of Company B, I was his room-mate. I may fairly claim, therefore, to have witnessed the process of the formation of his character; and I desire to pay him the tribute of saying that he was a sterling man. He was clean, strong, brave and true. He was intelligent, industrious, ambitious and aspiring. He responded to the best appeals that came from his studies, his instructors, and the ideals of character that were fostered at the University. And when he received his diploma at the hands of Governor Murphy J. Foster, together with a commission as Major and aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff in the old pavilion, on July 4, 1892, both the University and the State were justified of their son—as his subsequent record abundantly proved.

No braver soldier was sent to France, no sounder student, no truer man, no nobler type of American citizen, than Alvan C. Read. Louisiana, and her State Uni-

versity, can not but feel a sense of irreparable loss, together with one of pride and gratification for the life, the service, and the stainless record of this splendid son.

On behalf of his classmates of 1892 and the Alumni of L. S. U., as well as of all the most devoted of his old friends, I extend heartfelt greetings of sympathy to all those to whom his loss is a poignant grief."

In 1894 he received his appointment to West Point and entered the Academy on June 15th of that year. Assigned to D Company as a plebe, he remained with that Company throughout his career at the Academy. Like the writer, and a few other members of C and D Companies of those days, he did not believe in wasting much time waiting in the area for assembly to sound, so usually made as close connections with the last tap of the drum as possible. What recollections of strenuous but at the same time happy days does it not recall, to picture the door of the old 9th Division as assembly is drawing to a close and see "Ceedy" Read, cuffs in hand, come out and step into ranks just in the nick of time.

In the late winter and early spring of 1898 war clouds were hovering over the country. Rumors kept chasing rumors through the Corps regarding early graduation. On April 25th, the same day the act declaring a state of war with Spain to exist passed Congress, orders were received at West Point to graduate the first class. The Class of 1898 graduated the following day, April 26th, the first since 1861 to graduate ahead of time. While the ceremonies attendant on the usual graduation exercises were lacking, nothing could have been more impressive than the graduation parade in overcoats on the 25th and Professor Michie's talk at the simple exercises held in the Cadet Chapel on the 26th.

Read graduated No. 38 in his class and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 13th Infantry. Graduation leaves were neither permitted nor desired. Time was permitted to visit home and secure needed articles of equipment only. Read joined his regiment at Tampa, Florida, shortly after the middle of May and sailed with it for Cuba on June 10th. Landing at Siboney on June 25th, he took part in the battle at San Juan, July 1st, and in the siege of Santiago, from July 1st to 10th. His regiment was among those which sustained the heaviest losses in the fighting—approximately twenty-five per cent of the officers and men being killed and wounded. He was taken sick on July 12th with that former curse of the tropics—yellow fever—and was in the hospital near Siboney from July 12th to August 21st. He returned to the United States with his regiment on August 27th and was granted a sick leave from September 1st to November 1st.

The character of his service in the Cuban campaign may be judged from the fact that he was commended by his commanding officer, "for gallant conduct under fire at San Juan," and was recommended and nominated to Congress for the Brevet of First Lieutenant of Infantry, for gallantry in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

He rejoined his regiment at Fort Porter, N. Y., November 1, 1898, was promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, March 2, 1899, and sailed with the regiment for Manila about May 1, 1899, landing there May 30th, when the insurrection was at its height. He took part in active service against insurrectos mainly in central Luzon and subsequent to the insurrection in the establishment of civil government in San Manuel, P. I., until he left with his regiment for the United States in May, 1902.

During his active service against insurrectos, he took part in nine engagements, among them being those at Cavite Viejo and Noveleta, on October 8, 1899, and at San Francisco de Malabon on October 10, 1899. Again the character of his service was such that he was commended by his commanding officer "for marked coolness, intelligence, efficiency and gallant conduct under fire." He was also reported to higher authority "for efficient and able handling of the civil government in the towns under his command."

On his return to the United States from the Islands, he was stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., from May, 1902, to April, 1903. He was promoted to Captain, 12th Infantry, December 5, 1902, joined that regiment at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, in April, 1903, and served there until August.

While at Whipple Barracks he met and fell in love with Miss Frances Kautz, the daughter of Brevet Major General A. V. Kautz, U. S. Army (Class of 1852, U. S. M. A.), and niece of Rear Admiral Kautz, U. S. Navy. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1903, and no union could have been happier. Mrs. Read is now residing temporarily with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert L. Henry, 3224 Northampton St., N. W., Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. She has a brother in the naval service, Captain Austin Kautz, U. S. Navy.

From September, 1903, to September, 1907, Captain Read was on duty at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Sympathetic and genial in disposition, he gained the confidence of the cadets immediately and was regarded by both inspecting officers and members of the faculty as one of the best commandants the University ever had.

For the next four years he was on duty with his regiment: from September, 1907, to June, 1909, at Fort Jay, N. Y.; and from June 29, 1909, to June 14, 1911, en route to and in Philippine Islands. He reported for duty in August, 1911, as a student officer at the Army Service Schools and graduated in June, 1912, from the Army School of the Line.

He rejoined his regiment at Monterey, Cal., in July, 1912, and served there until November, when he was detailed as a Major in the Porto Rican regiment of Infantry and served in Porto Rico from July 8, 1912, until August, 1915, when he was assigned to and joined the 9th

Infantry at Laredo, Texas, on August 23. He was promoted to grade of Major September 23, 1916, and served at Laredo until early in May, 1917, when he was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as Senior Instructor at the First Officers' Training Camp. He commanded the Second Officers' Training Camp at that post and left early in December en route to France. He sailed from New York on December 11, 1917, and joined the First Division as Inspector on January 7, 1918, having in the meantime been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel (temporary) to date from August 5, 1917, and assigned to the 48th Infantry.

He served with the First Division until June 7, being promoted to Colonel (temporary) on May 9th, and was at the Army General Staff College at Langres, France, from June 15 to August 31, 1918, as a student officer in the third course. Graduating on August 31st, he spent a week as observer with the Fourth Division and was then detailed as an assistant to the Inspector General, American Expeditionary Forces, being stationed from September 10th to November 16th, first at Bar-le-Duc and later at Souilly.

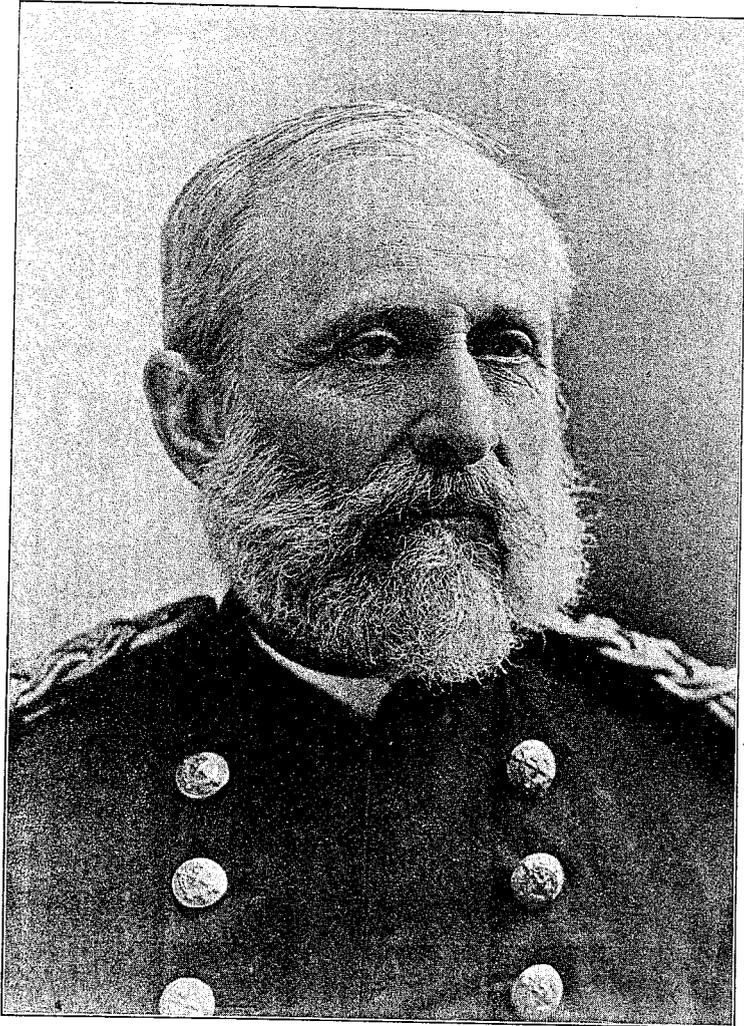
When the Third Army was formed, he was appointed Inspector General of that Army and accompanied it in its march to the Rhine, taking station at Coblenz.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services during and subsequent to active operations, the following being the citation:

"Alvan C. Read, Colonel, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Inspector General for the armies during their operations in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, by his keen observations of the conduct of units and leadership displayed by commanders he was able at all times to give valuable information as to the morale and efficiency of troops and their commanders. By the able handling of his important duties, prompt and adequate means were always provided for improving conditions as to these important factors in the conduct of operations. Later, as Chief Inspector of the army of occupation, he continued to render the same superior quality of service which marked that given by him prior to the armistice. Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Entered Military Academy from Louisiana."

He was entitled to four battle clasps for participation in the offensives of Montdidier-Noyon, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and for the Toul defensive sector.

He remained at Coblenz as Inspector General of the Third Army and its successor, the American Forces in Germany, until his death. He performed his duties until the date he was taken sick, January 10, 1920, with double pneumonia. Every possible attention was given him by the attending surgeons, but death claimed him in his quarters at the Coblenzer-Hof early on the morning of January 19, 1920. Mrs. Read, who joined him at Coblenz in August, 1919, was with him at the time of his death. He left no children.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED MORDECAI

The funeral exercises with full military honors were held in the Palace Chapel at Coblenz, on January 21st, in the presence of distinguished allied and American military representatives. The remains were placed temporarily in the American Military Cemetery at Coblenz. In May his body was returned to the United States and laid to rest, with simple but impressive exercises, in Arlington National Cemetery. His widow, a number of relatives and a large number of his former comrades, including seventeen of his classmates of 1898, were present to pay honor to his memory.

Alvan C. Read was a true soldier, true friend and true man. In him the Academy has lost a son who had never forgotten its high ideals and whose life and service were examples of devotion to Duty, Honor, Country.

J. B. G.

ALFRED MORDECAI

No. 1941. Class of June, 1861.

Died January 19, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.

Brigadier-General Alfred Mordecai was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1840. His father was Major Alfred Mordecai, U. S. Army, who came from a North Carolina family and was a distinguished graduate of the Military Academy in the Class of 1823. His mother was Miss Sara Hays of Philadelphia.

General Mordecai entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, and graduated in June, 1861. He was assigned to the Topographical Engineers but was transferred to the Ordnance Department in October, 1861, and remained with that Corps throughout his service. The Civil War had just begun and many officers with southern home ties were joining the Confederacy, but General Mordecai was unfaltering in his loyalty to the Union. He at once proceeded to the Army of Northeastern Virginia and became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Colonel O. O. Howard, who commanded a brigade. In his report of the first battle of Bull Run, Colonel Howard said:

"I wish particularly to speak of the ready and fearless manner in which my aides, Lieutenants Buel and Mordecai assisted me."

On August 31, 1861, General Mordecai was detailed as an instructor in mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, where he remained until June, 1862. He was then assigned as Inspector of Ordnance at the West-Point Foundry, New York, until June, 1863, when, on account of his familiarity with the Parrott rifled cannon, he was selected for service with the Department of the South in the opera-

tions against Charleston, S. C. In the meantime, he had been promoted to First Lieutenant March 3, 1863, and to Captain June 1, 1863.

As Acting Chief of Ordnance of the Department until December, 1863, and Chief of Ordnance until May, 1864, he was in charge of arming, equipping and manning the batteries erected on Folly Island for the descent upon Morris Island and of arming and equipping all batteries on Morris Island that operated against Forts Wagner, Gregg and Sumter. These duties called for incessant labor day and night, generally under fire. In the reports to the Department Commander covering these operations, Brigadier-General J. W. Turner, Chief of Artillery said:

"The immense labor of landing all this heavy artillery, putting it into position, equipping the batteries and supplying them with ammunition and projectiles was under the supervision of Captain Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, to whose untiring industry, energy and ability you are indebted for so speedy a completion of your batteries."

Brigadier-General T. Seymour in his report of the first operations on Morris Island said:

"To the indefatigable Captain Mordecai, U. S. Ordnance, for his perfect preparation and systematizing of the complicated ordnance supplies much praise is due."

Brigadier-General I. Vogdes in his report of the preparations for the descent upon Morris Island, July 10, 1863, said:

"The mounting of the guns and supplying the ammunition was entrusted to Captain Mordecai of the Ordnance Department. The energy, perseverance and knowledge displayed by this officer are deserving of the highest praise."

He was breveted Major, September 7, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services" at the siege of Port Wagner, S. C.

From May to September, 1864, he was Chief Ordnance officer of the Army of the James and was engaged in the operations at Bermuda Hundred and Drury's Bluff. During October, 1864, he was Acting Chief of Ordnance Department and Army of the Tennessee and Chief of Ordnance Department and Army of the Ohio with the armies in pursuit of the Confederate Forces after the fall of Atlanta.

From October, 1864, to July 10, 1865, he was Senior and Supervising Ordnance Officer and Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Cumberland and Military Division of the Tennessee. In this position he was charged with the supply of all of the troops in the State of Tennessee and in northern Alabama and Georgia, and with the supervision of the Ordnance Depots at Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis. At the close of the war he had charge of collecting all of the vast amount of ordnance material within the command of Major-General G. H. Thomas. He was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865, for "distinguished services in the field and faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the rebellion."

In July, 1865, he became instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery and a member of the Academic Board at the U. S. Military Academy, being

the youngest officer ever selected to occupy that position. He remained there until August, 1869, when he was assigned to station at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, where he was engaged in the construction of shops and in the development of the water power, until August, 1870. He then assumed command of Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, and at the same time became Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Missouri. He was promoted Major June 23, 1874. From June, 1874, to August 23, 1874, he was Assistant at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts. From August 23, 1874, to August 28, 1881, he was instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery and a member of the Academic Board at the U. S. Military Academy, and from August 28th to November 1, 1881, he was a member of the U. S. Ordnance Board at New York Arsenal. On November 2, 1881, he became Commanding Officer Watervliet Arsenal, New York, where he remained until May 12, 1886. While there, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, December 4, 1882. From May 12, 1886, to January 7, 1887, he was a member of the Ordnance Board and of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, and he was President of these Boards until January 21, 1892.

On October 25, 1888, he was appointed Ordnance member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications which was first organized by Act of Congress on that date. On January 7, 1887, he was assigned to the Command of the New York Arsenal and of the Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J. He retained the former command until January 21, 1892, and the latter command until October, 27, 1890. He received his promotion to Colonel, January 31, 1891. From February 2, 1892, to February 21, 1898, he commanded the U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass. During his administration he introduced new systems and methods which made the Armory equal to, if not the superior of any similar establishment in the world. While there he became a member of important boards, including the Board on Field and Siege Gun Carriages, the Board to determine details of construction of Magazine Rifle and Carbine and the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

He assumed command of the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, on February 23, 1898, and remained there until May of 1899, when he was assigned to the command of Benicia Arsenal, California. During a portion of this period he was President of a Board of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers to consider the question of the adoption of a uniform caliber for small arms and machine guns for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. In November, 1902, he became assistant to the Chief of Ordnance and remained on this duty until his retirement, at his own request, after forty years' service, on January 20, 1904. At the same time, he was appointed a Brigadier-General. During his long career in the army, his thoroughness and technical knowledge had a marked influence upon the policies of the War Department as to equip-

ment and munitions. From his retirement until his death he voluntarily gave his services to the Ordnance Department, where during most of the time he went daily to his office. His varied experience and this thorough knowledge of the Department was of great assistance in many of the important questions that were presented, both before and during the war. He died at the Westmoreland Apartments, Washington, D. C., January 20, 1920, after an acute illness lasting but a few days.

General Mordecai was married in 1866 to Sally Sanford Maynardier, daughter of the late Brigadier General William Maynardier. She died in 1885. In 1892 he married Dora Varney, who survives him. He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. D. Miley, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Miley, U. S. Army, and Mrs. C. P. Summerall, wife of Major-General C. P. Summerall, U. S. Army.

In his service of more than forty years, General Mordecai occupied nearly all of the most important positions in the Ordnance Department. He sought and acquired a thorough knowledge of the details connected with his duties and was always faithful, conscientious and untiring in the interests of his Government. He devoted his entire time and mind to his profession and to the betterment of the Ordnance Department and of the Army, and from the time of his entry into the Army he filled every position with distinguished ability. The posts commanded by him were models of discipline and care and of good administration and efficiency.

As a man, he was an example of uprightness, strength of character and fidelity—loyal in all things and kind in all ways. He had a genius for friendship, and his generous nature, as well as his superior judgment, made him a clearing house for the troubles of others. He was ever thinking of, and seeking to help those about him. His unselfishness and loyalty attracted warm friendships, and his sympathy and lofty ideals won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. A loving husband and father, a helpful friend and a faithful servant of his country, his life and his example are an inspiration to many who mourn him and who cherish his memory.

A DEVOTED FRIEND.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN E. McMAHON

JOHN EUGENE McMAHON

No. 3107. Class of 1886.

Died Jan. 28, 1920, at Princeton, N. J., aged 59 years.

Colonel John E. McMahon was born at Buffalo, New York, December 8, 1860. After graduating from Fordham College with the degree of A. B., in 1880, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, September 1, 1882, and was graduated with the class of 1886. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 1, 1886; was promoted First Lieutenant in November, 1892; Captain, January 25, 1901; Major, January 25, 1907; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 3, 1911; and Colonel, June 3, 1916. During the Spanish-American War Colonel McMahon's service was as follows: Captain and A. A. G., May 12, 1898; Major, 31st U. S. Volunteers, Infantry, July 5, 1899. He saw active service both in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel McMahon was appointed a Brigadier-General in the National Army and was assigned to command a brigade of field artillery at Camp Dix, New Jersey. In December, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and was assigned to command the 5th Division, Regular, which he commanded in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. Upon his return from France, General McMahon was assigned to command Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Failing health compelled him to retire in the fall of 1919. General McMahon died at Princeton, New Jersey, on the 28th of January, 1920.

General McMahon had a long and distinguished career. During this entire time he gave of his best to the military service. He was a man of exceptional conversational ability, unusually well read and thoroughly informed as to his profession. It has been said that his critiques held after firing problems were classics.

The wealth of knowledge he had accumulated in his wide reading, coupled with his sociable qualities and pleasing personality, made him a delightful conversationalist. His sociable nature made him always a welcome guest.

He was a man of high ideals, but always endeavored to prevent theory from running away with his practical common sense. While interested in all branches of the service, as every good field artilleryman must be, his best thoughts were concentrated on his own arm. For many years he was one of the leaders in the field artillery and in the many important assignments he filled in that arm he contributed greatly to the rapid progress made by the field artillery during the past fifteen years. He was one of a half dozen men to whom this arm

is more deeply indebted than it will ever realize, he having, by profound study and thought formulated sound principles now underlying its use and training.

While his retirement, caused by ill-health, necessitated his removal from active participation in field artillery affairs, it was the hope and expectation of his many friends that his leisure would be devoted to writing and translating. Had he lived to carry out this idea, the whole army would, undoubtedly, in a few years, have been the richer in wholesome information and sound reason deduced from the World War.

In his death his family and friends suffer an irreparable loss and the service will miss the guidance of a true friend, disinterested in his advice, and always having the good of the service at heart.

WM. J. SNOW.

CLINTON H. TEBBETTS

No. 2337. Class of 1870.

Died, Feb. 15, 1920, at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 72 years.

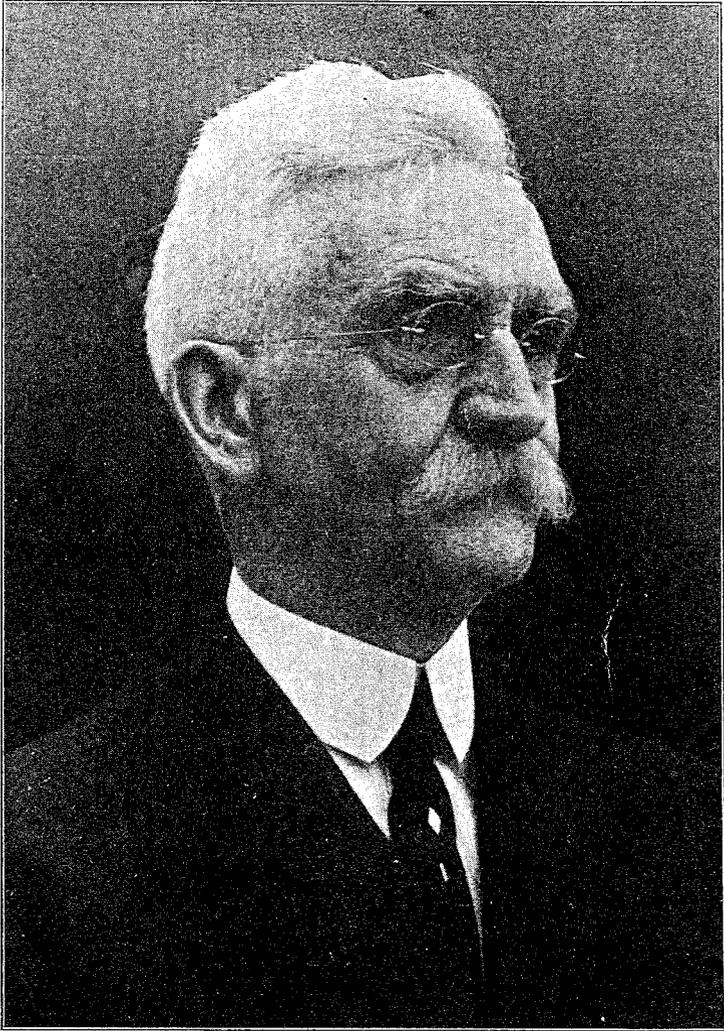
Besides the writer there were four graduates of the class of 1870 appointed to the 4th Cavalry. Only two are living, Dexter W. Parker and the writer. The dead are Jerauld A. Olmstead, Austin L. Pierce and Clinton H. Tebbetts.

On account of an epidemic of yellow fever that year in the Southern States and extending up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Memphis and to Shreveport, La., we all had a most strenuous time, after our graduation leave, in joining our regiment, then stationed in Texas with headquarters at San Antonio.

Olmstead joined me at New Orleans where we, with our brand new wives, were duly quarantined, although we had arrived in ample time to report before our leaves had expired. No boats were permitted to cross the Gulf to Galveston for several weeks.

The writer did not fare so badly, except for the scare which such a dreadful disease with its deadly death toll induced, as his wife's family resided there and we were pleasantly and comfortably fixed.

But not so with Pierce. He, in his anxiety to join before the expiration of his leave, took the desperate chance of getting through to his post by a circuitous route,—via the Red River to Shreveport, La., thence to Marshall, and overland with no railroad or stage transportation, and poor Pierce lost his life. Purchasing an old horse he made his way, alone, across country to old Fort Griffin, then one of the extreme frontier posts on the Western line, consisting of Forts Richard-



LIEUTENANT CLINTON H. TEBBETTS

son, Concho, Griffin, Stockton, Davis, and Bliss. Traveling only by night, hiding from wandering bands of Indians with whom that whole country was then infested, he was caught in a terrific blizzard and arrived at Fort Griffin in an exhausted condition and died of pneumonia in a few days, November 30th, 1870, the first of the class to "go over the divide." The writer when passing there in March following first learned of his tragic death, saw his grave in the wretched little Post Cemetery, where his requiem was nightly sung by the coyotes and lobo wolves as they lurked about the Post.

Tebbetts did not join the regiment till November, 1871, having been detailed as Instructor of Tactics and Military Science at the Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., from September 12, 1870, to September 12, 1871, when relieved at his own request, giving up the two years remaining of his detail to join his regiment. It was always the writer's belief that the dreadful experience and death of poor "Fetus" Pierce, the forlorn country infested with hostile Indians, the nightly howling of skulking wolves about that far off, isolated Post, and the prospect ahead of him of constant scouting and Indian campaigning, with all its sufferings, the small chance of promotion in those days, with few or no comforts of life, all these with his prospective marriage were some if not all the contributing causes which impelled him to resign before he might perhaps join Pierce in his last resting place upon that lonely, wolf-infested hill by the Clear Fork of the Brazos.

On joining, he was assigned to the troop of Captain Sebastian Guenther, "H." The only time the writer saw Tebbetts after graduation was when he passed through Fort Richardson on his way down to the railroad in June, 1872. He was going on a three-months' leave of absence after tendering his resignation to take effect on or about September 1st, 1872. The writer never served in the field with him.

He was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1848, and entered West Point in June, 1866, graduating above the middle of his class in 1870. His class nickname was "Betsy," but how or why his classmates gave him that rather effeminate appellation is not now known. He certainly was not effeminate, but was as manly, straightforward and virile a man as his class could boast of. Perhaps it was because he was rather prim, exacting and correct in his deportment. That he was precise, careful, painstaking and scrupulously neat in his dress, bordering on primness none could gainsay, and it was on this account the class name well befitted him. He was, however, possessed of a more perfect sense of duty, for Tebbetts was a most conscientious, careful, correct and dutiful soldier and if ever a graduate had the love and devotion to the discharge of his duties and all the principles which he had so continuously absorbed for four years from his Alma Mater, with its cherished motto, "Honor, Duty, Country," he was that man. In ad-

dition to these traits and qualities inculcated every day, every month and every year at his beloved Academy, he combined inherent or inborn principle of chivalry to a more than marked degree. During his short stay at Fort Richardson an officer, who later was transferred to another regiment, and who was somewhat inclined to be a bully, was overheard by Tebbetts scolding his wife in a tent near by and was using rather abusive language to her, all within the hearing of others. She was crestfallen and humiliated. As soon as he could well do so without intruding upon their privacy, but without any hesitation whatever and without mincing his words, Tebbetts told that officer that he must cease that sort of talk immediately and regulate his conduct to comport or standardize with that of an "officer and gentleman"—or take the consequences. There was no bluster on Tebbetts' part; he was dignified and gentlemanly in his warning, but firm. He was prepared to back up his rebuke by immediate action, and as soon as the nagging husband had taken his measure and Tebbetts' words had begun to sink in, the hint was taken and the effect was almost startling.

Had Tebbetts remained in the regiment his service would not only have been a most honorable and creditable one, but it would undoubtedly have measured up to all of the best traditions of the Academy and all regretted the step from Mackenzie down, but Tebbetts must have felt it was best for his own private interest and future happiness.

ROBERT G. CARTER.

After resigning his commission Tebbetts settled as a Civil Engineer and conducted also a building and contracting business at Harrodsberg, Kentucky, but a fire one night wiped out practically all his property. While living at Harrodsburg he was married to Miss Kate Curry of that city, who after forty-six years of ideal married life survives him with their four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Marian and Ruth, and one son, James T. He was immediately offered a flattering partnership in a business in Pittsburgh, Pa., and moved there in August, 1883, but the panic of 1893 engulfed his firm with thousands of others, and he lost everything. He was also in poor health, but full of fight and determination, and almost at once accepted the Presidency of the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana. Culver was then, and is yet, the leading Military College outside of West Point, and its success and standing was largely due to the steady, conscientious, unrelenting work of Tebbetts. Again his health broke down and after a rest he took charge of the Howe Military School at Howe, Indiana, and made it a successful school, second only to Culver. Again his health from incessant work gave way and he returned to Pittsburgh and for many years was with the famous firm of Heinz, and later as an inspector of iron and steel for the American

Bridge Co. at McKees Rocks, a few miles below Pittsburgh, and remained with them for over eight years, when again his health broke down.

In 1907, the writer was sent on General Recruiting Service at Pittsburgh, and, no doubt as a punishment for his sins, was also assigned as Depot Quartermaster at the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot. This was an immense establishment for those days, occupying the old Allegheny Arsenal, built in 1812, as shown by the date over the Sally Port. There were some twenty warehouses crammed with stores of every kind, and also a purchasing depot, especially for iron, steel, and so on, for which Pittsburgh was a great center. Great quantities of iron, steel, structural steel for railroad bridges in the Philippines, putty, paint, glass, hardware, fire bricks, and so on, all by car-load lots, were brought there and even a locomotive complete which the writer was ordered to "inspect, test and if found all right to accept, pay for and ship to the Pacific coast." The writer knew just about as much about an engine as he did about Mahan's old pump on which he (the writer, not old "Denny") got a big, fat zero.

A contract was made with a firm about twenty miles above Pittsburgh for four thousand five hundred "wall lockers" (steel) and another contract for four thousand "fibre" lockers for soldiers, and the orders were he was to personally supervise all these contracts as Quartermaster.

But the gods were propitious, for one blazing hot day in August Tebbetts walked into the office and hailed, "Hello, 'Whiskey.'" I had not seen him since graduation, forty years before and did not know he lived in Pittsburgh, and he was one of two of my classmates who always dubbed me "Whiskey." We talked for hours, of course. He said he was in poor health and was thinking of going to Winston Salem, North Carolina, and start an apple orchard so as to be in the open air. A project was taking shape in my head right then, but I said nothing for fear of disappointing him. That night I applied to the War Department for authority to employ an Inspector of Purchases, and in a few days received telegraphic authority to employ one at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, which in those days was a fair salary. Immediately I phoned Tebbetts to come to the office and asked him if he would accept the place and "come back into the service of Uncle Sam." He looked at me for a moment, then gulped and said, "Good God, yes," and his salary commenced that day, and until I was relieved from duty at Pittsburgh, a year after, we were in daily contact. When I left he still held the job, and so far as I know held it till his death. He was a splendid inspector, thoroughly reliable, knowing his business from end to end, affable and pleasant to all contractors but as unyielding as a hickory stump in requiring exact compliance with the contract.

His health improved considerably, and he was happy to be back at work. I was at his house more than once and the remembrance of those Southern Sunday dinners still lingers. His home life was ideal. With four beautiful daughters and stately Southern wife I spent many happy evenings. Of course, we talked West Point to our hearts' content. He had kept track of every member of the class and had figured just where he would have stood had he remained in the service—a Colonel of Cavalry.

He loved West Point, loved the service and once told me he was sorry he had resigned—like nine out of ten.

He was a devout member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church and lived up to his ideals.

In February, 1920, he was taken ill suddenly, presumably a cold, which quickly developed into pneumonia and after only four days' sickness, on February 13th, he quietly passed away, serene, unafraid, ready to obey orders as he had always been, and thus Seventy lost its thirty-seventh member out of fifty-eight, but in the hearts and memories of his friends, and especially of his classmates, "Betsy" Tebbetts will long be remembered, the soldier, the gentleman, the Christian.

F. E. PHELPS.

LEROY SPRINGS LYON

No. 3391. Class of 1891.

Died, February 23, 1920, at Camp Taylor, Ky., aged 53 years.

LeRoy Springs Lyon was born in Petersburg, Virginia, October 15, 1868. He was the son of John and Mary Margaret Lyon. Petersburg and the surrounding country has been the home of the Lyon family since the immigration of the first members from London to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. The old Blanford cemetery at Petersburg is one of the oldest in the United States and therein lie the remains of General Lyon's ancestors for nearly two hundred years. His mother, Mary Margaret Lyon, was the daughter of LeRoy Springs of Charlotte, North Carolina, and it was from this grandfather that he secured his given name. His mother's family have been likewise for nearly two centuries residents of North Carolina.

LeRoy S. Lyon grew up in Richmond, attended the public schools there and then went to Richmond College from 1882 to 1886, when he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He won his appoint-



MAJOR-GENERAL LEROY S. LYON

ment to West Point by competitive examination, and entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet June 16, 1887.

He was very popular with his classmates, who forthwith nicknamed him "Cub." He took a high stand at West Point and graduated No. 7 in his class on June 12, 1891, and was assigned to the Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant. He transferred to the Artillery just after the completion of his graduation leave of absence. He was promoted to First Lieutenant September 18, 1898, and to Captain May 8, 1901. On December 1, 1902, Captain Lyon and Miss Harriette Amsden were married in Brooklyn, New York.

As a Lieutenant, General Lyon attended the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and graduated with honors in 1898, just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. As a Captain, General Lyon attended the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York, and graduated with honors in 1903. He served with the Coast Artillery as well as with the Field Artillery, but his special talents lay with the mobile branch, so in 1907, upon the separation of the Artillery Corps into the two branches, Coast and Field Artillery, Captain Lyon was assigned to the latter.

He was promoted to Major, March 11, 1911, and the following June was detailed for duty in the Inspector-General's Department, and served in that capacity until November 4, 1914. As a Major and Inspector-General his services were utilized in connection with tactical inspections of Field Artillery troops, and as a result of his work this phase of the activities of the Inspector-General's Department was greatly improved. Being a skilled artillerist, Major Lyon was able to assign tactical problems, involving the handling of firing batteries, that did much to improve the training in the Field Artillery arm.

General Lyon served as a Major on the Mexican border in 1915 and 1916, and upon his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel (July 1, 1916) was sent to Panama for duty. He was promoted Colonel of Field Artillery, May 15, 1917, and sent back to the Texas-Mexican border to command the 13th regiment of Field Artillery. Earlier in his career he had served in Cuba and in the Philippines, as well as Panama.

His name was on the first list of general officers appointed in our emergency army for the World War, and as a Brigadier-General (August 5, 1917) he was sent to Camp Kearney to command the 65th Field Artillery Brigade of the 40th Division, being organized at Camp Kearney in Southern California.

During the few weeks of waiting for his troops to arrive, General Lyon made frequent visits to the nearby aviation field at San Diego, and made frequent flights as a passenger, and later on learned to pilot an airplane himself. He was an enthusiastic and excellent horseman, and for years was one of the Army's prominent polo players.

General Lyon's artillery brigade as finally assembled early in September, 1917, consisted of the following three regiments: "The Grizzlies," from California; "The He-Men," also from California, and "The Mormons," from Utah. The organization of these units was rapidly completed upon their arrival at Camp Kearney. General Lyon was the only regular army officer on duty with the brigade. He devoted his great skill as a commander and trainer of troops to whipping his new brigade into shape. So remarkable was his success that General Snow, the Chief of Field Artillery, wrote him on March 27, 1918, as follows:

"I congratulate you on the report of the training of your brigade which I have received in answer to my circular letter of February, 1918. It is very comprehensive and gives me a very good idea of the excellent work which you have been doing this winter. It corroborates the report of the Inspector-General who has reported most favorably on the work that you have done and on the progress your brigade has made. From these two sources and from everything else I can gather, your brigade seems to be more advanced in training than any other brigade in this country, whether it be a National Guard, Regular Army, or National Army Brigade. You are most heartily to be congratulated on the splendid results you have attained."

Under date of April 4, 1918, by order of the Secretary of War, the Adjutant-General of the Army wrote the Commanding General, 40th Division, Camp Kearney, as follows:

The Inspector-General in submitting his report of an inspection of the 40th Division, made March 1-4, 1918, at Camp Kearney, makes the following commendation:

'Artillery Training.—The artillery training in this Division was far the best I had seen. This was due, first, to the peculiar fitness, enthusiasm and energy of the Brigade Commander, General Lyon. * * * General Lyon deserves much credit for the work he has performed in this brigade.'

You will advise this officer of this commendation, and inform him that it has been noted on his record in this office."

It was not surprising, therefore, when on April 12, 1918, Brigadier-General Lyon was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was assigned to command the 31st ("Dixie") Division, at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

Joining that Division, and assuming command of it in May, 1918, General Lyon was confronted with the problem of training thousands of newly drafted men who in June and July were sent to fill up the Division. Nearly all the trained privates were taken out and sent to France for replacements, and 17,000 newly drafted men from Michigan and Illinois were sent to fill up the depleted ranks of the "Dixie" Division. General Lyon had brought with him from Camp Kearney the motto which he had adopted for his artillery brigade in the 40th Division. This motto was, "It shall be done." The "Dixie" Division adopted this motto enthusiastically, and went to work with a will to mould their new men into a first-class fighting machine. There was no doubt about the success attained. When the "Dixie" Division left Camp Wheeler for the Port of Embarkation in September, 1918, it was imbued with the "It-shall-be-done" spirit. The men had been

trained intensively for three and one-half months, they had all fired over the prescribed course of target-practice, both infantry and artillery; they had thrown live hand grenades, hiked, camped, cooked their own food, and they were intensely loyal to their Division, and to their Division Commander.

Upon arrival in France the middle of October, the "Dixie" Division had to be used at once as replacements for the Divisions then on the line and suffering heavy casualties in their push against the Huns. It was a sad day for General Lyon and the fine organization he had trained when the "Dixie" Division was broken up to fill gaps in the fighting lines of other Divisions in the A. E. F.

General Lyon arrived in France October 7, 1918, a short time ahead of the Division, and went at once to the front for a tour of observation. He joined the 77th Division in the Argonne Forest, moved forward with that Division to its position in front of Grand-pré, and joined the 78th Division when it relieved the 77th. This was during some of the heaviest fighting our troops experienced. (October 12th to 18th, inclusive.)

General Lyon wrote a number of articles for both the 1904 and 1914 editions of the New International Encyclopædia, among others the following: "Conscription," "Military Geography," "Military Science," etc. He also wrote articles for some of the leading military journals. Perhaps nothing that General Lyon ever wrote attained such wide circulation as his "Soldier's Commandments," addressed to the "Dixie" Division.

THE SOLDIER'S COMMANDMENTS.

1. Keep your eyes and ears at the ready, and your mouth at the safety notch, for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly; but, as a rule, you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenge or the charging cheer.
2. Obey orders first, and, if still alive, kick afterwards if you have been wronged.
3. Keep your arms and equipment clean and in good order; treat your animals kindly and fairly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.
4. Never try to fire an empty gun nor fire at an empty trench, but when you shoot, shoot to kill and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.
5. Tell the truth squarely, face the music, and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, doesn't sulk, and is no squealer.
6. Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man. Pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child.
7. Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dead brother or your fellow soldier beaten and ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.
8. Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good condition; for you think with your head, fight with your body, stand and march with your feet.
9. Be of good cheer and high courage; shirk neither work nor danger; suffer in silence and cheer the comrade at your side with a smile.

10. Dread defeat but not wounds; fear dishonor but not death, and die game.
11. Whatever the task, remember the motto of the "Dixie" Division,

IT SHALL BE DONE.

These "commandments" were published in several papers in this country. The Literary Digest, in its issue of December 28, 1918, quotes these commandments and ascribes their authorship to Marshal Foch, as follows:

"Marshal Foch seems to be a master of psychology as well as of strategy. While playing the war game on a gigantic scale he does not neglect small details which help to promote colossal success. The needs of the rank and file are always in his mind, and he spurs them to bravery and endurance like the fighting patriarchs of old. At any rate, he was imbued with some of the spirit of Moses when he promulgated ten commandments which have proved of incalculable worth on many hard-fought battlefields."

And then they quote General Lyon's Soldier's Commandments. Marshal Foch may well feel complimented to have their authorship accredited to him. In 1920 the Infantry Journal also ascribed these Commandments to Marshal Foch, but very graciously corrected this error when it was pointed out.

Upon General Lyon's return from France, he was assigned to the command of Camp Bowie, Texas. On June 17, 1919, he addressed the alumni and graduating class at Richmond College, and his Alma Mater upon that occasion conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The following are extracts from General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, February 25, 1920, announcing the death of Colonel Lyon.

"It is with great sorrow that the Commanding General has to announce the sad death of Colonel LeRoy S. Lyon, Commandant of the Field Artillery School, at 3:40 p. m., Monday, February 23, 1920.

During the World War, Colonel Lyon was appointed a Brigadier-General, N. A., on August 5, 1917, and commanded and trained the 65th Field Artillery Brigade. Due to his great energy and initiative in training this Brigade, he was appointed a Major-General, N. A., on April 12, 1918, and assigned to command the 31st (Dixie) Division. His great spirit and energy continued to manifest themselves in directing the training of this Division which was ordered to France in September, 1918. General Lyon, upon his arrival in France, immediately went to the front with his Staff, at which time he contracted influenza and pneumonia, to which he nearly succumbed, and the results of which brought on the disease which finally caused his death.

On his return to the United States he was sent to command Camp Bowie, Texas, and on August 19, 1919, was assigned as Commandant of the Field Artillery School, which he commanded with great ability until the time of his decease.

Colonel Lyon during all his service has displayed the highest qualities of man and soldier. He was conscientious and energetic in the performance of his duties, loyal to his superiors and thoughtful and careful of the welfare of all under his command. He was greatly beloved by all who came in contact with him.

In his death the Country, the Army, and the Field Artillery School have lost a faithful and loyal servant. His family have lost a loving husband and brother, and sincere sympathy is extended to them."

In September, 1920, the Distinguished Service Medal was awarded posthumously to General Lyon, with the following citation:

"Major General LeRoy S. Lyon, U. S. Army, deceased, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As Brigadier-General commanding the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, he displayed splendid qualities of leadership and organizing ability and by his enthusiasm and energy he developed his Brigade to a high state of efficiency. Later as Major General commanding the 31st Division during its training he exhibited marked tactical judgment and his skill and leadership were largely responsible for the success achieved in perfecting the organization and training of his Division."

General Lyon is survived by his widow; by one brother, Frank Lyon, a practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C.; two sisters, Mrs. Edwin F. Parham, whose husband is treasurer of the Southern Railway, and who resides in Washington, and Mrs. John S. Sewell, wife of Colonel Sewell, who graduated from West Point in the same class with General Lyon, and now resides in Muncie, Ind.

There can be no fitter ending for this sketch than the following from the Macon News of February 29, 1920:

"General Walter A. Harris, who commanded the 61st Brigade of the Dixie Division, one of the infantry units of the division that trained at Camp Wheeler under Major General LeRoy S. Lyon, Saturday paid a tribute to General Lyon, who was buried in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C., Thursday, February 26th.

General Lyon died at Camp Zachary Taylor last Monday of pernicious anemic fever, which was due to exposure while in service in France. General Lyon commanded the Division when it sailed for France. He had many friends among officers and men of the Division.

General Harris' tribute follows:

'The Dixie Division's little General is dead.

It may be that because he went smiling about the grim work of war, some who came in contact with him failed to catch the earnest purpose that consecrated him to his country's service. It may be that because he loved the sunshine, and liked to have about him happy faces, and enjoyed the society of courtly men and lovely women, some who saw him in those lighter moments, failed to note the indomitable will to do the duty laid upon him.

But those of us whose hearts were wrapped up in the old Division knew that with his coming, he brought to it something that was needed to make it a formidable fighting organization. At the top was the will to do, forcing itself down through all the grades of rank until it possessed the hearts of all from Brigadier to private.

He made the Division his own because he gave it his spirit. His motto became the creed of his officers and men.

He did not lead his Division into battle, but he gave his life for it. To be ready to direct it when it came into the line of battle, he went before it to the front. With the fever of pneumonia upon him, he forced that frail body through the fighting in the Argonne, observing, noting, learning, and refusing to go to the rear until his tour of duty was over. Sick when his Division reached France, he never rejoined it, and the last sad chapter of its existence closed without his presence.

I loved him. I was proud to serve under him. My heart's desire was to go into action and seek to do his will when he commanded, "It Shall be Done.""

C. B. H.

WILLIAM PENN DUVALL

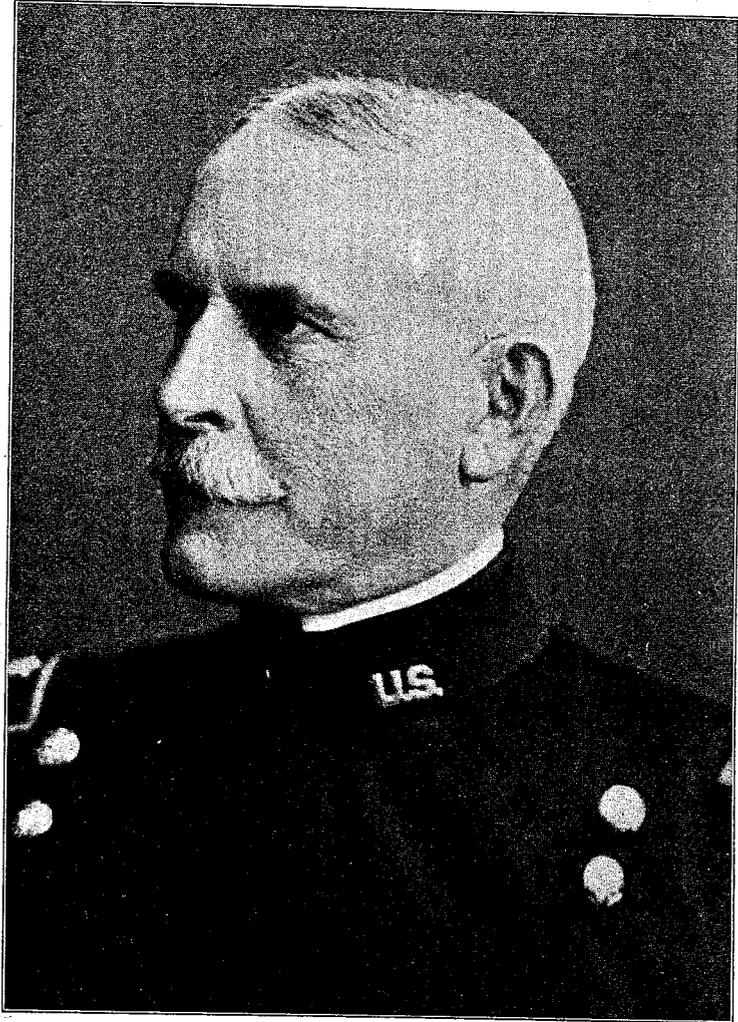
No. 2279. Class of 1869.

Died at Coronado, California, March 1, 1920, aged 73 years.

Major General William Penn Duvall was born on St. George Island, Maryland, January 13, 1847, a son of Colonel Robert E. Duvall, U. S. V. Civil War. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1865, and was graduated, number seven in a class of thirty-nine, on June 15, 1869. Among his classmates were Tillman, J. A. Augur, Arthur S. Hardy, David A. Lyle, Braden and others equally well-known to many succeeding generations of cadets. Immediately upon graduation, Duvall was assigned to the 5th Artillery. He remained in this Arm until 1906, when he became Lieutenant-Colonel on February 24th. A few days later, March 2nd, he was nominated Brigadier-General, and on October 2, 1907, Major-General. It may be remarked that he was for twenty-nine years a Lieutenant.

His first service was at Fort Adams, R. I., under that great artilleryman, Henry J. Hunt. From Adams he returned in 1872 to the Military Academy as Instructor in Mathematics; during this tour he was also on duty in the Department of Tactics and later as Acting Commissary of subsistence. From 1879 to 1881, he was in garrison at Atlanta and Fort Monroe, and in 1881 he became Professor of Military Science at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. Here he remained until 1884, when he went on special duty in the Adjutant General's office until 1889. In 1892, he was graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, where he remained for several years afterwards. During the war with Spain, he was appointed an Inspector General of Volunteers with the rank of Major, serving in the office of the Secretary of War until July 4, 1898, when he became Chief Ordnance officer of the 2nd Corps with the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Upon the raising of troops to put down the insurrection in the Philippines he became, first Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th, and then Colonel of the 48th, Volunteer Infantry. With the 48th he went to the Islands in 1899, and served in the provinces of Union and Benguet until May, 1901. In his administration of the native regions under his command, he gave an example of integrity and fair dealing that long survived his return home. In May, 1901, he returned to the States, was mustered out of the volunteer service on June 30, 1901, and again took up garrison life. This lasted until August 15, 1903, when he was appointed to the General Staff Corps, which he left December 1, 1905, to become the principal assistant to the Chief of Artillery. On this duty he remained until March 3, 1906, having been, as already said,



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM PENN DUVALL

made a Brigadier-General on March 2nd of that year. His first post as a general officer was the Department of the Gulf, April 6, 1906, to February 6, 1907. In 1906, he was on detached service witnessing the fall maneuvers of the German Army, July 30, to October 1, 1906. February 26, 1907, he was again detailed to the General Staff Corps, this time as assistant to the Chief of Staff, a post he occupied until February 17, 1909, when he sailed a second time to the Philippines, but now in chief command. This command he retained until December 28, 1910, when he went on leave in anticipation of his retirement by operation of law, January 13, 1911. He spent the better part of the next two years in traveling both in the Far East and in Europe, and returning home in September, 1912, took up his residence at Sand Hills, Augusta, Georgia, in October. The World War brought him back to active service, first in command of the southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina (August, 1917), and next of Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida (September, 1918). But his health was now beginning to fail: when his active service again closed he removed to California, and died at Coronado, on March 1, 1920, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was twice married and is survived by his second wife, and by a daughter of his first marriage.

General Duvall was a remarkable soldier. He was a soldier in every sense of the word. To him the profession of arms was the first of all professions. With the strictest principles of what we are accustomed to call the old army, he combined the keenest appreciation of all that was good in the development of his chosen profession. And so those that knew him best, while regarding him, and justly, as a representative in certain respects of an old school, recognized in him as well the progressive spirit of our more active age. The sketch of his services with which this notice opens, shows him to have had a wide experience of men and things. This experience he tempered, corrected, and adjusted by never-ending study and application. He was a scholar, not in a narrow and pedantic sense, but in the more generous sense of elder days. Thus he acquired a knowledge of four languages, French, German, Spanish and Italian, and in addition was widely read in the literature of his own tongue, both professional and non-professional. But his point of view was ever that of the officer: that he enjoyed his studies for their own sake there can be no doubt, but there is also no doubt that he would not have enjoyed them half so much had he not regarded them as part of the intellectual equipment of the ideal officer. With this high conception, went an equally high conception of what an officer should be physically. Strongly built, of striking military carriage, and always irreproachably turned out himself, he could not endure the slightest trace of slovenliness in either officers or men. To be correct in appearance, uniform and

bearing was a sure first approach to his approval and consideration. He looked, of course, for other qualities: loyalty, industry and intelligence, for professional spirit, and naturally placed these first, but he never really pardoned lack of smartness. He could not conceive an officer's having the one set of qualities without the other. And these principles of his bore fruit when he commanded the Division of the Philippines. This service formed in some sort the culmination of his life, satisfied the ambition of his heart. For now he had the opportunity, not only as always before to set a military example, but the power also to enforce that example. And he did it. Not soon will the officers and men who served under his orders in the Islands forget how he vivified the troops under his command. In attaining this object, dear to his heart, no point was too small to be considered by him; he felt that in all cases a principle was involved. It may truly be said of him that he maintained the honor and dignity of the service; that he upheld its rights and prerogatives against encroachment; that in all relations he strove to be and was the strong and dignified representative of the military power of the United States in what was essentially a foreign land. He was devoted to the Military Academy, and to all that it stands for. To him it was the brightest jewel in the crown of our military glory.

There he was buried, and as he was laid to rest, we felt, those of us who had known him, that a strong man had left us, that a type had ceased to exist.

C. deW. W.

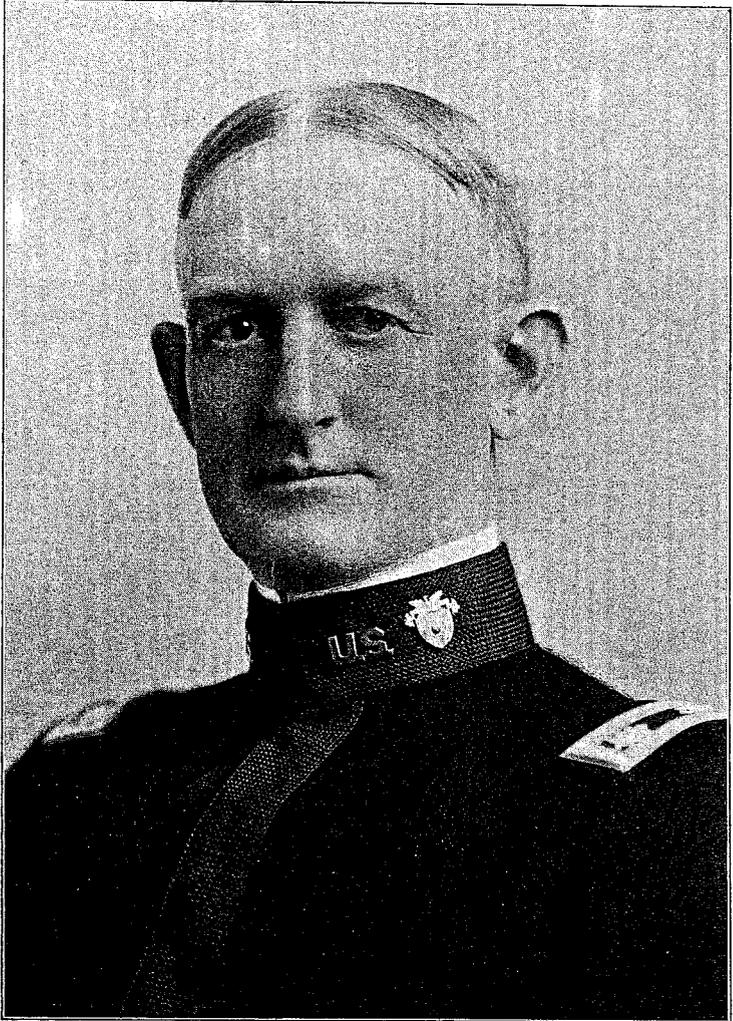
EDWIN ROY STUART

No. 3669. Class of 1896.

Died March 6, 1920, at Oteen, N. C., aged 45 years.

Colonel Stuart's long and gallant struggle against the effects of disease contracted during his Philippine service was terminated by his sudden death early in the morning of Saturday, March 6, 1920, at the United States Hospital at Oteen, North Carolina. Though he had been ill for many months, the end came sharply, suddenly, and we are glad to say, painlessly.

Edwin Roy Stuart was born in West Virginia, August 19, 1874. Appointed to the Military Academy from that same state, he entered June 15, 1892. He graduated number one in a class of 73 members, June 12, 1896, and was appointed additional Second Lieutenant in the



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWIN R. STUART

Corps of Engineers. A year later, July 31, 1897, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in his corps; and during the Spanish War he was promoted First Lieutenant (July 5, 1898).

His first service was at Charleston, South Carolina, from June 12, 1896, to November 14, 1897. Thence he went to the the Engineer School, remaining there from November 14, 1897, to April 16, 1898. During the Spanish War he was on duty at Sandy Hook, and for a short time in the summer was at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, assisting in the organization of an Engineer regiment for active service. At the conclusion of this war service, he was returned to the Engineer School for another academic year from October 4, 1898, to August 19, 1899.

In August, 1899, he was summoned to the Military Academy as Instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. During his four years' detail at the Academy he revealed unusual gifts as an instructor, gifts which later caused his appointment to the head of the Department of Engineering in the Army School of the Line, and finally his designation as Professor of Drawing at West Point.

When his detail at the Military Academy ended in August, 1903, Stuart was ordered to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he was Adjutant of the Battalion from November 12, 1903, to May 13, 1904. After he received his commission as Captain in the Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, he commanded Company C of the 1st Battalion until September 1st of the same year.

The three years following, Stuart spent as assistant Instructor in the Department of Engineering at the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. His unusual gifts as an organizer and teacher were again shown during this period of his service.

After a year at Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1907, to July 22, 1908, in charge of the United States Engineer office and engineer of the 6th Lighthouse District, Stuart was ordered to the Philippines. Commissioned Major in the Corps of Engineers October 16, 1908, he was stationed at Manila in charge of the military mapping of the islands until his recall to the United States in September, 1910. From January 1, 1911, until the following August he was in charge of the Department of Engineering at Fort Leavenworth.

It was Colonel Stuart's notable efficiency in the prosecution of the mapping work in the Philippines, combined with his tested abilities as an instructor and his experience both at the Military Academy and at Fort Leavenworth, which caused his nomination to fill the vacancy which then occurred at the head of the Department of Drawing at West Point. Although he was in no sense a candidate for this position, he felt it a duty to his Alma Mater to accept it when it was offered. He reached the Military Academy August 14, 1911, and as-

sumed charge of the Department, receiving his commission as Professor October 4th of the same year.

He continued his service as Professor of Drawing until the day of his death. His practical knowledge of the needs of the service, his talent for organization, and his genius for teaching enabled him to develop most efficiently the course under his charge.

In his last years of service he gave himself unstintedly to his work at the Military Academy. Those of us who came into contact with him there appreciate to the full the value of his judgment in helping to solve the many complex issues which came up before the Academic Board during the period of the war.

At the outbreak of the World's War he earnestly sought service at the front. Even though the dread disease which finally resulted in his death had already made serious inroads upon his health and strength, he made every effort for an assignment abroad. The opportunity to go across was given him finally in the fall of 1917, and he accepted eagerly. For three months he served in France as military observer, gaining experience and gathering material to make his course at the Academy more practical and valuable.

Undoubtedly the hardships endured in France for a man in his already weakened condition contributed heavily to the breakdown which finally resulted in his death. He was able, after a few months of rest upon his return to the United States at the end of January, 1918, to take up his duties and to put into effect many of the lessons he had learned in Europe, but he never completely recovered his health. Only a week before his death, the surgeons discovered signs of tuberculosis and ordered him to the United States Hospital at Oteen, North Carolina. He had scarcely reached there to take up again the long fight for health when he suddenly died from the effects of the sprue contracted long before in the Philippines.

This bare outline of Colonel Stuart's military record gives but a faint indication of his broad interests and his many activities. Three times he won the gold medal offered by the Military Service Institution: once in 1901 by his paper on the subject, "Are Disappearing Guns Essential to the Defense of our Seaports?" again in the following year by his paper on "The Organization and Functions of a Bureau of Military Intelligence;" and a third time in 1906 by his essay on the question, "What System of Promotions and Retirements will Secure the Highest Degree of Efficiency in the United States Army?" His published books are all connected with that branch of work in a knowledge of which he was without peer, namely, military mapping. With Major Edwin F. Cole, he published a volume entitled, *Military Sketching*. Later, when he had been appointed Professor of Drawing at West Point, he wrote and published two books along the same general line: "Map Reading and Topographical Sketching," and "To-

pographical Drawing." In 1916, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he accepted with Colonel C. DeW. Willcox a joint editorship of a new military publication, "The International Military Digest." He continued one of the joint editors of this monthly periodical after it was merged with the National Service Magazine.

Colonel Stuart married Emma Jervey of Charleston, South Carolina, January 4, 1900. Mrs. Stuart with two children, Elsie and Mary, survives him.

In thinking of Stuart, his personality stands out in our memory. Inherently straightforward, incapable of deceit or guile, buoyant, optimistic, and companionable, he endeared himself to a host of friends. To few men it is given to enjoy such wide esteem and such sincere affection from so many different people. In the opportunities afforded by his relationship with the cadets he was particularly happy. Many a recent graduate will remember the warm interest which Stuart manifested in cadet life, the advice he was glad to give, the time he willingly surrendered to encourage cadet activities. In his contact with officers of his own time, he was ever a favorite. Stuart was not only a leader in his class as a student, but a leader after graduation in the affections of his fellows. By his classmates he was chosen class president in 1911 and continued as such until his death. And upon the Academic Board of the Military Academy where he spent the last nine years of his life, his vision and his insight inspired high esteem for his judgment, while his genial sympathy, his willingness to consider all sides of a question, his unvarying good-nature, brought him full measure of affection. The words of the Superintendent in announcing Stuart's decease represent the feeling of all:

"In his death, the Military Academy, the Army, and the Country, have lost a staunch friend and a zealous champion."

The following is an extract from the resolutions passed by the Academic Board of the Military Academy after Colonel Stuart's death:

"During his service at the Academy, four years as Instructor and eight years as Professor, Colonel Stuart devoted himself self-sacrificingly to the manifold duties of his positions. As Professor of Drawing, with deep practical insight, he remodeled the course in his department in the further development of its standards and its efficiency. He also enthusiastically co-operated in the solution of problems affecting the general policy of the Academy. The record of his activities and the memory of his character will remain an imperishable inspiration for cadets and graduates of the institution.

In his relations with his associates in the Academic Board of the Military Academy, Colonel Stuart revealed a strength of character, a deep vision, and a broad sympathy which endeared him to all. Weighed down though he was for years by disease contracted in the line of duty in his Philippine service, he yet responded with spirit and energy to the many calls made upon him at this Academy. His personality has inspired for him the sincere affection and high esteem of his colleagues."

L. H. HOLT.

HENRY L. HARRIS

No. 2281. Class 1869.

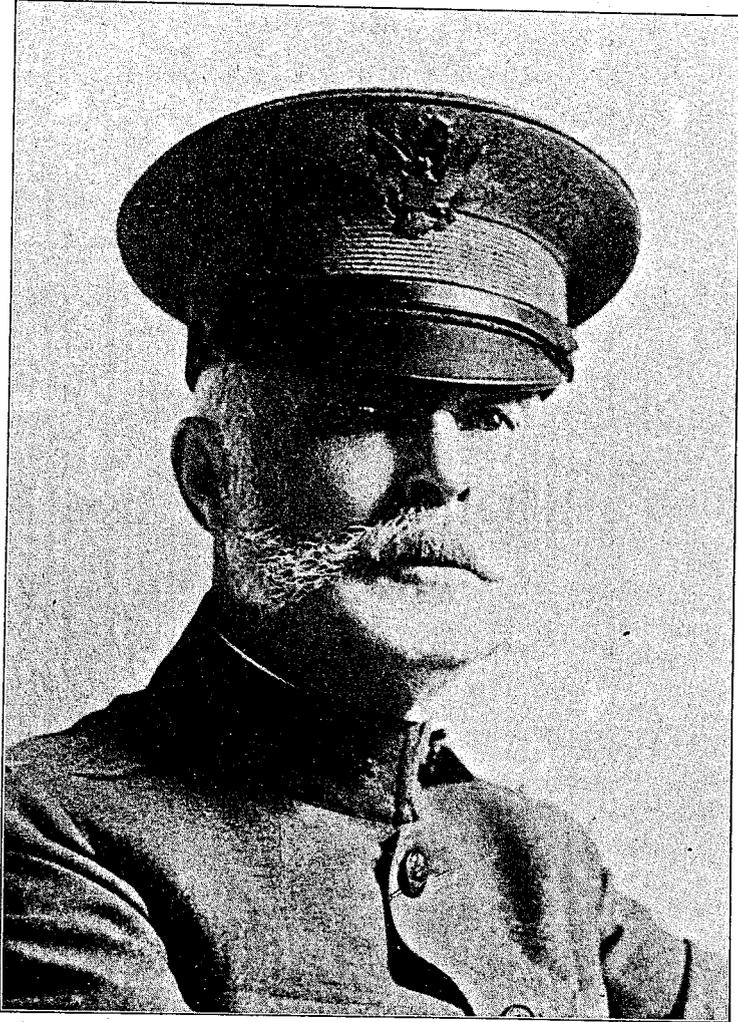
Died March 7, 1920, in New York City, aged 74 years.

Henry Leavenworth Harris was the youngest son of the Rev. Nathaniel Sayre, and Elizabeth Andrews Harris, and was born in Philadelphia, on Dec. 4, 1845. His father was a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1825, and was for many years the oldest living graduate of West Point.

Harris' early years were spent in Philadelphia, until his father moved to a parish in Baltimore; there Henry attended a boarding school in the neighborhood of that city. After a short residence in Baltimore, his father went to Hoboken, and Henry was sent to school at Trenton. After leaving school he went to Hoboken and acted for a short time as secretary to his distinguished cousin, Edwin A. Stevens. Later he returned to Philadelphia, lived with his brother and took up the study of law in the office of Horace Binney, Jr. While thus employed he received his appointment to West Point, his being an appointment at large from the President of the United States.

Harris graduated from the Military Academy on June 15, 1869, and was promoted in the Army to be a Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, from that date. At the termination of his graduating leave, September 30, 1869, he served on garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for two and a half years, and for a few months at Fort Niagara. He then served as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy from 1872 to 1876. He was promoted to be a First Lieutenant on November 1, 1876; served in garrison at Forts Independence and Warren, Mass., until 1878, and during that time was engaged in suppressing railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania during the summer and fall of 1877. From 1878 to 1882 he served at the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, and for the last two years of that time was on special duty. In August, 1882, he returned to the Military Academy a second time as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. In August, 1883, he returned to duty with his regiment, which was then on the Pacific Coast, and was on garrison duty at Alcatraz Island and the Presidio of San Francisco until 1890. He was Adjutant of his regiment from April, 1887, to 1891, the regiment returning to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., while he was thus serving. While serving on the Pacific Coast he was detailed to duty for nearly a year in the Engineer Office of the Division of the Pacific, 1885, and 1886.

After the return of his regiment to Fort Hamilton, Harris served in various important positions among which were two years' special duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, 1892-94; Executive



COLONEL HENRY L. HARRIS

Officer of Range and Position Finder Board and member of Board on Sea Coast Artillery Firing, 1894 to 1900. He became Captain, 1st Artillery, in August, 1897, Major in August, 1901, Lieut.-Colonel in 1905, and Colonel, Artillery Corps, October, 1906. After 1900 he served at Barrancas, Fla., and in command of Fort McKinley, Me., and Fort Hancock, N. J., and of the Southern Artillery District of New York from July, 1907, until retired by operation of law on December 4, 1909.

Upon our entry into the World War, Colonel Harris tendered his services to the War Department, which were accepted and he was placed on active duty and assigned to command Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook on Sept. 1, 1917, on which duty he remained until July 30, 1918, when he was again returned to the inactive list.

The above record shows that Colonel Harris rendered long, efficient and valuable service to the Government, his last duty being performed after he was seventy-two years of age.

Colonel Harris was married August 19, 1872, to Miss Emily Kent Poag. Two daughters, Dora and Emily, and a son, H. L. Harris, Jr., a graduate from the Military Academy in the class of 1899, survive him; Mrs. Harris died at Florence, Italy, February 27, 1914. The remains of Colonel and Mrs. Harris rest in the cemetery at West Point.

I only knew Colonel Harris in his later years, but his people and mine have been intimately associated. On their first leave as Second Lieutenants, Harris introduced my father, who was staying with his family at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, to my mother. The writer, the son of a classmate, is but performing a labor of love in submitting the above brief sketch of the life of Colonel Harris.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, a classmate of Harris, has sent me the following beautifully expressed thoughts of his cadet association with Harris:

"Sharing as I did with Harris the intimacy of roommates, as I look back over the years, I can recall nothing to mar, in any way, the memory of that close association. The young are quick to detect weaknesses and are fearless in their judgments. I can only hope my roommate and classmate of those days entertained in his later years the affectionate recollections that are without exception mine. Probably both of us lived to realize that we did not accomplish all we were capable of in the classroom. Boys rarely do. Harris possessed a mind far above the average. To that, rather than to intense application, he owed his standing. He had a distinct lovable personality and a keen sense of humor. Our ways in after life diverged, but the friendship formed in barracks carried through to the end. Separated as we became by the accidents of life, others must speak of his professional career. It is as the roommate and companion of the morning that I remember and miss him—a loyal friend."

General S. E. Tillman, another classmate, has sent me the following statement with reference to Colonel Harris:

"Harris reported and was admitted to the Academy on his birthday, Dec. 4, 1865, being then exactly twenty years of age. This was a very unusual date for admission and placed him at some disadvantage with his classmates, the majority of whom had entered before September 1st and had been engaged in Academic work since that date.

Harris' was the last admission permitted that year. There were that autumn nine other cadets who had been admitted on October 17th (a month and a half after the beginning of the term, Sept. 1st) who were being instructed together because of their late arrival. Harris was assigned to this squad for instruction.

After the January examination, 1866, those late arrivals took places among all other members of the class according to their rating up to that date. In this arrangement of standing, after the first examination of the class, Harris was assigned a place in the first section of the class in Mathematics and French studies, and in the second or third section in English studies.

Harris was older at the date of admission than the great majority of his classmates and was proportionately more mature. The fact that he was assigned to the first section of the class after less than a month's instruction at the Academy shows that he was also better prepared than most of his classmates on the early subjects of the curriculum. His greater maturity also gave him greater self-confidence and assurance than possessed by most of his class. This characteristic was illustrated by an incident that occurred at Christmas in 1865, with regard to which I heard him speak with amusement afterwards. Although he had not then been at the Academy a month, he decided to apply for a Christmas leave of absence; his written application was disapproved, but, nevertheless, he decided to argue his claim with the Commandant and went personally to his office for that purpose; only a bold "plebe" would have ventured on such errand, for the Commandant, when his decision was questioned, was most impressive and decidedly terrifying, to a fourth classman. The Commandant admitted him to his office and when told the object of his visit asked, 'Upon what grounds can you expect a leave when you have not been here a month and are not yet fully provided with a uniform?' Harris replied, 'On that very ground, sir; I still have my civilian clothes, would not have to buy anything, and the Government would save my board while I am away.' Harris said afterwards that the rapidity of his exit from that office could only be visualized by those who had served with Colonel H. M. Black, the then Commandant of Cadets.

The position that Harris took in the first section of the class after the January examination in 1866 was one that he maintained with ease in nearly all the studies of the four years' course.

In the autumn of 1868 he was detailed as an Associate Professor and directed to report for duty to Lieut.-Colonel Michie who was then head of the Department of Practical Military Engineering; such detail as this was one which came to only one or two men of each class and was a most honorable distinction. It put the recipient upon the footing of an Instructor of Junior Cadets and, besides, the distinction carried certain privileges, as exemption from appearing at certain formations, marching to meals, etc., and the uniform of such an appointee was made distinctive by double the number of buttons on the dress-coat. Such positions were not conferred upon cadets later than the first class of 1870, possibly 1871.

Harris and I were in the same part of the class, generally in the same sections, during the whole four years of cadet life. As a cadet I thought and am still of the opinion, that for such studies as were embraced in the West Point course, there was no abler man in the class than he, but he was not nearly as studious as several of his competitors. He was of a very social disposition and one of the greatest ladies' men (spoony man) in the class. His whole bearing and manner unmistakably indicated gentle birth and breeding.

Although good friends, Harris and I were never intimate as cadets, our intimacy began in 1914 when (both of us then on the retired list) we met in Rome, had long walks together inside and outside the walls of the Eternal City. Under the shadows of the Coliseum we recalled the experiences of cadet days and had our first conversation touching the serious affairs of this life and the possibilities of a hereafter.

Harris always possessed refined and artistic tastes; in this respect alone his stay abroad was a continual pleasure, as the art of Italy enabled him to extend and gratify such tastes. The photographic knowledge and skill which he had first acquired at the Artillery School, more than thirty years earlier and in which he always had unceasing

interest, was there brought into frequent play and he secured many beautiful photographs of art-works and of natural scenery taken from view-points of his own selection; many of these were entirely original selections and of surpassing beauty. The photographs prepared by himself together with those selected from art shops constituted a beautiful collection. His pursuit and enjoyment of art, coupled with reading in connection therewith, gave him continual occupation and great satisfaction, two desiderata often lacking to those on the retired list.

From 1914 until his death Harris and I had frequent communication and during the last year of his life our relations were almost fraternal. During this time of intimate relations, my early impressions and convictions as to my friend were fully confirmed. His was a most attractive personality, every characteristic of which showed the true gentleman. His mental powers were of a very high order; he was generally very generous and charitable toward the faults of others, but always impatient with rudeness or lack of consideration. His alert intellect and keen sense of humor sometimes in earlier life led him to be too sharp in his wit; in the later years this peculiarity had disappeared and any cutting repartee on his part was no longer indulged in, though an occasion for such usually caused him to smile. With ripening years he was more inclined to listen and less inclined to talk. In this last year of his life his genial, social disposition seemed to have become more gentle. He was devoid of all bitterness toward his fellowmen and railed not at the Fates. He made his departure to the Land of the Setting Sun with his admirable and lovable characteristics unmarred by the blighting touch of time, a consummation much to be desired."

Colonel D. A. Lyle, another classmate, thus writes of Harris:

"He and I had not seen each other to have a leisurely period for intimate personal intercourse since we were cadets, until we met, nearly forty years later, at Forts Pickens and Barrancas on the Gulf Coast, where we spent a week or more together. The only interruption to our congenial symposia at that time were the hours during the day spent in official duties. Harris was then in the best of spirits, and as soon as the professional duties ended, he gave himself up to the unalloyed enjoyment of the hours. After dinner every night we would light our pipes, and amid the narcotic clouds diffused about us to discourage the mosquitoes, those pests of the coast stations, we would discuss, hour after hour, the many subjects that Harris' fertile imagination and active mind would conjure up. His keen mathematical intellect, logical methods of thought, wide range of reading and copious vocabulary, enriched by unostentatious and ready humor, rendered him a most charming and instructive companion. Our next meeting was the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation at Tillman's quarters, in June, 1919, while he was superintendent at West Point. Harris then appeared in the best of health and spirits. That afternoon, with Perrine, we sauntered over the Post recalling scenes and incidents of the past and Harris was bubbling over with that dry humor with which he so habitually enlivened his conversations. None knew Harris well but to love him, to all those his departure is a profound loss and deep sorrow."

ARTHUR H. GERHARD.

JAMES ALEXANDER BRICE, JR.

No. 4776. Class of 1909.

Died, March 9, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 35 years.

Lieut.-Colonel James A. Brice, F. A., who died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1920, was born at Winnsboro, S. C., November 1, 1884. He attended the public schools of that city until he entered Clemson College, S. C., in 1902, at which school he took the course in Electrical Engineering. While a junior at Clemson, he won a competitive examination for West Point and entered the U. S. M. A. June 15, 1905. He graduated June 11, 1909, number 27 in his class and was commissioned in the C. A. C.

His service up to and including July 13, 1917, was as follows: Fort Warren, Mass., September 11, 1909, to September 26, 1910; Key West Barracks, Fla., October 9, 1910, to December 10, 1912; during 1911, three months, March to June, at Galveston, Texas, with the Provisional Brigade of C. A. C. concentrated there.

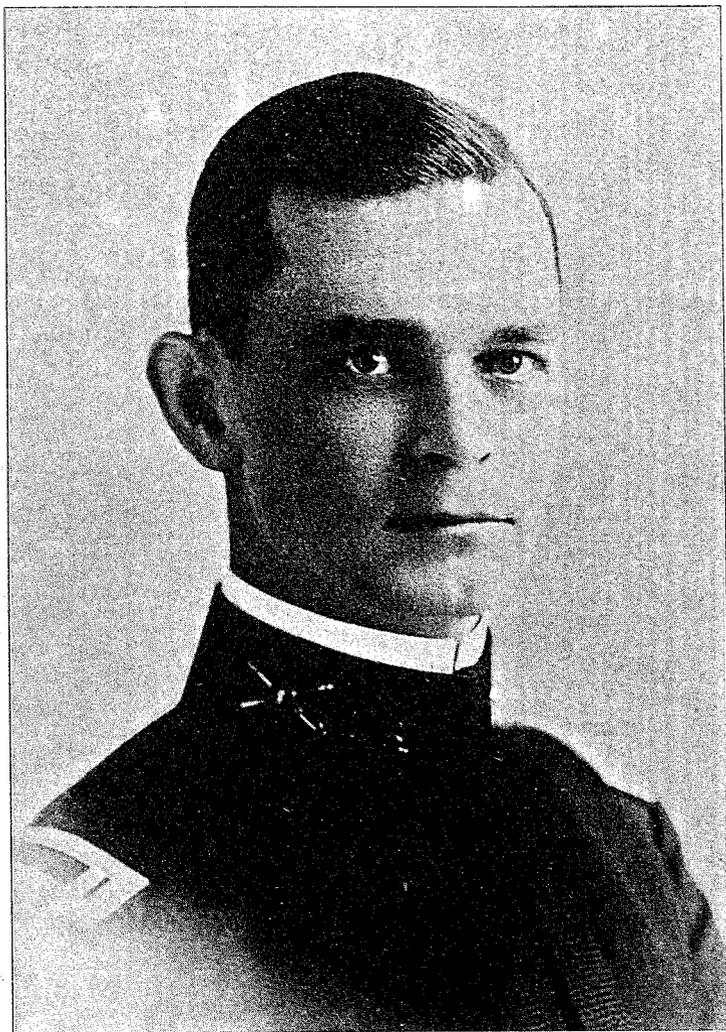
Promoted First Lieutenant March 11, 1911. U. S. Military Academy, Instructor in Department of Philosophy January 1, 1913, to August 23, 1916; Fort McKinley, Me., November 23, 1916, to July 13, 1917. Promoted Captain, C. A. C., July 7, 1916.

His war service was as follows. Fort Sill, Oklahoma (School of Fire), July 15, 1917, to September 15, 1917. With 78th F. A. at Fort Riley, Kansas, Camp Logan, Texas, and Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, October 1, 1917, to May 9, 1918. On May 9, 1918, he was commissioned Major, F. A. N. A., and ordered to join the 324th F. A. With this regiment he served in U. S., France and Germany until April 16, 1919. His service with this regiment was most arduous. They went to the front September 28, 1918, and remained continuously in action until the signing of the armistice, at which time they were attached to the 2nd Division. They took part in the famous march to the Rhine and reached their objective December 14, 1918. From then till April they were billeted in Germany.

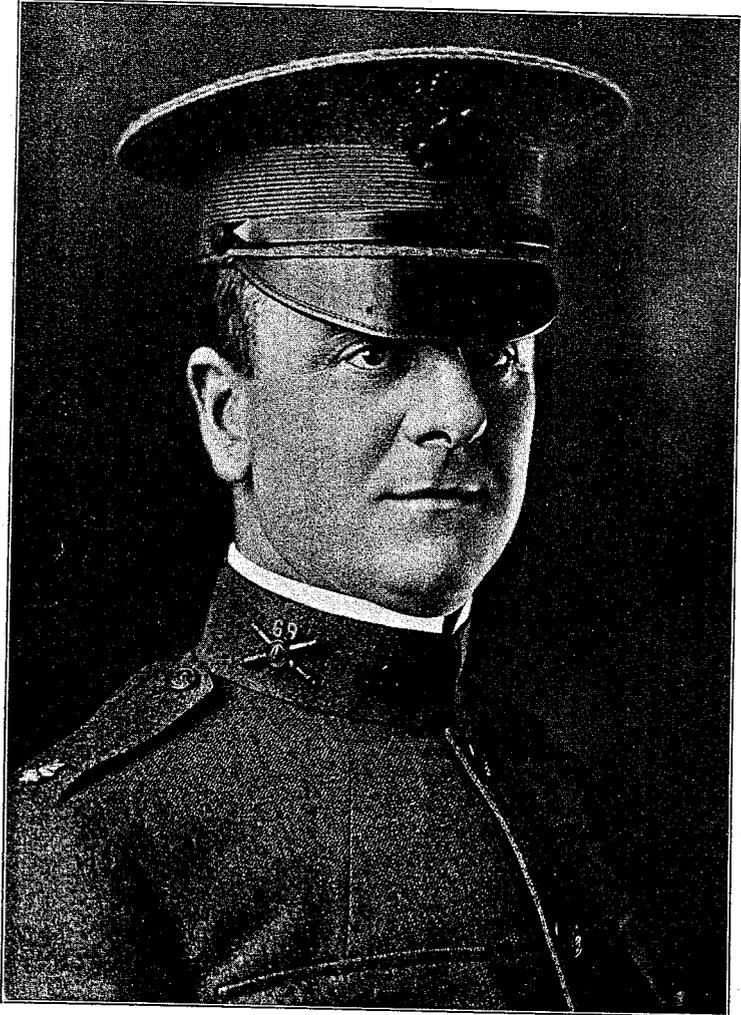
On October 31, 1918, Colonel Brice received the Croix de Guerre with a Brigade Citation, this for excellent work in placing his battalion in position and going into action with great promptness, thus furnishing great service to the infantry. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel November 12, 1918.

When his regiment was ordered home in April, 1919, he was transferred to the 11th F. A., with which organization he served until August 4, 1919, returning to the U. S. with them June 10, 1919.

On August 4, 1919, he was ordered to New York for duty with the Joint Board of Review for redelivery of troop ships, on which duty he



LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. BRICE, JR.



MAJOR WILLIAM C. WHITAKER

stayed till January 21, 1920, when he reported to the Walter Reed General Hospital for examination. He was there operated on for gastric ulcer March 2, 1920, and died March 9th.

Colonel Brice is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sara Oakley Brice, and his daughter, Anne Brice, born July 8, 1917.

Through the death of Jimmy Brice, 1909 lost one of its best and most lovable members. An officer of the 11th F. A. who served with Brice in France and at home, most aptly and accurately summed up his character in the following letter to Mrs. Brice, written shortly after Brice's death:

"I write you to extend the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the officers of the Eleventh Field Artillery in the death of your husband, our friend and former Commanding Officer, who joined our regiment at Villaines, France, and remained with us until August, 1919.

Our regiment knew Colonel Brice as a most faithful and efficient officer, a genial friend and a most exemplary gentleman. Indeed, he was a great favorite among both officers and enlisted men, and we shall never forget his manly, human, genial, genuine smile. He seemed to radiate kindness, sympathy and good-cheer wherever he went, and any company was conscious of his presence, no odds who else was near. I can assure you that no officer has served with this regiment since its organization who has been more genuinely loved than he was. How often I have heard the wish expressed that Colonel Brice was in full command! After he went away everybody felt that he had lost a friend.

I know that you have the consolation that he was a good man, and that he served his generation well. His big heart beat in sympathy with every noble ideal, and he was passionately devoted to his country's cause. The memory of such a man is an inspiration to us all, and we, in some small degree, can realize how great your loss must be."

CLASSMATE.

WILLIAM COOPER WHITAKER

No. 4774. Class of 1909.

Died, March 10, 1920, at Columbia, S. C., aged 34 years.

William Cooper Whitaker was born in Delaware, June 25, 1885, and entered the Military Academy from that state in 1904. Upon his graduation in June, 1909, he stood number 25 in a class of 103, and was commissioned in the Coast Artillery.

The first two years of his service were spent at Fort Howard, Md., except that from March to July, 1911, he was at Galveston with the First Separate Brigade, C. A. C. He received his First Lieutenancy in March, 1911.

From September, 1911, to December, 1912, he was on recruiting duty in New York City, and then served at Fort Caswell, N. C., until he entered the Coast Artillery School. He finished the school course

a Distinguished Graduate. He was on duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., from the summer of 1914 until April, 1918. He received his Captaincy in the summer of 1916.

In April, 1918, he joined the 69th Artillery, C. A. C., and in August went overseas as a Major in that regiment. After the armistice he was assigned to headquarters, Base Section No. 2, at Bordeaux. Upon his return to the United States, in August, 1919, he joined the 56th Artillery, and served with that regiment at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and at Camp Jackson, S. C. A brief illness with pneumonia at Camp Jackson terminated fatally on March 10, 1920. Funeral services were held at Camp Jackson and the interment was at West Point.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel Marsden Whitaker, whom he married the day after graduation in 1909, and by one son, William M. Whitaker, born in 1911.

In the order announcing his death, Colonel Joseph S. Hardin, commanding the 56th Artillery, said:

"In the loss of Captain Whitaker we feel that the Government has lost one of its most efficient and conscientious officers. He was a willing and thorough officer, always striving to do his best for his Government regardless of personal sacrifices."

Several highly commendatory reports were made by superior officers of Whitaker's work in France. Major-General Charles D. Rhodes, commanding Base Section No. 2, said:

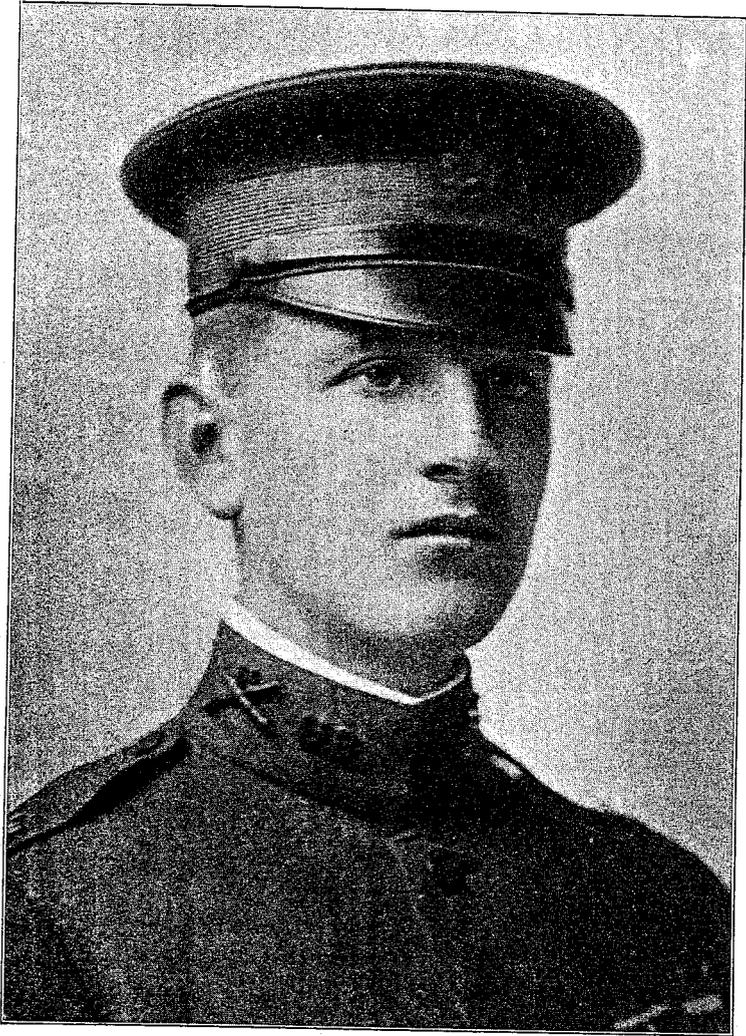
"The spirit of earnest co-operation of all energies, activities and sympathies, willingly offered and mutually accepted, has invariably existed within this organization, and in the handling of your responsibilities within your Department you have contributed materially to that realization. The sharing of your work in the First Section, General Staff, these Headquarters, in the high efficiency attained by the Base Section is fully acknowledged and my congratulations and thanks are extended therefor."

Brigadier-General Gordon G. Heiner wrote to him as follows:

"Before leaving the office of G-1, I wish to congratulate you upon the excellent manner in which you have conducted the affairs of your office. With unflinching energy, constant attention to duty and willing and earnest co-operation, often under most trying circumstances, you have carried on the work now nearing completion."

These and other like commendation attest the efficiency and zeal with which he performed his official duties. And in his personal life his moral rectitude and great devotion to his family won the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

CLASSMATE.



MAJOR FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS

FREDERICK JAMES WILLIAMS

No. 5515. Class of 1916.

Died March 15, 1920, at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, aged 25 years.

Major Frederick James Williams, was born August 15, 1894, in Charleston, South Carolina. He was the younger son of Edward C. Williams and Marie Chazal, now of Ridgewood, New Jersey, but formerly of Charleston, S. C.

His father came originally from Essex, Connecticut; and his New England ancestry dates back to the year 1639.

On his mother's side, the family represents the best traditions of the South. Dr. John Philip Chazal, Jr., a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and dean of the faculty of the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., was his grandfather; and John Philip Chazal, Sr., who commanded a privateer in the War of 1812, was his great-grandfather.

His maternal line is of French and Corsican blood. Of the former, is the family of de Lisle. Captain Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, poet-patriot, the composer of "La Marseillaise," belonged to this branch of the family.

With his parents, Major Williams moved to New York when a mere child. After passing through the elementary and grammar schools he was for a short while at Stuyvesant high school.

The writer remembers as if it were yesterday the commencement of Fred's career. He felt a call to the profession of arms, that would not be denied; and from the beginning his ambitions were for army life and military service, as his life work; doubtless his absorbing interest was spurred by visits to Fort Riley and Camp Hasbrouck, in Wisconsin. It was in September, 1911, that he went to the Virginia Military Institute, trusting to get a commission through that source, but with the firm determination that should he fail there, he would go through the ranks.

It was in 1912 that the turning point in his life came. Learning of the approach of a competitive examination for an appointment to West Point, to be held in his Congressional District during the following spring, he left Virginia at once for home to study for the examination. Although the youngest to apply for examination, he passed with high rating, successful over nineteen competitors. Upon the recommendation of Congressman Henry George, he was duly appointed, fulfilled the entrance requirements, and entered the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1912, at the age of 17, a member of the class of 1916.

He graduated from West Point in June, 1916, at only twenty-one years of age, 39th in a class of 124 members. To his keen disappointment he just missed an appointment in the Field Artillery. It is reported that while a cadet at West Point, an observant artillery officer had said of him: "A man like Fred would be worth his weight in gold on the field of battle." As a matter of fact, even at that early period he was well versed in the theory of war and had high qualifications for leadership and responsibilities.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant June 13, 1916, and one month later he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, his rank dating back to July 1st, 1916.

His first assignment was with the Coast Artillery at Fort Totten, New York. While there his ability and efficiency were at once recognized and he was chosen, by his commanding officer, to instruct the Rifle Squad of the New York Police Department, on the rifle ranges of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. He soon enthused this splendid body of men with his own high conception of the standards to be attained by them as prospective leaders of men. His character and personality deeply impressed itself upon their minds and they threw themselves into the work with zealous enthusiasm and energy. A competent instructor, he was persistent but not nagging; and never was he a martinet. In a brief time, by example, as well as by intensive training; by sympathy with the backward, as well as by discipline; with patience and courtesy, he moulded the crudeness sent him until it satisfied him in discipline, drill and manoeuvre, ready to obey without questioning, and eager to show its worth in the field. Despite his youth, being but twenty-two years of age, he soon commanded the respect and affection of the officers and men under his instruction. His men adored him, and so infused were they with his own gallant, loyal, indomitable spirit that at a dinner given him by them, they presented him with a valuable gold watch to which was attached an especially designed commemorative medal.

Afterward he went to Rockaway Point where the Government had acquired a tract of land for the erection of a fort.

On July 13, 1917, he obtained his desired transfer to the Field Artillery and reported at Syracuse, New York, where the 15th Field Artillery was being organized. Having been promoted on May 15, 1917, to the grade of Captain, in August, 1917, he was given command of Battery "A" of the 15th Field Artillery which was being assembled as a part of the famous "Second Division." After training at Pine Camp, N. Y., this organization was ordered to France, and "went over" early in December, 1917.

In May, 1918, upon the establishment of a Bureau of Artillery Information, in France, Captain Williams was detailed to this branch of the service, much against his wishes, as he was deeply attached to

his Battery. The influence of this twenty-two-year-old boy with his men was as unusual as it was remarkable. A manly man himself, though but a youth, his men liked him, and trusted him, and were ready to follow him. The fine admiration of his fellows is shown in these words of an enlisted man, a sergeant:

"His Battery was a model. In all my twenty-six years of service I never served under a young officer more fair and just. All the men would go through hell for him."

This is what his men thought of him.

A remarkable demonstration of the affection of his men for him occurred when upon taking leave of his Battery to assume his new duties, he was called out by his non-commissioned officers, and for themselves and the enlisted men, presented with a beautiful gold watch, upon which was inscribed: "A slight token of affection from your loyal Battery." This gift was his most prized possession.

He attained the rank of Major on July 3, 1918, being then by twenty-three years old. His reputation grew as he went from grade to grade, but modest and unassuming he never lost his head. Upon receiving this advancement he was made Chief of Artillery Information of the First Army Corps, and served in that capacity through the engagements which checked the enemy before Chateau-Thierry. Here began in earnest his activities in the great war.

Upon the formation of the Fourth Army Corps, which took a prominent part in the Argonne Forest campaign, he was again made Chief of Artillery Information of that Corps, a post to which he was admirably suited by training, temperament and character.

At times the duties of the Artillery Information Service are fraught with imminent danger. Major Williams had many hazardous trips in the air, far over the German lines, in the trenches, to "listening posts," etc. Once with a party of four, a shell killed his companions and made a dent in Major Williams' helmet.

Major Williams saw action with his troops in the Argonne continually during the last half of 1918. He was in four of the major operations. A superior speaking of his conduct under fire said he was delighted with his cool unconcern, his quiet efficiency and his readiness for functioning sanely.

He was with the First Corps, as Chief of Artillery Information, and participated in the Champagne-Marne defensive of July 15-18, 1918, on taking successive positions north and east near Mont St. Pere, Jauloyne and Charmel. The first serious work was in the Marne Salient west of Chateau-Thierry, where he went through a crucible of fire and was slightly gassed.

As Chief of Artillery Information, with the First Corps he was in the Aisne-Marne offensive of July 18-August 6, 1918, where our boys resisted the powerful thrust of German Shock Troops in the battles of Foret de Fere, Fere-en-Tardenois and Soissons. In this offensive

the third largest body of American troops was used in France. From the hour they marched down the apron of the Ourcq in parade formation, in the face of the enemy's guns, they showed the qualities which make armies unconquerable. The artillery played an effective part in this operation. The guns filled the small ravines and large valleys with a rain of shells so that the enemy was unable to concentrate any important bodies of men or to press forward toward the river under cover. At no point did the enemy succeed in crossing the Marne in force.

He was with the Fourth Army Corps as Chief of Artillery Information and saw action in the tour of the front in the Saint-Mihiel offensive of September 12 and 16, 1918. He was in the midst of the battles of Bernoit, Xammes, Jaulny, Thiaucourt and Montsec. In the offensives of Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, represented in the two battles were employed the largest number of American soldiers in the history of the nation. In this fight Major Williams again suffered a slight gas attack.

All the time that Major Williams was on staff duty his longing was to be back in the line, and in September, 1918, his urgent request being granted he was transferred to the 342d Field Artillery, 89th Division, and assigned as Major of the Second Battalion. Those who knew Fred may readily imagine his delight when offered this command. With the Battery he went into position in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of September 26th-November 11th, 1918, and he handled his battalion with skill and judgment. His battalion behaved splendidly under fire. Though the losses were heavy they had fine opportunities, firing at times directly at such visible targets as columns of marching infantry or artillery. It completely put out of action an entire German regiment. No one can know except by feeling it, the physical and mental fatigue of this siege battle. In this operation Major Williams was again slightly gassed. He fired his last shot November 11th, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

It will be recalled that in the course of the first few hours of the Argonne fight two companies were virtually wiped out, with all their officers reported as casualties, including their battalion leader.

Those who saw our returned veterans parading in clean uniforms have little idea of their appearance in battle, their clothes matted with mud, their faces grey as the shell-gashed earth, from exhaustion when they had given the last ounce of their strength against the enemy.

With the suspension of hostilities, Major Williams proceeded to Germany with the Army of Occupation in command of the Second Battalion Field Artillery, 342d Regiment, 89th Division, where he was given military authority over a number of towns.

While in Germany, in January, 1919, he contracted influenza and pneumonia which was aggravated from the fact that he had been

gassed three times. He was in the hospital at Treves, four months, returning to America in May, 1919, but was not discharged from hospital supervision until July, 1919.

He sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands, August 25, 1919, on his twenty-fifth birthday.

At Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, Major Williams died on March 15, 1920, his death being due to concussion of the brain caused by a collision while playing a tournament of Polo.

The accident happened in the afternoon of the 14th, and when picked up he was found to be unconscious from a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. He passed away the following evening without regaining consciousness. Everything known to medical science was done for him. Nothing could have saved him. Mortally wounded, only his strong constitution and clean life kept him alive even for a day.

He was an expert horseman and had naturally, though recently, become a Polo enthusiast, which, alas! led to his untimely end.

At the time of his death, Major Williams was the youngest man to hold rank of Major in the regular army; and he was the youngest Chief of Artillery Information in any of the allied armies.

That he seemed to have won the affectionate regard of all who came to know the man himself, is shown in this touching tribute of his last commanding officer, John A. Crane, Colonel of Field Artillery, who in writing to the bereaved parents of their gallant and promising son, said:

"I wrote you a short note at the time of your son's death, and have always intended to follow it up with a longer letter trying to express my respect and admiration for both his personal and professional qualities. His personal charm made him a favorite with everyone, and his unflinching courtesy continually kept me in mind of his uncle, General Adams, for whom I believe I have a greater love than anyone else in the service.

His work here was extremely valuable. Coming to these officers, straight from his wonderful experience in France, he was looked up to with the greatest respect, and his teaching was accepted as the last word in the matter. Of course, my own work was greatly lightened by such assistance. * * * Both Mrs. Crane and myself feel a tremendous sense of personal loss."

A fellow officer, who was an eye-witness of the tragic accident, in writing to Major Williams' father, said:

"Your son and I have lived and worked together continually since leaving San Francisco last summer. In those seven months I have grown to know him better than many men know their own brothers. It would be useless for me to try to tell you his father, what a sterling character he was. I have never, in all my experience with men, seen a cleaner thinker and liver than Fred. He was practically free from the small follies of most men of his years, and was deeply religious. At times he appeared cold, even severe. This impression came undoubtedly from a detached sort of manner due probably to the comparative youth in which he received heavy responsibilities in France. * * * One more thing I would like to add: I have two sons of my own, and I only hope they grow up to be the pure-minded, straight-forward man your son was."

A Chief of Staff of a Division, who was in contact with him frequently in France, wrote:

"It is my personal opinion that Fred knew more of the operation of the Artillery Information than any man in the A. E. F."

Fred was clad in the finest mold, marked by nature with strength of character and deep religious conviction. He was a clean man! his mind was as pure as one would wish a young girl's to be. Capable and efficient, he was blest with a sunny nature that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact socially and officially. He lived in an atmosphere of cheerfulness which his associates could not fail to imbibe.

As an officer, his keen intelligence, sound judgment, and splendid memory, made him invaluable to the service. As a disciplinarian he was ever strict and forceful; as a man, he loved his fellowmen.

Though short, his career was brilliant, and he had handled well every job that he had been given.

His death was a shock to the Artillery Service, and West Point lost in him one of the fairest, squarest, most efficient, and best liked officers of the class of 1916 and of the Artillery Service.

All grades of the Service, from grey-haired Generals to enlisted men, paid beautiful tributes to the high character and lovable personal qualities of the man, and to the recognition of the fact that the memory of his sterling life and accomplishments would long survive as a stimulus to those who are to follow.

His remains were brought to America, and the funeral services were held at the Roman Catholic Chapel at West Point, April 27, 1920.

The pallbearers were members of Major Williams' graduating class of 1916. As the eight non-commissioned officers, who were the coffin-bearers, bore the flag-draped casket out of the Chapel and lifted it on the caisson, West Point's Band, in solemn chant, rendered most beautifully, "Lead, kindly light."

Many in the little Chapel recalled that for three years, those sacred walls had re-echoed the silvery tone of Fred's bewitching voice, now gone silent, and those present, to whom he was so dear, were touched by the memory that just before his graduation he and his mother sang at one of the services.

At the grave merely the service was recited. It was a soldier's funeral! The guns sounded his requiem! Fred was tenderly laid to rest, and with taps, the last possible honor he could receive from dear old West Point, was rendered—West Point, where he had impressed an attachment to himself upon the hearts of everyone, and "here he lies where he longed to be."

"With life's first laurels in his eager hands,
Down the dim slope of death he went away,
And, with no single hope or faith grown gray,
Passed, blithe and young, into the Golden Lands."

J. GILMORE SMITH.



COLONEL GEORGE HENRY GOODWIN GALE

DONALD CHESTER STITH

No. 1493. Class of 1850.

Died March 18, 1920, at Austin, Texas, aged 90 years.

Donald Chester Stith, class of 1850, U. S. M. A., died in the Confederate Home at Austin, Texas, March 18, 1920, aged 90. His father was of an old Virginia family, his mother a native of Maryland. He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, July 21, 1829, but some years later his parents returned to Maryland, whence he was appointed to the Academy.

He served with the 5th Infantry in the Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, becoming Captain August 8, 1861, but cast his lot with the Confederacy and was dismissed September 25, 1861. He served as Colonel on the Staff of General Stephen D. Lee until the close of the Civil War, after which he was for six years in the insurance business in St. Louis, Mo., and later taught in the public schools in Texas. He was admitted to the Confederate Home in Austin in June, 1894, and was an inmate of the home for nearly twenty-six years. At the time of his death he was the second oldest living graduate of the Military Academy.

GEORGE HENRY GOODWIN GALE

No. 2769. Class of 1879.

Died, May 1, 1920, at Brussels, Belgium, aged 62 years.

A son of the late George Winslow Gale and Susan G. G. Gale, Colonel Gale was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, April 20, 1854. The following year his parents came to Worcester. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, being graduated from the Classical high school in 1875. The following month he entered West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1879, and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He married Miss Martha Wilson, of Omaha, in 1884.

Colonel Gale, who had a most efficient record of service, reached the grade of Captain in 1892. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1901, and was promoted to Major of the 9th Cavalry, December 6, 1901. He was detailed Inspector General in 1903 and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry in 1907. After being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Cavalry, October 31, 1907, he was transferred to the 10th

Cavalry the following December. He became Colonel February 29, 1912.

In his early service on frontier duty at forts in the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, Colonel Gale saw a great deal of scouting until August, 1884. After a tour of duty at the U. S. M. A., as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, until August, 1888, he was again assigned to frontier duty in Arizona, and then served at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and San Francisco.

He went with the fourth expedition to Manila, July 15, 1898, and served with his regiment during the siege of Manila, and in the Philippine insurrection from August 21, 1898, to August 23, 1899. He also served in the Philippines from April, 1903, to February, 1904, and participated in the operations against Panglima Nassau, Island of Jolo. After a tour of duty in the United States he again went to the Philippines, serving on the Island of Jolo and at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. He was later at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Colonel Gale retired January 3, 1914. During the World War he was on duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. He left New York in March, 1920 for Europe and had expected to spend a year or so sight-seeing abroad. He died very suddenly in Brussels, Belgium, May 1, 1920.

He was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, New York and Manila, and had been Secretary of the Army and Navy Club of New York. He was also a member of the Rocky Mountain and Republican Clubs of New York, the Society of Foreign Wars and the Society of Indian Wars.

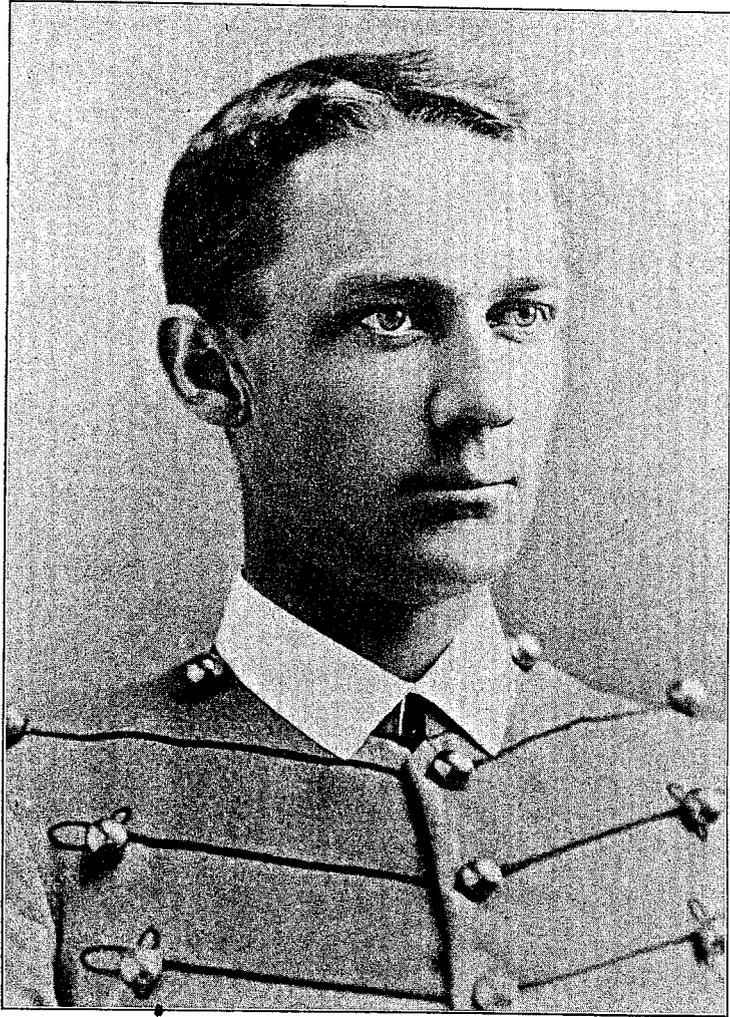
Colonel Gale was one of the finest types of the old cavalry officer, devoted to the service and to his friends.

JAMES WATERMAN WATSON

No. 2877. Class of 1880.

Died, May 12, 1920, at Holguin, Cuba, aged 65 years.

James W. Watson was born in Mississippi and appointed from that state to the Military Academy, graduating June 12, 1880. As a Second and First Lieutenant, he served with the 10th Cavalry in Texas and Arizona for twelve years. During this time he performed the usual garrison duties and was often in the field. In 1890 he was in command of Indian scouts and received a Brevet Captaincy for gallant services in action against renegade Apaches at Horseshoe Bend on Salt River, Arizona, March 7, 1890.



MAJOR JAMES WATERMAN WATSON

After a short tour of recruiting duty at Port Gibson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., in 1892 and 1893, he served with his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to January, 1894. For the next four years he was Acting Indian Agent at the Crow Agency, Montana. He was promoted to Captain, 10th Cavalry, January 11, 1898.

With his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ga., and at Lakeland, Fla., until June 14, 1898, he served in the campaign against Santiago, and in Cuba, to August, 1898, being engaged in the battles of Las Guasimas, June 24, San Juan, July 1-3, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17, 1898.

He continued with his regiment at Camp Wikoff, N. Y., Huntsville, Ala., Fort Ringgold, Texas, Gibara, Cuba, Mayari, Cuba, Holguin, Cuba, and Fort Robinson, Neb., until October, 1903. He then served for two years on recruiting duty at New Orleans, La.; a month with his regiment at Fort Robinson, and after two months' sick leave, was retired as a Major, February 21, 1906, for disability in line of duty.

After his retirement he lived as a planter near Port Gibson, Miss., suffering greatly from very poor health. About 1913 he went to Cuba on a business trip and never felt able to make the return trip to the United States. The last seven years of his life were spent in Holguin, Cuba, with his sister, where he fought a courageous fight against physical ailments, including asthma and a very serious heart trouble.

In spite of his great physical trials, which he bore with Christian fortitude, he kept up his business interests, maintained a correspondence with some of his old West Point friends, and quietly waited for his end to come. Of a deeply religious nature he found constant strength and comfort from his religion and his last years were marked with acts of friendship and charity which won the lasting affection and admiration of all the Americans and Cubans with whom he came in contact.

For the last year of his life he could scarcely walk, the last three months he was confined to his bed. But never a word of complaint passed his lips. He fought his fight to the last minute and on May 12, 1920, ended it with these words, "My work is finished; my Father is calling me, I must go."

The esteem in which this gentle but gallant soldier was held in Holguin, Cuba, is best attested by the eagerness with which all came forward to do honor to his memory at the last sad funeral rites. Some of his old soldiers from the 10th Cavalry who served under him at San Juan Hill followed him to his last resting place; as did also a delegation of Cuban veterans, an escort of officers of the Cuban Army, a Cuban Military Band, and a thousand civilians ranging from bankers to day laborers.

Watson was a man who meant a great deal to his friends and classmates. Whenever they were gathered together his name was

always mentioned and with true affection. He was a good companion, a steadfast friend, and a man marked for his modesty, courage, and high sense of duty.

No institution ever received greater love from one of its sons than did West Point from Watson. The Military Academy was enshrined in his heart just after his own mother. This fact as well as the character of the man he was, is well shown in the following extract from a letter written by himself to an old friend a few years before his death:

"My love for West Point grows with the years and the months. All that I am or ever expect to be I feel that I owe to my mother and to West Point. It has been a source of deep and bitter regret to me that my ability to serve the government on the active list did not last longer, but I still hope to be of some benefit to it. I can still work, within certain limits, and mentally feel better than I ever did. All my work from now on will be for a sister, a niece, and for West Point, and through West Point for my Government and Country."

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