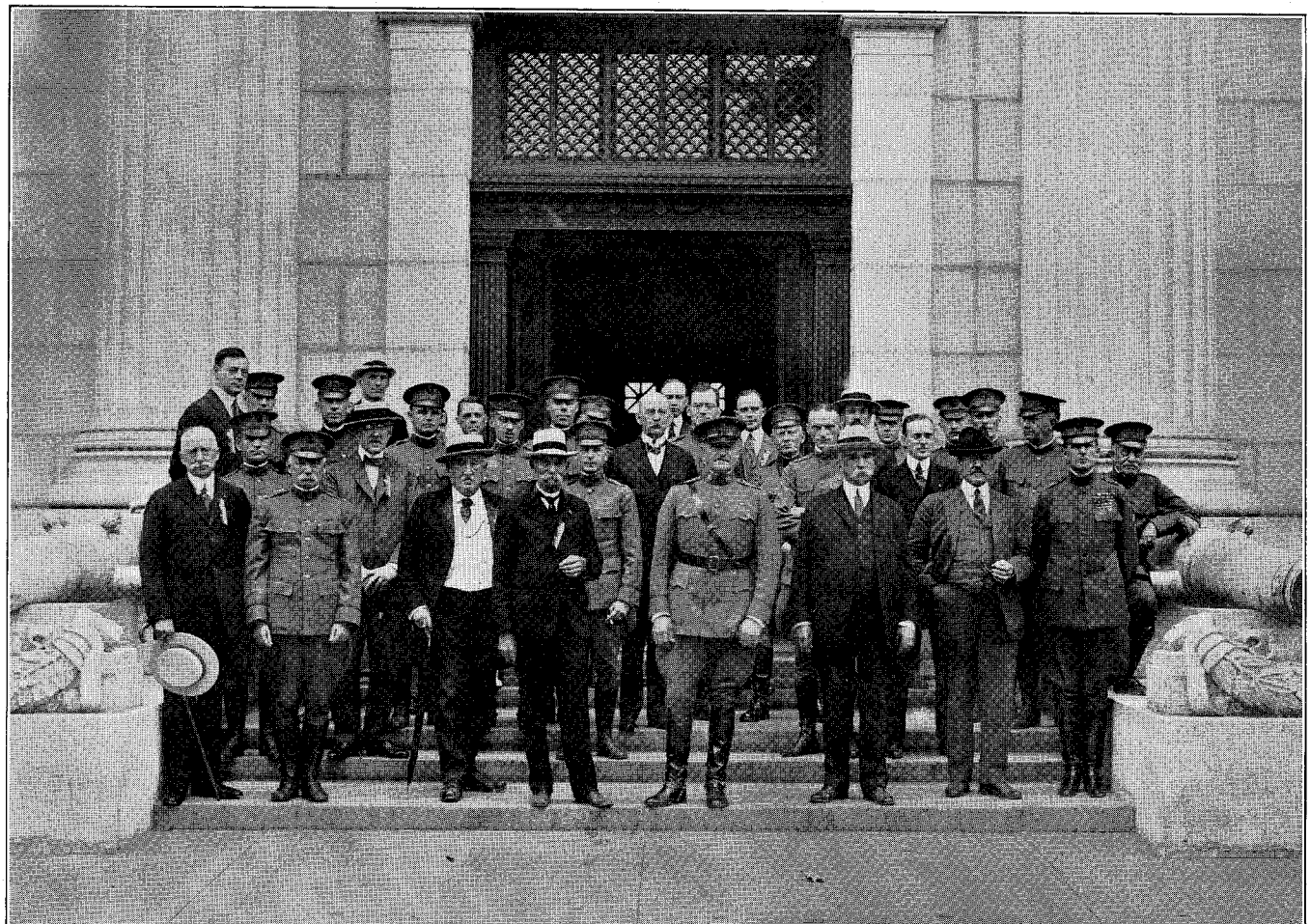

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 11, 1921

Fifty-second Annual Report *of the*

Association of Graduates

of the

United States Military Academy

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JUNE 11th, 1921

SAGINAW, MICH.

Seemann & Peters, Inc., Printers and Binders

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OLD CADET BARRACKS SHOWING NEW SOUTH WING, COMPLETED IN 1921

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

June 11, 1921

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1. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Association, at 2:00 p. m.

2. Prayer by Chaplain Wheat of the Military Academy.

3. By general consent the calling of the roll was dispensed with. Owing to the absence of any formal graduation the attendance was small. Those present were:

1865	Edward Hunter
	Charles A. Dempsey
1866	Francis L. Hills
1867	Edward S. Godfrey
1870	Samuel W. Fountain
	Lovell H. Jerome
1875	William N. Dykman
1876	Edward E. Dravo
1879	Gustav J. Fiebeger
1885	C. DeW. Wilcox
1886	Avery D. Andrews
	Charles C. Walcutt, Jr.
	John J. Pershing
	Charles G. Dwyer
	Julius A. Penn, Jr.
	Frank McIntyre
1887	Wirt Robinson
1888	Charles H. McKinstry
1891	Charles P. Echols
1899	Clifton C. Carter
1903	Douglas MacArthur
1904	George V. Strong
	Robert M. Danford
1905	Charles D. Daly
1906	Frederick E. Humphreys
	George M. Morrow, Jr.
	James W. Riley
	Charles G. Mettler
	A. G. Pendleton, Jr.
	George E. Turner
1907	Roger G. Alexander
1908	John K. Brown
1909	Robert S. Donaldson
	Philip S. Gage

1911	Thompson Lawrence
	Harry J. Keeley
	Allen R. Kimball
	Robert L. Gray
1912	Leonard L. Barrett
	John H. Hinemon. Jr.
	Robert H. Lee
1914	Rieff H. Hannum
	Glenn P. Anderson
	Benjamin F. Hoge
1915	Robert W. Strong

4. The President, Mr. Dykman, notified the meeting that of the seventeen members of the present second class graduating this June, all have joined the Association. In addition 16 graduates of preceding classes have joined during the year, making a total increase of 33.

5. The President called for nominations for President for the ensuing year.

6. General Pershing moved the nomination of Mr. Dykman for the ensuing year. General MacArthur moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was carried unanimously and Mr. Dykman elected President for the ensuing year.

7. President Dykman made some brief but appropriate remarks summing up the work of the Association for the past year. He stated that the 1920 Volume of Cullum's Register was being printed with the help of funds and guarantees secured through the Executive Committee of the Association, since the expense of publishing the volume far exceeded the regular funds available for the purpose, the great increase in expense being due to the increase in cost of printing and to the enlarged size of this volume, containing the records of all graduates in the World War.

   He also stated that the Executive Committee had made efforts to secure for West Point a new Memorial Hall, a new Hotel, and a Stadium, but that no difinite results had been accomplished.

8. By request Col. Robinson spoke on the progress of the publication of the 1920 Volume of the Cullum's Register.

9. Upon motion of Mr. Jerome the thanks of the Association were extended to Col. Robinson and his financial associates for the work on the Cullum's Register.

10. A motion made by Col. Fiebeger and seconded by Col. Willcox, that the executive committee of the Association be expanded to ten members, was unanimously carried.

RUNNING TRACK ON SITE OF OLD SUMMER ENCAMPMENT

11. Col. Willcox spoke on the subject of the installation of a stained glass window in the north end of the Cadet Chapel, stating that the Society of the Cincinnati, to whom the space had been assigned, had failed to install the window and had relinquished all claims to it. He also stated that the window could now be installed for about fifteen thousand dollars and moved that the matter be taken up by the Association of Graduates.

    The motion was seconded by General MacArthur and unanimously carried.

12. A motion was passed by the meeting that owing to the small number of members present consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution deferred from the preceding Annual Meeting be laid over until the next meeting.

13. For the information of members of the Association copies of letters exchanged by Major Francis L. Hills, Class of 1866, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus of Harvard University, on the subject of opinions publicly expressed by the latter as to West Point and its graduates, were read to the meeting by the Secretary, who stated that it was the general desire that this controversy be not publicly reopened, the opinions of Dr. Eliot having been adequately refuted. There was no discussion.

14. The list of graduates who had died since the last meeting was read by the Secretary, the members present standing. There were forty names on this list.

15. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

16. A motion by Col. Fiebeger, seconded by Col. Echols, was unanimously passed that a telegram of congratulation from the meeting be sent to General Horatio G. Gibson, the oldest member of the Association. The telegram was sent by the Secretary and a prompt and appreciative reply received.

17. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p. m.

R. G. ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending June, 1921

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RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1920—		
Bonds	$13,239.20	
Deposits	2,237.95	
		$15,477.15
Interest on Bonds and Deposits		640.25
Life Membership Fees		2,360.00
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues		625.00
Sale of Annuals		52.65
		$19,155.05

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary		$ 120.00
Printing of Annual		2,754.41
Stationery, Postage, etc.		63.54
Purchase Vol. VI, Cullum's Register		10.00
Balance on hand June 1, 1921,		
Bonds	$13,239.20	
Deposits	2,956.58	
Cash	11.32	
		16,207.10
		$19,155.05

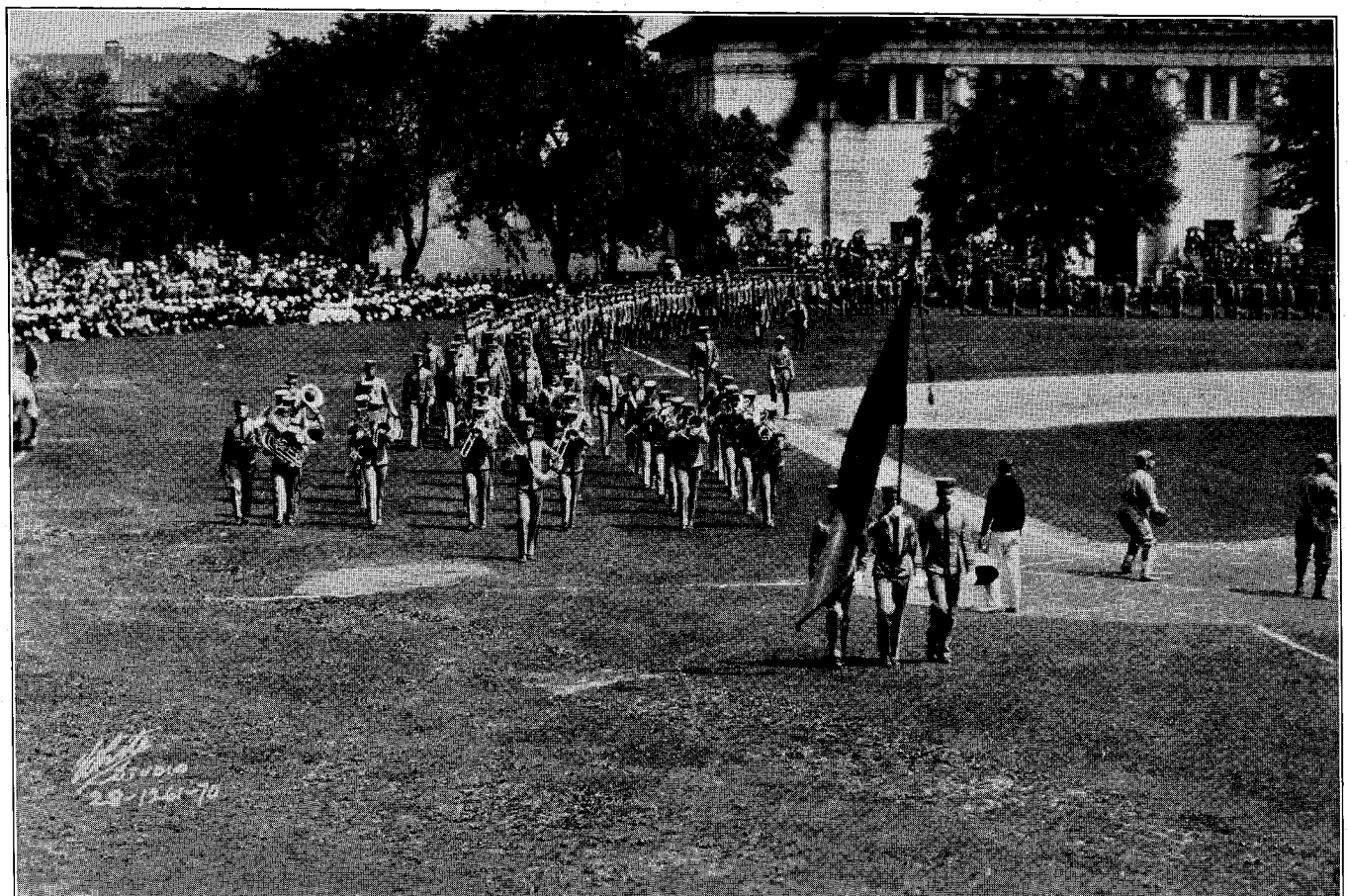
In Account with Memorial Window Fund.

On hand June 1, 1921, brought forward from June 1, 1920 ..... $153.07

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

C. DeW. WILLCOX,
Col.. U. S. A.



ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME, MAY 28, 1921

Officers of the Association

Executive Committee

Mr. William N. Dykman, President, Association of Graduates
General Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

General Hunter Liggett
General Elbert Wheeler
General Avery D. Andrews
General Lincoln C. Andrews
General Robert E. Wood
Colonel Cornelis DeW. Willcox
Colonel Gilbert E. Humphrey
Major Francis L. Hills
Major Philip Mathews
Major Robert L. Gray

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. Abbot	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 to 1921
Mr. William N. Dykman	Class of 1875	1921 to

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 1887	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
Lieut. Col. Roger G. Alexander	Class of 1907	1920 to

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

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.

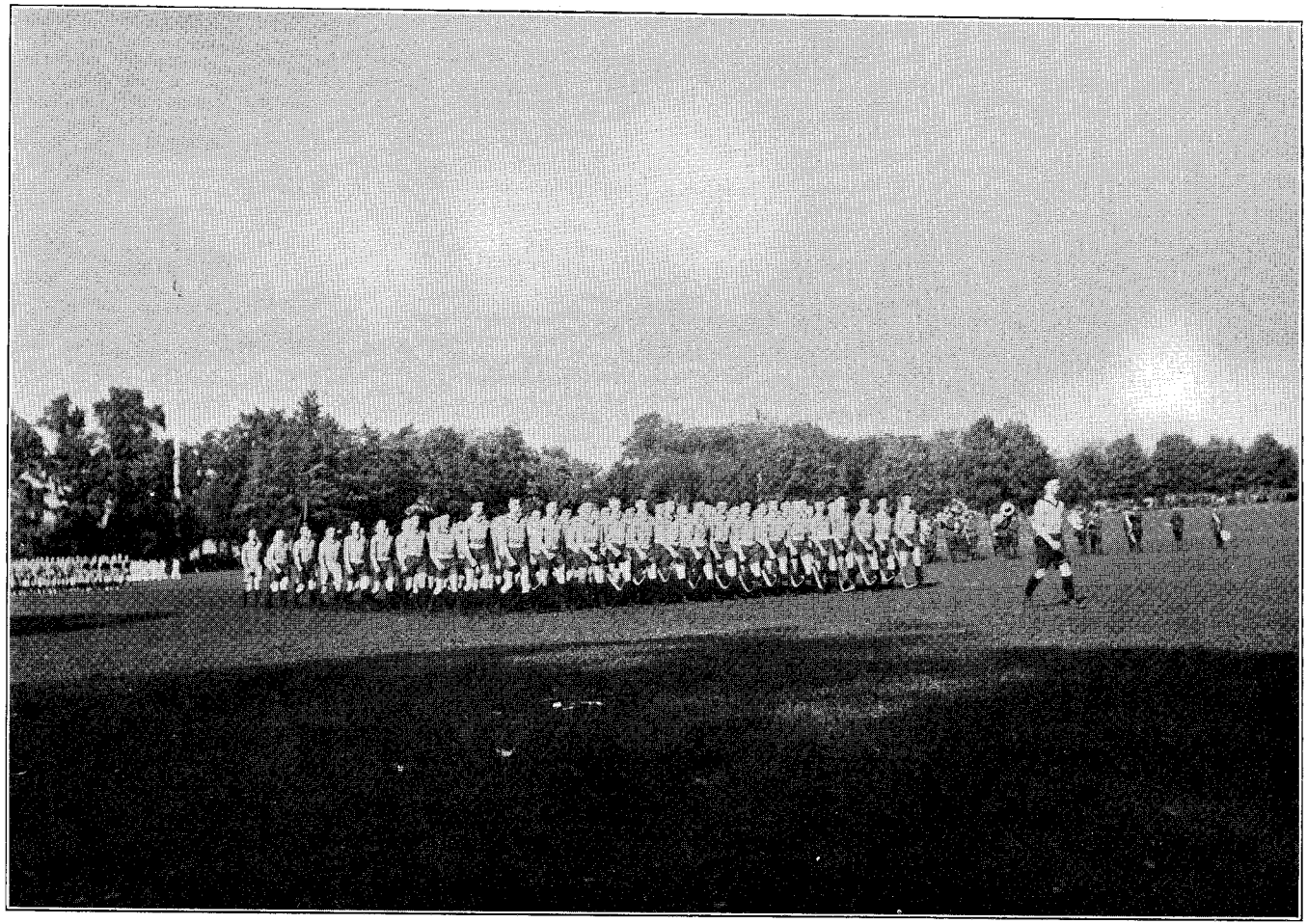
Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

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



ATHLETIC REVIEW, 1920

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
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
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD
MORRIS SCHAFF

1863
FRANK H. PHIPPS
THOMAS WARD

1864
OSWALD H. ERNST

1865
WILLIAM H. HEUER
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN
EDWARD HUNTER
EDGAR C. BOWEN
WARREN C. BEACH
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY

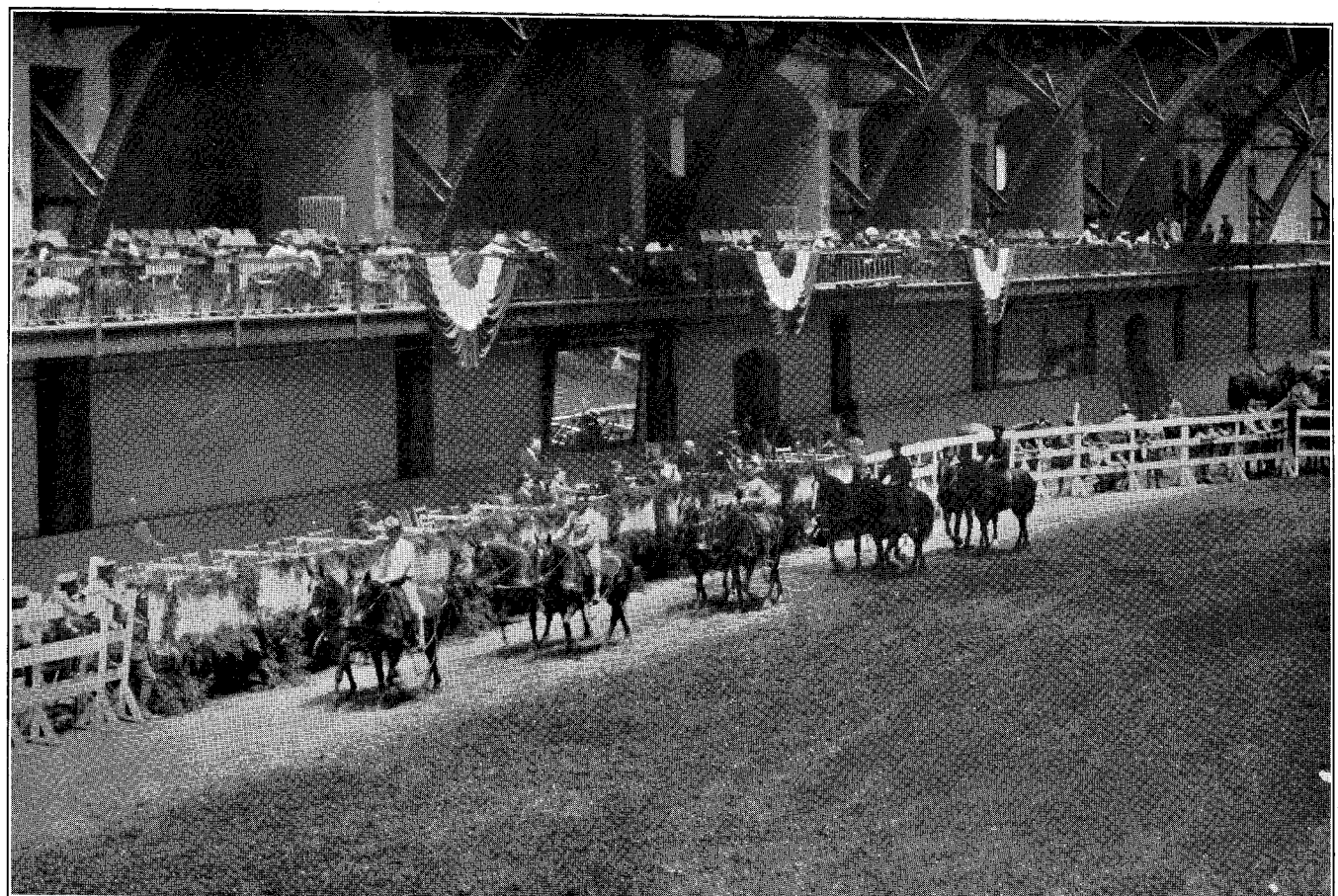
1866
CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS
ABNER H. MERRILL
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY
CHARLES KING
WILLIAM H. UPHAM
FRANCIS L. HILLS

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

1868
ALBERT H. PAYSON
RICHARD L. HOXIE
JOSEPH H. WILLARD
HENRY METCALFE
ROBERT FLETCHER
DAVID D. JOHNSON
EUGENE O. FECHET
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. PERRINE
MASON M. MAXON

1870
EDWARD E. WOOD
HENRY A. REED
CHARLES W. BURROWS



WEST POINT HORSE SHOW, JUNE, 1921

1870—Continued

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 B. KERR
LOVELL H. JEROME

1871

WALLACE MOTT
JAMES B. HICKEY
GEORGE F. CHASE
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
THADDEUS W. JONES
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

1873—Continued

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
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

1876

HEMAN DOWD
WILLIAM CROZIER
HENRY H. LUDLOW
GRANGER ADAMS
EDWARD E. DRAVO
HERBERT S. FOSTER
OSCAR F. LONG

1876—Continued

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. PLUMMER
JACOB G. GALBRAITH
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
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
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 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
JAMES S. ROGERS
GEORGE BELL, JR.
CHARLES B. VOGDES
HENRY C. SHARPE
GEORGE W. GOODE
CHARLES STEWART
PERCY E. TRIPPE

1881

JOHN BIDDLE
EDWARD O. BROWN
HARRY F. HODGES

NEW CADETS REPORTING, JULY, 1921

1881—Continued

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
CHARLES G. TREAT
EDWARD A. MILLAR
SAMUEL RODMAN
BENJAMIN ALVORD
GEORGE W. McIVER
HENRY T. ALLEN
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH
GEORGE H. PATTEN
CHARLES J. STEVENS
BLANTON C. WELSH
JAMES A. GOODIN

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN
WILLIAM C. LANGFITT
BEVERLY W. DUNN
THOMAS RIDGWAY
WILLOUGHBY WALKE
CHASE W. KENNEDY
HERBERT H. SARGENT
MATTHEW F. STEELE
EDWIN A. ROOT
ISAAC W. LITTELL
GEORGE H. CAMERON
WALTER K. WRIGHT
HARRY C. HALE

1883—Continued

ROBERT D. WALSH
GEORGE W. READ
HENRY C. CABELL
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH
OMAR BUNDY
LAURENCE D. TYSON
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS

1884

IRVING HALE
HARRY TAYLOR
WILLIAM L. SIBERT
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
GEORGE O. CRESS
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
JOHN M. CARSON
ALMON L. PARMERTER
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK
HENRY P. McCAIN
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE
LOUIS M. KOEHLER
SAMUEL E. SMILEY
GEORGE I. PUTNAM
WILLIAM F. MARTIN

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER
CHARLES L. POTTER
ROBERT L. HIRST
LUCIEN G. BERRY
FRANK McINTYRE
WALTER N. P. DARROW
AVERY D. ANDREWS
CECIL STEWART

1886—Continued

CHARLES T. MENOHER
JOHN T. NANCE
CHARLES C. WALCUTT
DAVID J. BAKER, JR.
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
EDWARD M. LEWIS
EDWARD N. JONES, JR.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK
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
WILLIAM C. RIVERS
WILLIAM WEIGEL
ROBERT G. PAXTON
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON
GEORGE McK. WILLIAMSON
FRANCIS H. BEACH

1887—Continued

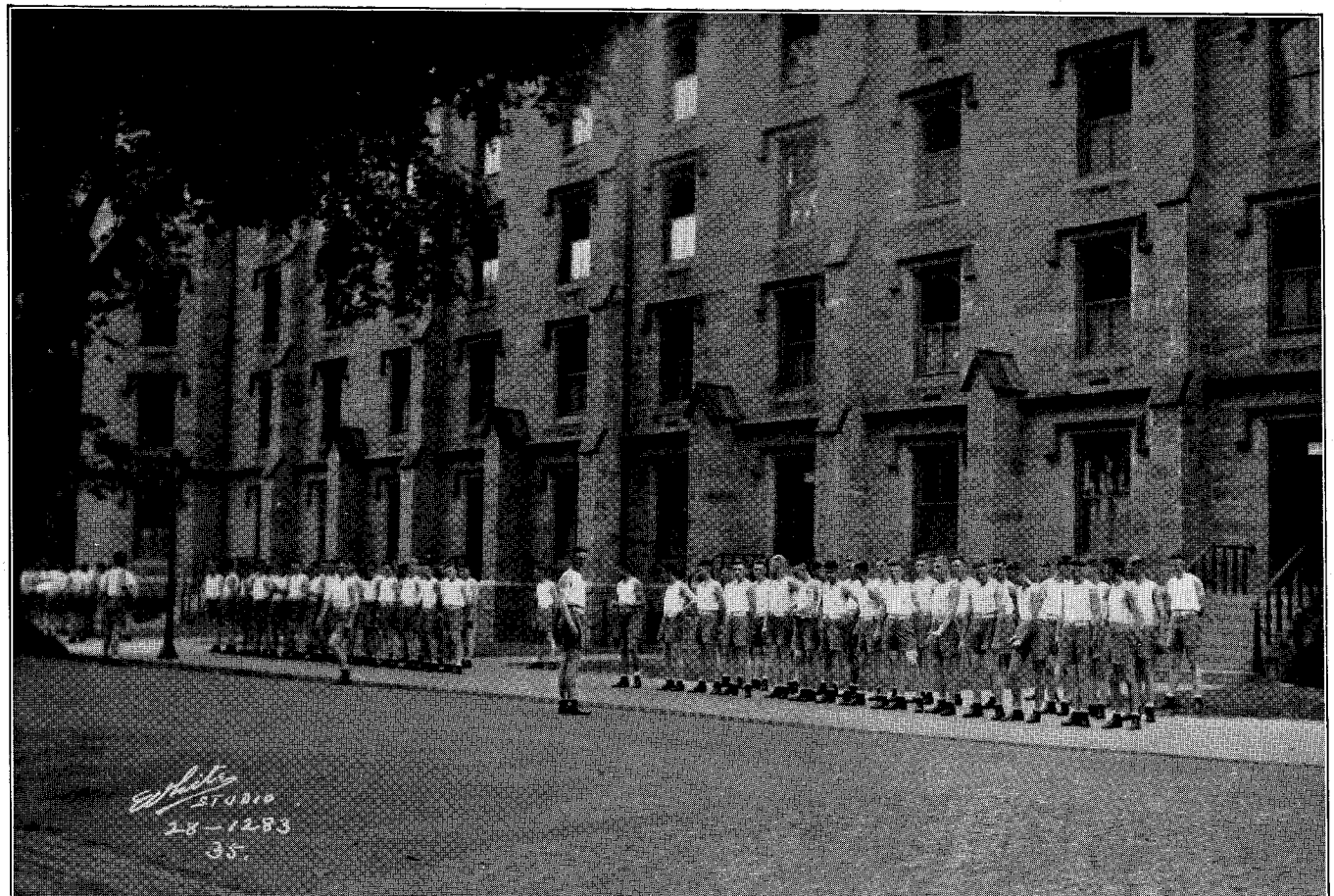
AMBROSE I. MORIARTY
ALONZO GRAY
HERMAN HALL
MARCUS D. CRONIN
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH
CHARLES GERHARDT
JAMES T. DEAN
ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER
WILLIAM K. JONES
EDMUND WITTENMYER
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN
MARK L. HERSEY
SAMUEL A. SMOKE
FRANK H. ALBRIGHT

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
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
HARRY R. LEE
ALEXANDER R. PIPER
EDWARD T. WINSTON
GEORGE T. LANGHORNE



NEW CADETS FORMING FOR ATHLETIC DRILL, JULY, 1921

1889—Continued

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS
JOHN R. M. TAYLOR
FRANCIS E. LACEY, JR.
SIDNEY A. CLOMAN
CHARLES CRAWFORD
WILLIAM S. GRAVES
FRANK D. WEBSTER
JOSEPH D. LEITCH
EDWARD V. STOCKHAM

1890

EDGAR JADWIN
CHARLES KELLER
HERBERT DEAKYNE
HENRY D. TODD, JR.
JAMES HAMILTON
THOMAS W. WINSTON
GEORGE MONTGOMERY
WILLIAM C. DAVIS
JAMES R. LINDSAY
FRANCIS C. MARSHALL
FRANK G. MAULDIN
DANIEL W. KETCHAM
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
JAY J. MORROW
ODUS C. HORNEY
TIEMANN N. HORN
GEORGE P. WHITE
LAWSON M. FULLER
LOUIS C. SHERER
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE
ROBERT J. FLEMING
EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL
HAROLD P. HOWARD

1891—Continued

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

1893

GEORGE P. HOWELL
CHARLES W. KUTZ
MERIWETHER L. WALKER
ROBERT P. JOHNSTON
ROBERT R. RAYMOND
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK
GORDON G. HEINER
JOHN H. RICE
DAVID M. KING
LINCOLN C. ANDREWS
WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG
ROBERTSON HONEY
JOHN M. MORGAN
WALTER C. BABCOCK
HERBERT B. CROSBY
BUELL B. BASSETTE
BENJAMIN B. HYER
EDWARD B. CASSATT
THOMAS L. SMITH
KENZIE W. WALKER
ARTHUR M. EDWARDS
HOWARD R. PERRY
LINCOLN F. KILBOURNE
ROBERT E. L. SPENCE
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

1894—Continued

HUGH D. WISE
JAMES A. MOSS

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ
HARRY BURGESS
HARRY H. STOUT
HERBERT A. WHITE
JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON
CHARLES H. PAINE
THALES L. AMES
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 LANDON
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 McK. SALTZMAN
FRANK K. FERGUSSON
HARRY O. WILLIARD
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK
ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD
OLA W. BELL
ABRAHAM G. LOTT
FREDERICK W. LEWIS
DENNIS E. NOLAN

FOURTH CLASS PRACTICE MARCH, AUGUST, 1921

1896—Continued

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

1898—Continued

RALPH E. INGRAM
ROBERT C. DAVIS
CHARLES W. EXTON
GUY V. HENRY
CHAUNCEY B. HUMPHREY
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
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 DUYNE
JOHN D. LONG
GRAYSON V. HEIDT
JAMES C. RHEA
JAMES HANSON
FRED R. BROWN
WILLIAM T. MERRY
FREDERICK B. KERR
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

1900—Continued

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
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

1902—Continued

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. DOCKERY
HENRY E. MITCHELL
EDMUND L. ZANE
WILLIAM H. COWLES
HENRY M. NELLY
FREDERICK F. BLACK
DAVID H. BOWER
BENJAMIN F. MILLER
WILLIAM W. EDWARDS

1903

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

DEPARTURE FOR CAMP DIX, JUNE, 1921

1903—Continued

JACOB W. S. WUEST
LEO I. SAMUELSON
STEPHEN W. WINFREE
E. LLEWELLYN BULL
CHARLES F. SEVERSON
CHARLES B. MOORE
CORNELIUS S. BENDEL
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
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

1904—Continued

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
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
SHERBURNE WHIPPLE
HARRY HAWLEY
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
CHARLES S. DONAVIN
LOUIS H. McKINLAY
NORMAN F. RAMSEY
JAMES F. CURLEY
THOMAS D. OSBORNE

1905—Continued

DAVID C. SEAGRAVE
JOHN de B. W. GARDINER
Le ROY BARTLETT
GEORGE DILLMAN
JULIUS C. PETERSON
THOMAS W. HAMMOND
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
JOHN P. BUBB
FELIX W. MOTLOW
BEN F. FEILD
PAUL H. CLARK
THOMAS H. LOWE
GEORGE W. MADDOX
WALTER E. PRIDGEN
JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
RUPERT A. DUNFORD

1906

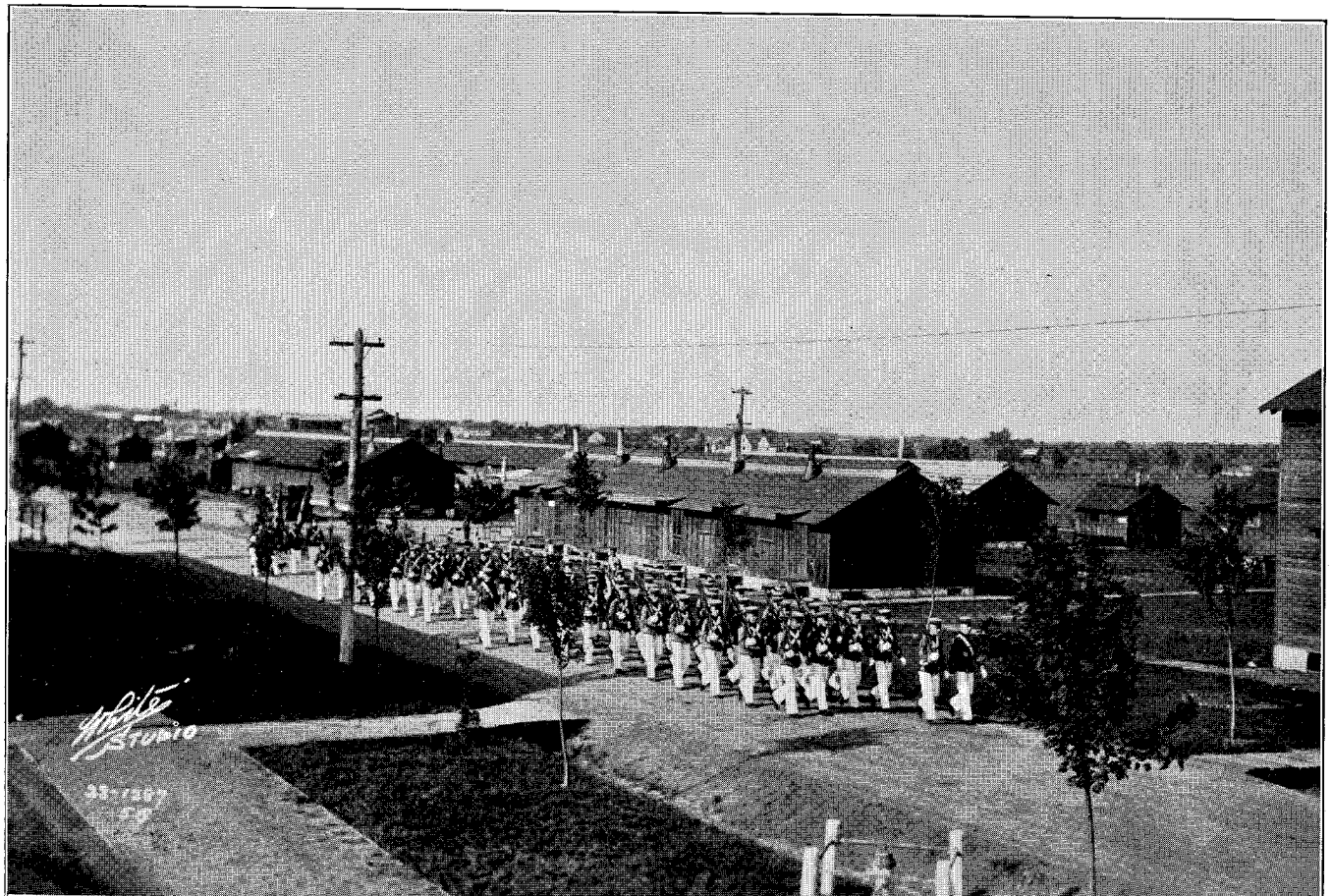
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON
FREDERICK B. DOWNING
HENRY A. FINCH
EDWARD D. ARDERY
FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS
CHARLES K. ROCKWELL
GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
RICHARD C. BURLESON
JAMES W. RILEY
LLOYD P. HORSFALL
CHARLES G. METTLER
CHARLES B. GATEWOOD
JOSEPH H. PELOT
MORGAN L. BRETT
HENRY W. TORNEY
FORREST E. WILLIFORD

1906—Continued

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

1907

JAMES G. STEESE
ROGER G. ALEXANDER
RICHARD H. SOMERS
JOHN B. ROSE
GEOFFREY BARTLETT
ROBERT P. GLASSBURN
HARRY K. RUTHERFORD
FRED T. CRUSE
ROBERT ARTHUR
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



INFANTRY DRILL AT CAMP DIX, 1921

1907—Continued

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
LEWIS V. GREER
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

1908—Continued

YOUIR M. MARKS
EDWARD S. HAYES
FRANCIS L. SWARD
SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.
JOHN K. BROWN
ELBERT L. GRISELL
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 ERLENKOTTER
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
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. RUMBOUGH
FREDERICK HANNA

1909—Continued

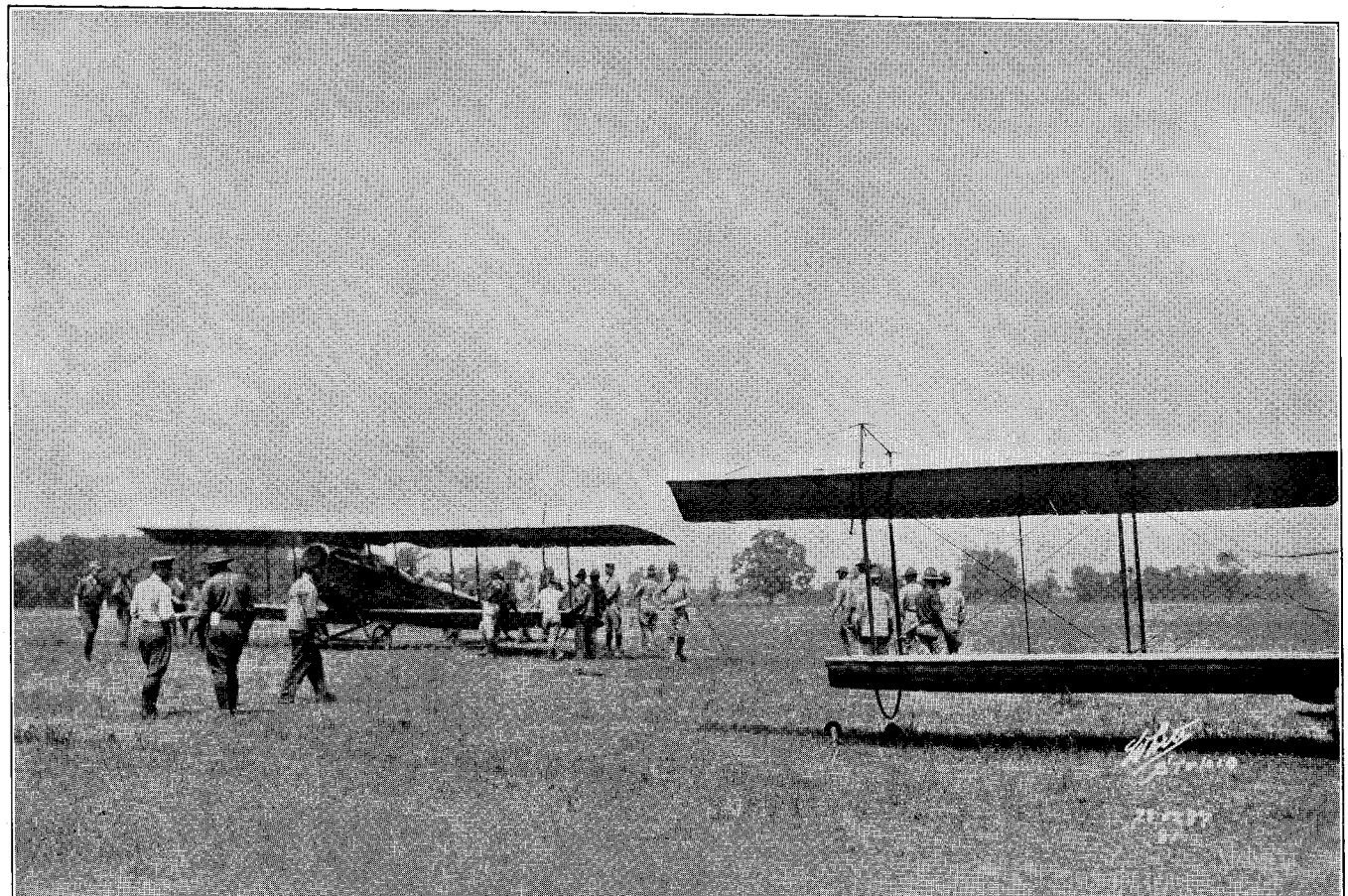
EDWIN F. HARDING
JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
HUGH H. McGEE
THEODORE M. CHASE
WARDER H. ROBERTS
RAYMOND D. SMITH
ARTHUR R. UNDERWOOD
YING H. WEN
CHESTER P. MILLS
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
LEE D. DAVIS
FRANK L. PURDON
CARLIN C. STOKELY
LOUIS P. FORD
FRANCIS R. HUNTER
MANTON C. MITCHELL
TING C. CHEN

1910

FREDERICK S. STRONG, JR.
CRESWELL GARLINGTON
CAREY H. BROWN
DONALD H. CONNOLLY
RAYMOND F. FOWLER
EDGAR W. TAULBEE
FRANCIS H. MILES, JR.
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
DUWARD S. WILSON
PARKER C. KALLOCH
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

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
JOHN E. HATCH
CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
BETHEL W. SIMPSON
NEIL G. FINCH
HARRY J. KEELEY
CHARLES P. HALL
ALEXANDER D. SURLES
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
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
ALVAN C. SANDEFORD
WILLIAM J. CALVERT
IRA T. WYCHE
JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK



AVIATION DRILL AT CAMP DIX, 1921

1911—Continued

THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN
GEORGE D. HOLLAND
JOSEPH W. McNEAL
HOWELL M. ESTES
JOHN F. WALL
MAX S. MURRAY
LEO G. HEFFERNAN
EDWIN N. HARDY

1912

HOWARD S. BENNION
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.
EDWARD C. ROSE
GUSTAV J. GONSER
CARL P. DICK
ROBERT T. SNOW
HENRY C. McLEAN
FRANK J. RILEY
BENJ. F. DELAMATER, JR.

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

1913—Continued

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

1914—Continued

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

1915

J. STEWART BRAGDON
GEORGE J. RICHARDS
JOHN S. SMYLIE, JR.
LEHMAN W. MILLER
DOUGLAS L. WEART
EARL E. GESLER
EDWIN A. BETHEL
WILLIAM F. TOMKINS
DONALD A. DAVISON

1915—Continued

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
SIDNEY C. GRAVES
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
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

ARTILLERY DRILL AT CAMP DIX, 1921

1916—Continued

ALBERT W. DRAVES
LESLIE T. SAUL
CARL L. MARRIOTT
JAMES K. COCKRELL
JOHN W. RAFFERTY
WILLIS McD. CHAPIN
FRED B. INGLIS
ROBERT B. McBRIDE
RICHARD P. KUHN
CARL S. DONEY
JAMES M. CRANE
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
WILLIAM W. EAGLES
JOHN J. McEWAN
LOUIS L. MARTIN
WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
FRANCIS G. BONHAM
NORMAN D. COTA
ARTHUR McK. HARPER
CARLETON COULTER, JR.

1917 (April)—Continued

JAMES H. FRIER, JR.
LEO J. ERLER
ROBERT D. NEWTON
WILLIAM W. COWGILL
COALTER B. COMPTON
THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
CLARE H. ARMSTRONG
SIDNEY H. YOUNG
ASA P. POPE
JOHN R. NYGAARD

1918 (August, 1917)

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 U. 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
ROBERT A. WILLARD
CLYDE H. MORGAN
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
FRANK E. BERTHOLET
MARION CARSON
WILSON G. BINGHAM
CHARLES C. BARTLEY

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

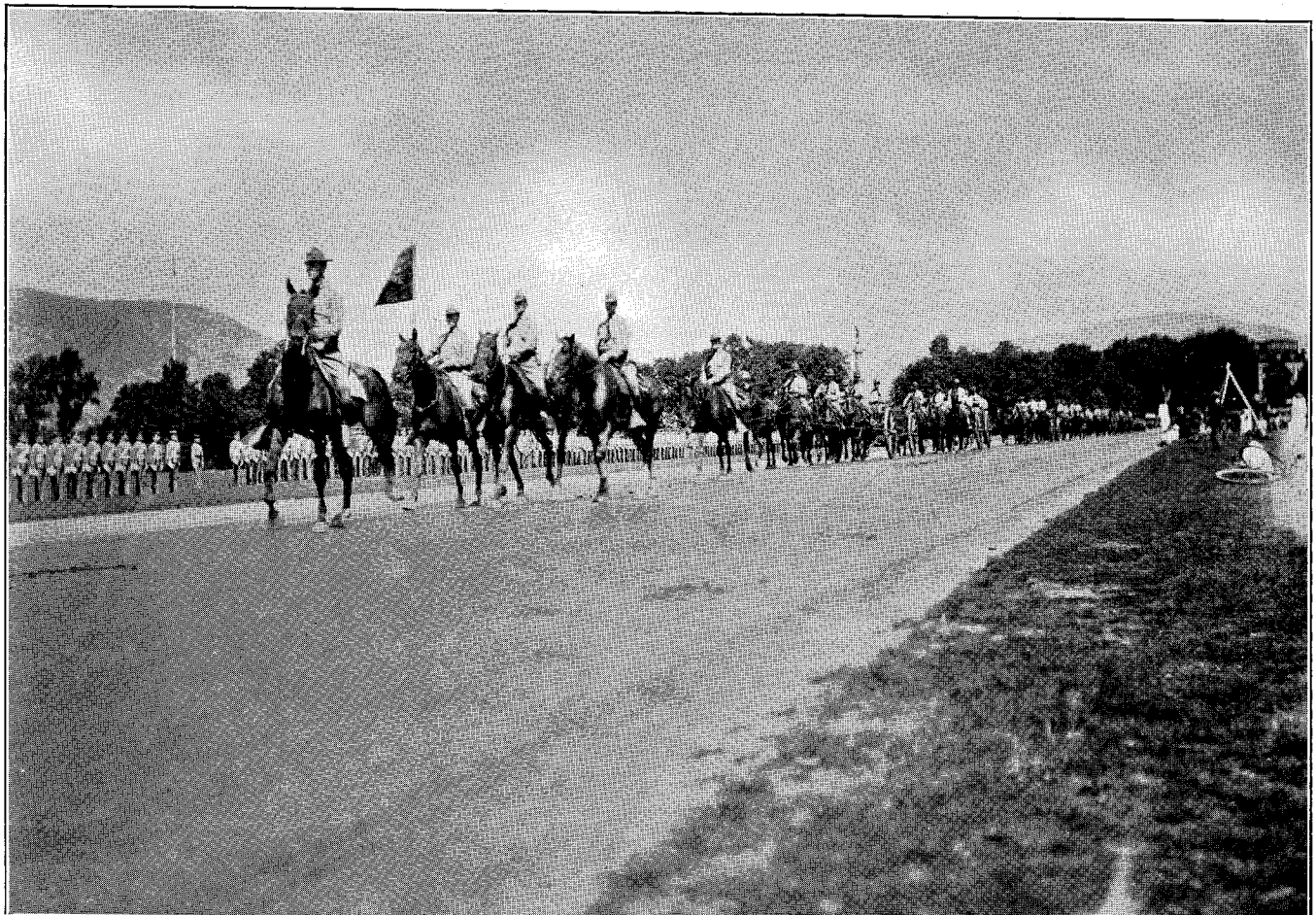
ROSSITER H. GARITY
FRANK C. JEDLICKA
JOHN B. SAUNDERS
JOHN T. B. BISSELL
MILTON W. DAVIS
HENRY R. ANDERSON
ROGER W. STEMBRIDGE
NORMAN McNEILL
GLEN H. ANDERSON
BRYANT E. MOORE
LEO V. WARNER
HOWARD A. DEAS
HENRY W. BOBRINK
ONSLOW S. ROLFE
HENRY P. GANTT
JESSE B. MATLACK
PARRY W. LEWIS
WILLIAM W. JENNA
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
EDWIN J. HOUSE
ARTHUR C. PURVIS
WM. E. WHITTINGTON, JR.
ROBERT A. BRINGHAM
JOHN T. BELL

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
CHARLES F. BAISH
CLARENCE L. ADCOCK
CHARLES S. WARD

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

HENRY M. UNDERWOOD
JAMES C. MARSHALL
WALTER E. LORENCE
MEYER L. CASMAN
LUCIUS D. CLAY
LLOYD E. MILENZ
PIERRE A. AGNEW
HOEL S. BISHOP, JR.
CHARLES E. McKEE
SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.
THOMAS H. NIXON
ANDERSON T. W. MOORE
REGINALD WHITAKER
JULIUS J. MUSSIL
ROBERT J. HORR
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. PATERSON
JOHN HALESTON
CHARLES C. BLANCHARD
JOHN L. HANLEY
PAUL E. HURT
HENRY W. HOLT
CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY, JR.
JOHN P. ZACHMAN
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
EDMUND B. BELLINGER
ALFRED A. McNAMEE
FRANCIS J. ACHATZ



UPPER CLASSES RETURNING FROM CAMP DIX, AUGUST, 1921
(Note New Cadets paraded alongside road)

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

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, 3RD.
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
JAMES G. CHRISTIANSEN
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
JAMES C. STYRON

1920 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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. GIBNEY
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
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 McGREGOR
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
EUGENE McGINLEY

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

HUGH B. WADDELL
LESTER D. FLORY
PAUL R. M. MILLER
ISAAC H. RITCHIE
CARLISLE V. ALLEN
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. BARRICK
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. MacMILLAN
L. HOYT ROCKAFELLOW
PERCY E. HUNT
DOUGLAS A. OLCOTT
ROLAND W. McNAMEE
JOHN C. RAAEN
LENTILHON WHEELER
WINFRED G. SKELTON

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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
ROBERT W. CRICHLOW, JR.

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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
CHRISTIAN HILDEBRAND
JOE 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
VOLNEY A. POULSON
WILLIAM C. COE
JAMES W. CLARK
ROBERT H. V. STACKHOUSE
JOSEPH L. LANGEVIN
WILLIAM P. LARNER
W. HARDY HILL
LOUIS J. CLATERBOS
HERBERT R. PIERCE
CARL V. ERICKSON
AUGUSTE RHU TAYLOR
JAMES K. MITCHELL
FRANK A. HENNING
EWART G. PLANK
JAMES M. LEWIS
DONALD E. CUMMINGS
BERNARD L. ROBINSON
JOHN R. CULLETON

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JAMES G. RENNO
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. SAMOUCE
WILLIAM W. FORD
GEORGE D. VANTURE
CHARLES B. HARDING
PASTOR MARTELINO Y CONCEPCION
DONALD J. LEEHEY
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.

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JOSEPH J. BILLO
WILBERT E. SHALLENE
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

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

FRANCIS W. FARRELL
WILMER B. MERRITT
HARRY C. WISEHART
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
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

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

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

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JOHN E. REIERSON
EDWARD M. FLEXNER, JR.
HENRY J. HUNT, JR.

June, 1921

MORRIS H. MARCUS
FRANK Z. PIRKEY
KARL W. HISGEN
JOSEPH P. WARDLAW
JAMES H. MARSH
FRANCIS W. CRARY
JOHN B. COOLEY
JOHN E. FREEMAN
SELBY F. LITTLE
MILO G. CARY
HAROLD J. CONWAY
GUSTIN MacA. NELSON
FRANK J. SPETTEL
CARROLL F. SULLIVAN
RUPERT H. JOHNSON
FRANCIS J. MAGEE
BURWELL B. WILKES, JR.

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting, June, 1920

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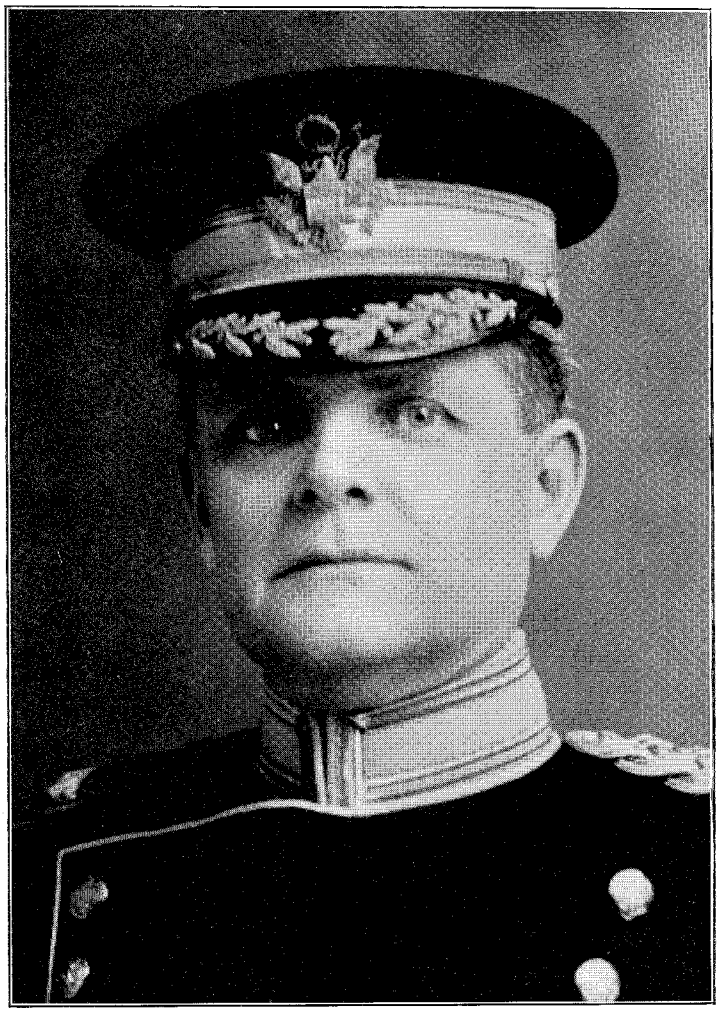
	Class	Date of Death
William Lewis Marshall	1868	July 2, 1920
James Alison Maney	1877	July 4, 1920
Alexander Brydie Dyer	1873	July 9, 1920
Charles Russell Suter	1862	Aug. 7, 1920
Charles Albert Woodruff	1871	Aug. 13, 1920
Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr.	1883	Aug. 19, 1920
Frank Butner Clay	1911	Aug. 20, 1920
Daniel Crosby Pearson	1870	Aug. 25, 1920
Hiero Benjamin Herr	1866	Sept. 3, 1920
Charles Nelson Warner	1862	Sept. 5, 1920
Clarence Augustus Stedman	1870	Sept. 19, 1920
Edwin DeLand Smith	1906	Oct. 12, 1920
Clarence Orville Howard	1868	Oct. 14, 1920
Carl Follen Palfrey	1870	Oct. 17, 1920
George Henry Shelton	1896	Nov. 2, 1920
Ralph Wilson Hoyt	1872	Nov. 3, 1920
George Henry Sands	1880	Nov. 10, 1920
Erasmus Morgan Weaver	1875	Nov. 13, 1920
Thomas William Symons	1874	Nov. 23, 1920
Seneca Hughes Norton	1865	Dec. 16, 1920
Walter Ernest Bullock	1921	Dec. 24, 1920
Cornelius Gardiner	1873	Jan. 2, 1921
George LeRoy Brown	1872	Jan. 10, 1921
Michael Joseph McDonough	1899	Feb. 13, 1921
Earl Dennison Thomas	1869	Feb. 17, 1921
Sidney Herkness	1916	Feb. 18, 1921
Alexander Mackenzie	1864	Feb. 23, 1921
Oliver Edwards	1894	Feb. 25, 1921
David Wells Payne	1865	Mar. 5, 1921
Eugene Willett Van Court Lucas	1887	Mar. 8, 1921
Francis Henry French	1879	Mar. 10, 1921
Samuel John Bayard Schindel	1893	Mar. 11, 1921
Calvin Esterly	1877	Mar. 18, 1921
James Hubery Roemer	1919	Apr. 1, 1921
William James Roe	1867	Apr. 3, 1921
Charles Sumner Burt	1880	Apr. 11, 1921
Francis Vinton Greene	1870	May 15, 1921
Henry Brockholst Ledyard	1865	May 25, 1921
Horace Porter	1860	May 29, 1921
John Wilson Ruckman	1883	June 7, 1921

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 1920, 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.



COLONEL FREDERICK GRADY HODGSON

Necrology

★ ★ ★

FREDERICK GRADY HODGSON

No.2913. Class of 1881.

Died, August 5, 1917, at Washington, D. C., aged 57 years.

His people came from New Castle-on-Tyne in the North of England and his immediate forefathers chose as home, Athens, a beautiful town in Northern Georgia, where on January 25, 1860, Colonel Hodgson was born.

Fortune smiled upon his childhood and young manhood. He received in his blood and in his training the characteristics of graciousness, sweetness and nobleness, which flowed from the years of piety and learning of his forbears of the Covenanters' faith.

At his mother's knee—from his father's precepts—he learned the language and ways of gentleness and right thinking. He was taught to love Justice; instinctive kindness became a possession, and faith in truth, a passion.

He graduated from the Military Academy in 1881 and on his graduating leave, informed that the Sixth Cavalry, to which regiment he had been assigned, had been ordered into the field against the warlike White Mountains Apaches, he, with that unquestioning sense of duty, which was to be the beacon and guide of his military life, relinquished the leave and joined the regiment.

He was married to Miss Ida Cottrell of Kentucky in 1894 which proved a happy and fortunate union.

Lieutenant Hodgson served in many places and performed various exacting duties. As an officer of the Sixth Cavalry his first years were spent in the field against Indians. He took part in the Geronimo campaign, the Sioux campaign, and was in the actions at Big Dry Wash and Chevelon Forks and Wounded Knee. He served as Adjutant of the Sixth Cavalry; as Adjutant-General of the District of New Mexico and as Aide-de-Camp to General Eugene A. Carr.

He was transferred in 1894 to the Quartermaster Department with the rank of Captain.

He served as Chief Quartermaster—Department of Columbia, Department of the Gulf, Department of the East, Division of the Philippines, and as Assistant Quartermaster General.

In the Quartermaster Department he rose to the rank of Colonel and was retired from active service in 1913 by reason of disability in line of duty.

The files of the War Department attest to a high estimation of his worth.

His commanding officers wrote that he was endowed "with great patience and amiability of disposition"; that he was "a very meritorious officer of excellent judgment and full of tact; prompt and able and energetic"; that he was "judicious, careful, conscientious and capable"; that he could be "intrusted with important duties"; all said he was peculiarly fitted for the General Staff.

Major General Franklin Bell said: "No General Officer could feel himself otherwise than exceedingly fortunate who has the assistance of such men as he"—.

The Quartermaster General of the Army, General C. F. Humphrey, said—"His professional zeal and ability is excellent; is a competent, efficient and experienced all-around Quartermaster; I should be glad to have him under my immediate command, either in peace or war."

Major-General Wm. P. Duvall said in 1908: "Colonel Hodgson, I find to be the most satisfactory Quartermaster I have ever served with"—.

At a later date—1911—when Colonel Hodgson was Chief Quartermaster in the Philippines, this distinguished General said: "An admirable Chief Quartermaster, wise, tactful, experienced, zealous and painstaking. I do not think he could be improved upon." High praise, indeed.

Retired, he builded himself a home in Athens, where lived his kinsfolk and his friends. He could recall those noble lines of the old poet;

> "Beauty, strength, youth, are flowers but fading seen.
> Duty, faith, love, are roots, and ever green—"

He was not unmindful that he had not gone far astray from keeping the two great commandments.

Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends were to solace his enforced quiet days.

The divinity that shapes our ends willed otherwise; the baseless fabric of the vision of the thousand years of Peace of the dreaming nations dissolved and the Kaiser set the world on fire.

Still keeping troth with duty, Colonel Hodgson asked for service and was assigned to the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense.

This was in April, 1917. On August 5, 1917, Colonel Hodgson went west.

It is only fair to those four months of service in the great war to record the tribute of the General Munitions Board.

MEMORIAL

Monday, August 6th, 1917.

At the time of the organization of the General Munitions Board in April, 1917, Colonel Frederick Grady Hodgson was assigned to service with it, as one of the representatives of the Quartermaster-General's Department. From that time until his decease in August, 1917, he was in daily attendance at Board Meetings and in constant and familiar contact with the members of this body.

His high sense of honor and duty, his faithfulness in the discharge of those subjects under his direction, and his intelligence and experience enabled him to render invaluable services to his country as a member of this board; and with all this, his cheerful and equable disposition, his courage and hopefulness, and his broad views of trying and difficult questions, were a constant source of encouragement and stimulation to his associates.

This brief record of the services of this noble and kindly gentleman and soldier, and of our regard for him, is made as a memorial to his worth and as an evidence of our deep and sincere sympathy with those whose lives are saddened, and whose personal loss is great indeed.

JULIUS ROSENWALD,
F. A. SCOTT,
Committee.

So lived this noble man.

Whatever record leaps to light, his never shall be shamed.

The last call to duty hastened that hour when "unto dying eyes the casement slowly grows a glimmering square". Conscious of the coming separation, with endearing thoughts for her who had made the journey with him, unafraid, he whose heart beat always to the rhythm of pure thoughts and generous deeds and was as that of a little child, answered the roll call of those who made the supreme sacrifice for country.

A friend wrote this to Mrs. Hodgson:

"So don't let us grieve—there is nothing here for sorrow or lamentation. It is a high honor to have known Colonel Hodgson—he made us believe in Honor, in Truth, in Loyalty."

A sterling soldier, an admirable administrator, a faithful friend, a high-minded husband, a merciful man, living he adorned the profession of arms.

Sleeping he left a legacy as precious as pearls and rubies—the name of gentleman, borne lifelong without abuse.

He awaits the reveille in Arlington.

"Where sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest."

A FRIEND.

LAWRENCE DWIGHT

No. 5782. Class of August, 1917.

Died, February 2, 1918, at Brest, France, aged 21 years.

Lawrence Dwight was born in Boston on November 6, 1896. His parents, Theodore Frelinghuysen Dwight and Sally Loring Dwight, were of old New England stock. His father and mother both were of quiet and literary tastes, and never was a boy born with less likelihood of becoming a soldier; yet his after life proved what a "born soldier" he was, nevertheless.

In 1901 the Dwights went to Vevy, Switzerland, as Mr. Dwight was in the diplomatic service, and Lawrence thus got his early training far from his native land. From "as far back as he could remember" he intended to be a soldier, and he told his parents when he was only about eight years old that he was going to West Point. His father and mother were much opposed to the idea, but Lawrence stuck to it with unabated enthusiasm.

He was ever making friends with the Swiss soldiers, attending the maneuvers, buying books and pictures of them, and asking questions about them at every opportunity. He saw French, Swiss, and even German soldiers, and yet had never seen an American military man.

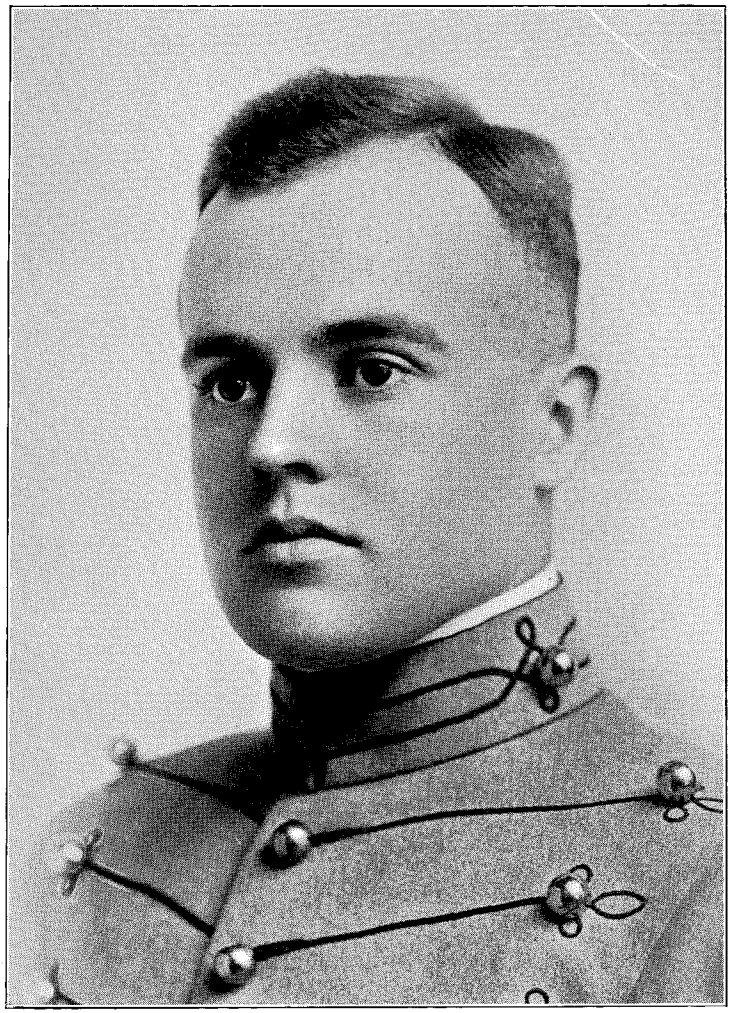
His father finally became convinced of his son's determination and sent him to school at Vevy and Lausanne with a view to a future military career.

When the time came for his departure for America, his mother died at Vevy on August 23, 1913. Shortly after this Lawrence was put to school at Schadmann's in Washington, a preparatory school for West Point.

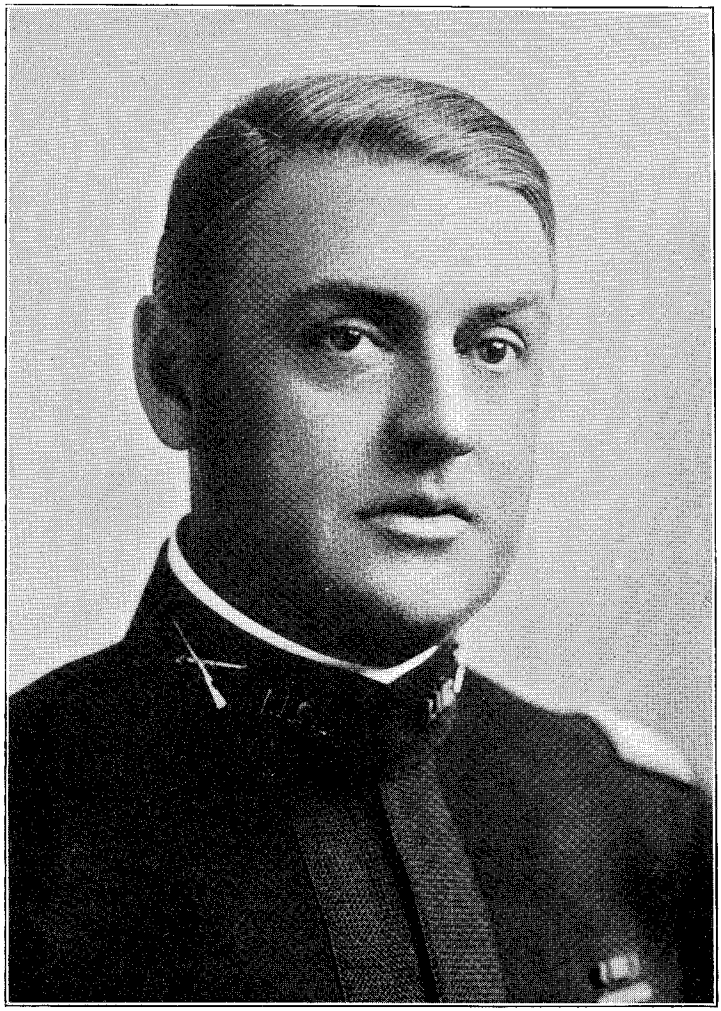
At that time he was about sixteen—absolutely Swiss in his upbringing, and entirely unacquainted with American boys of his own age, so much so that he appeared at school wearing a moustache after the Continental custom. Needless to say, he had some bad moments in that unlicked company, but a native firmness beneath a gentle and surprisingly inexperienced exterior served him in good stead.

He passed his examinations well and showed his strength of purpose when he withstood his father's urging to give up the Point on the eve of entering. His father was ill—very ill at the time—but though in a difficult position, Lawrence stuck to his guns and came to the Point, where Beast Barracks drove sadness from his mind in short order.

At the Point he was a lovable classmate and always ready to pull a "goat" out of a hole. His great knowledge of French helped others more than himself and he managed to keep both himself and his



LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE DWIGHT



COLONEL FRANK ALLEN WILCOX

"wife" proficient in mathematics. His favorite sports were winter activities, and he was happiest when snow was on the ground.

As a soldier he was always ambitious for chevrons and his demerits were few and far between. But he was quiet and retiring and for this reason, perhaps, he was within a few months of graduation before he finally got a sergeant's chevrons.

His father died when Lawrence was still a cadet and after this event the latter was without any near kin, and, save for his friends and one sweet girl, he was very much alone in the world.

He graduated in August, 1917, and, as a Second Lieutenant, was assigned to the First Trench Mortar Battery at Fort Totten, N. Y. Later he served at Fort Hancock, N. J. He sailed for France, January 4, 1918, with the dream of glory in the world before him, only to die of pneumonia at Brest, France, on February 2, 1918.

He was engaged, at the time, to Miss Harriet Sears Amory of Boston, to whom he left all that he had.

He was a man to admire and love, a soldier after the manner of the olden time, an officer and a gentleman.

CLASSMATE.

FRANK ALLEN WILCOX

No. 3488. Class of 1892.

Died, February 9, 1918, at Tours, France, aged 49 years.

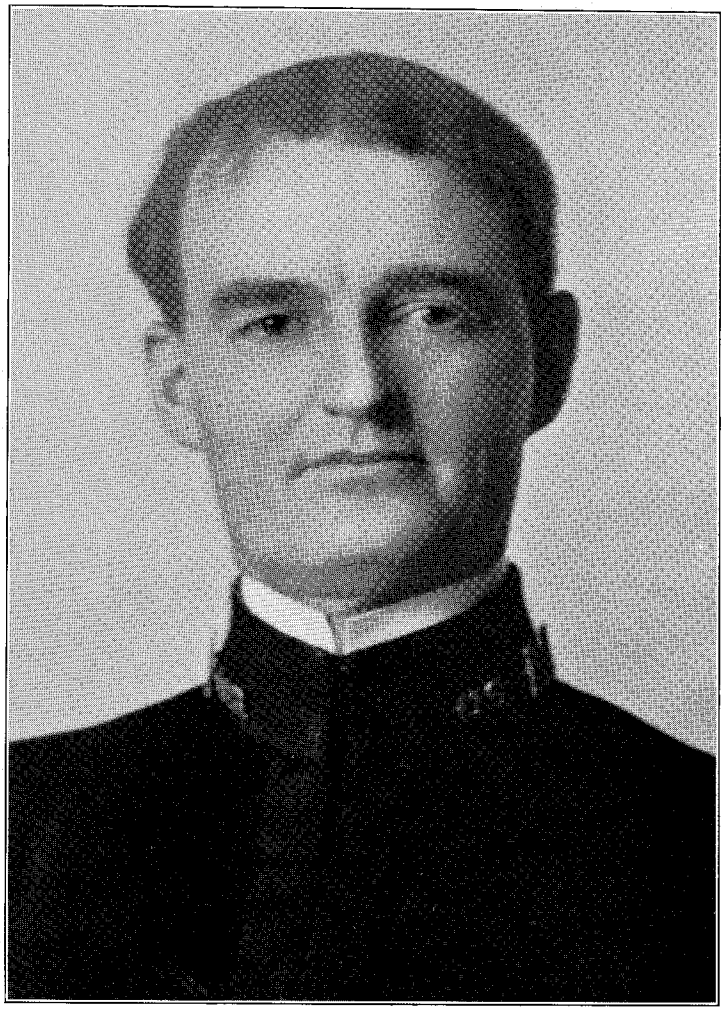
Frank Allen Wilcox was born in Massachusetts, January 3, 1869, and graduated from the United States Military Academy, June 11th, 1892, when he became a Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry. He served in California until September, 1896, when he became a student officer at the United States Engineer School at Willets Point, New York. During the war with Spain he was on torpedo service in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Later, in 1899, he accompanied General H. C. Hasbrouck to Cuba as Aide-de-Camp, and in September, 1900, he sailed for the Philippines. Here he saw varied service, in command of the special transport assigned to General Hare's expedition to Marinduque and Samar, from October 5th, 1900, to January 3rd, 1901; as Aide-de-Camp to General J. F. Bell, and as A. A. G. of the First District, Department of Northern Luzon, at Vigan. Promoted Captain, 30th Infantry, February 2, 1901, he commanded the regiment in September and October, 1901, and was Adjutant of the Post of Manila and of the First Separate Brigade. On his return to the United States, he took up company duty until he entered the War College in October, 1906. Here he remained until April, 1908; from July 15 to November

30, 1907, he was on special foreign mission. In 1908 he returned to the Philippine Islands and was on duty at Fort McKinley until January, 1909, when he took charge of the Map Department as Chief Assistant to the Officer in Charge of the Military Information Division, Office Chief of Staff, Philippine Division. Returning to the United States with his regiment in 1909, he became instructor at the Camp of Militia Officers, Monterey, California, June, 1910; and was on border duty until August 22, 1911, when he reported at the Military Academy as Commander of a Cadet battalion and Assistant to the Commandant of Cadets. He was appointed Major of Infantry, August 5, 1914, assigned to the 6th Infantry, January 11, 1915, and commanded the 2nd Battalion of the regiment from March 29, 1915, to March 13, 1916, at El Paso, and in the Mexican Punitive Expedition from March 16, 1916, to February 5, 1917. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, May 15, 1917, he sailed for France with the 16th Infantry, June 11, 1917, and became Colonel of Infantry, National Army, August 5, 1917. In France, he served as Adjutant-General of the Line of Communications at Paris and at Tours, until his death from pneumonia at the latter place, February 9, 1918, aged 49 years.

It is evident from the foregoing sketch that Wilcox's service as an officer was varied and important. He was sought by his superiors because to his natural calmness and sanity of judgment he added intellectual and professional qualifications of a high order, which he constantly improved by wide reading and travel. Duty was always his first consideration; he did it thoroughly. Apparently he always got through his work with dispatch and ease, but if he left this impression, it was only because he worked with system and order. Economy of effort was a law unto him, not for the purpose of reducing his labors, but that he might the more thoroughly investigate all the aspects of any question laid before him in order to arrive at conclusions that left little, if anything, for anyone else to add.

To those who knew him well, Wilcox had a delightful personality. Quiet, unassuming and modest in an unusual degree, to his intimates he revealed a sense of humor, a generosity of soul, and a brightness of disposition, that assured him a never-failing welcome. He died in the plentitude of his powers, but even so, he had breathed the fullness of life. He left behind him a cherished memory.

C. deW. W.



COLONEL WILLIAM LEO GUTHRIE

WILLIAM LEO GUTHRIE

No. 4005. Class of 1901.

Died, April 8, 1918, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., aged 42 years.

William Leo Guthrie was born in Iowa, September 12, 1875. Appointed to the Military Academy from Colorado, he entered June 28, 1897, and graduated February 18, 1901, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 12th Cavalry. He served in the Cavalry at Forts Sam Houston and Clark, Texas, until March, 1902.

In January, 1902, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers and served with troops of that Corps at Washington, D. C.; Manila, P. I; Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Ft. Riley, Kan., until 1907. In the latter year he sailed for Cuba with Company M, 3rd Battalion of Engineers, and after a few months' service with that company at Camp Columbia, Cuba, was placed on detached service in the Department of Public Works at Havana. He remained on that duty under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Willam Black, C. E., Advisor to the Department of Public Works, until the end of the Provisional Government, January 28, 1908.

After his return to the United States, in 1908, he was for two years on River and Harbor Improvement at Oswego, N. Y., one year at the Army Field Engineer School, Ft. Leavenworth, and three years commanding an Engineer Company, first at Ft. Leavenworth and later at Texas City. From March, 1915, to August, 1917, he was in charge of River and Harbor Improvements at Mobile, Alabama. In August, 1917, he received his commission as Colonel of Engineers, National Army, and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., in command of the 309th Engineers. He remained in command of that organization until his death, April 8, 1918.

He was married to Miss Louise Simpson, who, with several minor children, survives him.

William Leo Guthrie entered upon his career as a cadet at West Point with a weak heart and was conditioned physically. Throughout all his service he knew he possessed a delicate organism, and always lived a Spartan's existence in order to save his strength for the service.

He was a man of strong religious character and a devout Christian gentleman of the Roman Catholic faith, a character deeply religious in every phase, but wholly without ostentation or display in that regard, as in every other. He was strict in the performance of duties, exacting on himself and on others as well. With all his deep religious feeling, he never allowed it to interfere with his performance of duty. A fellow officer writes, "I recall a scathing answer he once gave a Roman Catholic who tried to use church influence to get the

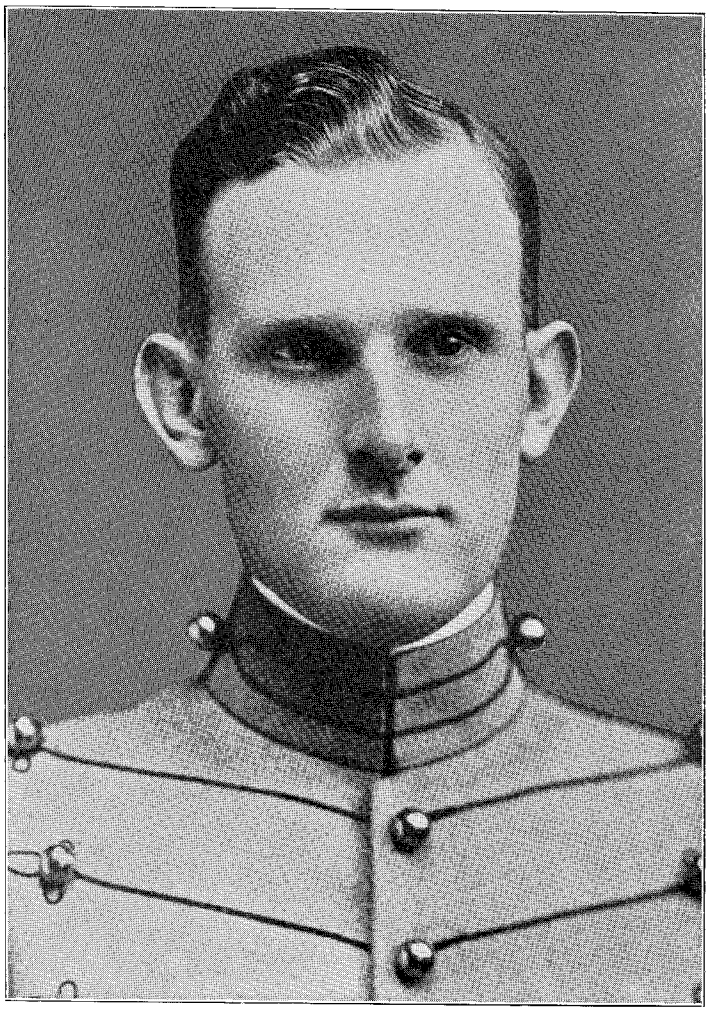
Captain to change a decision." Moreover, he never tried to persuade anyone else to change his religion, and once he told a friend, "When a man tries to make a woman change her religion he is putting the skids under her." As could be expected from his religion, he believed in one's duty to society and lived up to it.

William Guthrie was a man with a remarkably active mind and with keen curiosity to inquire into all that was going on. Though an engineer and soldier by profession, his principal interest and enthusiasm lay in the strictly military side of his duties.

With an ingrown physical weakness in his heart, he nevertheless had an exceptionally big, kind heart. A former battalion commander writes of his observation, "While William Guthrie was commanding one of the companies I have seen him go into the water for a man who had been drowned and work over the body in an effort to save the man long after doctors and all others had given up hope. He was eager to help the injured or those in distress." Continuing, this battalion commander writes, "Altogether, he was the best company commander that I have observed in my experience in the army; this excellence was due to traits of character that contribute to excellence in any grade held in the army; namely, fairness, a thorough knowledge of human nature, thoroughness in the performance of duty and in exacting such action from those under his control. At one time his company was with a division that was being inspected with all the vigor known to the regular army at the time, and in preparation for immediate war service. The inspector was an officer of long experience in the line, and an observer of European troops. He had seen much service as an inspector general in our army. This officer informed me that Guthrie's company was the best he had seen anywhere."

The same officer further says: "I inspected his regiment raised for the World War. His death had occurred only two or three days before. I saw the moulding by his careful hand in the character of that regiment, found out that he had clung to his task until death was actually upon him, having discarded thought of self to the last, despite the warnings of doctors and superiors. From the enlisted men of the regiment who drove the car in which I left the camp, I learned that the enlisted men of the regiment, those general and quiet, but accurate appraisers of the men who stand before them, had gauged the character of William Guthrie as truly and well as I had done through years of observation, and honored and respected him as a man of his kind deserves to be respected and honored by all."

William Guthrie was a fighter, would fight anyone any time for a principle, for a friend, or for his command or any member thereof. He died preparing his troops so that they would be ready to make the world free for democracy. He well knew that his energies were



LIEUTENANT LEWIS ARMISTEAD FREEMAN

killing him, yet he would not quit, and when the last call came he was as surely a gallant sacrifice in the World War as any man who fell in action—even more so. He knew that in the full performance of his duty he met his death, and he did.

A former subaltern in his company writes as follows:

"When I joined Bill Guthrie's company the first frosts of fall had come. A nutting drive was on. The Captain saw to it that everyone took an interest in nutting in the afternoons. The company wagons hauled in tons of black walnuts. The cellars of barracks were soon well stocked—and incidentally that company had an excellent knowledge of the neighboring topography.

When a certain engineer battalion of the national guard reported to the Captain for a week's training in camp, the guardsmen expected to lie around in camp for a day or two and have nothing but guard-mounts, with their band. Not a bit of it! They found they had landed in the midst of a 'military station' and were pitted against an aggressive enemy, who was heartless enough to attack them at daybreak after that first wakeful and drizzly night. But they learned a heap that week.

These two incidents occur to me as typical of Guthrie's energetic, enthusiastic, driving, fighting spirit. He worked his men hard, and himself hardest of all, not sparing himself when sickenss threatened. In his untimely death the army regrets the loss of a good soldier."

A FRIEND.

LOUIS ARMISTEAD FREEMAN

No. 5850. Class of 1918.

Died, August 18, 1918, in France, aged 24 years.

Mortally wounded August 17, 1918, at Frappelle in the St. Die Sector, on the Lorraine frontier, he quietly passed away the same evening, aged 24 years.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither."

The noble life and heroic death of Louis Armistead Freeman cannot pass away, for, like Bayard of old, he was "Sans peur et sans reproche".

He was born at Jarratt, Virginia, March 27, 1894. He was of the Armistead family of Virginia, whose chivalry help to make the Old Dominions history glorious; and his grandfather, Theodoric James Chambliss, was one of the heroes of the war, 1861-65.

In 1901 his father, Mr. Edwin J. Freeman, moved his family to Warrenton, a famous old town of North Carolina, where they were much beloved, and added much to the pleasure and uplift of the community. There Louis spent his boyhood days, and graduated at the Warrenton High School, June, 1910.

He was the eldest child, the pride and hope of his parents, the idol of his aged grandmother and three younger brothers, and even

the sister, the youngest of the family, looked up to him with love and admiration. He early consecrated his life to holy thinking and living, and grew up to be that noblest work of God—a Christian gentleman.

From earliest boyhood, he had dreamed of a military career, which dream was realized in 1913, when he won the scholarship and received the appointment to the United States Military Academy from the fourth district of South Carolina, given by Congressman J. T. Johnson. His father had taken his family to Spartanburg, S. C., on account of its being more convenient for his business.

Louis entered West Point June 12, 1914. On account of the great need for trained officers, he was graduated with his class, August 31, 1917, a year before the time allotted by the institution.

As Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to the 17th Regiment of Infantry, then stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga. Early in 1918 he was transferred to the Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry, and sent to Chickamauga. In March his division embarked for France, arriving there April 12, 1918, and was almost immediately sent to the front, and finally to Frappelle, a town held by the Germans, near St. Die, a city of Lorraine.

When our soldiers went to St. Die they read on the walls of the University this wonderful greeting: "Welcome, American soldiers, we gave your country its name", and it was even true, for in 1507 Professor Waldsemuller, of the chair of Geography in this University, proposed in a written treatise that the New Continent, which had been accurately described by Americus Vespucius, should be called "America" in his honor, and this suggestion was adopted throughout Europe.

Lieutenant Freeman, in a letter to his mother, written July 11th, said: "I am on the front line, and as you know, I am in command of all the French Mortars in the regiment, and so, of course, I am in Headquarters Company. I have two second lieutenants as assistants.

"My platoon is different from that of a rifle company, in that it is spread out over the whole regimental sector instead of being assigned to a small part only of that sector. I am allowed to make my own reconnaissance and place my guns wherever I see fit. Of course, the Colonel looks to me to put any Boche machine guns out of business that get too gay with us."

"I just take a map of the sector, make a reconnaissance of the sector, with Lieutenants Carter and Grove, and place the guns at the place we decide upon."

An offer was made to him to return to the United States as instructor to our raw recruits, with the rank of Captain—he had already been made First Lieutenant. Fired with patriotism, he did not wish to leave the post of danger, and in the same letter to his mother he wrote: "The Assistant Adjutant told me that if I wished

it, he would have me sent back as an instructor with the rank of Captain in the National Army. The prospect of the increase in rank did not particularly appeal to me, as I expect to be a Captain in the Regular Army before the summer is over anyway, but I certainly did hate to turn down a chance to see home again in a few weeks. The only trouble about the whole business was that if I had been sent back then, I would have stayed until after the war."

He, indeed, won his promotion, for a little over a month afterwards, August 17, 1918, while at his post of duty, he fell, mortally wounded, and passed away at the hospital at St. Die the same evening, and was interred in the cemetery of that town.

It has been said, "Strange, indeed, that four hundred years after the teacher of Geography, Professor Waldsemuller, gave Louis Armistead Freeman's country its name, that chivalrous young Crusader's body should sleep in the cemetery of Professor Waldsemuller's home town—his life a sacrifice for humanity and civilization."

Many letters were received by the parents of Lieutenant Freeman from his comrades in arms. The following is from Captain O. F. Carlson, of the 6th Infantry, written the day after Louis' death:

Headquarters Company, Sixth Infantry,
A. P. O. 745, Amer. Ex. F.
France, Aug. 18th, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Freeman:

Last night, under heroic circumstances, Lieutenant Freeman gave his life to the cause of Liberty. Nothing that I can say can bring him back again, but I want to tell you how bravely he died. Lieutenant Freeman was severely wounded at 7 o'clock a. m. yesterday morning, from which he died at Mixte Hospital at 11:30 p. m. the same day.

He exposed himself fearlessly to a terrific artillery barrage to superintend personally the operations of his own troops.

In action, he proved to be a leader, and his cool demeanor under fire and incessant labors for the comforts of his men contributed in a large measure to the success of the assaulting troops. Lieutenant Freeman was in command of the trench artillery, and their successes are gratifying and indicative of the earnest efforts and soldierly qualities of their commander.

Men who were on the spot speak of Lieutenant Freeman's behavior as a splendid display of courage.

During Lieutenant Freeman's service in this company, since March, 1918, I have come to know him exceedingly well, and he has an enviable record. He has done splendidly, and was loved by his officers and men.

The Officers of this company and the Officers of this Regiment—and he was well known by all—send our hearts' love to you.

In this critical period of the war, he took a prominent part in adding glorious pages to the history of our troops in France, and his death is the supreme proof of the extraordinary heroism which unhesitatingly exposes itself as an example to others.

A greater honor has no woman than to have given to the world a manly son like Lieutenant Louis Armistead Freeman, U. S. Army.

O. F. CARLSON,
Captain, Sixth Infantry.

A letter from Lieutenant Grove enclosed a photograph of the decorated grave of Louis Freeman, his friend; also a photograph of

the Captain and three Lieutenants of the company, taken at the same time. The letter was written months later, and in it he said Captain Carlson was wounded at the Argonne, and later was killed in a railroad wreck. Lieutenants Abernathy and Carter were wounded at St. Mihiel, but Lieutenant Carter was back at headquarters, and Lieutenant Grove said, "We desire to tell you of the great admiration which was felt for Louis by both the officers and men of this company. Louis was my ideal of a true soldier and gentleman."

Lieutenant Sullivan also sent a photograph of the decorated grave, and in his letter said: "Louis was one of the most popular officers serving with the Sixth from the first day he joined us at Chickamauga Park, Ga. His jolly, care-free outlook on life and what lay ahead of us served to cheer us on more than on occasion. I regret very much that it was not my privilege to be near him during the Frappelle action, but those who were there testify to the fact that he went over the top into a withering machine gun and artillery fire at the head of his Stokes Mortar Platoon, and that he fulfilled to the letter the true soldier's conception of his duty."

The severe wound in the lower limbs seemed to have caused paralysis, for Lieutenant Freeman suffered no pain and was semi-conscious the most of the time. The femoral artery had been severed with caused a transfusion of blood necessary if he were to be saved. Mr. Sumner P. Bray, Beverly, Mass., wrote: "Captain Shawn asked me if I cared to give some blood, and I immediately assented. No one who witnessed the bravery and courage of your son could have done less. He was an inspiration. To save men like him, no effort is too great. However, it was unavailing; his wounds were beyond the power of healing."

Mr. Thomas C. Daniels, New Bern, N. C., wrote to Mr E. J. Freeman of being wounded the same day as his son, and being carried to the same hospital and occupying a cot next to him, and after speaking of him in the highest terms, said: "His bravery at the time of his being wounded merited the D S. C. and even higher honor."

Many other letters were received by the parents of Lieutenant Freeman. Captain Carlson wrote another personal letter after he had lost an arm at Argonne, in which he said: "Lieutenant Freeman is buried in a beautiful cemetery at St. Die, and the officers of Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry, presented his grave with a permanent floral wreath with his name and rank and inscription: 'He died for Liberty.'" He expressed his sympathy, "In these times of bereavement for a noble son and a splendid soldier."

Edwin Freeman, a younger brother, in a different division, in January, 1919, wrote a most touching letter of his finding, after many difficulties, the grave of his brother Louis. He wrote: "In a cemetery in front of a church in one section were fifty or sixty graves of American soldiers, and each had a cross at the head. On three of

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMORY JENISON PIKE

them were hung lovely wreaths of artificial flowers. The loveliest of the three was on Louis' grave. In the center of the wreath is his full name, rank and organization written in a ribbon of white beads. There is a plate on the cross containing the "Stars and Stripes" and also his name and the date of his death. On the cross is written, 'Killed in action, August 17, 1918.' On the back of the cross is written, 'Mort pour La France.' "

The graves of our American boys are tenderly cared for in France. We know that they freely gave their lives for the cause of freedom and civilization, and yet we can but yearn for the "Touch of vanished hands and voices, forever still."

"We believe in the resurrection of the dead, and life everlasting."

"Here the clasped hands loosened, here the strong ties are broken,
Yet ever God knows best;
Here farewell blending oft with greetings spoken,
But God hath promised rest:
There meetings glad beside the crystal river,
There, changeless, endless peace.
No more the severed heart strings sudden shiver,
For there the discords cease."

(Signed) MRS. V. L. PENDLETON,
Warrenton, N. C.

EMORY JENISON PIKE

No. 4066. Class of 1901.

Died of wounds near Vandieres, France, September 16, 1918, aged 41 years.

Emory Jenison Pike was born in Iowa, December 17, 1876, and appointed from that state to the Military Academy in 1897, graduating with his class in February, 1901.

His first service was in the 2d Cavalry, which he joined at Matanzas, Cuba, returning with it to the United States in December, 1901. After two years at Fort Myer, he sailed with his regiment via Suez for a tour of Philippine service. His next station was Fort Assinniboine, Montana. Promotion to First Lieutenant took him back to Cuba and to the 15th Cavalry, in February, 1907. From March, 1908, until September, 1915, he was on duty with his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen and at Fort Leavenworth, except for two very creditable years as a student at the Army School of the line which he completed as a "Distinguished Service Graduate" in 1914, and at the Army Staff College from which he graduated the following year. It is worthy of note that these two years comprise practically all of his detached service.

Promotion to Captaincy took him to the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, 1915, where he remained until August, 1917, when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth as an instructor in the School of the Line. Before entering on his new duty, however, he was promoted to Major, National Army, and joined the newly organized 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

After many months of hard preparation in which he fully shared his part of the burden, he embarked with his division in April, 1918. Landing in England, it was immediately sent to France and assigned with a skeleton British division for a month's preliminary training, followed by two months' front line training in the Toul sector. In August the Division was moved over to the Marbache sector, and September 12, the first day of the St. Mihiel drive, found it astride the Moselle forming the right or pivot of the attacking line of the 1st Army.

On September 15, Pike went forward to the front line to reconnoiter machine gun positions on newly occupied ground. The following citation explains what followed:

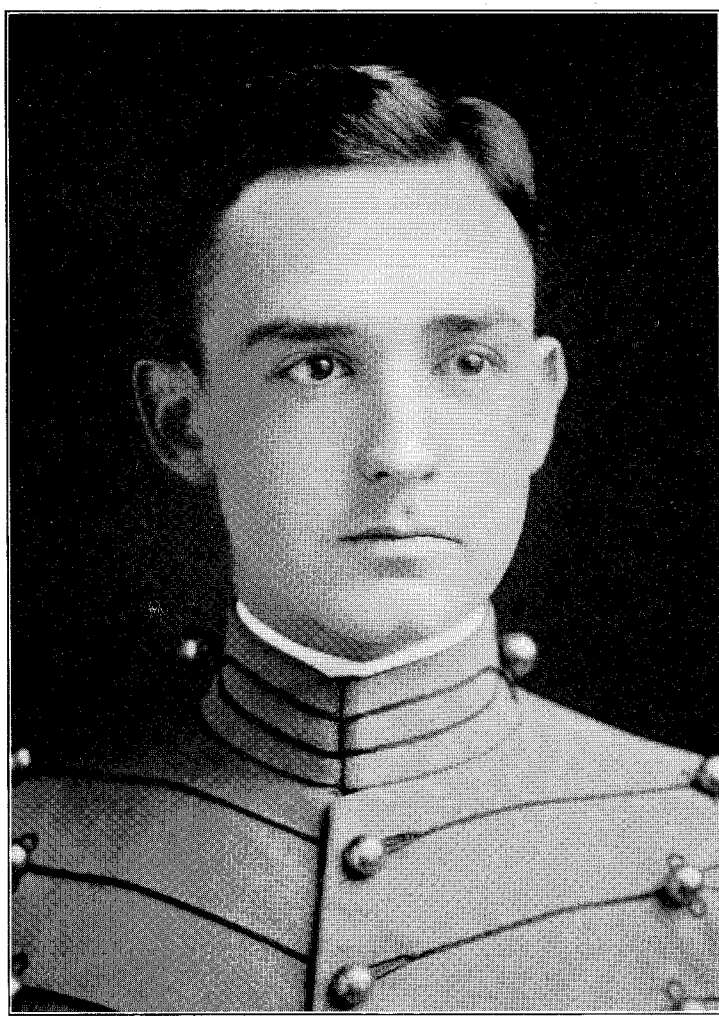
"Emory J. Pike, Lieutenant-Colonel, division machine-gun officer, 82nd Division For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Vandieres, France, September 15, 1918. Having gone forward to reconnoiter new machine-gun positions, Colonel Pike offered his assistance in reorganizing advance infantry units, which had become disorganized during a heavy artillery shelling. He succeeded in locating only about 20 men, but with these he advanced and, when later joined by several Infantry platoons, rendered inestimable service in establishing outposts, encouraging all by his cheeriness, in spite of the extreme danger of the situation. When a shell had wounded one of the men in the outpost, Colonel Pike immediately went to his aid, and was severely wounded himself when another shell burst in the same place. While waiting to be brought to the rear, Colonel Pike continued in command, still retaining his jovial manner of encouragement, directing the reorganization until the position could be held. The entire operation was carried on under terrific bombardment, and the example of courage and devotion to duty, as set by Colonel Pike, established the highest standard of morale and confidence to all under his charge. The wounds he received were the cause of his death. Emergency address: Miss Martha Agnes Pike, daughter, 1806 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Residence at appointment: 1806 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa."

He died the next morning.

Genial, sympathetic, tolerant, improvident, he was a philosopher, accepting what fell to his lot with an even temperament, always cheerful and unruffled. The real man in him was wrought out most clearly when put to the supreme test in battle. The estimate placed on him by his superiors is measured by the reward—the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Pike had the qualities that make a good soldier and he was one.

F. P. L.



MAJOR BENJAMIN SLOAN BEVERLY

BENJAMIN SLOAN BEVERLY

No. 5514. Class of 1916.

Died, October 13, 1918, at sea, aged 27 years.

Benjamin Sloan Beverly was born at The Plains, Virginia, April 10, 1891. He was the son of Captain J. B. Beverly and Annie Maxwell Sloan Beverly, and the grandson of Doctor Benjamin Sloan, Class of 1860, U. S. M. A.

After graduating from the University of South Carolina, he was appointed to West Point from that State, and became a cadet on June 14, 1912. As a cadet he formed many sincere and lasting friendships among his classmates and members of the corps. Lending to all activities a whole-hearted enthusiasm, his actions prompted at all times by the sincerest love of honor and the principles of true manhood, he was endeared in the hearts of all, commanding admiration, personal attachment and even devotion. He was beginning a life fully equipped with all those qualities which would have reaped lasting friendships and high rewards for service rendered to any service due.

On graduation in 1916, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, on June 13, 1916. He served at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, until February 25, 1917; at Fort Story, Virginia, to July 13, 1917. After our entry into war with Germany, he served at Governor's Island, New York, on militia duty, to May 6, 1918; at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to June 25, 1918; at Camp Eustis, Virginia, to September 25, 1918. At this date, as Major, National Army, he was transferred to Camp Hill, Virginia, as Commanding Officer, 4th Trench Mortar Battalion. To the training of this organization for oversea service, amid the most urgent and difficult conditions, he threw himself with the same whole-hearted enthusiasm. On October 6, 1918, although at the time in the grip of influenza, he mustered his battalion on board the transport which sailed for France on that date. On the 13th of the month, while in mid-ocean, he died from an attack of pneumonia. His body was kept aboard and returned with the ship to Newport News. He was buried near his old home in Fairfax County, Virginia.

Thus ended a life which had been full of honest endeavor, manly intent and of highest promises for further future success. Of his death, Chaplain H. L. Ford, 4th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, C. A. C., writes:

"It will perhaps be a comfort to know that he died with a clear conscience and in favor with God and man. He was a good soldier and a clear-cut man and gentleman."

Lieutenant C. L. Connor, Adjutant, 4th Trench Mortar Battalion, writes:

"During the association of the officers and men of this battalion with Major Beverly, our Commanding Officer, a feeling of the most profound respect and admiration developed among all of us, not only for his capability, but also for his sterling qualities as a good man. He was quick in his decisions, human in the extreme, and fearless up to the moment of his passing away. We lost a real commanding officer, an example of clean living and a friend worth having. Whatever may be the future of our organization in France and in action, and whatever small glory may be obtained, we will attribute in a great measure to the start which Major Beverly gave us, and his absolute bravery to the last will ever be an example to us all."

CLASSMATE.

GEORGE WILBUR SACKETT

No. 5678. Class of 1917.

Died, October 14, 1918, at Cunel, France, aged 26 years.

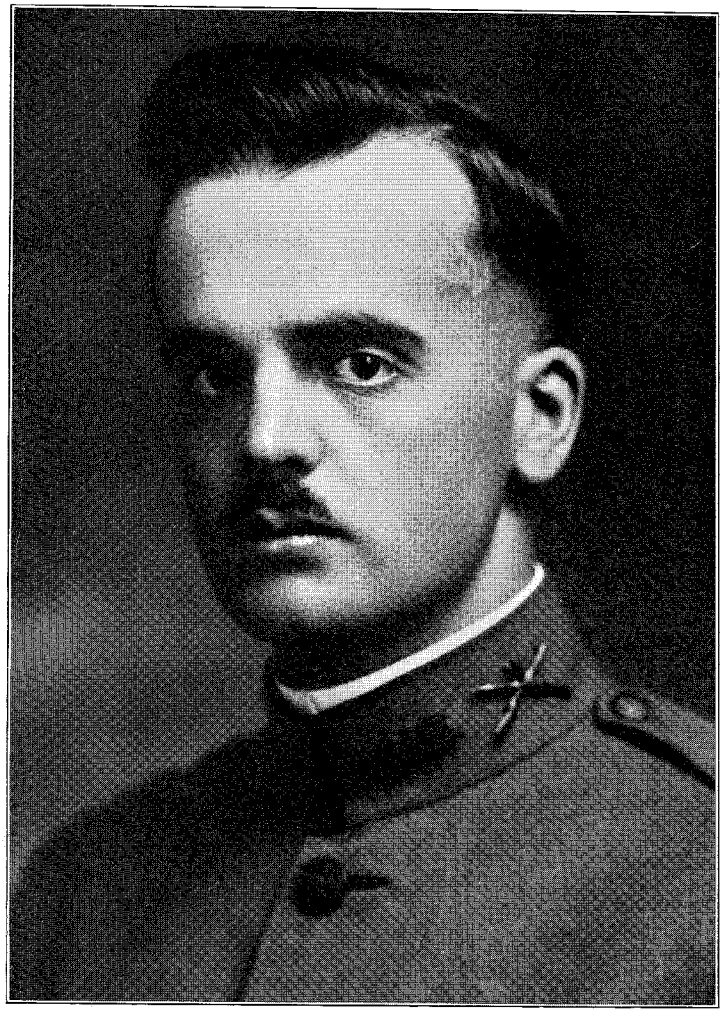
George Wilbur Sackett was born in Illinois, December 4, 1891. He entered the Military Academy with the Class of 1917 and was graduated with that class on April 20, 1917, six weeks early due to the war. He elected to serve with the Infantry and in June was assigned to the 11th Infantry, then stationed at Camp Oglethorpe. He sailed for France in April of 1918 in command of Co. F.

During an attack in the Argonne, Captain Sackett was struck by several machine gun bullets while leading his men to the assault. He died a few minutes later.

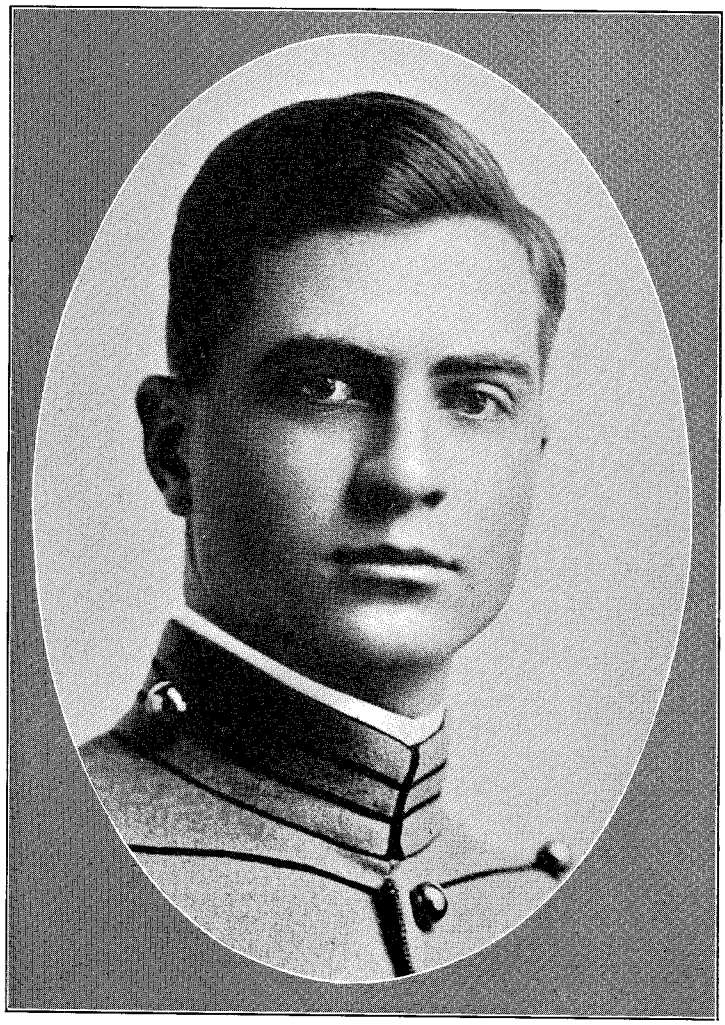
Respected by his classmates at the Academy, and by the officers and men with whom he served in France, Sackett had that rare quality of inspiring confidence in all his associates. He will always be remembered by us of the Class of 1917 as generous, chivalrous and courageous; in every sense of the word an officer and a gentleman.

It is hard to believe that never again can George enliven our class gatherings. We will miss that cheerful smile which chased care in the days of "tenths," demerits, and other worries. We wish it could have remained with us in this time of greater responsibility. But who can deny that his was the greatest privilege of all? He fell on the field of battle facing the common foe of civilization. Yet it is only an infinitessimal fraction of him that has gone. The dauntless, optimistic spirit that we loved and admired, the spirit that animated his great sacrifice, lives on. George is still one of us.

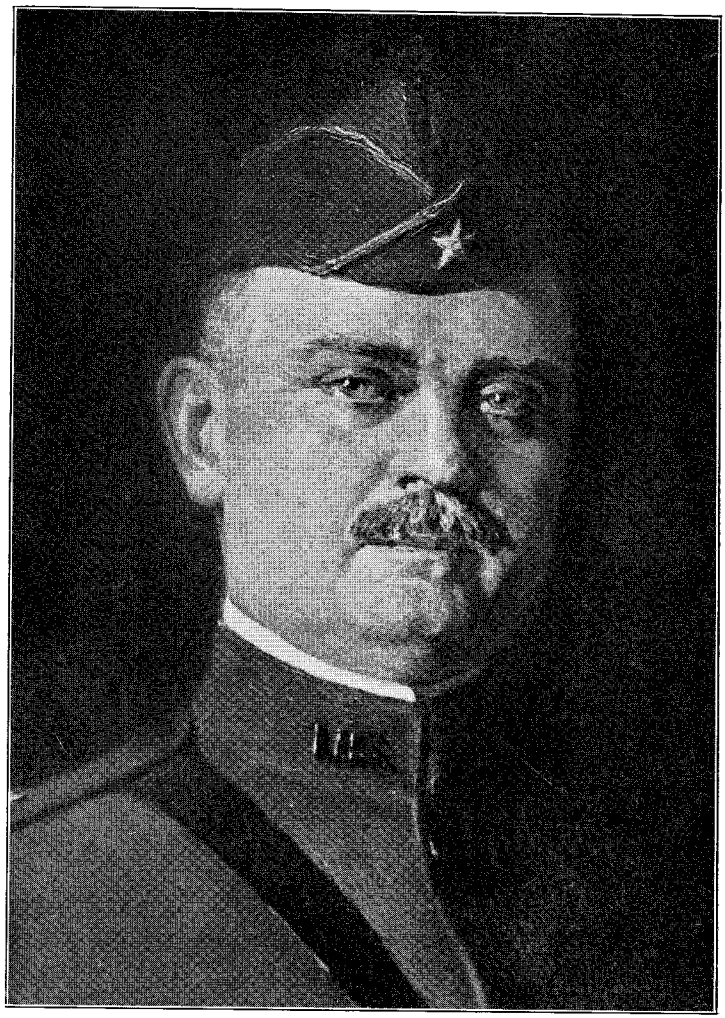
A. P. POPE.



CAPTAIN GEORGE WILBUR SACKETT



CAPTAIN SAMUEL HINKSTON BRADBURY, JR.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN EDMONDSON STEPHENS

SAMUEL HINKSTON BRADBURY, JR.

No. 5642. Class of 1917.

Died, at Brest, France, October 17, 1918, aged 24 years.

Samuel Hinkston Bradbury was born at Waukegan, Illinois, November 17, 1894. He entered West Point with the Class of 1917 and graduated high up in that class on April 20, 1917, six weeks early because of the declaration of war against Germany.

Bradbury was married to Miss Tilita Burke on the day of his graduation. He served with the Coast Artillery Corps in the United States for about a year, being stationed at Fort Totten, L. I., Fort Hamilton, Camp Austis, and Fort Monroe, and finally sailing for Europe as Regimental Adjutant of the 49th Artillery in October, 1918. During the trip he became seriously ill. Upon landing, he was taken to Base Hospital No. 65 at Brest, where he died at 5:00 a. m., October 17, of broncho-pneumonia.

While he was a cadet Bradbury showed himself to possess those qualities which make a man. He was always upright in his dealings with everyone, and his sense of duty was so high that he never feared to risk his popularity in doing that which he considered his duty. He was a warm friend and a hard worker. This latter, coupled with his natural ability, kept him near the top of the class during the four years of his cadet career.

After his graduation, he discharged his duties as an officer with the same care and enthusiasm that he had displayed while a cadet. It is with great sorrow that we, his classmates, have lost him, fully appreciating as we do his worth, both as an officer and as a friend.

W. K. HARRISON.

JOHN EDMONDSON STEPHENS

No. 3817. Class of 1898.

Died, January 4, 1919, in France, aged 44 years.

John Edmondson Stephens was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, November 8, 1874, near Brentwood, a station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, nine miles from Nashville, and eight miles from Franklin. He was the oldest son of James Richard and Eliza Edmondson Stephens.

His birthplace is in the heart of the finest land of middle Tennessee, and he came into the world at a place and among a people where

the soldier and soldier deeds were as well known as anywhere in this country. Nearly every man of the neighborhood in the prime of life in 1874 had been a soldier in the Confederate army. The battle field of Nashville was within sight of Brentwood to the north and that of Franklin only a few miles to the south. The Confederate and Union armies and their detachments had operated for four years over the ground between the two places. Every hill, every bend in the road, and every ford of the Harpeth had its little story of soldiership to tell.

Stephens' father had been a staunch Confederate soldier for the entire four years of war, and had settled again on his farm to be a keen farmer, a fine business man, and a good citizen. His mother was the finest type of American mother, wife and home builder. There is then no mystery as to why John Stephens decided to be a soldier, and no cause to speculate as to how he came to be a man of character and worth.

He received from the beginning the best education that his country could give. He was prepared for college at the Battleground Academy at Franklin, and from there went to Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he entered for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. How well he was prepared for the university is witnessed by the fact that out of a large freshman class, he received a scholarship on entrance, given to the student who showed the best entrance examination in Latin. He remained at the university two years, when, in 1894, he was given a direct appointment to the United States Military Academy, by his Congressman, who doubtless recognized that here was the young man best qualified to represent his district at the great national school at West Point. Though Stephens left the university in his sophomore year, his determination of purpose is revealed by the fact that after graduation at West point he, on leave of absence, returned to Vanderbilt University and did the work necessary to secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which he at first set out to obtain.

He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point April 26, 1898, with a fine record of accomplishments there, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, with assignment to the 7th Field Artillery. His entire service, except for staff details, was spent in the Artillery, he having served in the following organizations with the dates of assignment as given: 7th Field Artillery, April 26, 1898; 6th Field Artillery, September 4, 1900; 5th Field Artillery, June 6, 1907; 2nd Field Artillery, December 29, 1909; 3rd Field Artillery, June 16, 1913. In the artillery, he passed through all the grades from second lieutenant to colonel.

He served as instructor in the department of mathematics, United States Military Academy, from 1900 to 1904. For a short time in 1917 he served in the Inspector General's Department, and from October

4, 1917, to June 18, 1918, during the critical period of our preparation for the World War, he was on the General Staff of the War Department, and was for the latter part of that service Chief of War Plans Branch of the War Plans Division, a position of great responsibility, involving work of the greatest importance.

Stephens recognized the importance and responsibility of thorough preparation for the tasks he was likely to be called upon to perform. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line and of the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In 1901 he married Miss Anita de Garmendier, who with their three children survives him. His eldest son, John, is at this time a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy.

From his position on the General Staff he was, on June 26, 1918, promoted to Brigadier General, and assigned to command the 61st Artillery Brigade. He sailed for France with his brigade on July 31, 1918, and commanded the brigade there till the time of his death. In the winter of 1918-1919, while in the field, he contracted pneumonia, and after a very brief illness died on January 4, 1919.

No opportunity for great distinction in the field was ever presented to General Stephens, but the character and the preparation for such great service were his. He was a very modest and retiring man, and carefully avoided thrusting himself forward officially or otherwise, preferring that his superiors should recognize him and select him for the service for which he was best fitted.

However, in the time when the selection of men of merit was essential during the great war, he aided his superiors through his close and accurate observation of former associates in the selection of officers of merit for the grade of general officer, and was instrumental in a number of cases in placing above himself some who were his juniors in the service.

John Stephens was known to very many officers of the Regular Army as a most genial and engaging gentleman, with a smile and a word of good cheer for all. He was indeed a genial and agreeable companion, but he was also a loyal friend always, a loving and faithful husband and father, a most dutiful son, a learned and efficient officer, and a man of the soundest common sense and judgment, who gave comfort and assistance to all with whom he came in contact in life. He was a true American, and the knowledge that our people and our institutions produce his kind, gives us just pride in the past as well as full faith in the future.

L. B.

WILLIAM BOERUM WETMORE.

No. 2448. Class of 1872.

Died, March 24, 1919, at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 69 years.

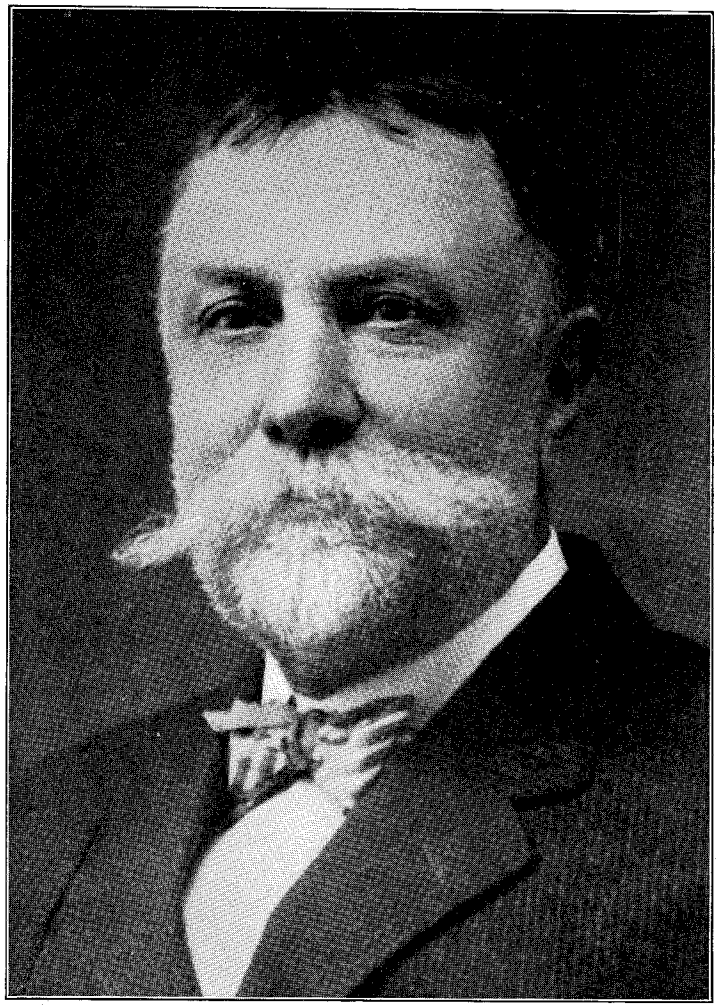
Major William Boerum Wetmore was born in New York City, December 7, 1849, the son of Samuel Wetmore and descended from Captain William Boerum of the Revolutionary Army, Colonel Jackson Browne of the British Colonial Army, and Captain William Boerum, U. S. Navy, of distinguished record during the War of 1812.

He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1867, but failing to pass the mathematical examination in the following June was turned back and joined the class of 1872. Thereafter he applied himself more carefully and finally graduated June 14, 1872, only slightly below the middle of the class, having been head in Cavalry Tactics, second in Infantry Tactics, and third in Drawing. He was devoted to, and much interested in, the more strictly military features of the West Point course, was second corporal of D Company, Quartermaster Sergeant and second sergeant of A Company, and Cadet Captain of C Company. He was a handsome fellow of fine military bearing, made an excellent cadet officer, and was also a general favorite and very popular in his class.

A classmate recently has written of him as follows: "He was a bright, jovial and intelligent youngster, an ideal soldier in physical form and appearance and conduct and a genial associate to all who came in contact with him. He was somewhat handicapped in his progress through the academic course by a home social environment of relatives, friends and acquaintances who frequently visited him at West Point as members and representatives of some of the prominent social circles of New York City and elsewhere. They were apparently never able to grasp the significance of the fact that such an absurd affair as Academic Regulations should require Boerum to put in a part of Saturday afternoons in pacing the graveled area of cadet barracks with a gun on his shoulders, and then on the following Monday attend a class where he could hear Professor Church explain the "advantage of regarding the independent warible as infinitely small" when he might just as well have accepted their invitations for a week-end at New York, Newport, or Bar Harbor, according to the season.

It is much to Wetmore's credit that notwithstanding this material handicap on his academic progress he came through the Academy with a fair class standing and a satisfactory record as an efficient and well liked cadet officer, and above all, with the respect and appreciation of his classmates and fellow cadets as a loyal friend and companion.

On graduation, Wetmore was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, but did not join his regiment until December, as he had been retained at the Academy during the summer encampment as an instructor in Ordnance and in Field Telegraphing. His first posts



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BOERUM WETMORE

were Fort Riley and Fort Wallace, Kansas, and in September, 1873, he was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with a band of desperadoes, who were attempting to rob the stage carrying the Army Paymaster, shot the leader of the band, the notorious ex-Captain Graham, and repulsed the attempt.

He then served for nearly two years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Pope, except for the period from August 1 to December 1, 1874, when he was acting Aide-de-Camp to Major General Miles, commanding an expedition to the Indian Territory, being engaged, August 30, 1874, in the action of Red River, for which he was recommended for the brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain.

In September, 1875, his active service in the Army practically ceased, as he then went on leave of absence and on a tour around the world. In the late summer of 1876 his interest in the army, and particularly in the Corps of Cadets, was shown by his hurrying to Philadelphia, where the cadets were coming from West Point for an encampment during the Centennial Exposition, and with a classmate marching behind them into the grounds exhibiting all the dash and enthusiasm of his cadet days.

His resignation from the army took effect December 1, 1876; thereafter he was for several years a Major in the New York Militia, and he was also, in 1888, a delegate to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

When the Spanish War came, Wetmore raised a regiment in Philadelphia and vicinity, but finally had to disband it as the National Guard filled up the entire quota of the State. He then offered his individual services to the Government but did not succeed in securing a commission; these efforts closed his military career.

After his resignation he commenced the extensive traveling abroad which mainly occupied him throughout his life. He was also much interested in yachting and, being of ample means, was able to indulge his tastes. He resided at different times in Washington, Philadelphia, and Allenhurst, N. J. Through his distinguished ancestors, he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the War of 1812, and of the Naval Order of the United States, and through his own services in different Indian War Societies.

He kept up membership, also, in the Military Service Institution, in the Cavalry Association and in the U. S. Naval Institute, as well as numerous other societies in New York City.

He never missed a class reunion if in this country at the time, in fact often laid his plans so that he could meet his old associates. He loved West Point and its old memories and seemed to enjoy watching the corps at drill or parade almost as if he had but recently laid aside their uniform. He retained his fine appearance, his animated manner and was always a jovial and interesting companion.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER, 3d

No. 4718. Class of 1908.

Killed, June 4, 1919, near Romorantin, France, aged 34 years.

Edwin Vose Sumner, 3rd, was born at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, October 7, 1884. He was the youngest child of Major (later Brigadier-General), Edwin Vose Sumner 2nd, 5th Cavalry, and Margaret Forster Sumner. He was the grandson of Major-General Edwin Vose Sumner, of Mexican and Civil War fame; of General John M. Forster, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the nephew of Major General Samuel S. Sumner. His boyhood days were spent at various Western Cavalry Posts, where his father was serving, and at schools in the East, preparing for West Point. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1904, and graduated in February, 1908. Upon graduating, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry, and joined that regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He later went with that regiment to the Philippine Islands and was stationed at Camp Overton, Mindanao. It was while serving at this camp, in February, 1910, that he met with his first experience in action, in which he conducted himself in such a soldierly manner that he received commendation in General Orders. The newspaper account of the affair states:

"The Lieutenant's troop is one of those quartered at Camp Overton, Mindanao. It sallied forth on a practice march February 8. He was the only commissioned officer with it. While riding along at its head there was sound of firing off to the left.

That is music to a soldier's ear. It quickens his pulse if he has a good bit of horseflesh between his knees and a carbine and revolver where he can get hold of them, and this was in a country where there is likely to be trouble at any time—the Province of Mindanao.

And particularly was it interesting to Lieutenant Sumner. A chip of the old block, he is the son of Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, retired, and grandson of that other Major-General E. V. Sumner of another generation, who organized that grand old 2nd Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He instilled into it his own soul to the extent that from first to last it never lost a color nor a gun to the enemy while under his command, and always exacted a heavier toll in battle than its losses were, and these amounted to thousands in a remarkably short space of time.

The crack of rifles naturally excited the young officer to know what was going on off there to the left. Changing front in that direction, he swung his troop out of the road and moved toward where somebody evidently was taking pot shots at somebody else. Gaining a rise of the ground, he discovered a band of Moro outlaws, never at peace and always at war, armed with pretty nearly every kind of weapon they could buy or steal.

They were circling about, Indian fashion, and gradually closing in on a detachment of Philippine Scouts, natives of the Islands employed under American officers as an auxiliary of the army. The Scouts were fighting bravely.

The hurried survey of the field was enough. Dismounting his men and deploying them as skirmishers, Lieutenant Sumner advanced to the attack. As soon as his line came within easy range, the Moros suddenly became aware that they were being hunted just as hard as they had been hunting the Scouts. "Fire at Will" was passed along the line, after the first volley, and there was a rattling of carbines.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWIN VOSE SUMNER, 3D

Details are lacking, but it appears that Lieutenant Sumner and his men defeated the attacking Moros, killing and wounding several. The Scouts numbered 10 and two of them were out of fighting trim before they heard the welcome crack of carbines coming to their relief. There were about 40 of the Moros. Sumner lost no men.

The attack was made and repulsed near the main road leading from Fort Keithley to Camp Overton, and the engagement marked the second anniversary of the graduation of Lieutenant Sumner from West Point. His father makes his home there now, but for the moment is in Syracuse on a visit to his brother, General Sam Sumner.

Through reports that just had to be made the whole matter came to the attention of the department commander, General Pershing, and the more he pondered it the more thoroughly convinced he became that the conduct of Lieutenant Sumner was highly creditable and meritorious.

That all posts in the department might be informed of it, it was made a subject for General Orders."

He returned with his regiment from the Philippine Islands in 1911, and was stationed with it in Texas and Fort Ethen Allen, Vermont. He was at the latter place when the war with Germany commenced, in April, 1917. When orders were received to organize the 2nd Cavalry into three regiments, young Sumner was detailed as Supply Officer to procure the equipment for the two new regiments. In October, 1917, he was appointed Major in the Signal Corps, and assigned to duty at the General Supply Depot, Richmond, Virginia, where he served until ordered to France early in 1918. He joined the American Expeditionary Forces in April, 1918, was assigned as Commanding Officer, Air Service Production Center No. 2, Romorantin, and soon had under his command 300 officers and over 12,000 enlisted men and civilians. He was so highly successful in the performance of this duty that he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in October, 1918, and when the Armistice was signed he had been recommended for the grade of Colonel. He was retained in France to close up the affairs of the great production center at Romorantin, and it was while doing this, and towards the completion of the work that he was accidentally killed by the overturning of a motor sidecar, in which he was riding.

In a very commendatory letter of January, 1919, the Chief of the Supply Section of the American Air Service in France said:

"Colonel Sumner was the commanding officer who brought this about, and it was through his personality and understanding of the method of handling the different elements at Romorantin, where construction, installation, and operation were all proceeding at one time on a huge scale that the project became co-ordinated and successful. Too much credit cannot be given Colonel Sumner for this and for his continued success until the signing of the Armistice."

* * * * * * * *

"For this reason Colonel Sumner's work was most efficient, and it is a pleasure to say that he was a successful administrator of one of the largest functions of the military operations in France."

An order published by his successor in command at Romorantin read in part, as follows:

"Soon he was assigned as Commanding Officer, Air Service Production Centre No. 2, Romorantin. This was his great opportunity; he did not fail to grasp it. He distinguished himself, rendering service of the highest merit. With his manifold duties, he found time to learn to fly and became a competent aviator.

Romorantin was the keystone of the great arch from the United States to the enemy's territory. Across that arch, all American planes and engines had to pass and rest on the keystone. It did not fail.

Be it proper to say of an officer, 'Well done, good and faithful servant', truly it may be said of Lieutenant-Colonel Sumner."

General Orders No. 62, War Department, Washington, May 10, 1919, announcing awards of the Distinguished Service Medal, states:

"EDWIN VOSE SUMNER, Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Commanding Officer of the Air Service production and assembly center at Romorantin, he displayed peculiar administrative ability in co-ordinating the work of the many different elements at the largest air service project in the American Expeditionary Forces. The satisfactory results obtained at Romorantin were due largely to his tireless energy and skill in supervising and directing its operation. His example established a spirit of teamwork and accomplishment which were most marked."

Shortly before his death he was decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor, Chevalier grade, the citation reading:

"Organized and directed one of the most important installations of the American Army, and the most important of the Air Service, with a personnel of more than 300 officers, 10,000 men, 1,500 Chinamen and 500 laborers, and in which were concentrated the assembly, reparations and supplies of the American Aviation.—As it is mentioned in a report sent to Washington on the A. S. P. C. No. 2, in an industrial point of view, a real battle was won at Romorantin."

He was married on May 3, 1916, to Miss Helen Munn of Louisville, Kentucky. He left a widow and two small children; the younger, a boy, was born in December, 1918, after his departure for France.

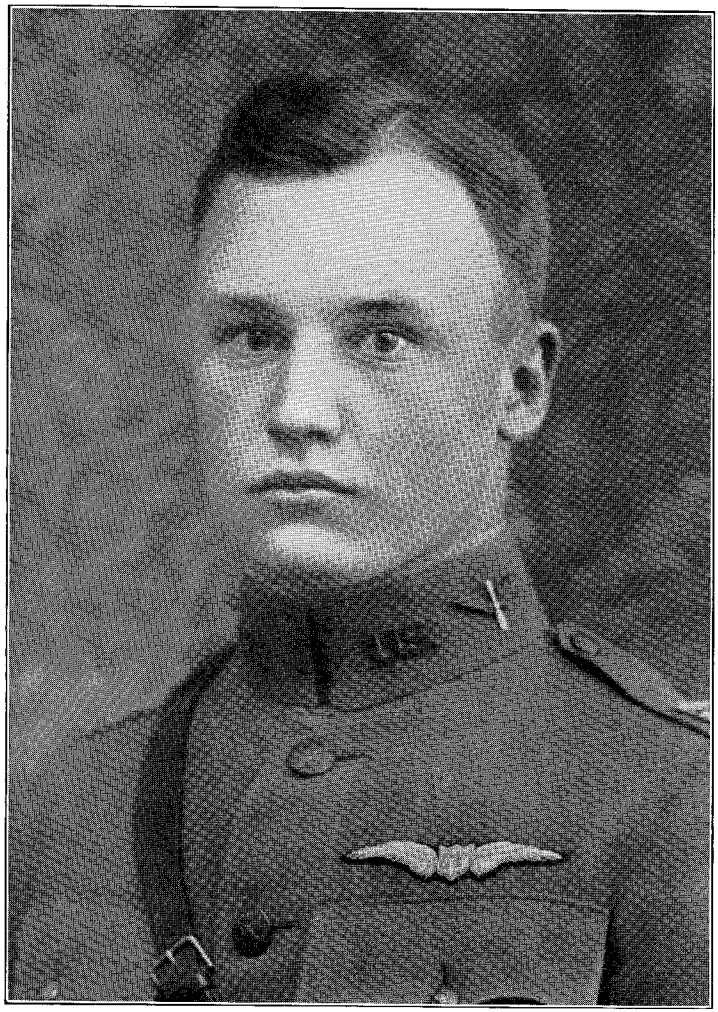
"The sudden and distressing death of this young officer," wrote an officer, "leaves a sorrowing family and a host of friends who had every reason to expect a brilliant and successful career in the Army."

However much we may admire the soldierly abilities which have added further distinction to a name already revered by the Army, it is for "Win's" big-hearted, manly qualities that we miss him most. At West Point he was quiet and unostentatious, slowly winning, not the superficial veneer of short-lived popularity, but the confidence and solid, lasting friendship of his classmates.

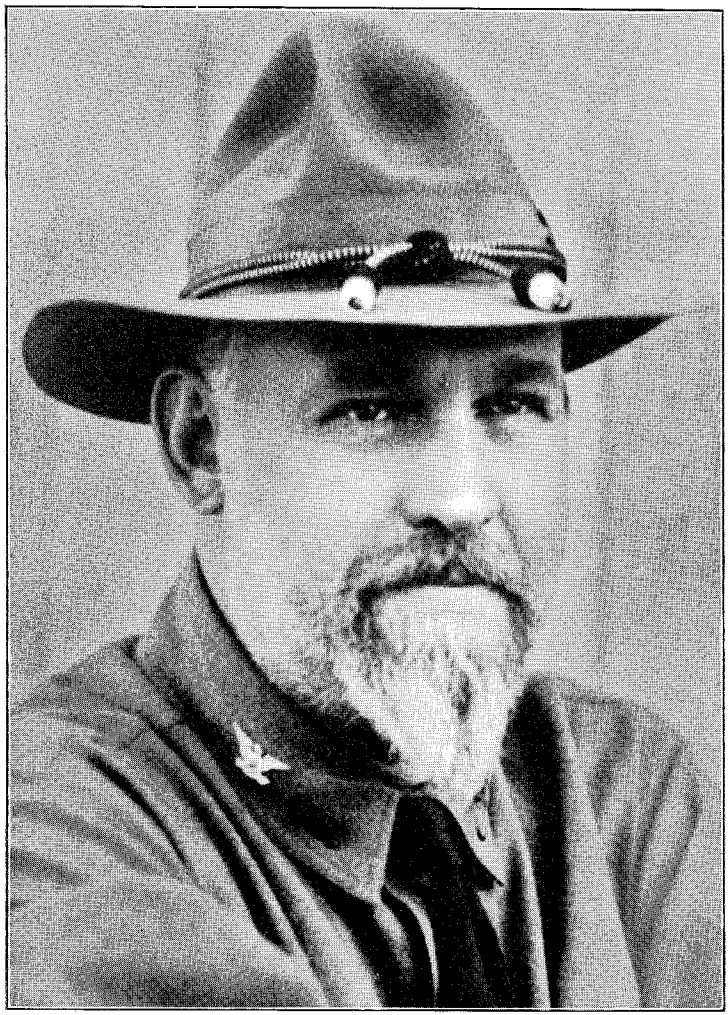
Throughout his career in the Army, the same rare traits of character which we are fond of recalling in him as a cadet, caused him to be beloved by his associates, and inspired the confidence and affection of the enlisted men of his various commands.

In his untimely ending, he is mourned as a worthy and able officer, a true, loyal and generous friend.

CLASSMATE.



CAPTAIN WALTER HERMAN SCHULZE



COLONEL JOHN SOMERVILLE BATTLE

WALTER HERMAN SCHULZE

No. 5653. Class of 1917.

Died, June 28, 1919, near Montabour, Germany, aged 25 years.

Walter H. Schulze was appointed from Illinois and entered the Military Academy on June 14, 1913. He was graduated well up his class on April 20, 1917, choosing a commission in the Cavalry arm, as a preliminary to aviation service, which was his goal. He was first assigned to the 3d Cavalry ,with which regiment he served in Texas and France until June, 1918, when he was transferred to the Aviation. He completed his pilot's course and joined the 185th Aero Squadron just prior to the Armistice. His work was excellent and he was selected for exhibition flying at the First Army Horse Show at Bar-Sur-Aube.

He was on duty with the 138th Aero Squadron of the Army of Occupation when he met his death, being killed in an airplane accident about 6:35 p. m., while delivering "Peace Extras" of the "Amaroc News," near Montabour, Germany, June 28, 1919.

In the hearts of his classmates there will always remain the personal sense of loss which only a man of solid character and loving personality can inspire. Underneath his inexhaustible good nature was the true Schulze—a modest, conscientious, upright and honorable gentleman, and a soldier who embodied the ideals of the institution whose product he was.

M. B. R.

JOHN SOMERVILLE BATTLE

No. 3604. Class of 1894.

Died, July 28, 1919, at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., aged 47 years.

John Battle, or "Big John", as he was affectionately known to his classmates, was a member of the well known family of North Carolina Battles. He was born at Rocky Mount, N. C., in 1872, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that state in 1889.

Military History:

Graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 12, 1894. Appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 11th Infantry; served on frontier duty at San Carlos, Arizona, and at Fort Apache to 1898.

Promoted to First Lieutenant in 1898 and assigned to 11th Infantry. Served in the expedition against Porto Rico and subsequent to the termination of hostilities with Spain performed the duties of Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, General Davis, Collector of Customs at Guanica, and Acting Judge Advocate and Adjutant-General of the District of Porto Rico.

Promoted Captain in 1901 and assigned to the 11th Infantry. Remained with the 11th Infantry until 1913. During the period with the 11th Infantry he held at various times all the staff positions of the regiment. Served with the regiment in the Philippines in 1901; Cuba, during the pacification in 1906; on the border at Fort D. A. Russell; served with the 8th Infantry in the Philippines in 1913; returning to the States in 1916.

Promoted Major July 1, 1916, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry April 2, 1918.

Appointed Colonel of Infantry of the National Army, August 5, 1917. Assigned to command of the Division Trains, 78th Division, Camp Dix, New Jersey. Accompanied the division overseas and participated in the engagements of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the States in June, 1919, and died at Walter Reed General Hospital, July 28, 1919, as result of an operation.

Big of heart as he was of statute, quiet, modest and unassuming, he was beloved by all who knew him.

M. S. B.

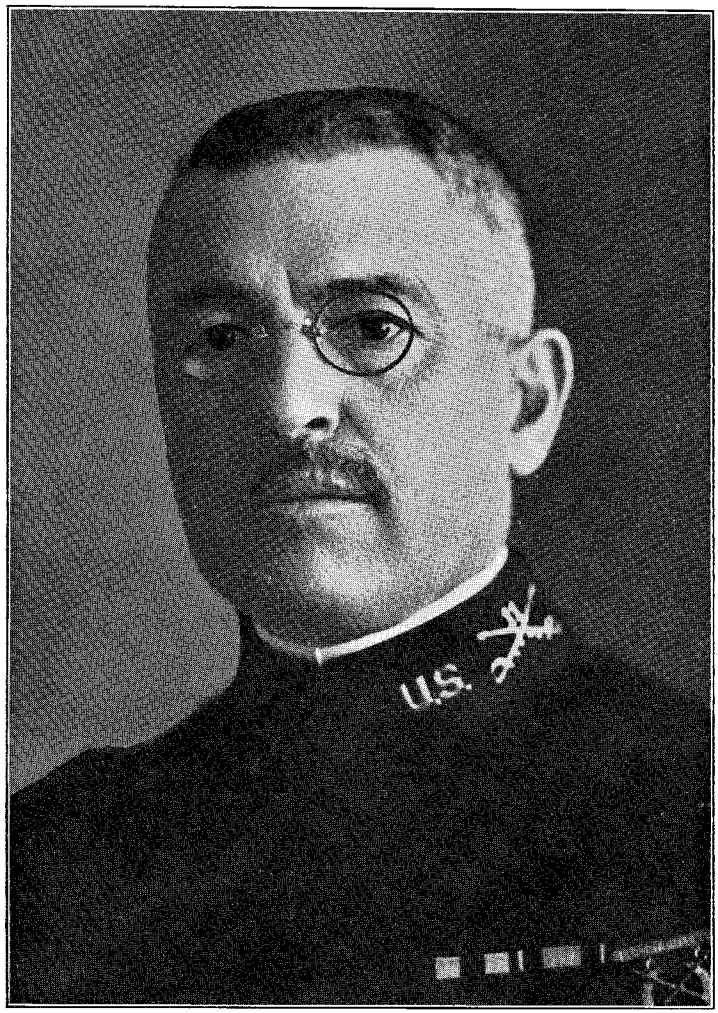
EDMUND MORTIMER LEARY

No. 3482. Class of 1892.

Died, September 27, 1919, at Fort Ringgold, Texas, aged 52 years.

Edmund Mortimer Leary was born in Cambridge, Mass., November 28, 1866. When a small child his parents migrated to the State of Maine, locating in the vicinity of Augusta.

In childhood and early youth he attended school in the towns of Jefferson and Whitefield. Later he graduated from Colby Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine; and, still later, attended Bowdoin College, from which Institution he entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, June 16, 1888, graduating therefrom June 11, 1892, on which date he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, joining that regiment at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. His entire service, as First and Second Lieutenant was with this regiment. He participated, with his troop, in the Spanish-American War, 1898; in the invasion of Cuba; the battle of San Juan, July 1st and 3rd; and, later in the siege of Santiago. His service



COLONEL EDMUND MORTIMER LEARY

during this campaign was highly commendable, for which, it is understood, he was recommended for the brevet rank of First Lieutenant. Later, while serving in the Army of Occupation, he was, for about six months, Post Quartermaster at Matanzas, Cuba, and was interested in the building of Hamilton Barracks.

Upon Leary's promotion to a Captaincy, February 2, 1901, he was assigned to the 11th Cavalry, with which regiment he was identified until January 3, 1913. It was during this period that he served in the Philippine Islands, principally in Samar during the insurrection on that island. It was here that he rendered very commendable service in the vicinity of Salcado and as Commanding Officer of that place. It was while in command that he succeeded in effecting the surrender of 300 insurgents.

During this period Captain Leary also became a student officer in the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, becoming a "Distinguished Graduate" in 1910; and, in 1911, graduating from the Army Staff College. While at all times interested in military history and everything pertaining to his profession, it was while in attendance at these schools that he developed and displayed marked ability as a military student.

Up to the time of his detail at the Fort Leavenworth School, Captain Leary had served much with troops and had been on detached service but very little; but, in 1913, he was detailed on General Recruiting Service and ordered for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

During a portion of the time he was at Columbus Barracks, Captain Leary was in immediate charge, and instructor, of drills and class instructions, in which capacity he met with marked success, his service being of such excellency as to elicit the highest commendations of his superiors. His manner of instructing, handling and "breaking in" men, new to the service, was most commendable and worthy of imitation.

Upon being relieved from recruiting duty, Captain Leary was assigned to the 9th Cavalry and placed in command of Hachita, New Mexico, then a very important station on the Mexican border. At this time affairs along the entire border were decidedly unsettled, Captain Leary's district being particularly exposed to the depredations of the disorderly element on both sides of the line, making the situation difficult. His administration met with success, giving satisfaction to his superiors.

Later he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry and appointed Adjutant of the regiment, a position for which he was well qualified and in which he gave excellent satisfaction.

He was with his regiment throughout the campaign of the Mexican Punitive Expedition, participating in the fight with the command of the bandit chief, Villa, at Guerrero, Mexico, March 29, 1916.

For his conduct in this affair he was highly commended and recommended for the brevet rank of Major, by his brigade and regimental commanders.

He was later appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry Bridage, and, as such, accompanied a detachment of one hundred and seventy-five select officers, men and horses designated to pursue bandits who had concentrated in a most difficult locality in the foot hills of the Sierra Madras. In the fight which resulted when the bandits were overtaken at Arisiachic, Mexico, April 21, 1916, Captain Leary's gallantry and conduct generally were conspicuous, in recognition of which it was recommended, by his brigade commander, that he receive the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain (and Major) Leary served with the expedition until its withdrawal, February 5, 1917, and later, as Lieutenant-Colonel, was placed in command at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

War having been declared, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel in the National Army, ordered for duty at Camp Travis, Texas, where he organized and commanded the 315th Trains (90th Division) and the Military Police. In organizing these trains and the Military Police, Colonel Leary displayed exceptional executive ability. Afterward, being placed in command of the 358th Infantry, he took that regiment overseas, as part of the 90th Division, and led it with distinction through the engagements and activities connected with the St. Mihiel Salient and the Meuse-Argonne. At the conclusion of active hostilities he went into Germany with his regiment, where for a time he commanded the Eifel District.

The gallantry and efficiency with which Colonel Leary did his "bit" are shown in the following.

Citation for Distinguish Service:

"The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the distinguish service cross to the following named officers for acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names;—"

* * * * * * * *

"Colonel E. M. Leary, 358th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Stenay, France, November 10, 1918. Under heavy machine gun and artillery fire, Colonel Leary personally led two sections of machine guns and two platoons of infantry to the assistance of one of his battalions in order to protect its flank."

On returning to the United States he was again, to his great satisfaction, assigned to his old regiment, the 7th Cavalry. Later he was transferred to the 4th Cavalry at Fort Ringgold, Texas, where he met with his tragic and untimely death, "in the line of duty", as he had always hoped for, thus obliterating a brilliant mind and ending a useful career.

Colonel D. R. C. Cabell, commanding the Fort Ringgold District, an eye witness of the accident leading to Colonel Leary's death, in writing to Mrs. Leary, says:

* * * * * * * *

"Colonel Leary left here (Fort Ringgold) about 3 p. m. At 11:40 this morning an aeroplane from McAllen attempted to land here; it missed the first attempt, rose and circled for a second attempt, flying very low.

Suddenly it went into a nose dive from a very low altitude, completely wrecking the machine. The pilot, Lieutenant Hollingworth, was instantly killed. Colonel Leary was unconscious when picked up immediately after the fall. He did not recover consciousness, but died within a few minutes after the fall.

Nothing I can say will soften your grief. Colonel Leary was my friend and I looked forward to a long and happy service with him; for I knew him to be a most excellent officer and a good friend."

* * * * * * * *

The foregoing is all that is known of the circumstances connected with Colonel Leary's death.

Edmund Mortimer Leary in his childhood and youth was noted for his studious habits, a characteristic which he cultivated and carried with him through life. On entering the military service he became a military student in the true sense and as such stands in bold relief. His best thought and energy were devoted to his profession. His was an analytical mind applicable to practical purposes. He was wont to arrive at conclusions on important and intricate matters by an analytical and reasoning process peculiarly his own; a conclusion once established was usually correct and almost always adhered to. This particular trait did not interfere with quick action in case of emergency, as is shown by his conduct at Stenay, France, and other occasions of less importance coming under the direct observation of the writer.

Though discriminating in his selection of intimates, Colonel Leary readily made friends and held them. He was a "good mixer" but cautious as to whom he trusted as a confidant. His friendship once acquired was lasting.

The friends and associations of his early youth he fondly cherished, a sentiment evidently strongly reciprocated by those who knew him best, as shown by the following by members of his college fraternity:

IN MEMORIAM

"Whereas, In the sudden death of Edmund M. Leary, Eta Charge has lost a distinguished and faithful brother; and

Whereas, During over a quarter of a century in the service of his country, for whom he paid the supreme sacrifice, Colonel Leary showed himself efficient and gallant in action; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Eta Charge deeply mourn the passing of one so deeply beloved by all who knew him into the halls of Omega; that their heartfelt sense of bereavement be extended to his family in their sorrow, and that they be assured of the inexpressible grief of the Eta Charge at the loss of one who was bound to it by the closest ties of friendship; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Eta Charge; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, to the Grand Lodge, to each sister Charge and to The Shield of Theta Delta Chi.

For Eta Charge,

NOEMAN W. HAINES,
H. PAUL LARRABEE,
RALPH E. BATTISON."

Colonel Leary was a typical soldier and an enthusiastic cavalryman, proud of the service and proud of the fact that he belonged to that service. His great pride, however, was in the West Point Military Academy and the fact that he was a graduate therefrom. In his military life he was a strict but just disciplinarian. He firmly believed in "justice being tempered with mercy". Conscientious and tireless in the performance of his own duties, he expected as much from others, but made generous allowances for human weakness and frailties. He was a thorough and painstaking instructor of men, always ready and willing to render assistance, not as a matter of routine, but with expectation of tangible results. This characteristic did not fail to endear him to men of true military spirit and ambition.

The fact that he was appreciated outside of the regular service is evidenced by the fact that an American Legion Post is named in his honor, and by the following, received by Mrs. Leary immediately after his death:

College Station, Texas, October 23, 1919.

"My Dear Mrs. Leary:

I do not know whether you will recall my name or not, but I am one of those who was fortunate enough to have served under your husband, the late Colonel E. M. Leary.

At a meeting of the 90th Division Association, of which I am now President, I was directed to communicate to you the deep sympathy and sense of personal loss that members of the Division felt over the death of one of their former comrades in arms and superior officer of the 358 Infantry present, all of whom requested that I express their especial sympathy to you.

Colonel Leary lived a life largely devoted to service, discharged his duties as an officer well, and was a sincere friend to all those who would permit him to be a friend.

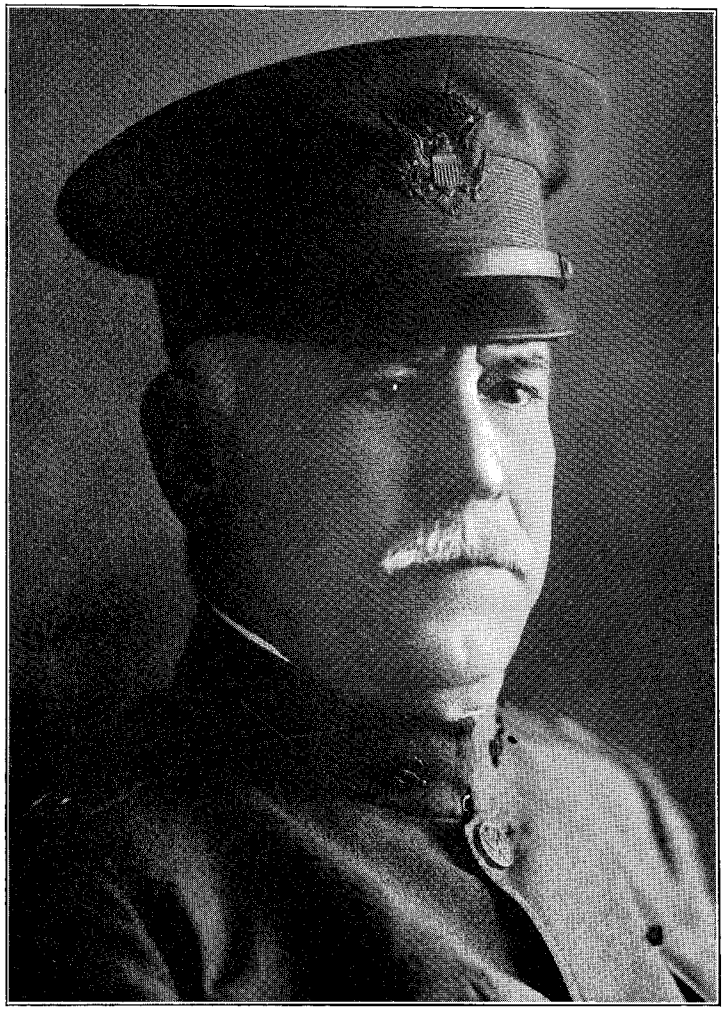
The sympathy of 24,000 members of the 90th Division is extended to you and your children. If at any time the Association or the individual members of the Association can serve you, we should be glad indeed for you to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

IKE ASHBURN,
President 90th Division Association."

Colonel Leary leaves a wife and three children; also an aged mother and a sister.

The loss of his eldest son, Mortimer Dodd Leary, who was drowned in the San Antonio River in June, 1917, was a great shock to Leary, from which, it is believed, he never fully recovered. Letters written by him would seem to indicate that this sad loss affected, to some extent, his views on the question of a future existence.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS JEFFERSON LEWIS

In the death of Edmund Mortimer Leary the government loses an honest, faithful servant; the army a brave, efficient and conscientious officer; the United States Military Academy an aggressive advocate and adherent, and many a man a staunch, loyal friend.

He now rests beside the son he so much loved, in the beautiful cemetery of San Antonio, Texas, where:

"The night winds are mournfully weeping,
Whispering oak branches wave;
Where his loved ashes are sleeping,
Form of the true and the brave.
Serene be the rest that found thee,
Safe from the canon's deep roar.
Sweet be the sleep that hath bound thee;
Trumpets shall rouse thee no more."

GEO. A. DODD.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LEWIS

No. 2802. Class of 1879.

Died, January 16, 1920, at Baltimore, Md., aged 62 years.

Colonel Thomas J. Lewis, Cavalry, United States Army, was a son of John Lawson Lewis, at one time Mayor of the City of New Orleans and a Major-General in the Confederate Army. His grandfather, Judge Joshua Lewis, was one of the three Commissioners sent to Louisiana to open up that territory and take it over from the French. Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was a great uncle.

The early boyhood days of Colonel Lewis were spent on his father's plantation in the vicinity of the City of New Orleans. He is a graduate of the public schools of that city and an alumnus of Tulane University, from which institution he entered the Military Academy, September 1, 1875, after securing the appointment in a competitive examination with several other young men.

He graduated June 13, 1879, when he was commissioned in the army as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, which regiment was then stationed in the Northwest.

Colonel Lewis served continuously as an officer of this regiment through the grades of Second and First Lieutenant and Captain, until April 22, 1905, experiencing and partitcipating in the diversified and varied service performed by that regiment during the early days of the Indian campaigning and scouting, on the frontier and later in the Spanish-American War.

On the above date he received his majority, the promotion taking him to the 13th Cavalry, after twenty-six years' service in the old 2nd Cavalry without an interruption.

During his service with the 13th Cavalry he saw Philippine service. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel March 11, 1911, and February 29, 1912, was detailed in the Adjutant-General's Department.

He was retired December 1, 1913. While on active duty during the World's War, he received his full Colonelcy on July 9, 1918.

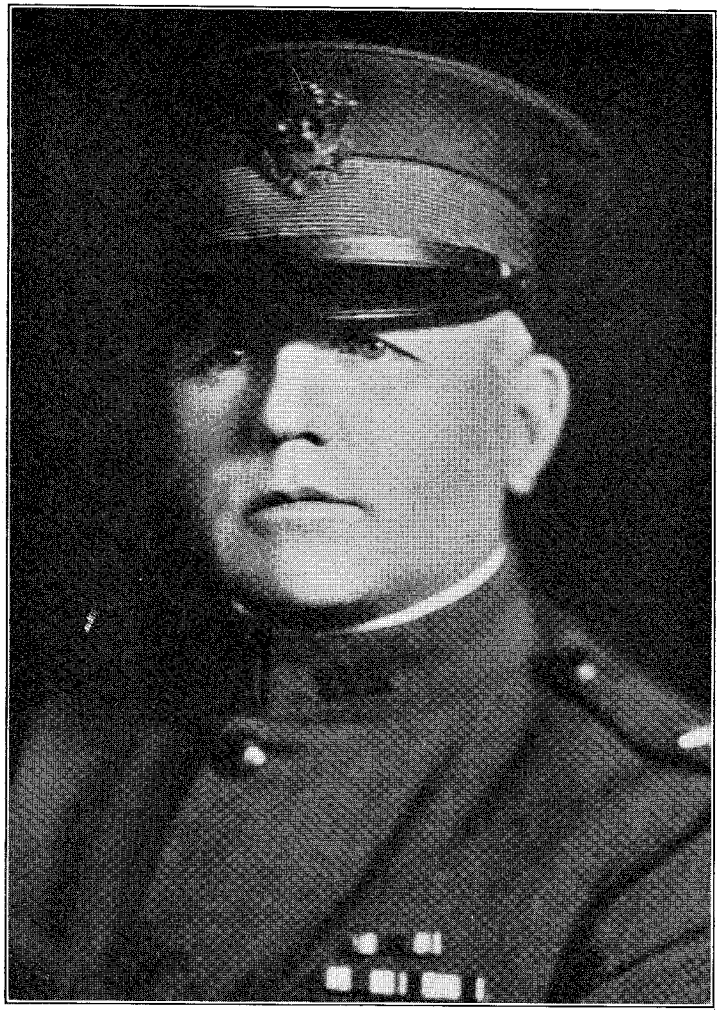
Colonel Lewis' first active duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Custer, Montana, which was followed by duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, where he was in the field for a large portion of the time. He served at Boise Barracks, Idaho, to June, 1890, and then served at Fort Lowell, Arizona; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico. He was in command of the Navajo Indian troop, known as Troop L, 2nd Cavalry, while at Fort Wingate. He served at Fort Riley, Kansas, from October 14, 1896, to April 19, 1898. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of Troop A, 2nd Cavalry, and after being on duty at southern camps he left Tampa Bay with the Fifth Corps for Cuba, and disembarked at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 23, 1898.

He participated in the battles around Santiago, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and was on mounted service of various kinds in connection with Headquarters Fifth Corps. He comanded the escort to receive the surrender of the interior Spanish garrisons, July 19th to August 16th. Among other duties, he went to Montauk Point in August, 1898, and then to Huntsville, Alabama, and returned to Cuba in February, 1899, where he was in command of troops E, F and G, 2nd Cavalry. After leaving Cuba he went to Fort Myer, Virginia, for duty, and was then detailed on General Recruiting Service. Other subsequent duties included service at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He was a member of the Cavalry Examining Board from August, 1906, to July, 1909. He commanded the march of the First Squadron, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, from July 27 to September 6, 1907.

Just before retirement, December 1, 1913, Colonel Lewis was the Adjutant-General of the Southern Department, San Antonio, Texas, and Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

As a retired officer he was on duty in the General Recruiting Service with station at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1913 to 1919.

On the outbreak of the World War he requested that his service and experience be utilized in a more useful and important sphere, whereupon he was detailed in the Inspector General's Department, July 1, 1919, with station at Portland, Oregon. This position he held at the signing of the Armistice.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL PETER WEIMER DAVISON

During his long and diversified service, Colonel Lewis has been given many delicate and difficult tasks requiring keen judgment and tact for their successful accomplishment; how well has been their accomplishment and the high esteem in which Colonel Lewis is held by his superiors is testified to by the many commendatory letters from his superiors, setting forth his loyal, efficient and conscientious service and co-operation.

He was a soldier of the old school, the service and duty were ever uppermost and first in his mind, self always last.

Gentlemanly, highly cultured, having the courage of his convictions and courteous to all, senior or subordinate, he had the respect, confidence and trust of both.

He was an ardent, progressive cavalryman with an intense love of the service and all it stood for; his life and service well exemplified those words which are and should be so well known and engraven on the mind and heart of every true son of West Point, Honor, Duty, Country.

The following is a quotation from one of the leading New Orleans daily papers:

"We note with regret the recent dispatch announcing the death of Colonel Thomas J. Lewis, an army officer and former resident of this city.

Colonel Lewis embodied the best traditions of his profession. Quiet, diplomatic and unassuming, he was a credit to the service. Unfortunately, the regular army does not get the opportunity of coming in contact with the people of the country as much as does the Navy. There is too much tendency to exalt it in war and neglect it in peace times. The West Point tradition is a splendid tradition, but West Pointers can, at times, create an impression among civilians that they are a people apart from the ordinary work-a-day life and world in which the most of us live. The result so often is a lack of understanding between the army and the civilian population.

But it can be said of Colonel Lewis that he was a good mixer and a diplomat—a man who made friends for a service of which he was an excellent representative."

C. R. L.

PETER WEIMER DAVISON

No. 3494. Class of 1892.

Died, February 12, 1920, at Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., aged 50 years.

Peter Weimer, son of James and Sarah Weimer Davison, was born on a farm a few miles south of Waupun, Wisconsin, May 15, 1869. James Davison, his father, was one of the early and well known settlers of southeastern Wisconsin and held various public and political offices. In the early seventies he was one of the leading members of the State legislature. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Davison's

mother was of the thrifty German-French extraction and was the mother of ten children.

As a lad Davison attended the district school near the farm and afterwards attended the public schools in Waupun. He entered the University of Wisconsin at sixteen years of age, but remained only a part of the scholastic year, as he at this time received an appointment to enter West Point, and withdrew from college to prepare himself for his army career. No account of Davison's life would be complete without the record of his having been appointed to West Point by General Edward S. Bragg of the famous Iron Brigade of Civil War fame. General Bragg was a close personal and political friend of Davison's father, and young Davison was particularly proud of the fact that he had been selected to go to the Military Academy by the "Little General of Fondy", as General Bragg was familiarly known. Entering West Point a month after he was seventeen years of age, he graduated from there in June, 1892. While at West Point he was much interested in all sport activities and was one of the founders of foot ball at the Academy. He played half back on the famous team of 1891, and was one of the most successful and brilliant players on the first Military Academy team to defeat the Navy. He was a fast, hard fighting player, and all those characteristics followed him during his army career either in play or work.

Upon graduation Davison was assigned to the 22nd U. S. Infantry and sent to Fort Keogh, Montana, and saw duty at Lame Deer Indian Agency and various posts in the West and Middle West. In 1896 the 22nd Infantry was sent to Fort Crook, Nebraska. While at this station, on September 9, 1896, he married Mary Adele Casey, daughter of Colonel James Casey, at that time commanding officer of the regiment. In 1898 the regiment was ordered to Cuba and Davison was detached to serve on the staff of General Ludlow. He rendered most excellent service in the Santiago campaign as Commissary of Ludlow's Brigade. After the work in Cuba had been completed, he was sent to Montauk Point and came near dying there. Shortly after his recovery, on November 11, 1898, his wife died in New York City. In 1899 he went with his regiment to the Philippines. During this first tour of duty Davison's work in the 1st Battalion—Ballances'—of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, in the last campaign of the war, stood out in relief. He did most excellent work. General S. B. M. Young, in his official report of the campaign, wrote the following in reference to Ballances' Battalion:

> "Without reflecting in the least on the many other excellent battalions in the army, I consider this battalion as the finest and most efficient one I have ever seen in the American army."

After this last campaign he was assigned to duty as Quartermaster at Vigan, and his work at this station brought commendation from everyone.

Returning to the states at the completion of this tour of duty, his regiment was again assigned to Fort Crook and Davison was appointed Quartermaster. His second tour of duty in the Islands began in 1903 and was completed in 1905. On arrival in Manila of his regiment, the 22nd Infantry, it was assigned to station at Camp Marahui, now Camp Keithley, a recently established post near Lake Lanao, and as Regimental Quartermaster one of Davison's first tasks was to convert the camp into a semi-permanent post. This he accomplished with native labor and native materials. Words cannot express what work this involved. Energy to the nth degree, together with diplomacy and long suffering patience, was necessary to teach the natives how to work.

While engaged in this construction work and in the performance of his routine duties, he was faced with a serious problem in the transportation of supplies from the coast at Camp Overton to Marahui. While these two posts are only twenty-two miles apart, they differ in elevation by twenty-four hundred feet, and at that time the only means of communication was over a roughly constructed road which traversed the jungle of the coastal region and the open hilly uplands of the Lake Lanao country. Torrential rains, steep gradients and the absence of any metal made this road the despair of teamsters and packers. There arrived a time when the situation was fast becoming hopeless and it was being considered thoughtfully of withdrawing the garrison for lack of regular supplies. Davison, with his usual resourcefulness and initiative, solved the problem by organizing long trains of Moro packers and ponies to supply the deficit in transportation. It was characteristic of his genial practical nature that he soon won the good will and friendship of the natives, the surliest and most savage learned to come to him with the assurance of a fair deal. By his tact, geniality and kindness he soon changed them from enemies to friends. Davison's restless energy demanded constant employment. Having housed the garrison and assured its supply, he located, raised and refitted the water craft which had been sunk by the Spaniards when they evacuated the Lanao district. To win over the few natives that knew where these boats had gone and induce them to give up a secret of such great value to the garrison required endless patience and tact on the part of Davison.

On the return of his regiment to the states its assignment to the Island stations in San Francisco Bay made possible his excellent work during and after the terrible earthquake and fire in the city in 1906.

His next duty was in Alaska as Regimental Adjutant and later in command at Egbert. In 1910 he was detailed to duty with the General Staff and served with it until a third tour of duty called him to the Philippines as A. D. C. to Major-General J. Franklin Bell. Returning to the states for a brief period, he married Miss Esther

Fleming in San Francisco, April 10, 1913, who survives him, and immediately returned to Tien-Tsin, China.

Later in 1913 he was transferred to the Philippines and took command of Baguio, where he remained for two years. Returning to the states, he was assigned as Major to the 26th Infantry at Texas City. After a brief tour at that station he was appointed disbursing officer of the Alaska Road Commission, with headquarters at Valdez, Alaska. In this capacity he made many friends and was held in such high esteem that at his death the Tillikum Club of Valdez spread upon the club record a resolution of condolence which in part contained the following.

"All that remains to us of our friend and brother is that memory so fondly cherished and preserved by us who are left behind and he has passed on to that higher camp of the Supreme Commander.

Spanning the horizon of our sorrow, arched over by the rainbow of hope on which faith has penciled its softly blending colors, we leave him with God, ever believing death is the portal of life, and we pray that the soul of our brother has passed to his just reward.

Fond memories and nuggets of precious thoughts are safely preserved among the archives of this Club of a brother we loved and esteemed."

At the outbreak of the World War he was ordered to Camp Lewis, Washington, and there organized and trained the 166th Depot Brigade.

In June, 1918, he was ordered to command the 8th Infantry. August 8, 1918, he was appointed Brigadier-General and ordered to command the 16th Division. In February, 1919, he was ordered to command the Post of D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from that station he was ordered to duty as executive officer and second in command at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey.

His work at this station undermined his health and broke down his powerful physique.

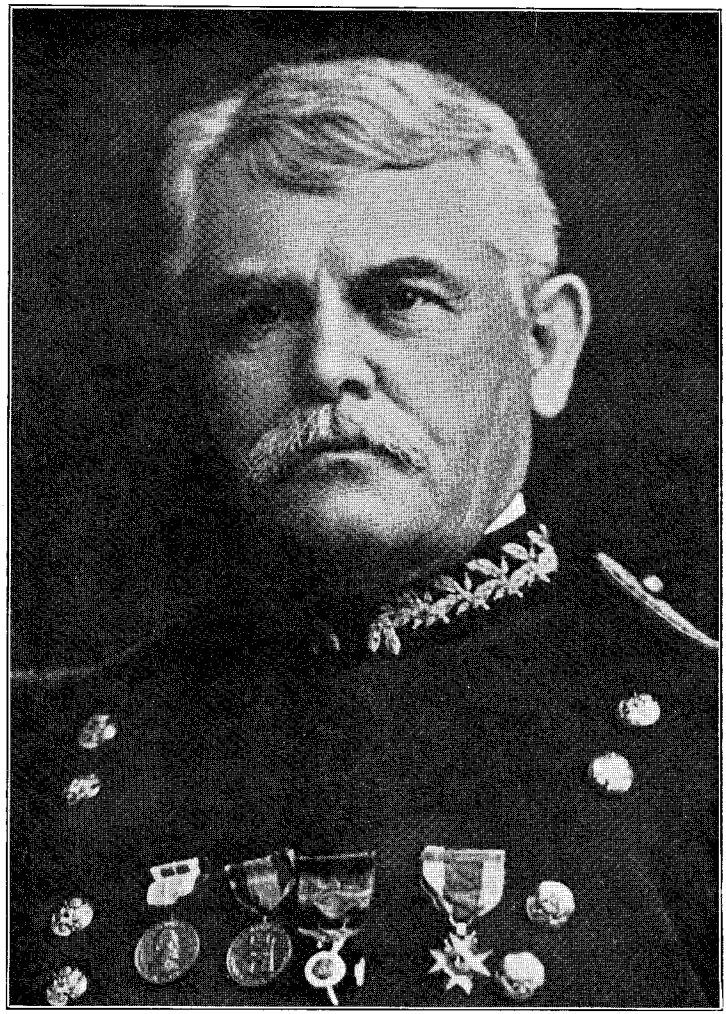
The Navy Department recognized his efficient service at Hoboken and bestowed upon him the Navy Cross for distinguished service in the World War.

This award was an extremely unusual one, as few naval decorations were bestowed upon army officers.

Davison was twice cited for bravery on the field of battle.

In November, 1919, he began to feel slight pains in the heart region, and growing gradually worse was removed in January to Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, for a complete rest. On the morning of February 12, 1920, while sitting in a chair at 11 o'clock, he was stricken with a severe stroke and died in less than eight minutes. The immediate cause of death was pronounced cerebral thrombosis and Angina Pectoris.

General Davison's remains were interred in the family lot at Waupun, Wisconsin, on February 16, 1920, burial being under the auspices of the Masonic lodge and Loyal Legion.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANIEL H. BRUSH

On the day of the funeral one of the worst blizzards ever experienced in Wisconsin was raging, but the little town of Waupun, with its 4,000 inhabitants, stopped work for the afternoon and paid tribute to "Peter", as he was known and called by all. Many of the older men of the village who knew him as a boy insisted on walking in the storm to act as an escort.

The first thoughts of the family were to have him buried at Arlington on the Potomac, but after consideration of the matter it was known he would prefer the simple service and to rest in the community where he was known as a boy and where his career had been watched with such interest.

With the death of Peter Davison there passed from the active list of the army an officer and a man of the most sterling worth and admirable character. His record is without blemish.

In his public life he had a strong sense of obligation to his government and gave to the extreme limit all that was in him to every duty that was assigned him. He was endowed with a most excellent judgment and common sense, and these, coupled with a simple unaffected manner and genial personality, made him a man of rare qualifications.

In his private life he was a loving, affectionate husband and a friend in every sense of the word to all that knew him.

His entire life was an open book, its pages unsullied by a single dishonorable act. In a superlative degree he blended all qualities of manhood that work for the betterment and uplift of humanity in his work for his government, his family and his friends.

He is mourned by all and was the perfect embodiment of the Military Academy motto—"DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY."

D. H.

DANIEL HARMON BRUSH

No. 2401. Class of 1871.

Died, March 8, 1920, at Baltimore, Md., aged 72 years.

Daniel H. Brush was born May 9, 1848, at Murphysboro, Illinois. His father was Daniel Harmon Brush, born at Vergennes, Vermont, but who afterwards lived in Carbondale, Illinois, and from there took a company of volunteers to the Civil War, which became Company "K", 18th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Ft. Donaldson and Shiloh he received the brevet of Brigadier-General, Volunteers. He was twice wounded and resigned in 1863.

His son, the subject of this sketch, at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company "F", 145th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the 22nd of May, 1864, and served until the 23rd of September of that year.

In September, 1867, he entered the United States Military Academy at the age of nineteen and graduated with his class June 12, 1871, standing 32 among 43 members.

A classmate states: "At the Point 'Dan', as his classmates fondly called him, was generally popular and esteemed for his uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration of others.

In his sterling qualities of character, loyalty, unselfishness, and high sense of honor, he reflected the highest and best teachings of the Academy."

From another classmate: "Referring to the cadet days of the late General Brush, I wish to add my testimony to the universal feeling which always existed among his classmates of deep affection for him. I can safely say that I know of no one in the class, who wherever he appeared in our gatherings brought such an atmosphere of good fellowship and loyalty with him. This naturally resulted from the effect he had produced on each and everyone in his daily contact with them. After our graduation it was my lot not to have been associated with him, as a period of more than twenty-five years intervened between the good-byes of cadet days and the day I met him again on the march along the Platte River in 1888. My regiment was marching overland to Dakota and his was proceeding to Kearney, Nebraska, to join in the fall maneuvering of that year.

During that long interval I came in contact with numerous officers of the 17th Infantry, and it was a pleasure to me to hear nothing but high praise of his character and lovable nature from them."

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 17th Infantry and, as a Second Lieutenant in 1872 and '73, served in the campaign against the Sioux, participating in the engagements at Pondes River, Montana, July 4, 1872, and at the Little Big Horn River, August 4 and 11, 1873. During the 1872 campaign, Lieutenant Brush commanded a detachment of Indian Scouts in the Yellowstone Expedition.

The following years until 1894 were spent thru the west in the sections of our country known as the "frontier", where a soldier's life was filled with uncertainty, with sudden calls for field service in the pursuit of Indian bands, and of years spent in small isolated frontier garrisons built usually by the troops themselves. To get east of the Mississippi River was an unusual event.

In 1874 he married Harriet Rapp and they began their married life in Fort Abercrombie, North Dakota.

The Custer expedition against the Sioux with its unfortunate ending on the Big Horn in 1876 was one of the incidents of this period in the region in which Lieutenant Brush served.

From the 1st of July, 1879, until the 31st of March, 1887, he was Regimental Quartermaster of the 17th Infantry. A brother officer who served with him during this service, and later at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish War, writes: "I first saw him at Fort D. A. Russell in the upper '80's and shall always remember his attractive figure in the blue uniform, French cap, and brass buttons. In '88 we marched to Kearney, Nebraska, nearly 700 miles, for the summer and fall maneuvers. He walked the entire distance with his company, the other officer fainting after the most arduous march from Lodge Pole to Julesburg thru the drifting alluvial sand along the South Platte and its tributaries. I watched him day after day for about forty marching days, his straight, trim legs which he called his "dividers", measuring off the distance. In due time he was in the campaign against Santiago, where his soldierly spirit kept him carrying his bacon and hard tack over the rocks and hills between Daiquiri and Santiago, no soldier suffering more hardships that he."

May 2, 1892, brought promotion to the grade of Captain at the age of forty-four, and two years later he saw his first duty in the "East", when he was ordered to duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, as professor of military science and tactics.

A gentleman who knew Captain Brush at Champaign, and was familiar with his work, states: "The condition when he came to the university as military instructor was such that the young men who were compelled to take military tactics did so under compulsion. He immediately set about to change this condition without letting down at all in the matter of rigid discipline. He introduced target contests between a great many universities and colleges which interested the students and they took a pride in their ability as marksmen. He introduced military hops every two weeks, which had much to do with popularizing his department in the university, every student had to wear his uniform and none could bring a young lady in a carriage. This gave the young men culture, a finish, and self-respect.

When he left to go to the Spanish War, the professors and students presented him with a sword and the battalion and band marched to the train to bid him God-speed."

Surrendering a most congenial detail in his native state to accompany his regiment to Cuba in the Spanish War in April, 1898, he participated in the battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, commanding the 1st Battalion of the 17th Infantry in that and subsequent engagements in front of Santiago until the surrender of the Spanish forces.

For gallantry before El Caney he was recommended for brevet Major by a board of officers.

Returning to Columbus Barracks from Cuba in the fall of '98, he aided in the reorganization of his regiment and accompanied it to

Manila in February, 1899, going via the Suez Canal from New York on a voyage of fifty-two days.

Thru the Philippine Insurrection Captain Brush commanded a battalion which participated in combat at San Luis, Luzon, May 15, 1899, and in all the engagements at San Fernando Pampanga, Luzon, from May 25 to August 8, 1899. A general attack on the later date resulted in the routing of the insurrectionary forces and an advance of General MacArthur's division to Angeles where Captain Brush's battalion was stationed from August 21 to November 5, 1899. During this period his battalion held the right of the division's defensive line covering Angeles until another advance was made resulting in the capture of General Aguinaldo's capital at Tarlac.

General Fred Grant especially commended his services in these operations.

In writing of Captain Brush's active service in the Philippines a brother officer states: "He was courageous, good-natured, generous and always human. He was one of the most lovable characters I ever knew. His generosity and kind heartedness were always in evidence and many times after an engagement I heard him praise the conduct of others whose exposures to danger were less than his own. He was a great hand to keep up spirits and good feeling to which nothing contributed more than his hearty laugh."

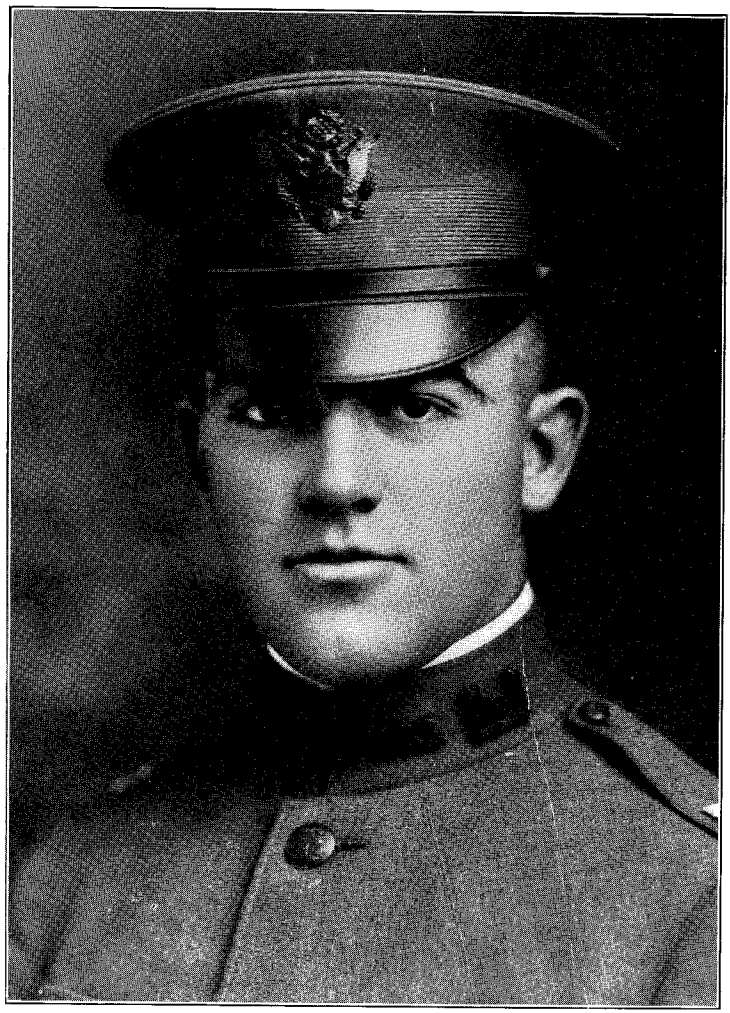
A young officer who joined Captain Brush's regiment at this time writes: "I always admired General Brush and felt indebted to him for his advice and assistance to me when I first joined the 17th Infantry as a youngster from the Point. He was devoted to the young officers of the regiment and they in turn loved and respected him. To me, General Brush will always stand out as one of the most lovable and splendid officers that I have had the good fortune to know."

He was promoted Major the 17th of January, 1901, and assigned to the 25th Infantry, which he commanded at different periods with the same ability that he had displayed as a battalion commander. His Lieutenant-Colonelcy came to him August 15, 1903, and with it assignment to the 11th Infantry, followed by a detail in the Inspector-General's Department.

Promoted Colonel May 4, 1907, he was assigned to the 24th Infantry.

In the following year Colonel Brush's capable and meritorious service of over forty years was appropriately recognized by his appointment as a Brigadier-General, in which position he rendered his country the same loyal, unselfish and inspiring devotion that had always characterized his military career. He commanded in turn the Department of the Columbia, the maneuver camp at American Lake in 1908, the Department of the Visayas, the Department of Colorado, and the Western Division, until retired at 64 years of age, May 9, 1912.

F. J. MORROW.



CAPTAIN STARR CLIFTON WARDROP

STARR CLIFTON WARDROP

No. 5750. Class of August, 1917.

Died, April 3, 1920, at Corozal, Panama Canal Zone, aged 24 years.

Starr C. Wardrop was born at Salt Lake City, October 29, 1895. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wardrop, were of families well known in Utah, and Starr thus came of good western stock.

His early life and education were not greatly different from those of many another American youngster, until he entered Salt Lake City High School at fifteen years of age. Here he received military training and found it very much to his liking. He became a cadet lieutenant in his third year.

When his parents got an appointment for him through Representative Howell for West Point, he jumped at the chance for a military career, and passed his examinations for entrance at Fort Logan, Colorado, with an average of 95%.

As a cadet and classmate, he was popular for many deserved reasons. He was cheerful; always ready to laugh with one, rather than at one. He was bright and soon earned the gold stars on his collar, meaning distinguished cadet, and he passed his knowledge on to his less fortunate classmates. He was fair and square and upright, and was a member of the Class Vigilance Committee, in whose care the Honor System is. He was soldierly and efficient and was a cadet first sergeant in his first class year. Wrestling, the Y. M. C. A., and the Howitzer Board were all among his various activities.

He graduated high on August 30, 1917, and took the Engineers. He was assigned to the 9th Engineers at El Paso, Texas. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and to Captain before he had been a year graduated. He was Adjutant of his regiment from April to July, 1918. He went to the Personnel School at San Antonio, Texas, and was later Personnel Adjutant at Camp Humphreys, Va., of the 606th Engineers.

On October 30, 1918, he was transferred to the 601st Engineers and assisted in its organization until this was discontinued in November.

After the war he was stationed at Corozal, in the Canal Zone, with the 3rd Engineers. He met a tragic death when fishing off the coast at this station. He dove out of the row boat in which he and one or two fellow officers were fishing, in order to rescue the only oar which they possessed and which had fallen overboard. A quick current carried him away from the boat and out to sea.

A good man, cut down at the beginning of his career, was Starr C. Wardrop. His was a nature in which were found brains, efficiency, ready wit, and humor, and warm and generous comradeship. He was a man to like and admire, and greatly to regret.

CLASSMATE.

CLARENCE NEWCOMB PURDY

No. 3714. Class of 1896.

Died, April 28, 1920, at Fort McHenry, Md., aged 48 years.

Purdy's military record was in keeping with his character as a man—modest and unassuming but fine to the last.

Following graduation from the Miliary Academy, he served with his regiment and went with it to Cuba during the Spanish-American War. There he was severely wounded in the fighting at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. For his conduct in this action, he was recommended for brevet to the grade of First Lieutenant.

Recovering from his wound, he went with his regiment to the Philippine Island, where he took part in a number of engagements during the Insurrection, winning favorable mention.

As a result of his wound and the hardships experienced in Cuba and in the Philippines, he gradually fell a victim to the sickness which eventually resulted in his retirement from active service.

His record during the years preceding retirement are eloquent of the gallant fight he made against his trouble. In spite of his disability, he kept on the job, doing his work in such fashion that one commander after another recommended his retention in active service in the hope that he might eventually recover his health.

This spirit remained with him to the last. Nine years after his retirement, he became convinced that he was again physically fit for active service and immediately sought assignment, and for a brief period was on duty, when failing health again necessitated his relief.

Brief as it was, and inconspicuous, his record in the army is worthy of his character, and his character is worthy of the best traditions of the Academy.

M. B. S.

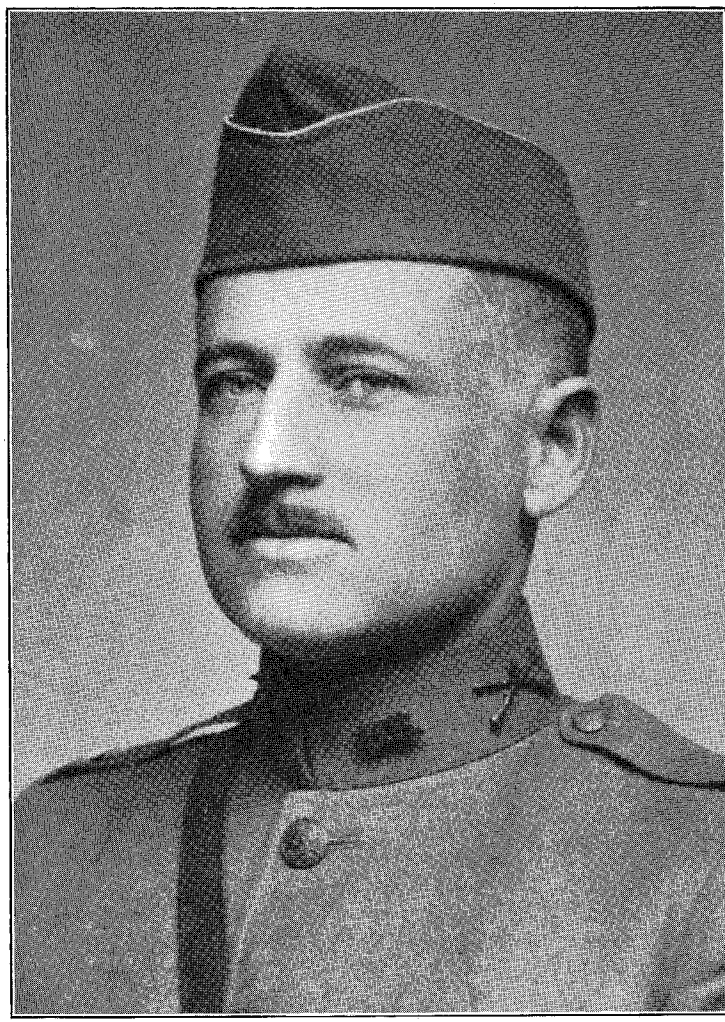
THOMAS SHELDON BRIDGES

No. 4908. Class of 1910.

Died, May 14, 1920, at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., aged 34 years.

It was with a distinct sense of loss that we who had known and served with Bridges read in the papers last May of his sudden death at the Army General Hospital at Fox Hills, N. Y. Probably to all who knew him were recalled at this time the incessant pranks he was wont to essay as a cadet and as an officer and at the same time the whole-souled and whole-hearted energy and initiative and loyalty with which he put himself into every task that came his way, whether under almost equally trying conditions, in Mindanao, in Mexico, on

CAPTAIN CLARENCE N. PURDY



MAJOR THOMAS SHELDON BRIDGES

the Border, or in France. Bridges loved life and he played the game to get the most out of it, and as he played so did he work.

Thomas Sheldon Bridges was born in Sterling, Nebraska, where he attended the public schools, later entering Nebraska Wesleyan University. Appointed to the Military Academy by the President at Large, he entered and graduated with the Class of 1910. After graduation he was assigned to and joined the 6th Infantry in Mindanao, taking part as he did in numerous expeditions against hostile Moros during that very unsettled period from 1910 to 1912, winning without stint the commendation of his superiors and the confidence and respect of his men. He returned to the States with his regiment in 1912 and early in 1914 went with it to the Mexican border. A part of 1915 and 1916 was spent by him on detail at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, from which he joined his regiment just in time to enter Mexico with the Punitive Expedition. Though promoted to a First Lieutenancy in July of that year, he remained on duty with the 6th until the expedition was withdrawn to El Paso, early in 1917. Promoted to the grade of Captain in May, Tommie served a detail at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort MacPherson, Georgia. From here he was assigned to the Training Battalion of the 26th Infantry and with it went to France in January, 1918. After attending the first session of the Corps School at Gondrecourt, he was assigned to the Replacement Division, but was soon relieved and sent to the Staff College at Langres. Promoted to his Majority in June, he was assigned to the command of the 2nd Battalion of the 354th Infantry (89th Division) and with it took part in the major operations, San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Early in October he was severely gassed and evacuated to a hospital, from which he was sent home for promotion. He arrived in America just prior to the Armistice and was ultimately assigned to Camp Alexander as commanding officer of one of the auxiliary camps at that station. In August, 1919, he was returned to his regular grade of Captain and detailed as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the College of the City of New York.

Following an operation for appendicitis, which had long been delayed on account of the effects of gas he had received in France, his strength gave way completely and he died on May 14, 1920.

Captain Bridges was, in May, 1914, married to Miss Ethel Cooper of San Francisco, and to this union was born one son, Robert Sheldon Bridges.

Bridges worked hard and played hard. Where the welfare of his men or of his army demanded, he knew no hours. He did not meet his death on the field of battle, but on that field he did win a most enviable reputation as a fighting man, and the gas wounds received at that time contributed in no small way to his untimely death. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the family that survives him.

A CLASSMATE.

JOHN MOORE KELSO DAVIS

No. 2173. Class of 1867.

Died, May 20, 1920, at Hartford, Conn., aged 76 years.

Born January 31, 1844, the son of a distinguished physician of Washington, D. C., Davis enjoyed exceptional advantages of society, home culture and associations, with a liberal education from his earliest youth. On the outbreak of the war between the States, imperiously called upon to choose between the conflicting and irreconcilable claims of the two causes—especially virulent within the states bordering on the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers and in the federal city—the Davis family instantly and unfalteringly cast in their lot with those loyally and uncompromisingly Unionists. Ardent, eager, impulsive, young Davis, at the time a student in the Roman Catholic College of Georgetown, instantly sought and gained rank as First Lieutenant, 3rd Maryland Cavalry Volunteers, prepared for service in the cause of his country, even though it led to the great sacrifice—the "last full measure of devotion."

Davis was stationed at Fort Delaware on the Delaware River when he was offered his warrant as a cadet at the Military Academy, and reported for duty in September, 1863. My first recollection of him emphasized his forceful character. Whether right or wrong, he never was found neutral on any subject capable of arousing his interest or ranging him on the side of any question involving what he regarded as a moral issue. It must have been late in the fall when the word was passed around among us plebes of the time that one of our number had been caught in flagrante delictu—"under the influence of liquor." According to the custom prevailing in those days, the authorities of the Academy promptly offered to ransom this youth (remitting the legal penalty of dismissal for drunkenness) if the class would take a pledge of total abstinence on his behalf. A class meeting having been called, the question was squarely put: should we pledge ourselves to refrain from all drinking of ardent spirits while on duty at the Academy or not?

Curiously enough, while all else that happened has long been erased from memory, the speech of my classmate, Davis, against the motion remains vivid, distinct. It was a plea, and a good one, for individualism as opposed to collectivism. It did not prevail, logical and eloquent though it was. "Jack Davis" accepted the class verdict—two to one in favor of the culprit—without even registering a protest. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that he was pleased enough with the result, and had chosen merely to air his elocution.

Early in the winter, not long after this episode, there was a heavy fall of snow. While the corps waited for the signal for breakfast

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MOORE KELSO DAVIS

formation, instead of clustering upon the porches they started to indulge in the pastime of snowballing. Davis, always ready for any form of "horse-play", joined in eagerly. I have forgotten entirely how it happened or where he contrived to lodge one of the fleecy missiles upon my person. I recall only that he hit me, hit me hard, and that it hurt. In that period of very callow youth, my irritation under no control whatever, I uttered language "more forceful than elegant."

Davis stared at me for an instant and might have responded perhaps "in kind" had not the second drum begun nervously beating. After breakfast I was for speaking, but Davis met me with only a stony stare. As we lived directly opposite—ground floor, 7th division of barracks—and were constantly meeting, the estrangement "got upon my nerves". A day or two passed, and then, unable to stand further estrangement, choosing a time when his roommate was at recitation, I crossed the hall and went in. What I had to say was to the effect that I had been the one in the wrong, and that I had come to apologize.

Perhaps I had expected a little too much—that my overtures would be promptly accepted. Instead, not ill naturedly, but with an air of superiority, Davis replied with (what amounted to) a homily on lack of self-control, the ungentlemanly use of foul language and bad temper generally. No doubt it was excellent, but under the circumstances I felt decidedly misplaced. I found myself getting madder and madder. At last: "We could fight, of course," said Davis, "but I have twice your muscle; really you wouldn't stand any chance—"

This was the last feather. I broke in at once with a hot disclaimer. I hadn't much "stomach for a fight", but to be mauled a bit had no terrors for me. I was about to start in when Davis, his sobriety whisking off, displaced by a genial smile, held out his hand.

"Bill," he said, hastily, "let's quit this thing here and now. I like you and don't want to quarrel with you. There's my hand."

Of course there was only one thing to be done. We "made up", and after that our friendship never faltered, but grew closer with advancing years.

From the first Davis took and held high rank in studies. Never attempting serious emulation of the brilliant minds at the head of the class, he maintained his position as a second section man throughout the entire course. In the practical details of his profession he easily outranked most of the class, chiefly in his specialty of the artillery branch. I recall that when opportunity offered for extra instruction in such subjects (then virtually "elective") as telegraphy, photography, care of the horse and his harness, but especially in mechanical maneuvers with siege and sea-coast guns, Davis took them all in, neglecting no opportunity to advance his knowledge of practical affairs

of the profession of arms. He was cadet corporal, sergeant, and the final year (decidedly a misfit) quartermaster.

After graduation (June 17, 1867) he served at various posts on the Atlantic seaboard until promoted (December 23, 1871) to First Lieutenant, when he was detailed as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cooke at Detroit, Michigan. He served as "tactical officer" at the Academy from August 28, 1872, to August 30, 1876. It was here (my home being only a few miles from West Point) that I visited him oftenest; but I also enjoyed the family hospitality elsewhere, especially at Fort Adams, Newport, and Fort Monroe. Davis had a rather novel, but in my estimation, entirely correct idea of the proper relations between men of commissioned rank and the warrant officers and private soldiers under his command. On duty he was extremely strict, a "martinet"; but—duty over—he relaxed, after his fashion, better than condescending, even often in a way companionable with the "files", recognizing a common humanity. At Fort Monroe he organized, or joined a coterie already organized of enlisted men for the sport of baseball. On the magic diamond, casting aside all distinctions of rank, he roughed it with his men, asking no favor. At West Point, however, he manifested no such fraternal characteristics. There, as I have been told, the members of the corps, especially of "C" Company, directly under his command, most cordially disliked him.

At one of the posts where we foregathered, he took me off for a day's fishing. At the wharf I found that we were to have a companion. Davis made some show of introducing us, but it was so cursorily done that I was quite at a loss to place the new member of the party. He wore a sort of very undress uniform, but with no distinguishing rank marks. I soon (and correctly) set him down as probably a quartermaster sergeant, or highly placed non-com. of some sort. Davis evidently did not wish to pursue the subject and, as the man proved to be good company, I "let it go at that". It was curious to note the attitude of this man towards my friend. Exceedingly deferential, addressing him (quite improperly) as "Lieutenant", the time passed while we undertook to capture the finny tribe. At this—sport, if it may be so regarded—suddenly Davis' rod bent and there was a great commotion under the water. At once the subaltern forgot himself. "Hi, there, Jack!" he shouted, "you've got a bite."

Davis took no notice whatever of this sudden "fall from grace", but proceeded to play his fish, a fine big bass, which he landed. Though this and similar incidents emphasize Jack Davis' contempt for undue forms of conventionality interfering with the right of private judgment in companionships, he was exceedingly careful never to overstep those frontiers of personal relations calculated to give wanton offense, or to outrage the "customs of the service" in public.

During his early years, up to middle life at least, his spirits always high, he delighted in their outward expression in pranks, practical jokes that offended none, in all legitimate forms of jollity. His visits to my home at New Windsor were invariably greeted by my young children with utmost delight. He was popular with the servants on the place and beloved by all the family. So much so and so unintermittently, that I found it almost impossible to credit what I would hear now and then said of him—that he was difficult to get on with.

Davis married (I have not been able to obtain the exact date, but it was in the early seventies) Miss Frances Sanger, by whom he had two children:—Frances (who married Colonel Hero "of the service") and Kelso, now engaged in business at Hartford, Conn. His married life, so far as I knew, and I had every opportunity of knowing, was a happy one. Mrs. Davis died in 1918.

In the admirable compilation initiated by General Cullum and most fittingly forwarded by the editorship of those into whose hands the continuation has fallen, a full account of the further services of this distinguished soldier and artillerist may be found. There is therefore no need to recount the various changes of station and duty and the successive promotions until at last (May 25, 1907) distinctly "on merit", the silver eagle of Colonel in the Artillery Corps was displaced by the single golden star.

One year's service in this high rank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, was now all that was left to complete Davis' active military record.

Then came (January 31, 1908) his retirement by operation of law.

Under the influence of the enforced exclusion from all further military life, I have been told that Davis chafed exceedingly. Whether the age of sixty-four years is too early for retirement is a matter of individual opinion. Often men at that age are virtually in the prime of life, capable of their very best. But, on the contrary, to relax the arbitrary rule, now become an established precedent, would, it may hardly be doubted, throw wide the doors to favoritism, and to the survival, not so much of the fittest, as to the most importunate.

Already the first faint low mutterings of Europe's portentous war cloud could be heard and the flash of the gathering lightning of the World War dimly seen upon the far horizon. Perhaps, with "the seer's prophetic vision" the sunset of life cast its shadows before, and Davis longed to tender his serving sword in the great endeavor.

This longing—if indeed he had it—was not destined to be realized. While veterans not infrequently exceeding his "time limit" held real and high and most effective command in that heroic host that confronted, and in the end confounded the vile dragon of Germany, Davis dwelt in safety and enforced idleness behind the impregnable barri-

cade of the Atlantic, in his secluded home at Hartford, Connecticut, wearing out his impatient soul with the gnawing pangs of ambitions unfulfilled.

As it is with so many youthful friendships, these in later life often languish by reason of separation, divergent interests and the growing inertia of age. For upwards of twenty years previous to his death we never met. Davis was continually engaged on home stations and in Porto Rico, and my own time was too fully engrossed for the calls of even the warmest friendships.

In the spring of 1912 the Class of '67 made a determined effort to bring about as numerous a reunion of its members in June as possible. Letters were written—by General Godfrey, our class president, and Captain Metcalfe, secretary—to every survivor. With the single exception of Davis, I believe every one responded, some at length and most interestingly, all manifesting a strong class feeling. Of the twenty or more living, twelve gathered at the Academy in June.

After this for several years we heard regularly from those of the class who—for one cause or another—were prevented from attending our gatherings; but from Davis came no response whatever, however cordial and affectionate our urgency.

Abstractly, hardly any inference is admissible save that of a loss of mental vigor, the downfall or serious abatement of a new interest in life—a new call to the colors, not dissimilar, perhaps, to that so graphically depicted by Euripides of the passing of Troy. With memory unsmirched by the lapse of years, ignoring "surface indications", I wrote to him myself. Quite contrary to the warnings I received, he did reply, at no great length, but in the spirit of old-time comradeship. Yes, he said, he would try—try seriously—to come once more to tent "on the old camp ground".

He never came. Perhaps physical strength failed, or perhaps the vital forces failed to react in face of the imminence of slowly advancing decay of the faculties. I dismiss as untenable the influences of any lack of real harmony in this gallant soldier's inmost character, preferring to dwell upon the deep diapason of the heart of his life.

"Quiet to quick souls is a hell." He was of that knightly mold to whom days of danger and nights of waking find abundant welcome. He would have gloried in the zeal and indifference to luxury, even comfort, of those Highland chieftains who—

> ". . . lay down to rest
> With corslet laced,
> Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
> They carved at the meal
> With gloves of steel,
> And drank the red wine thru the helmet barred."

In the early seventies—while Davis was stationed at Fort Hamilton—he was called upon with his artillery company, acting as in-

fantry, to serve as escort to the U. S. marshals for the federal revenue district, rounding up illicit distilleries in the Brooklyn slums. At one place they caught a man red-handed at the work. The fellow—a clean cut, honest looking Irishman—seeing that he was "in for it", gave up at once, submitting to the handcuffs without resistance. As he was being led away, suddenly he stopped: "My gawd," he burst out, "what'll I do wid me little dog?"

"Oh! to hell with yer dog," said one of the marshals roughly.

"Spot! hi there, Spot!" and out from some lair crawled a tiny bull pup.

"Is that your dog?" Davis demanded.

"Yes," answered the man, "an' I don't know who'll be lookin' after him."

"What's your name?" Jack continued.

"Me name's Larry Monagan," said the man sulkily.

"Well, Larry," he went on, "you've brought this on yourself. You'll do time all right—Raymond Street or King's County penitentiary. Now, see here (with that Jack whipped out a scrap of paper, writing hastily his name and address—at the fort) when you get out drop me a postal. I'll look after the pup."

Larry brightened. "Sure, that's white o' youse, Mister," he said simply. "Say, Spot! (he held up a warning finger) you see dis yer gent? You go wid him!"

Head and tail drooping, very dejected, but obedient, Spot followed Jack out of the shanty.

At the fort, fed up on scraps and dog biscuit, the pup throve exceedingly. It was late in the fall (for Larry got a long term) that Jack Davis received a postal from him. At the first convenient opportunity he took the trolley into the city, getting off—Spot under his arm—in the midst of the slum. He had gone but a little way into the disreputable district when he was recognized by one of "de gang".

"Come on, fellers," a voice shouted, "here's de bloke wot come moonshinin last summer. Les do him up!"

To "do up" a man of Davis' muscular development would have been no easy task for any half dozen. But against a whole neighborhood what resource had he? There wasn't a "cop" in sight. Indeed the situation began to look serious when from up the street came running Larry Monagan, bawling: "Quit that, youse! De chap's me friend."

Then the little tyke, recognizing the voice of his old master, added shrill yelps to the clamor, and slipping out of Davis' arms, ran for Larry, pawing, wriggling, overcome with a wild joy.

One need not disrespect the offices of rite and ritual, of liturgies and litanies, of all formal obligations of creed and covenant, to become instantly aware of the illustrative quality, however homely (and as some may regard it, undignified for a serious biography),

of even so trivial an incident, as tending to depict the essentials of fine character. It is a tiny spark of the Celestial fire that in the beginning caused the heavens and earth to rise out of chaos.

When at the last our craft of life's adventures drifts across the outer bar ("a river ark on the ocean brine"):

> Fear not, though the harpies bear
> Warnings of the dread Unknown;
> When upon the sullen air
> Shall the surf's sad sounding drone.

fear not, if upon our manifest be found, destined for the port of beautiful promise, such items of loving kindness amidst the cargo that these shores have freighted, to sail the uncharted seas.

W. J. R.

ALEXANDER SAMUEL BACON

No. 2596. Class of 1876.

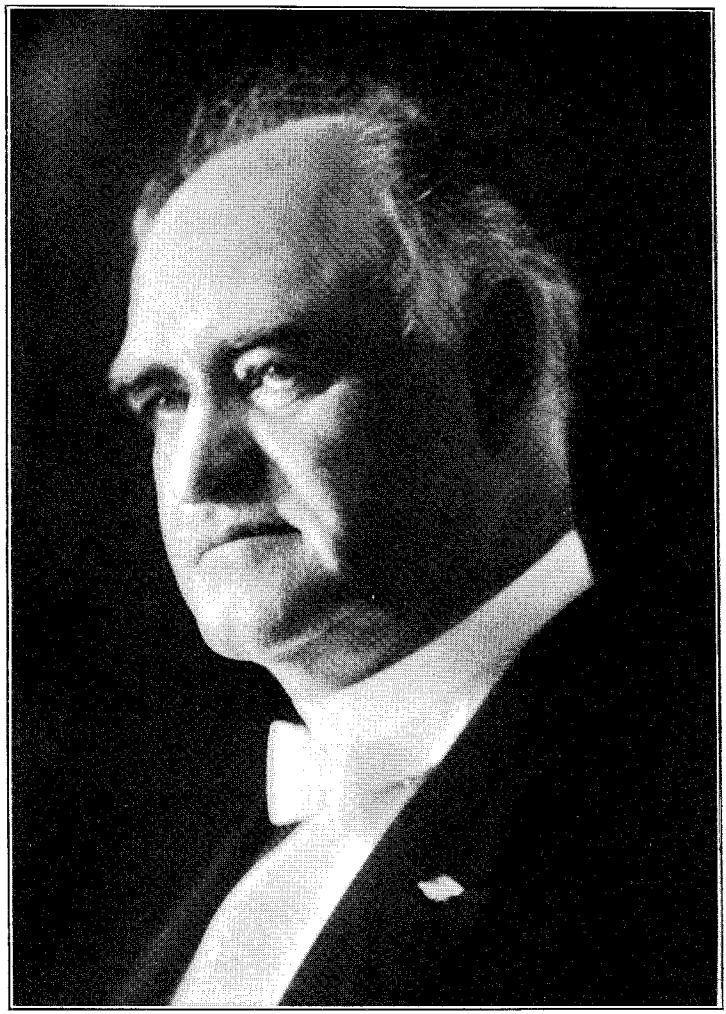
Died, May 29, 1920, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 66 years.

Extract from Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 30, 1920.

Colonel Alexander Samuel Bacon established a reputation in many varied lines of activity. After a brief career in the Regular Army he entered the law, where he soon acquired an international reputation. In addition to his legal activities, he found time for extensive travel, for writing on social, religious, political, fraternal and historical subjects, for lecture work and for political and civic betterment enterprises. He had resided in Brooklyn since 1880 and early became a potent factor in the legal, political, religious, Masonic and social life of the city.

Colonel Bacon was born at Jackson, Mich., on Nevember 20, 1853. His parents were John A. and Harriet Smith Bacon. After completing the course at the Jackson High School he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by former Gov. Austin Blair, entering in 1872 and graduating as one of the "Stars" of the Class of 1876. While a cadet he gave evidence of the qualities of leadership that marked him in later life. He was the first captain of the cadet corps, the highest office which can be held by a cadet; president of the Dialectic Society and superintendent of the Sunday School.

At the completion of his course he was retained at the Academy as instructor in artillery tactics and practical astronomy. After three months he was assigned to the 1st Artillery and served with it on the Indian Territory frontier. He also served with the troops called to quell the riots in Pennsylvania in 1877, at Philadelphia, Reading and Mauch Chunk.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER SAMUEL BACON

In 1878 he resigned his commission in the army and began the study of law at Canandaigua, where he was admitted to practice the following year. In 1880 he came to New York and took up his residence in Brooklyn. He did not entirley sever his connection with military affairs, as in 1884 he was elected Captain of Company A, 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was promoted to Major in 1885 and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in 1886. He resigned the latter commission in 1887 to represent the 9th Assembly District in the Legislature.

The principal feature of his life as a legislator was the conduct of an investigation into political affairs in Brooklyn as chairman of the Bacon Investigating Committee, which was done so thoroughly as to win Colonel Bacon the enmity of many of the old leaders of both parties. Colonel Bacon was a leader in the movement against the election methods of John Y. McKane, and headed a citizens' force that invaded McKane's bailiwick in 1893, and suffered experiences that led to McKane's indictment and conviction. The association that Colonel Bacon formed with the late Mayor Gaynor in this work was continued until Mayor Gaynor's death.

His ability as a speaker brought him to the fore in the legal profession, and he soon enjoyed a large and lucrative general practice. In addition he established himself as an authority on questions of international law, and was retained to appear in cases in London, Paris, Tokio and the Central American States. His observations on his travels in Europe, Syria and the United States were embodied in a number of lectures which he gave before church, Masonic, civic and political organizations. On his last trip abroad he lectured in Paris before the American Y. M. C. A. on "Military Problems of Napoleonic Times Compared With Those of Today."

In 1889 Colonel Bacon was named head of the 2d Provisional Regiment, N. G., N. Y. His political beliefs were those of an independent Democrat. Twice he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in this district. The first time was in 1906, when he ran on the Independence League ticket headed by William Randolph Hearst. In 1915, in his second attempt, he ran under the emblem of the American Party, founded by ex-Governor William Sulzer, with whom Colonel Bacon had been intimately associated politically, and in whose defense he assisted during the impeachment trial at Albany. Colonel Bacon was one of the early Woodrow Wilson men, and when Roosevelt and Taft were defeated in 1912, he was mentioned as a candidate for the post of Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet.

In Masonic circles Colonel Bacon was a past master of Euclid Lodge No. 656; a past commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and a past potentate of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He had written many articles, some of which were pub-

lished in book form, on subjects connected with the history and ritual of Masonry and opposed the recognition of the Grand Orient of France by American Masons, in his brochure "Landmarks of Masonry," on the ground that French Masonry is atheistic and is not a Masonic landmark His clubs were the Quill, Winter's Night, Masonic and the Authors' League of America.

Colonel Bacon was active in the affairs of the Baptist Church and was treasurer of the American Sabbath Union at one time. He attended the Church of the Redeemer. He was one of the early residents of the Prospect Park South section, and was the first president of the Rugby Road Residents' Association. He later served as president of the Board of Directors of the Prospect Park South Association and remained a member of the Board up to the time of his death.

In 1886 he married Harriet Whittlesey Schroter of Denver, Colo., and two daughters, Carol and Marie, were born of the union. Both are married, the former to Seisel Rindfoos of Manhattan, and the latter to Francis B. Critchlow of Salt Lake City.

RICHARD CLAYBORNE CROXTON

No. 3167. Class of 1886.

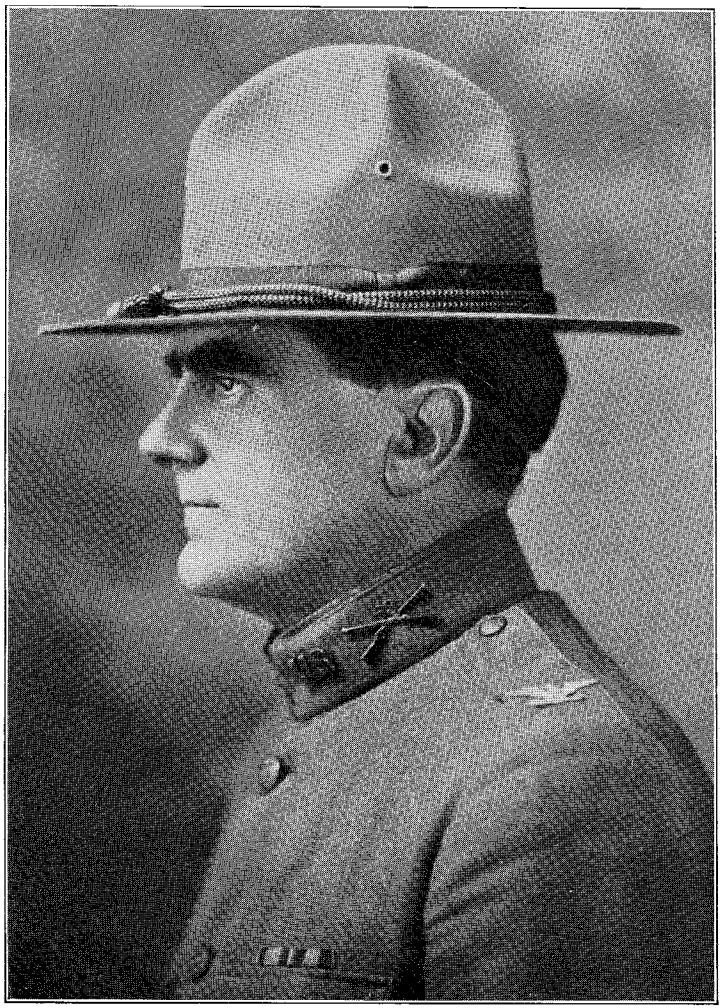
Died, June 7, 1920, at New York, N. Y., aged 56 years.

When Croxton answered the final roll call, friends, in the army and out, from one corner of the world to another, mourned the loss of a gallant soldier and a choice companion.

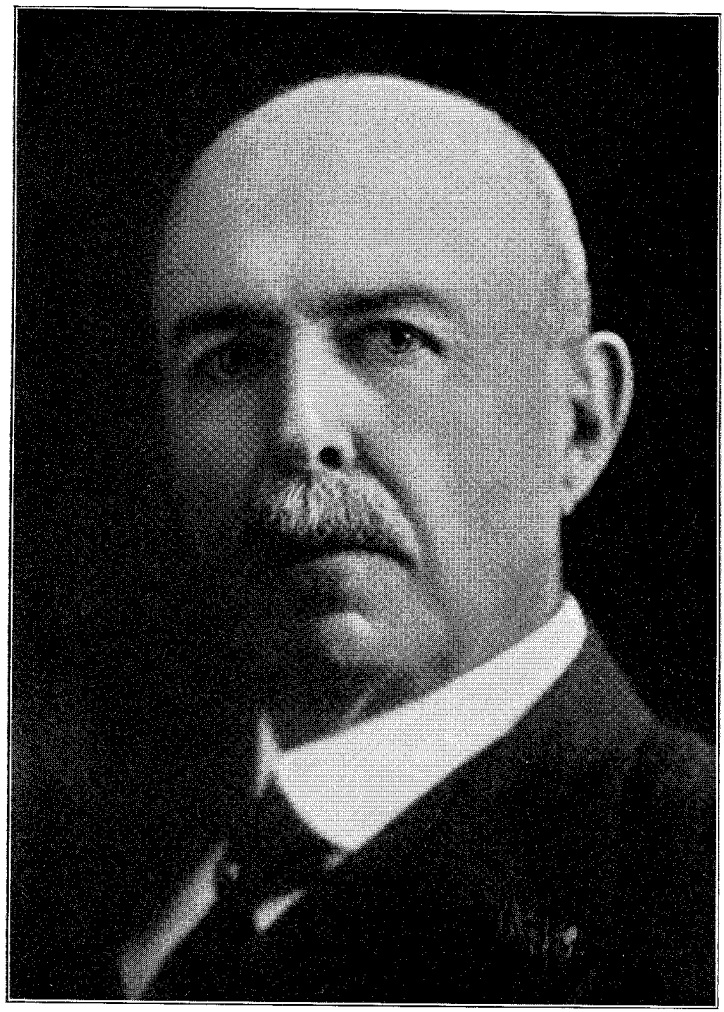
It was characteristic of him that he always found time in an active professional life to make friends wherever he went. Possessed of attractive social qualities, he was a welcome companion wherever the accidents of the service carried him. Professionally, his mind was fruitful and his energy and activity kept pace with his mind. This combination of professional and social qualities won for him the commendation of his seniors and the respect and admiration of his subordinates.

His service was varied. As a young officer he sought opportunities such as the period preceding the Spanish-American War offered and distinguished himself for his interest and energy in everything he undertook.

During the Spanish-American War he served with a regiment from his native state, Virginia, part of the time in command of the regiment. After the war he went with his regiment to the Philippines, where he took part in a number of the campaigns during and follow-



COLONEL RICHARD CLAYBORNE CROXTON



COLONEL JAMES ALISON MANEY

ing the Insurrection. Following this, he rounded out his experience in Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone and in various duties in the United States.

The outbreak of the World War found him in command of the newly-organized 63rd Infantry and, with his regiment, he suffered the bitter disappointment of not going overseas.

After the Armistice and the reorganization, he retired from active service and with characteristic energy at once made business connections in New York City, where he remained until his death.

M. B. S.

JAMES ALISON MANEY

No. 2713. Class of 1877.

Died, July 4, 1920, at Monrovia, Cal., aged 64 years.

James A Maney was commissioned as additional Second Lieutenant, 16th Infantry, on the 15th of June, and as Second Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, on the 23rd of August, 1877. His first station was the frontier post of Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he served from December 29, 1877, to September 15, 1881, including a year and nine months in the field in command of Indian Scouts. He then did eleven months of garrison duty at Fort Lewis, Colorado. From there he went to Dakota, where he served at Fort Stevenson, Fort Buford and Fort Pembina, in the aggregate seven years and seven months. He left his last station in Dakota, Fort Buford, on the 14th of August, 1890, for Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Here he served continuously till October 15, 1896, or six years and two months. From this tour, his longest at any one post, he gained experience both as Regimental Adjutant and as Regimental Quartermaster.

From Fort Sheridan he moved to Fort Huachuca, Arizona. After about six months of duty at this post, he went on detached service in his native state, Tennessee. From May 7th to October 31, 1897, he was connected first with the Tennessee Centennial Exposition and then with the National Guard of that state. In the meantime he was promoted to Captain in the 15th Infantry, October 6, 1897. From detached service he returned to Fort Huachuca, February 21, 1898. After serving there about five months more, he went first to recruiting duty at St. Louis, Missouri, then to his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, and from there, in November, 1898, to Puerto Principe, Cuba. After two years of duty in Cuba, he was sent to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and on the 10th of July, 1900, he left that post for China, where he participated in the Relief Expedition until Novem-

ber, 1900. From December 2, 1900, to August, 1902, he served with his regiment in the Philippine Islands, and was there promoted to Major, 17th Infantry, June 28, 1902. Returning to the United States, he served about eight months on the Pacific Coast, and on the 26th of July, 1903, was again in the Philippine Islands, where he remained until June 9, 1905. He took part (March 31 to April 12, 1904) in the Taraca Expedition, commanding a battalion of his regiment. After a month's leave in Japan, he returned to the United States and served at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from August 25, 1905, to October 8, 1906, when he was sent to his old station in Cuba, now Camaguey. Taking station again at Fort McPherson, he served there from January 16, 1909, to March, 1910. There he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Infantry, February 28, 1910. He was next at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, in command of his regiment and post, from March 25 to April 12, 1910, and afterwards was in command at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, for about a year, and at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for about four months. On the 21st of August, 1911, he was transferred back to the 15th Infantry, and on the 27th of the following November was promoted to Colonel of Infantry. On the 2nd of December, 1911, his military career was ended by his retirement from active service on account of disability incurred in line of duty, and on the 4th of July, 1920, he died at Monrovia, California, at the age of 64 years and 7 months.

JOHN BIGELOW.

ALEXANDER BRYDIE DYER

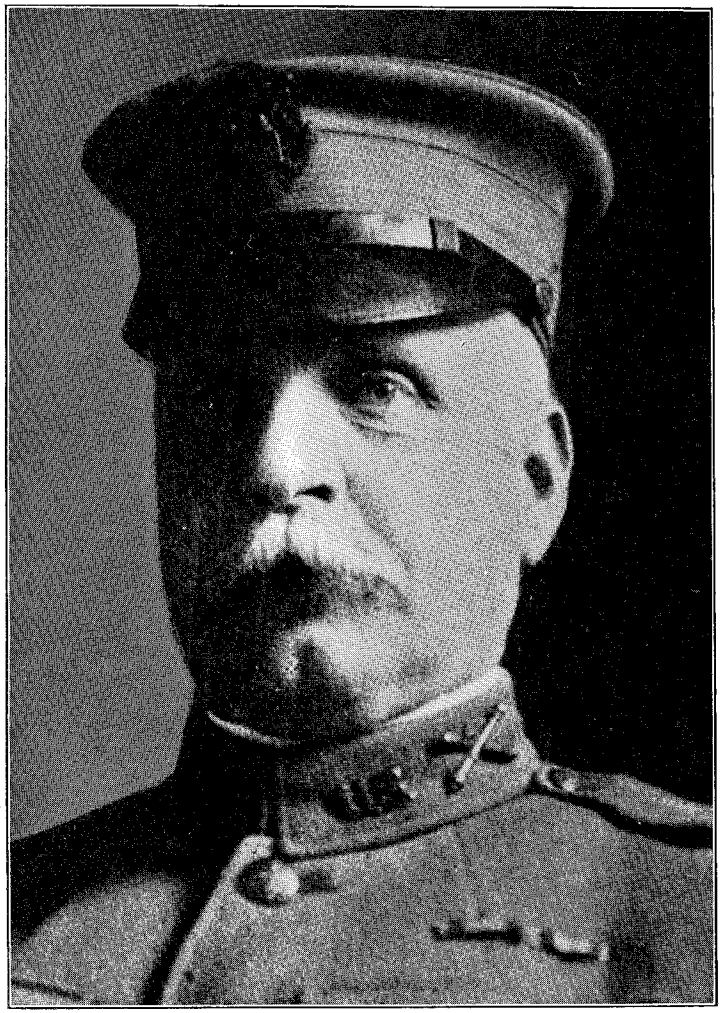
No. 2480. Class of 1873.

Died, July 9, 1920, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 68 years.

Colonel A. B. Dyer was born on March 28, 1852, at The Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., son of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Ordnance Corps, and Elizabeth Allen Dyer, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1869, having been appointed by President Grant.

Upon his graduation on June 13, 1873, he was assigned to the 4th Artillery and placed on recruiting duty in Washington, D. C., until the following June, when he was ordered to Sitka, Alaska, being promoted to First Lieutenant in August, 1875. During his tour of duty in Alaska he was at Fort Wrangel with a small detachment of men to quell illicit whiskey traffic with miners.

In the Spring of 1876 he went to the Artillery School for Practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he graduated May 1, 1878. During those two years he was on short tours of duty at Columbia, S. C.; Washington, D. C., and in Pennsylvania and Maryland, suppressing railroad disturbances.



COLONEL ALEXANDER BRYDIE DYER

From Fortress Monroe, Lieutenant Dyer went on frontier duty at Camp Harney, Oregon, and was on active service with 4th Field Artillery in the Bannock Campaign of 1878.

Then came duty at Angel Island and Black Point, under General French, who appointed him Regimental Adjutant in September, 1879, which post he also held under General Upton and Colonel Best, a total of nearly eleven years, eight of which were spent at Fort Adams, R. I.

October, 1889, to August, 1892, were busy ones, indeed, not only was he Adjutant of the Light Artillery Battalion at Fort Riley, Kansas, under Colonel G. B. Williston, but he was at work on instructive suggestions on artillery drill regulations, which he printed himself and distributed in pamphlet form.

August 31, 1892, found him at West Point as Artillery Tactical Officer in command of light battery detachment. While on this duty he compiled "Dyer's Handbook for Light Artillery."

Lieutenant Dyer's next station was at Washington Barracks, D. C., for three months, from which station he was sent to command Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort Delaware, Del., war with Spain having been declared. His Captaincy came to him in March, 1898. In April of same year he joined Battery I at Washington Barracks and engaged in organizing it, leaving Washington in June with battery en route to the Philippine Islands, where he commanded a Battalion of Artillery. He took an active part in the battles of Manila and San Pedro Mocati, and was sent home on sick leave in August, 1899. He was offered and refused an appointment as Major in 2nd Infantry Volunteers on his return from Manila.

Captain Dyer was then placed on recruiting duty in San Francisco. During this period of two years he was acting Chief Signal Officer, Department of California, and was highly commended for his strenuous and successful efforts in sending on short notice equipment to Manila for service of the China Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion. He also sent during this period of detail in the Signal Corps telegraph equipment to Alaska for use in laying the Alaska Cable, for which work the Chief of the Signal Corps personally commended him.

From June, 1900, to July, 1901, he was assistant to Inspector-General, Department of California, and in August, 1901, was promoted to be Major Artillery Corps.

The next five years were spent commanding Battalion Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, from which station he was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty, arriving only a few days before the earthquake, where he did duty in protecting city and in reclamation work until June, when he was detailed as Military Secretary and returned to Vancouver Barracks, June 9, 1906. He was on duty at Headquarters, Department of the Columbia, as

Military Secretary and Adjutant-General from June 25, 1906, to June 30, 1907, having been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in February, 1906, and Colonel, Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907.

Colonel Dyer was assigned to the 4th Regiment, Field Artillery, and assumed command of the regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, June 13, 1907. This tour of duty lasted until December 10, 1909, when he was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. In March, 1911, Colonel Dyer was sent to command the Field Artillery Brigade at San Antonio, Texas, returning in July to Fort D. A. Russell to command the 4th Field Artillery and Post until September 29, 1912.

In February, 1913, with application for retirement for physical disability already on file in Washington, Colonel Dyer was ordered to take his regiment to Texas again, which he did, remaining with it until March 1st.

On March 15, 1913, he retired from active service, making his home in California.

On March 29, 1880, Colonel Dyer married Miss Madeleine Minturn of San Francisco, who survives him.

Colonel Dyer's personal characteristics were those of a generous, courteous and affectionate disposition, which endeared him to all who came in contact with him. A devoted husband, a beloved kinsman, a genial comrade, a gallant and distinguished officer—a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, he leaves his memory to the respect and love of those who knew him well, and the example of the best traditions of that service which he adorned, and which had the devotion of more than forty of the best years of his life.

A. D. T.

CHARLES RUSSELL SUTER

No. 1970. Class of 1862.

Died, August 7, 1920, at Brookline, Mass., aged 78 years.

Brigadier-General Charles Russell Suter, U. S. Army, retired, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., August 7, 1920, and was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. The entire service of General Suter was in the Corps of Engineers, where he won high distinction in both a military and civil capacity.

Ancestry:

John Suter, born at Forres, Scotland, January 16, 1744. Emigrated 1765, to Dumfries, Stafford County, Virginia; moved to Montgomery County, Maryland; 2nd Lieutenant, Middle Battalion, Montgomery County Militia, 1777. Married November 18, 1765, to Sarah Williams,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES RUSSELL SUTER

daughter of William and Volinda (Lamar) Williams. Died in Georgetown, November 12, 1794. Seven children, of whom the youngest was:

Alexander Suter, born at Georgetown June 23, 1784; lived there all his life. Served in the District Militia at the Battle of Bladensburg, 1814. Married: (1) May 3, 1811, Maria Fletcher, daughter of John Walter and Maria (Marsh) Fletcher of Alexandria, Va.; (2) April 20, 1815, Susanna Read. Died in Georgetown, August 16, 1849. Seven children, of these the oldest and only child of Maria F. Suter was:

Alexander Fletcher Suter, born at Georgetown June 23, 1812. Appointed Assistant Surgeon (Captain) U. S. Army, March 27, 1835; served with Mounted Rifles in Mexico and died of hospital fever in the City of Mexico, December 17, 1847. Married: (1) September 4, 1839, Grace Ann Degen, daughter of Charles Furlong and Elizabeth Vassall (Russell) Degen. (2) Jane Fairman. One child, son of Grace A. Suter, who was:

Charles Russell Suter, born Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1842.

Early Life:

Left an orphan by his father's death, Charles Russell Suter was brought up under the care of his maternal uncle, Charles Russell Degen. The first few years were spent at the home of his stepmother in Watertown, N. Y.; he was then sent to the Institution Silig, Vevey, Switzerland, where, except for a few months in a school in Elizabeth, N. J.—in order to re-learn English—he obtained his preparatory education. As the son of a deceased officer and through the intervention of General Scott, an appointment at large was obtained for him to the U. S. Military Academy. He became a Cadet July 1, 1858, and graduated No. 4 in the Class of 1862.

Military History:

Second Lieutenant, C. of E., June 17, 1862.
First Lieutenant, C. of E., March 3, 1863.
Brevet Captain, U. S. Army, July 18, 1863.
Captain, C. of E., June 17, 1864.
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865.
Major, C. of E., October 10, 1871.
Lieutenant-Colonel, C. of E., January 10, 1887.
Colonel, C. of E., October 12, 1895.
Bridagier-General, U. S. Army (retired), May 5, 1906.

July 10, 1862, Assistant Engineer on Staff of General McDowell, 3rd Army Corps, Army of Virginia; Cedar Mountain, August 9, skirmishes on the Rappahannock, August; Assistant Engineer, staff of General Hooker, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, September 6, 1862, South Mountain, September 14, and Antietam, September 17 (wounded); September 22, 1862, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Company D, Engineer Battalion, building bridges and fortifications at

Harper's Ferry and on march to Falmouth, Va., November; November 16, 1862, Assistant Engineer, staff of General Hooker, Center Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, Fredericksburg, December 13; February 26, 1863, commanded a company in the Engineer Battalion; March 16, 1863, Assistant Engineer on staff of General Hunter, Department of the South, charge of construction of covering batteries on Folly Island, July 10, 1863; July 15, 1863, Assistant Engineer on staff of General Gillmore, who was in charge of engineer operations against Charleston, S. C.; bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 17-23 and Nov. 1-10; siege of Ft. Wagner, July 10-September 7; December 5, 1863, in charge of engineer operations at Hilton Head and Port Royal Island; March 31, 1864, Chief Engineer, District of Florida, Department of the South; May 3, 1864, Assistant Engineer on staff of General Hatch, Department of the South; May 28, 1864, Chief Engineer on staffs of Generals Foster and Gillmore, Department of the South, to July 18, 1866.

River and Harbor and Fortification Work:

No officer of the Corps of Engineers served longer or rendered more brilliant service on the works of improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries than did General Suter. Detailed as Assistant Engineer on surveys of the upper Mississippi on September 1, 1866, he had a continuous service on all matters pertaining to the great river system of the Mississippi Valley until January 14, 1896, a period of nearly 30 years.

He served as Assistant Engineer on survey of Upper Mississippi, September 1, 1866 to 1868; in removal of obstructions in western rivers, June 30, 1868, to March 27, 1873; as Superintending Engineer of the survey and improvement of various western rivers, April 7, 1873, to May 31, 1876; of survey of transportation routes by the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, July 20, 1874, to February 18, 1875; of part of the 14th Lighthouse District, September 29, 1874, to March, 1876; as member (original) of the Mississippi River Commission, June 30, 1879, to January 14, 1896; president (first) of Missouri River Commission, July 7, 1884, to January 14, 1896; as Engineer of the 15th and 16th Lighthouse Districts, January 1, 1887; supervising the construction of various bridges across the Missouri River, June 25, 1887, to January 14, 1896.

General Suter served as member of the Mississippi River Commission from the date of its organization, June 30, 1879, to January 14, 1896, a total length of service in such capacity of 16 years, 6 months and 14 days.

He served as Secretary of the Commission during the meeting of January 8, 1883, and was detailed as Acting President for the meetings of November 14, 1885, and of August 2, 3 and 4, 1892.

During his term of service as member of the Mississippi River Commission, General Suter served on practically all of the important committees of the Commission, and submitted a number of reports and papers, of which the following is a list of the more important ones:

Report of the Committee on Reservoir Systems, by B. M. Harrod and Major Suter, 1880.

Report on Daily Discharges, Mississippi River, May, 1885.

Report on Effect of Overflow in Diminishing Velocity, and of the Yazoo Levees on Flood Heights, August, 1885.

Report on Investigation of Discharge Measurements, November, 1888. Revised in 1891.

Report on Effects of Recent Levee Construction.

Report on Effect of Crevasses on Gage Readings below Red River.

Report of Flood Travel on the Lower Mississippi River.

Report on Effects of Ames Crevasse.

Minority report on the question of the separation of the Red and Atchafalaya River systems from the Mississippi River.

All of the above papers are published in the reports of the Mississippi River Commission or the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

In conjunction with Mr. Henry Flad, member of the Mississippi River Commission, General Suter designed the dredge Alpha, which was the first hydraulic pipe line dredge designed and constructed for use in channel improvement under the Mississippi River Commission.

General Suter, during his term of service as member of the Mississippi River Commission, was always prominent in the designing of the various items of plant constructed by the Commission, as well as in the many other phases of the work of improvement and rectification of the river.

General Suter entered upon his labors on the Mississippi when it was a busy highway of commerce. He became part and parcel of that great "Life on the Mississippi" so immortalized by Mark Twain. He was acquainted with Horace Bixby and the other great pilots on the river who tradition says were fully the peers of Bixby. In the days of the wooden hull steamboat, before the river had been cleaned up, when there were numerous boats, the snag was a real menace. General Suter designed the first scientific snagboat for the removal of these obstructions to navigation.

He took a lively interest in the engine room and would study for hours the performance of engine and boiler. The boat's carpenter was a real institution on the old river steamer and into his workshop General Suter was a constant visitor.

Soon after being promoted Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Suter was transferred to the Pacific Coast with station at San Francisco,

being detailed as member and president of the California Debris Commission, December 27, 1895, and Division Engineer, Pacific Division, January 23, 1896, having supervision of river and harbor and fortification works. He remained on this duty until October 15, 1898, when he was transferred to Boston, Mass., and assigned duties pertaining to river, harbor and fortification works in the vicinity of that city, upon which he was engaged from November 1, 1898, to May 31, 1901. During this tour of duty General Suter made the investigation, survey and report which resulted in the adoption by Congress of the thirty-five foot dredging project for Boston Harbor, which has made of that city one of the finest ports of the world.

While in charge of the Boston Engineer District, General Suter took supreme interest in the works for the defense of Boston and no detail of the designs was too small to escape his notice. He spent much time over the drafting table with the designing engineers.

In May, 1901, General Suter was transferred to New York City and detailed Division Engineer of the Northeast Division, member and president of the Board of Engineers, member of the Board on New York Harbor lines, and member of a Board for the Examination for Promotion of Officers, upon which duties he served until he was retired for age.

General Suter was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, April 1, 1896.

He married, February 17, 1867, in Milton, Mass., Mary Adeline Whitney, daughter of Seth Dunbor and Adeline Dutton Train Whitney. She died in St. Paul, Minn., December 16, 1867.

He again married, September 29, 1875, in Boston, Mass., Martha Parker Winkley, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hobart and Martha Wellington (Parker) Winkley of that place. She survives her husband.

General Suter had seven children:

Charles Russell Suter, Jr., born in St. Paul, Minn., November 12, 1867; died November 27, 1867.

Martha Winkley Suter, born July 13, 1876, in St Louis and now living in Brookline.

Russell Suter, born March 7, 1878, in St. Louis and now living in Albany, N. Y.

Grace Degen Suter, born January 29, 1880, in St. Louis and now living in Brookline.

Elizabeth Vassall (Suter) Calvet, born December 18, 1881, in St. Louis and now living in Bordeaux, France.

Mary Frances Suter, born August 27, 1885, in St. Louis and now living in Brookline.

Alexander Hobart Suter, born November 23, 1886, in St. Louis and now living in Roxbury, N. Y.

General Suter was one of the most human and lovable of men; he was always at home in any company and esteemed among his friends, all sorts and conditions of men. One of the civilian assistant engineers writes: "Of all the engineer officers with whom I have come in contact, no one made a deeper impression upon me than General Suter. I respected his great professional ability. I admired his sane methods of thinking (one of the rarest of gifts) and his seriousness of purpose. After he had made up his mind he stood by his convictions, and I never knew him to be in the wrong. Men of his type are rare indeed, and I fear the type is disappearing."

"General Suter," so writes his classmate Morris Schaff, "was of medium height, had soft, dark brown eyes, brown hair and a low, highly pleasing, modulated voice. When he entered West Ponit his boyish cheeks wore a rosy blush, and his attainments were far above those of the majority of the class. He had just returned from school abroad, spoke readily the French language with its exceptional grace and delicacy. His bearing then and all through his long life had all the quiet charm of a natural modesty; and whether in ranks, in the section rooms or in the social hours of leisure, the best traditions of the corps, character and good breeding were ever manifest.

He was among the very youngest of the class, but long before the four years of cadet life were ended, he was known affectionately as 'Old Sute'; while among the leaders in studies of us all, yet he was entirely free from that eager laboring ambition for class standing, and was always ready to lay down his books and join in talk or sport. There was none of the military strut about him, yet his record shows there was no one more gallant in the field.

From the day we parted at West Point to go into the war, we never met till after his retirement, and then we found him unchanged, the same agreeable, cultivated and unaffected gentleman, with all the natural springs of his being, humor, comradeship and charity still flowing. There was a quality about him, a mingling of scholarship with those master virtues of the soldier life, courage, honor and duty, that the lofty sentiment and poetic splendor of Wordsworth's 'Happy Warrior' may well apply to him."

W. W.

ALFRED HASBROUCK, JR.

No. 3010. Class of 1883.

Died, August 19, 1920, at San Francisco, Cal, aged 61 years.

Colonel Alfred Hasbrouck was born at Poughkeepsie, N Y., of an old and distinguished family of French Huguenot extraction. On his graduation from the Military Academy in the class of '83, he joined the 14th Infantry in Wyoming Territory and served with it in the United States, the Philippines and in the China Boxer Campaign and until promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1911. On his promotion to Colonel, he commanded the 20th Infantry for some years.

During the late war he was not so fortunate as to serve in the theatre of operations abroad. He performed important and useful work commanding large posts in the United States, and notably while in command of Fort Douglas, Utah. Later he commanded a regiment in the Philippines and while there applied for retirement, having more than 40 years' service. He was retired November 30, 1919.

He was nominated, March 20, 1902, by the President for brevet of Major for distinguished gallantry in action in the Philippines.

Colonel Hasbrouck was an officer of marked ability. Every organization that he commanded during his long career was kept in excellent condition, and due to his kindly nature and good judgment the best of feeling prevailed.

I do not believe that Colonel Hasbrouck had an enemy and am sure he deserved to have none. It is rare to find a character in which kindliness of disposition and such an affectionate nature were so united with excellent ability and good judgment. His friends, and all who knew him were his friends, most sincerely mourn his untimely death.

H. C. C.

FRANK BUTNER CLAY

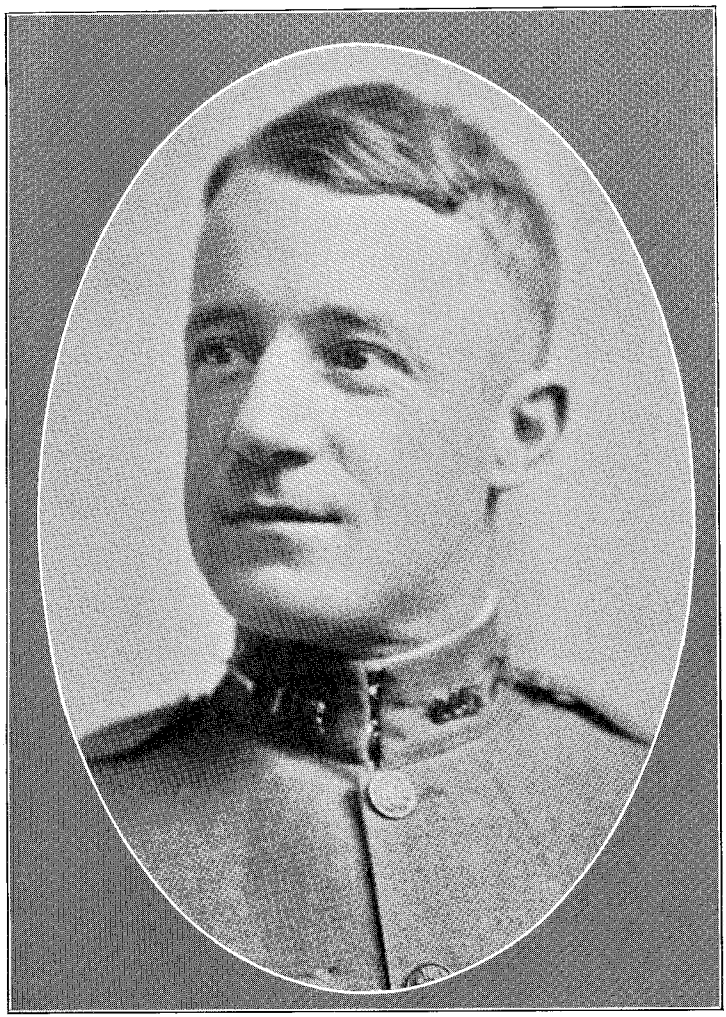
No. 4982. Class of 1911.

Died, August 22, 1920, at Takoma Park, D. C., aged 31 years.

When Frank Clay joined his classmates at the Academy in June, 1907, some of us saw our first prototype of the southern gentleman in this quiet-voiced comrade, who said so little but made that little so purposeful.

That quiet, strong demeanor was typical of the life so sadly cut short in its fullness when he died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1921, following a lingering illness of

COLONEL ALFRED HASBROUCK, JR.



MAJOR FRANK BUTNER CLAY

several months' duration. In the course of this illness he underwent a severe surgical operation which was the immediate cause of his death.

His ill health may be traced directly to his first commissioned service abroad, in the Lanao District of Mindanao, P. I., where he served with the 6th Infantry, participating in the rigorous field service of that farthest frontier for a year, following which he joined the 24th Infantry in Batangas, P. I. From there he returned to the United States in August, 1914.

The balance of his service with the old army was with the 17th Infantry, which he joined at Eagle Pass. In it he rose to the grades of First Lieutenant, July 1, 1916, and Captain, May 15, 1917; serving his regiment in the latter capacity as Adjutant—an earnest of the efficient service so freely given, although Captain Clay was at this time already at bitter odds with the ill health recurrent since his return from the tropics.

He was with the Expeditionary Force in Mexico from April, 1916, to February, 1917. Of his performance as Quartermaster on road construction there it was said of him: "He was always on the job and handled his work in fine shape."

As the alarms of war sounded in 1917, Frank sacrificed himself freely in his suffering behind a brave exterior, hoping that he might put to the supreme test those ardent qualities which we knew to be so soldierly.

But promoted to Major in June, 1918, he, like so many of 1911, became an element in that great alchemy of soldier-making in the homeland. He joined the 2nd Replacement Regiment at Camp Gordon on June 8, 1918, assuming command of the regiment in July, from which time it moved steadily to its rating as first in esprit, drill and marksmanship in the camp.

Although often racked with suffering—any other would have retired five years before—Clay never lost courage until he saw his "opportunity lost", as he felt it to be when the Armistice found him still in that wearing but none the less glorious work exacted in such heart-rending measure from those who "staid here". Some of the gallant spirit that had sustained him seemed burned out by his disappointment, particularly when his physical condition took him from his last duty at Camp Dodge, and so his death came before most of us knew of his extremity.

Frank Butner Clay was born in Marietta, Georgia, October 9, 1888, the son of U. S. Senator and Mrs. Alexander S. Clay. At the time of his entrance to West Point he had been two years at the University of Georgia, where he captained his football team in 1906-1907.

He graduated from West Point, June 13, 1911, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, with which arm he continued to serve throughout his service.

J. R. N. W.

DANIEL CROSBY PEARSON

No. 2336. Class of 1870.

Died, August 25, 1920, at Cambridge, Mass., aged 75 years.

When the "Plebes" of '69 commenced to drift across the area of barracks that hot June of 1865, joyfully received by cat calls, jeers and bell buttons from every division from the first to the sixth, there appeared a tall, lank, lean and serious-looking Massachusetts Yankee, a typical Yankee, with dark curly hair, straight slender body, dark serious eyes, and he walked behind that little devil of an orderly who winked and grinned at the exuberant "yearling" straight to the eighth division to fall into the hands of Cadet Captain H. M. Adams, and, to a new plebe, the stern military look, the piercing eyes that went thru one like a gimlet, was a holy terror, but to this Yankee lad with his shiny grip (in those days we called it a valise), Adams had no terrors. Cool and steady, he took that "prescribed position" and looked straight at that mythical tack in the wall and feared not.

That was Daniel Crosby Pearson. The writer reported the same day, and was scared stiff, and when that little ram rod, Corporal "Greely" Forbush, finally left him in the cock loft of the seventh he heaved a sigh and thought the worst was over, but alas, that night when those yearlings, Pyle, Batchelder and Russell, got through with him he was as limp as a wet rag, but not so Pearson. For some inscrutable reason he was not harried and bulldozed as were Yeaton, Hess, and the others in that cock loft, but went on his smiling way undisturbed, unafraid, and that was characteristic of him through his Cadet days.

The day after we reported, the writer, with little Yeaton, who was destined to fall in action with Apaches in Arizona the first Christmas after his graduation, and to linger in agony for nearly two years before death mercifully released him, and Pearson were put in a squad to be drilled by "Dick" Savage, and we thought the name then fitted him, though in later years we became warmly attached to the lean Corporal with a vocabulary of sarcasm and raillery that simply overwhelmed us and made us wish we could crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after us. It was a strange trio; Pearson, sedate, smiling, undismayed; little Yeaton, the smallest and in some ways the brightest of the class, and the writer, simply sticks and crooked ones at that, and praying that lightning would strike Savage, or an earthquake swallow West Point, **anything** to get away from that awful drill.

In camp Pearson went to "A" Company and the writer to "D", so that we saw little of each other, and, to tell the truth, the plebes

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DANIEL CROSBY PEARSON

had something else to think about than each other; "68" was on deck every day, every week, every hour of the day and night, and it was only when we went into barracks that we were again thrown together, and again in the cock loft of the 7th division. Pearson had transferred to "D" and his roommate was "Yank" Rice, a little, dark, nervous devil from Maine, and the very opposite of Pearson in every way. Rice was no student, except of deviltry, hardly ever looked at a book, and met his fate in December when old Professor Church happened to pick up Rice's Algebra in the section room one day and found Yank had run two wires through covers and leaves and twisted them together so the book could not be opened, and the wrath of the gods at the "Supt's" office fell and Rice and Jewett, whose book was similarly decorated, were dismissed within forty-eight hours by telegraph.

Diagonally across the hall was Washington, son of that Washington of the 13th Regular Infantry, who lead the forlorn hope in the attempt to storm the works at Vicksburg, and who fell on top of the breastworks cheering his men with his last breath, and Reed Washington was another Rice in deviltry, both Past Masters. Talk about study on that floor, you might as well have tried to study in Bedlam, and yet Pearson went serenely on his way and took good class standing, and when June came he was the only survivor on that floor. Washington, the writer, and two others, went down in the wreck, poor Washington, deficient in Mathematics, English, French and demerit—he had something like 300—and would have been deficient in more studies had there been any, and out he went. On account of his father, he was afterwards appointed Lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry, but after a stormy career of two years was cashiered for trying to draw his pay twice for the same month but naturally fell down on it. Years after the writer met him in old Mexico, seedy, disreputable, dead broke, but still the same hilarious man of the old 7th Division.

Pearson went along comfortably till June of '67, when a serious disagreement at examination between him and "Ratsky" Lorain, the instructor in Chemistry, caused a catastrophe. Even Pearson's coolness and confident air could not persuade the Board that a certain gas, of which he had some faint recollection of hearing, was a solid, and he dropped back into 70, with whom he graduated, but he had plenty of company, for 14 men of '69 took heed of the urgent request of the Academic Board and stayed back one more year.

Another peculiar habit of Pearson was to write every Sunday a long letter on his slate, correct it over and over, and finally laboriously copy it in ink, fill the slate again, and so on, and send to a certain young lady at his old home, and it made no difference how much row the Godless crowd was making, that letter was always written, and when in September of 1870 he married Miss Anna, daughter of

Alonzo and Elizabeth Davis, none of us were surprised, and after nearly fifty years of ideal married life she is left stricken and alone, for there were no children.

Born at Cambridge, Mass., May 19, 1845, the son of John and Charlotte (Oakes) Pearson, he received his early education at Lowell, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College in 1863, but left there in 1865 upon receiving an appointment to West Point from the Senator Boutwell.

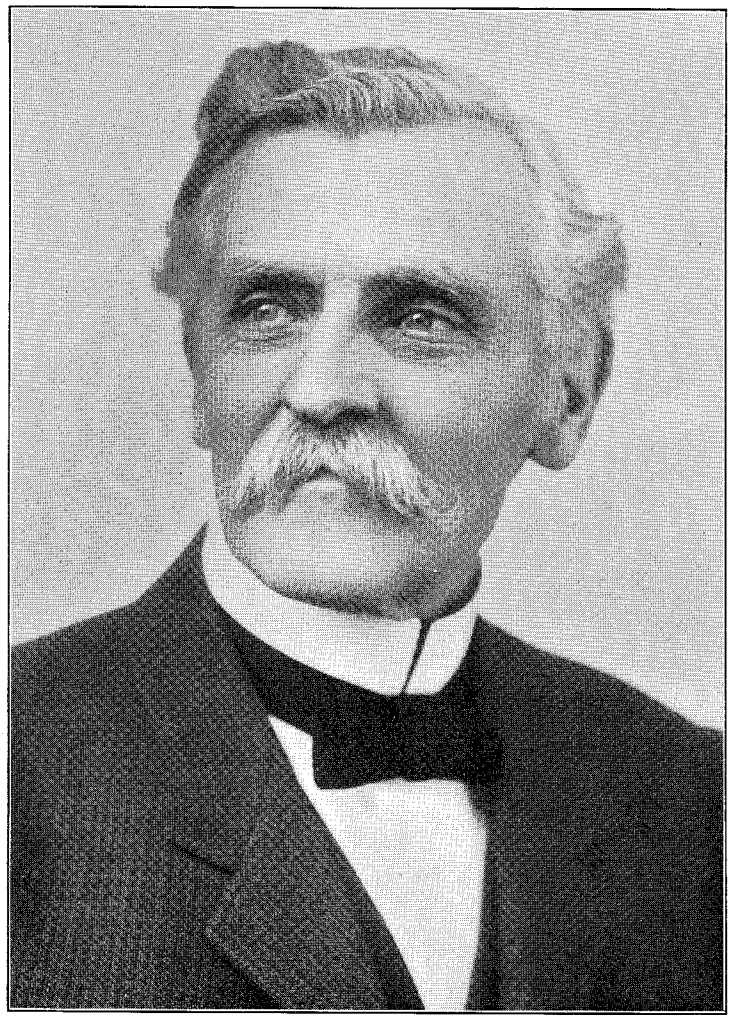
Assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, he served as Lieutenant, Captain and Major in that regiment in Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona, and was retired, at his own request, after 35 years' service, a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Nearly all his class had nicknames (the writer had three), and Pearson fell heir to "Susan", why, it is hard to say. Another man in the class, very like him in many ways, was dubbed "Betsy", and when Bob Carter wrote Tebbett's obituary he explained the probable dubbing of him as "Betsy" in such terse language, and which so closely fits Pearson, that I quote verbatim:

"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 deny, and it was on this account the class name well befitted him."

This fits Pearson exactly. He was not what could be called a popular man in the corps, did not dance or read much, was a great walker, seldom, if ever, attended a class meeting, and yet those who knew him had a high respect for him as a steady, straight man who hated evil men, evil thoughts, evil words. No one ever heard him use an oath or an unclean word, and his respect for women and for the church was evident. In those days they had an unwise rule that every Cadet had to attend the Episcopal service unless he could sign a statement "on honor" that he had conscientious scruples against doing so, and of course very few, except Catholics, could sign such a statement, so that many of us who were raised in other churches were disgusted and sore, and the writer fears that the services did us little good, but Pearson, though the writer is uncertain what his early church affiliations were, delighted in the sonorous service in the chapel and used to recite parts of the book of prayer in his room, and did it in such a way that showed us unregenerate ones that he believed in it heartily.

The writer has been unable to obtain much information regarding his service in the 2nd Cavalry (only two of his classmates in that regiment are living) and the regiment was so scattered that they



LIEUTENANT HIERO BENJAMIN HERR

never served at the same post, but anyone who knew of his fine sense of duty knows he did his duty and did it with all his heart.

After retirement he lived the life of a gentleman of leisure, having ample means, and spent his winters in Washington and his summers on a New Hampshire farm, to which he was greatly attached. He read much, wrote some, but his principal occupation, as he frequently said, "was the cultivation of congenial human intercourse." He was an admirable story teller, loved his friends and had no enemies. Last June thirteen members of the class met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our graduation, and all who heard him that night will remember his beautiful and vivid description of his home and home life. He was then apparently in perfect health and high spirits, but in August was attacked by a serious internal complaint and underwent a surgical operation, but did not rally and quickly and quietly passed away, August 25, 1920, at Boston. And so ended a life replete with good works, good deeds, a life well spent, and "Susan" will always be remembered affectionately by the few classmates left.

F. E. PHELPS.

HIERO BENJAMIN HERR

No. 2129. Class of 1866.

Died, September 3, 1920, at Dillsburg, Pa., aged 77 years.

Of upwards of one hundred aspirants who received appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1862, 82 succeeded in passing the very easy examinations of the day, started on the academic course in September, and of that number 39 were finally graduated in June, 1866. Fifty years thereafter, just 12 of the 39 were left to attend the golden anniversary of that graduation. "All present", was the report of the former cadet adjutant to our presiding officer, the former first captain. Of the dozen thus reported, nine were on the retired list of the army, three had long since resigned and entered civil pursuits. One of these, the subject of this memoir, was paying his first visit to the Point since, in the winter of '69 and '70, he left it to accept a professorship at Lehigh University in his native state.

Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1842, the son of a prominent state legislator, a born linguist, of scholarly tastes who had read deeply in ancient history, the boy was christened Hiero, after one of the so-called "Syracusan tyrants", and Benjamin, after his father. The mother of the infant thus burdened was Mary Emma Witmer, a lineal descendant of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers

of the American Declaration of Independence, and from such sturdy ancestry and parentage it was to be expected that the lad would inherit love of study and the spirit of patriotism and citizenship.

Carefully taught at home, his only other schooling in boyhood was at the traditional country cross roads school house, until he was able to enter the State Normal. It was while there in attendance that he was advised to enter the competition for a cadetship announced by the member from Lancaster, no less a personage that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, already distinguished as one of the leaders of the House of Representatives and supporter of the policies of Abraham Lincoln. Herr was an easy winner, and before he fairly realized it, certainly without any definite ambition for a military career, he arrived at the Point and was turned over to the tender mercies of the cadet corporals in charge of candidates.

Of medium height, well knit and of a powerful physique, with bright blue eyes, raven black hair and florid complexion, the picture of vigorous health and clean living, he was from the start a prominent figure among his classmates. Reserved in manner, pure in speech, always courteous and considerate, but never effusive, he passed the ordeal of plebe camp unruffled, in spite of the fact that his unique name inspired yearlings innumerable to all manner of travesty. Gifted with a quiet sense of humor, he accepted every detail of the "deviling" then at full flood and, being observant and painstaking, without any pretense of being "military", he kept abreast of the upper members of his class in the matter of conduct, and by the close of camp was looked upon as one of the men sure to stick it through—this at a period in the Academy's history when thirty-five per cent was considered about the average of those graduated.

Cadet life in the war days knew no luxuries, no games, no sports and few distractions. Once fairly started in September on a rigorous course of study that was to last until June, the dull monotone of call to quarters, to recitation and to drill wore heavily on boyish spirits. Mess hall fare was coarse and heavy. The only exercise from November to April was a half hour with foil or bayonet thrice a week, and the privilege of trying to dance without a teacher in the basement of "the old academic" from undress parade to supper roll call. Not a dozen members of the plebe class really attempted to dance. Herr and a score of the elders, perhaps, took a solemn walk in the gloaming, or a hand at euchre in some classmate's room in barracks. It seemed to be the only game we knew. Poker was yet to be introduced in the corps of cadets. Herr was steady and studious; mathematics attracted him but French repelled. He stood well up in January and better in June. During the half-hour release from quarters in the wintry evenings we plebes began to get better acquainted than was possible in camp, where upper classmen demanded most of the time and attention not expended in military duty. Herr had an old

violin and was one of the very few men in the class who could play a tune on anything but a jewsharp. But just why he should have been dubbed "Deutsch", except that he came from Pennsylvania, is past finding out. Except for a philosophical turn of mind, there was nothing Teutonic about him. Square, sturdy, reliable, he stood without the faintest effort by the end of the plebe year one of the most popular yet heartily respected men in the class.

And so it held to the end. Ever attentive to regulations and duty, yet never seeking "chevrons", he stood each year about midway in the list of cadet officers. Ever studious and methodical, he held close to the first section in the mathematical course, including mechanics and engineering, and well up in all other branches. Few men could go through four years of such mirthless, monastic confinement without at some time showing the effect of nerve strain and weariness. It was trying to soul, body and temper. Few men went through it without a break, a squabble or a fight, but steady old "Deutsch" pursued the even tenor of his way with never a sign of annoyance, with never a rasping word; a more even-tempered, judicial, fair-minded fellow never wore our uniform. By the time we lined up for graduation, there wasn't a man in the corps who didn't hold him in honor and esteem; there were many in the class who had learned to love him.

Commissioned in the 1st Artillery and stationed at Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, in the fall of '66, Herr began to measure the possibilities of the army as a career, and the outlook was unpromising. The nation seemed sick of the sight of soldiers, as was said at the time. The infantry and cavalry had been increased, but the artillery stood "at gaze", with never a hope in sight. Between the graduation of the class of '65, most of them going into the Engineers and Infantry as First Lieutenants, and that of '66, most of the vacancies had been filled. Herr and others, seeing little likelihood of promotion, began to look about them for opportunities in civil life. Moreover, as will presently be seen, there was a romance impending, and another beside himself to be considered. The winter of 1868 and '69 found him on duty at West Point in the Department of Mathematics, but within the next twelve months, repenting of its extravagance in adding to the regular army in '66, Congress cut it almost in half, and offered a year's pay to officers who would accept honorable discharge. The Lehigh University needed a head in the departments of Astronomy and Mathematics. Herr promptly decided, and in May, 1870, his resignation was accepted and he doffed for good and all the uniform of the soldier. Before another year, an admirable instructor in the section room, as Professor Church had already declared, he was winning his way to preferment at this university in his native state. Two years more, he had become the head of the Engineer Department, had been employed during the summer vacation in '73

in building for the Government the observatory at Ogden, Utah, and everybody in Utah about that time was well nigh daft on the subject of mines and mining. Those were the days close following the Big Bonanza, and Herr, possibly, caught the fever. In 1876 he left the university, invested his savings, and with an elder brother bought and for a time successfully worked the Pocahontas silver mine not far from the site of Leadville. But it did not last, and in that high altitude the health of his beloved wife was suffering. It frightened him into abandoning the mountains and mining and seeking the lowlands of the Mississippi valley.

An old and honored West Point friend, Major Benyaurd, of the Corps of Engineers, urged Herr's joining him as civil assistant at Memphis, and for a few years our classmate gave his energies to the levees, the snags and sawyers of the Father of Waters, until Benyuard was transferred to Chicago and there set him to work on the initial survey of the Hennepin canal. Then Professor Soulé, of the University of California, another classmate who had left the army for civil pursuits, desiring a year's leave of absence, induced Herr to take the Chair of Mathematics at Berkeley.

Returning later to Chicago, he sought and found immediate employment as mining expert, making for various agencies and companies exhaustive examinations and most reliable reports upon mining possibilities in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, even British Columbia and Cape Breton Island, his wife and children about this time being in Europe, where, in accordance with a cherished plan of theirs, the little ones were being schooled in languages.

It was after a joyous visit to them that, returning to Chicago, he "swung out his shingle", as was the saying, as Consulting and Contracting Engineer, and here, too, met with almost immediate employment and success. He made the contracts and did most of the work on the sub-structures for many of the buildings of the great World's Fair at Chicago, notably the huge Manufacturer's Building, the Casino, the battleship Illinois and the pier and moving sidewalk. Prior to this he built a breakwater on Lake Michigan, which only a few years ago proved as staunch and solid as it seemed at the start. Thoroughness—absolute thoroughness—was the rule in every measure that he undertook. There was never a question that the best material to be had and workmanship to be hired would be found in whatsoever bore the trademark of his firm. Integrity and Herr went hand in hand.

Such was the reliance placed upon him in Chicago business circles that Herr was sometimes employed in fields far removed from the scene of his engineering projects. In 1900 a syndicate of capitalists engaged him to go to Brazil, to study and report upon certain diamond mines. In 1906 he was employed by yet another syndicate to examine and report upon gold mines in Mexico.

But the labor in which he most delighted was engineering, and in and about Chicago, and there he made his home, and there with his devoted family and a circle of congenial friends he dwelt in serene content and modest competence, happy in the present and hopeful for the future, when about ten years ago his eyesight, probably from overwork and strain began to fail him. His advisers, the best oculists to be found in the west, warned him that he must cease night study and very much of the detail work to which he had been accustomed. It was a hard blow. It meant the gradual abandonment of the profession that had been his pride and the source of his maintenance. He still clung to the office in the Monadnock Building, still was sought and consulted, but he dare not contract for that which he could not longer personally conduct, and business, therefore, dwindled just at a time when he should have been in full flight of success.

It was not long before local oculists advised total withdrawal from business pursuits, as the only means of saving what was left of his eyesight, and, yielding to the urging of their fond and devoted daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herr moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and it was there, in September, 1919, the writer last visited the classmate with whom for many years past he had been frequently in close companionship, attending with him the annual dinner of the Chicago branch of the Graduates' Association, and sharing with him the joy of that golden anniversary, the fiftieth of our graduation, just five years ago at West Point.

Into that long and busy life it was inevitable that some rain must fall. "Set-backs", so-called in business, he bore with rare patience and fortitude. The one great sorrow that came to them in the death, at the age of thirty, of their only son, already well established as a rising young lawyer in Chicago, he might have broken under, so crushing was the blow to his most chersihed hopes—might have bowed and brooded to an embittered old age, but for the love and sympathy and utter devotion of his incomparable wife and their only surviving daughter.

The romance of his manhood began in youth and flourished with ever-increasing tenderness and trust to the last conscious moment. Two years after graduation, he was united in marriage to Martha, the daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Barr) Shenk, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It proved an ideal union—one of the happiest and sweetest it has ever been my lot to know or note. It was she who cheered and sustained through every disappointment, she who made their modest home a joy and haven for him, she who reared and trained their little brood to honor and obey, and she who finally, when the darkness of his failing eyesight robbed him of the reading and study that had been his daily habit, sat by the hour reading aloud to him, fondly prophesying that the light would yet so shine over their

lives that no shadow could find its lodgment. I never saw him happier than during those last hours at Carlisle.

We were to have met again the following year when, with their daughter and her husband, Mr. William S. Russell, they moved to Dillsburg, in the neighboring valley, and on the mountain side were building the pretty cottage that was to have been their final earthly home. Herr by that time seemed in remarkable health, had not felt so well and vigorous in years, could see sufficiently to enable him to swing an axe or wield a saw in rejoiceful labor about the new building, was looking eagerly forward to the date on which they could begin moving from the temporary to the permanent rooftree, and one September day was seated at the library table as his daughter left him to attend to some household affairs. He looked up at her, smiling, apparently free from the faintest ill, and when a few moments later she returned to him, with his eyes peacefully closed, with almost a smile upon his kind, strong, manful face, serene and untroubled, he had passed from earth to the presence of Him of whom, without ostentation or parade, he had all these years been a loyal follower, for if ever a man could be said to live and do that which the Lord requireth—"to do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly with God", that and more could be said of him whom the few remaining comrades of the Class of '66 held in such honor and in such affection.

Dying doubtless of heart failure, on the 3rd of September, he was buried on the 6th, in the little cemetery at Dillsburg, where those nearest and dearest to him now make their home. The most appreciative as well as the most just estimate of his character will be found in the words of one who knew him even better than the writer, and who wrote of him, "I know of no one whose daily life was more exemplary in every way than his. Honesty, integrity, charity, justice, wonderful resignation and equanimity under trials, disappointment and sorrow, firm, steady adherence to principle characterized his every motive."

It faithfully portrays one of the best men it was ever my lot to know.

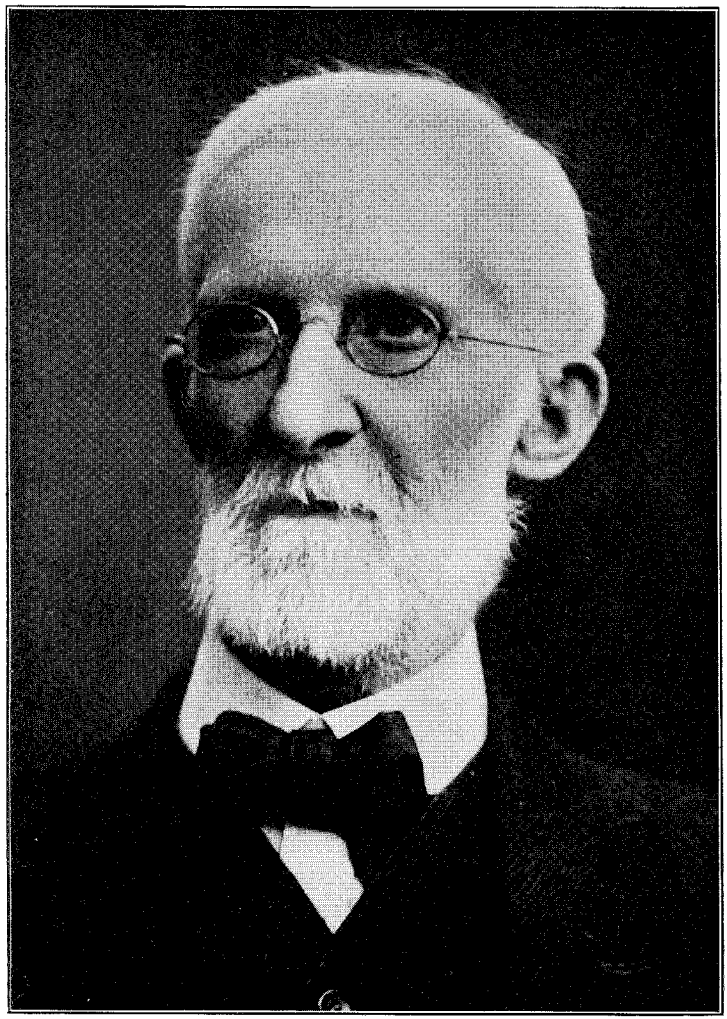
CHARLES KING.

CHARLES NELSON WARNER

No. 1994. Class of 1862.

Died, September 5, 1920, at Montrose, Pa., aged 81 years.

Charles Nelson Warner was born in Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1839, the son of Nelson C. Warner and Eliza Baldwin Warner.



CAPTAIN CHARLES NELSON WARNER

He entered the Military Academy September 1, 1857, and graduated therefrom June 17, 1862. Commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, he at once entered into the war then in progress and served with distinction through that long conflict. He participated in the following campaigns and battles: Virginia Peninsular Campaign, Northern Virginia Campaign, Battle of Manassas, Maryland Campaign, Battle of South Mountain, Battle of Antietam, and march to Falmouth, Va., all in 1862; Rappahannock Campaign, December, 1862, to June, 1863, including the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Pennsylvania Campaign, including Battle of Gettysburg and pursuit of enemy to Warrenton, Va.; Rapidan Campaign, August to December, 1863, being engaged in the action at White Sulphur Springs and Mine Run Expedition; operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., 1864, being engaged in the skirmish at Dalton, Ga.; Battle of Nashville, 1864, and pursuit of General Hood's forces across the Tennessee River, 1864-1865; and in General J. H. Wilson's Cavalry Campaign in Alabama and Georgia, January to May, 1865.

He was brevetted First Lieutenant, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Gettysburg, and brevetted Captain, April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Selma, Alabama.

After the war he served at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Harker, Fort Washington, Md., Fort Graham, N. C., and at Lumberton, N. C. While on frontier duty he took part in the Indian Expedition to the Plains, March-April, 1867. In 1871 he was honorably mustered out of the service, returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and in 1875 was admitted to bar of Susquehanna County. At the time of his death he was, with one exception, the oldest member of that bar.

In 1867, at Fort Leavenworth, he married Miss Eliza Houston, of Columbia, Pa. To them were born six children, all of whom, except for the first who died in infancy, survive, as well as Mrs. Warner. For fifty years he lived in Montrose, Pa., a prominent member of the bar, a respected member of his church, and a citizen known and admired for his sterling character.

The following tribute is an extract from an extended article published in the Independent Republican, Montrose, Pa., September 17, 1920:

"A high type of citizen, imbued with the old fashioned New England and pioneer ideals of economy, sobriety, thrift and honesty; a soldier of the republic who served gallantly for its defense, and an affectionate friend and neighbor has ended a long and honorable career, and passed on as others of his generation are fast doing, leaving to the patriotism and character of Young America the unfinished task of applying American ideals to the solution of the intricate problems which in peace and war every generation must face and care for that our nation may ever go forward in its God-appointed destiny."

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS STEDMAN

No. 2363. Class of 1870.

Died, September 19, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.

Colonel Clarence A. Stedman, retired, was born in Boston (Savin Hill) March 29, 1846. He was the oldest son of William M. and Elizabeth (Brown) Stedman, an old and most highly esteemed family of Boston, his father having been a very popular and prosperous merchant, and his mother a woman of very pronounced character with strong, intellectual attainments—decisive action, and calm but quick, unerring judgment. For many years the family lived at the old Quincy House in Boston and the writer well remembers her graphic description of the fire which completely destroyed that famous hostelry in which nearly all of their household possessions were sacrificed, and of how she moved her three children—Stedman, then a small boy—to a place of safety amidst the wild excitement of this disastrous fire at dead of night. Her strong religious influence over all of these children—one of whom became the wife of Captain B. F. Lamberton, U. S. Navy (later Admiral), who was Dewey's Chief of Staff at the battle of Manila Bay—had much to do with shaping Colonel Stedman's character and strong Christian development—so manifest in after life when subjected to the many temptations to which all of us, who served in the Cavalry during those "Wild and Woolly" days, were subjected at all times while serving along the frontier borders of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming, and advancing civilization to a point of safety for the pushing, ambitious settlers whose motto, instead of "Excelsior", was "Westward the Course of Empire takes it way".

Stedman's education was obtained in the Boston public schools and at "Choles" School at Newport, R. I., which was a famous preparatory school for boys and where he fitted for entrance to West Point.

As classmates we were thrown but little together—the writer, as a rule, choosing for his companions older men who, like himself, had been through the bloody sweat of the battle fields of the Civil War from which he had just emerged to take his place beside them for a further theoretical development of the soldier side of his nature. But Stedman was his true friend, Cadet comrade and sympathetic classmate, and this much the writer can truthfully declare; his friendships were strong; his attachments were sincere and he was always the even-tempered, mild-mannered, amiable and lovable "Steady" as a classmate that afterwards characterized him among all of his brother officers in the Cavalry service.

COLONEL CLARENCE AUGUSTUS STEDMAN

While he could not be called a dashing leader among his fellows—nor were his mental attainments of such a brilliant order as to strongly attract the attention of his professors, instructors, brother cadets—or regimental comrades—he certainly developed what is bound to be just as effective—and sometimes more so—and that is those sturdy, solid, reliable and thoroughly trustworthy traits which all of his companions at once and fully recognized as the absolutely essential requisites necessary for the true, willing and obedient soldier ever ready for the duty which any and every commanding officer expects and demands from a loyal, conscientious and dutiful subordinate.

His class name was "Steady", and throughout all of his service, even when ill health was his fortune, that name never belied his official acts, nor was he ever anything but true and "steady" in those acts and in all service to his God, his fellow men and his brother officers.

Graduated June 15, 1870, he was assigned to the 9th U. S. Cavalry. His active service began with duty at Fort Clark, Texas, October 8, 1870, where he was engaged in numerous scouts until June 11, 1875, in the meantime serving at other posts in Texas, among them Fort Brown (Brownsville) and participating in the Indian Expedition to the "Panhandle" of Texas, and the Indian Territory, against the Comanches and Kiowas from September, 1874, to January 15, 1875. Subsequently he served at Fort Garland, Colo.; Santa Fe and Fort Marcy, N. M., and Fort Riley, Kansas, until June, 1885. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, April 19, 1875, and Captain, 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 3, 1885. His last promotion took him to Camp Robinson, Nebraska, in command of Troop "F", where he served nearly eleven years. His troop was in the battalion of Major (later General) Guy V. Henry in the campaign against the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D. ("Wounded Knee"), in 1891, and again under General N. A. Miles from March to June, 1895.

He was married June 15, 1887, to Mrs. Isabel (Doughty) Felt of Cincinnati, Ohio, the widow of Mr. H. B. Felt of New York, and as his loyal, devoted wife, from that time on, she shared with him the hardships and privations which, at that period, were incident to the life of every cavalry officer and his family at those remote and isolated frontier posts, and which required all of the patient sacrifice, adaptability and steadfast courage that any woman of culture and refinement could display, and such as are little dreamed of in these days of comfort, pleasure and luxury.

He was on detached service from Camp Robinson in the field as a part of the 2nd Squadron, 9th U. S. Cavalry, in the expedition to the "Jackson Hole" country, October, 1895, to June, 1896, in the so-called "Rustler War", and again he was in the field at "Suggs Station", Wyoming, in 1896.

Upon the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898, his regiment, dismounted, was ordered for service in Cuba, and Stedman, commanding his troops and squadron of the 9th, took an active part in the expedition against Santiago and the battle of San Juan Hill and in all of the subsequent operations of the 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Fifth Army Corps, round about Santiago, where he acquitted himself in his usual "Steady" manner to the complete satisfaction of his immediate commanding officer and all of his companions of that famous "Brunette" regiment. Here he, like all of the participants in that campaign, with its malarious, fever-laden, death-dealing aftermath, was stricken with the disease of that climate from which he never fully recovered, and which, subsequently, was a probable contributing cause to his death.

Some years after the Spanish-American War, and when the condition of his health had not seemed to impair his mentality, and his memory was perfectly clear as to the events of that period, he told the following incident to the writer to convey his impressions of the late Colonel Roosevelt and what he knew of his (Colonel R.'s) connection with the assault and capture of the blockhouse on San Juan Hill, of which so much has been written, most of which was newspaper balderdash and trash. The 9th U. S. Cavalry, in which, at that period he (Stedman) was a Captain, was lying down along the line of a barbed wire fence or entanglement placed there by the Spaniards to delay the American advance. They were under fire awaiting the order to move forward. It was a moment of painful and anxious suspense. Colonel John M. Hamilton, commanding that regiment, had just gone to the right of the line to ask for instructions, but had left no word for the senior officer then with the regiment as to his further action during his (Colonel H.'s) absence. He was killed a few moments later.

There was nobody there to give orders. There was clearly lacking some directing head—some force that would put that line in motion and send it ahead to smash the lines of the "Dons". It was an anomalous situation, and the only ones who seemed to have any grip upon it were McClernand and Miley, the two most efficient officers on "Shafter's Staff"—but both had, up to this time, been loath to issue orders in the name of their chief for a general advance.

At this moment Colonel Roosevelt came up with a few of his Rough Riders—the balance having scattered to the four winds. He was quick to observe and take in the paralysis along that portion of the line for lack of somebody to direct. He was breezy, voluble—but short, crisp; all energy, snap, pep and action. He made a stir among the 9th "Brunettes". Stepping over "Steady's" body prostrated on the barb wire fence which was mostly lying on the ground, Roosevelt called out to S.: "Who is in command this regiment?" "Colonel Hamilton is, but he has gone to the right of the line for

orders," was "Steady's" reply. "Why don't you move forward?" cracked out Roosevelt—like a hand grenade. "Because we have no orders to do so, sir!" snapped back "Steady". "If I was in command here I would advance the line at once, **orders** or **no orders"**, shouted T—. "But you are not in command of this line, sir, and we will not move forward until we receive order from proper authority!" shot back "Steady". Roosevelt thought a moment, made some reply which was scarcely audible in the tumult and noise of rifle fire, and striding across the barbed wire, advanced into the open a short distance—a handful of his men following; but finding that he was not being supported, and probably thinking better of such impetuous rashness, he returned, and lying down cut loose in his usual lurid fashion upon such a state of affairs, then and there, lack of leaderships—co-ordination, etc., etc.—which was what they all knew and felt—until the order came through McClernand, in Shafter's name, for the general advance which finally swept Kettle and San Juan Hills clear of the enemy. Then Roosevelt and his men went forward with little "Steady" and the 9th "Brunettes".

This incident made a lasting impression on the writer's mind—and the story was repeated to him several times later—Roosevelt went over "Kettle Hill", which was not strongly defended, and skirting the pond or lagoon, and obliquing to his right, struck the spur of San Juan Hill further on to the right of the main hill upon which the blockhouse was located. The political pictures and posters of that period showing Colonel R——— leading his men in that famous charge of the "Rough Riders" upon the block house—by our **"artists on the spot"** (?) who made them—were frauds—and their charge was a myth.

Stedman was promoted to be Major, 10th U. S. Cavalry, April 8, 1899. His first station was Fort Apache, Arizona, where he remained until April 23, 1899, and then on leave of absence from May 7 until August 11, 1899. He then had a short term of recruiting duty at New Haven, Conn., from August 12 to December 6, 1899, his first duty East in twenty-nine years. He had always remained "Steady" on duty.

He was en route to join regiment at Holguin, Cuba, January 25, 1900. From February 22 to October 7, 1900, he was commanding post and military district of Manzanilla, Cuba, and from October 16, 1900, to November 19, 1901, in command of post and military district of Holguin—commanding regiment from March 12 to June 18, 1901, and from September 11, 1901, to April 30, 1902, again commanding post of Manzanilla, December 20, 1901, to April 26, 1902.

On the withdrawal of all U. S. troops from Cuba, he was, on April 30, 1902, en route to the United States, and on leave of absence from May 1, 1902, to August 12, 1902.

He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th U. S. Cavalry, June 9, 1902, and joined that regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he commanded the sub-school for Cavalry from August 12, 1902, to September 22, 1903.

Having been promoted to be Colonel, 5th U. S. Cavalry, August 6, 1905, and joining that regiment at Fort Logan, Colo., he commanded regiment and post from October 22, 1903, to March 18, 1904, and from March 22, 1904, to August 20, 1908, the regiment and post of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, being at Fort Apache, Arizona, for a short period in the interval.

His health was now beginning to fail and he applied for retirement. At his own request, therefore, he was retired after 40 years' most efficient and arduous, active service as Colonel U. S. Army on August 20, 1908.

Since early boyhood Stedman had developed, under the careful guidance and impelling force of a wise and watchful mother, a strong religious sentiment which never weakened or waned during the most harassing drawbacks to a Christian life in which his long service on the frontier had been a perilous stumbling block, and when he came to Washington to live in 1907, he soon became closely identified with St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Rev. Doctor C. Ernest Smith, Pastor. In 1914 he became a vestryman, to succeed the late Chief Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and continued to hold that position until his death. He was a sincere, devout Christian; his life was clean and free from impure word or deed. He died in the full faith of his Redeemer. He was buried with full military honors, with the escort of his rank, services at his home—a brief prayer at the grave—the three volleys of the firing party, and then the soldier's good-night "Taps"! His pall bearers were his old friends, classmates and regimental comrades; Brigadier-Generals E. D. Dimmick and L. A. Matile, Colonel H. P. Kingsbury, Colonel A. C. Macomb, Major George A, Newgarden, Medical Corps, and Captain R. G. Carter, all retired officers of the army.

Thus in brief is summarized the long 40 years of service—really a lifetime—of this sturdy, painstaking, conscientious graduate—this servant of his country. This "Steady" of the old-time cavalry service, extending over many states and territories—from the plains and "panhandle" of Northwestern Texas to the mountains of "Jackson Hole", Wyoming, and from old Camp Robinson, Nebraska, and "Wounded Knee" to the deadly Miasma of Cuba and thence to the mountain ranges of Colorado and the scorching winds of Arizona.

Torrid heat, frigid cold—tornadoes, cyclones, "northers"! fleas, scorpions, ants, centipedes, tarantulas, rattlesnakes, "chiggers"! sand storms, cactus, buffalo gnats, and flies of every species by the million. In tents—adobes, "shacks" and log huts—sometimes under the starry canopy of the skies with no shelter; again under dog tents or wall

tent flies. Sometimes "leading out" afoot through the "shin oak" and dreary waste of desert sand, or perchance, in the drifting snow of a freezing "blizzard"; a range from the Rio Grande to the foot hills of the Rockies. Drinking gypsum water out of disgustingly foul buffalo water holes, or, perchance, with lips bleeding from dry, glass-like powdered alkali dust, after a long, dreary day's march, making a "dry camp" with little or no food except perhaps the tough rump of an old buffalo bull—or a chunk of black, sun-dried "collops"—the jerked beef of the Mexican Greaser. Listening in the bivouac to the night noises of the horse herds; the melancholy soughing of the prairie winds; the long, drawn-out, mournful howl of the great grey lobo; the sharp staccato, and weird, quavering half-bark or yelp of his prowling coyote companion.

These are what our little "Steady" encountered, or at least, some of the hardships and privations which he was compelled to endure—for forty long years—with but one little short leave and recruiting respite, during that period—having to relinquish the latter because there was a scarcity of officers with his regiment. All too short a diversion. This in an effort to pioneer that country; to drive the Indians into the reservations assigned to them—thus rendering it possible for that entire frontier border to become settled and civilization to be advanced to a point where it could stand alone and feel safe from the ruthless raids and bloody incursions of the savages of those days.

This was the active, effective work of all our cavalry regiments—the work that kills and disables.

Stedman had no friends at court; nobody to "boom", "boost" or "clack" for him; no one to sound his praises for long, steadfast and faithful duty well performed.

He was simply little "Steady", plodding on the long, long trail in the even tenor of his way, with no dream of special consideration, but merely to do his work with no thought or hope of reward in the way of a breast covered with Distinguished Service Medals and Crosses—Croix de Guerres, Medals of Honor, Victory Medals, etc. And yet he won the greatest victory of all—the consciousness of **a life duty always well performed.**

He has carried the Cross; he has earned his rest. May his soul, that soul which knew but one inspiration as he entered upon that long service—the cherished motto of his Alma Mater—"Honor, Duty, Country": may that soul rest in peace in the shades of beautiful Arlington, where we laid him down on that bright sunny September day amidst the bivouac of his country's noble soldier dead.

Little "Steady"! Loyal soldier to thy country! Faithful Soldier of the Cross! Thou hast earned and received thy just reward—the Crown!

Hail and Farewell! R. G. CARTER.

EDWARD DeLAND SMITH

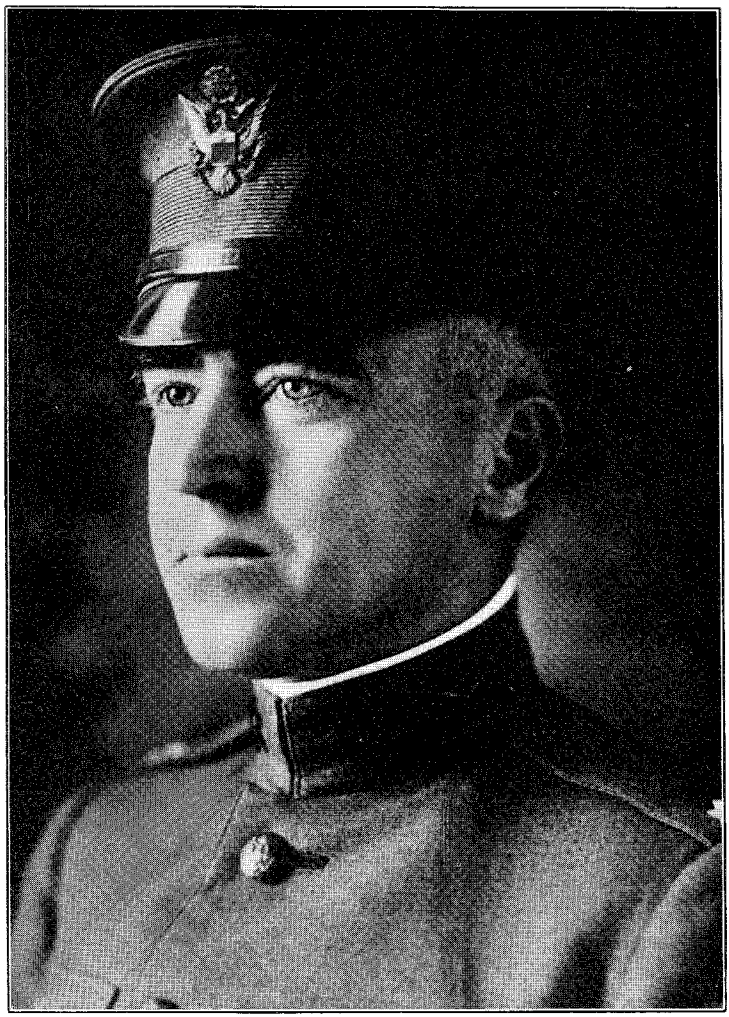
No. 4497. Class of 1906.

Died, October 12, 1920, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 39 years.

Somewhere in the East Indian lore it is written that a man exists only in the minds of his neighbors. We might add that our Smith lives as we saw him in his sunny happy days around the mess table, in his pleasant home, or riding at the head of his battery with optimistic observations on the accidents of life. This impression is all that counts.

He joined the Coast Artillery after graduation at Plum Island, but the call of the out of doors soon caused him to transfer to the Field Artillery. He joined Battery "C", 4th Field Artillery (Mountain) as it was being changed from a light battery, the splendid old 23rd, Uncle John Conklin's own organization. It was just learning that Manus McCloskey was its captain. As soon as it was changed to its new equipment, it started on a long journey to Jolo in the Southern Philippines under McCloskey, McKell and Smith. It took over from Captain McLoughlin the equipment of the 28th, which had been ordered home after its splendid record at Bud Dajo. Smith soon formed acquaintances and became beloved of the battery for his fearlessness and sense of justice. He sought every opportunity for active service, went out with the constabulary at Keithley on one of his trips to Mindanao, and was the original teller of the story that has passed round the army of the constabulary soldier who received a round wound on the cheek from a Moro Lantaka, fired somewhere in the cogan grass. Upon washing the wound, the surgeon found the picture of Queen Victoria sunk into the soldier's flesh. Looking around the place they discovered an old Straits Settlement penny which the Moros had loaded along with other equally effective missiles into their lantaka.

I have a photograph of Smith tugging away with his soldiers at a dragrope of the 2.95 mountain battery on Patian Island, when we thought we had the outlaw Jikiri surrounded in a crater of an old extinct volcano. I have also a mental picture of him joking with the Sultan of Sulu, old Hadji Butah, attempting to interpret his Yankee wit into the language of the Sulu Moro. He investigated many of the curious Moro customs and wrote a treatise on them for the Military Information Division of the Philippines. He returned to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, in 1909, after many amusing experiences in Manila, Nagasaki and Honolulu. Captain H. L. Newbold had in the meantime succeeded to the command of the battery and added many humorous incidents to its record. In September of this year Smith demonstrated at Des Moines Military Tournament the tactics of moun-



COLONEL EDWARD DeLAND SMITH

tain artillery on the Jolo trails. The next year he completed the course at the Mounted Service School. In 1910 he was married to Miss Harriet O'Brien.

The maneuver division at San Antonio, Texas, enjoyed his lively entertainment at the frequent meetings of his classmates on the St. Anthony roof garden. He returned to the Military Academy in 1912 as Assistant Professor of English and History after a thorough preparation at the University of Michigan.

He returned to the Field Artillery just prior to the outbreak of the great war in Europe and was an enthusiastic student and teacher of the new methods that were being copied and developed at Fort Sill in the handling of Field Artillery. Here a fatal disease began to take hold of him. His mind suffered from the sickness and from disappointment at being kept on this side of the ocean, when the practice of all his theory was being tried out amid the death and destruction of the battlefield. He wanted that great moment, when personality and training count at par, firing his battalion in the defense of his country. It was denied him. His mind slowly weakened. In October, 1920, he surrendered to the common enemy, who was perhaps to him a great friend. Four of his classmates, Daley, Pendleton, MacMillan and Mettler accompanied his body to the old cadet chapel and buried him in the West Point cemetery.

He is survived by his wife and a little girl, who are residing at San Antonio at the time of this writing. They, too, cherish the memory of happy days with him.

Somehow in the apprenticeship of army training served in the four years at West Point, the heart strings of classmates are tied together. Through the long years of service, the mention of a classmate's name brings a flood of recollection and a thrill of friendship. When the Great Master calls and confers his final degree, we remember with pride the accomplishment of our fellow servitor and pray for him a greater service in the higher fraternity. So do we now express our devout wishes for DeLand Smith, and store in our memories the record of a loving and loyal friend and a true soldier.

CHARLES G. METTLER.

CLARENCE ORVILLE HOWARD

No. 2232. Class of 1868.

Died, October 17, 1920, at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Clarence O. Howard was born in North Easton, Massachusetts, on February 9, 1846. He was brought up in North Easton and Randolph, two of the small but thriving towns in this section of Massachusetts. In this section his progenitors had lived since first coming to this country many years before. He entered the Military Academy and, graduating in 1868, was assigned to the Artillery.

His first post was on Puget Sound at the time when the great Northwest was being opened up chiefly through the agency of army posts. Subsequently he was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where he married Miss Lucretia S. Barnes of New York, on November 22, 1876. From here he was transferred in the spring of 1877 to Fortress Monroe, where he was Adjutant of the Artillery School.

While on duty at Fortress Monroe in 1882 he resigned from the army and moved to Buffalo, N. Y., which had originally been the home of Mrs. Howard's family, and there took a position with the firm of Barnes, Hengerer & Company. He rose steadily until he was eventually made Treasurer of the company, which position he held until he left to occupy a similar position with the firm of Clawson & Wilson Company.

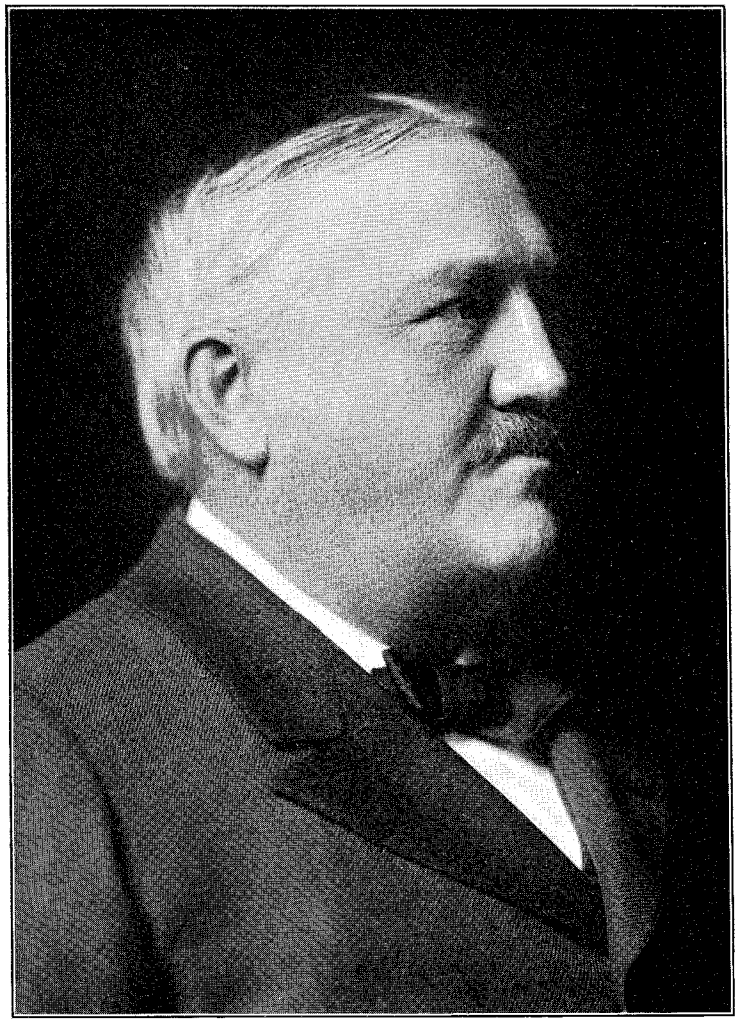
Some thirty odd years before his death, he, with his family, had made a summer home in Barnstable, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod. There the water, with its sailing and fishing, and the wooded country with its drives and ponds, had secured a deep and lasting hold on his affections, so that when in 1909 ill health forced retirement from business, this summer home became almost an all-year home. With the exception of a few months each winter, spent south and in Buffalo, it was here that his remaining years were spent, and it was here that he died on October 17, 1920.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons.

Throughout his life he was one of the finest examples conceivable of sturdy Americanism, with a love of country which was an inspiration to those about him. In business he was successful, but he was distinguished primarily by his integrity, and this trait, combined with his natural ability, made him one of the leading business men of Buffalo.

In young and old, and in their affairs, he had always an interest and to them he was always a friend. For these traits and for the boundless hospitality of which he was the embodiment, those who knew him will remember him best.

H. S. H.



LIEUTENANT CLARENCE ORVILLE HOWARD

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY SHELTON

GEORGE HENRY SHELTON

No. 3704. Class of 1896.

Died, November 2, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.

In Shelton's death the army has lost a rare personality, a man who combined dignity with charm in an unusual way, an officer who possessed the qualities of force and leadership to an unusual degree. Modest and unassuming, yet positive of nature, he drew men to him, commanded their admiration and respect, and directed and inspired them to their best effort.

His career in the army was distinguished. Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1896, he served with his regiment in the Southwest until 1898, when he went with it in the Expedition to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. Following this he saw active service in the Philippine Insurrection, after which he filled a number of important assignments in the United States and elsewhere, including two tours of duty on the General Staff.

At the beginning of the World War he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 26th—The Yankee—Division of New England and played an important part in its organization and training. Shortly after the arrival of the Division in France, he left the post of Chief of Staff to take command of a regiment of the division, the 104th Infantry. While in command of his regiment in the line north of Toul he, together with neighboring French, was subjected to a heavy attack from Apremont Forest. In a brilliant counter attack, he drove the enemy back with heavy losses. For this action the French decorated him, together with the colors of his regiment, with the Croix de Guerre. After further conspicuous service with his regiment, he was promoted Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of a brigade in his old division. This he commanded throughout the war and until its return to the United States for demobilization.

Following his return to the United States, he was selected as a student at the Army Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and, at the end of that course, was again selected to attend the Army Staff College in Washington, where he was a student at the time of his death, having attended its sessions up to three days before his death.

Excellent as his military record was, Colonel Shelton was equally distinguished in other fields. Shortly after his return from the Philippine Campaign he was assigned to duty with and assisted in organizing and conducting the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the agency that has administered the affairs of our insular possessions so successfully.

A service for which he will be long remembered in the army was that with the Infantry Association. Of this service the Infantry Journal said:

"In the passing of Colonel George Henry Shelton, the Infantry Journal mourns the loss of the most distinguished figure in its history.

As editor, he came to the Journal when it was struggling both for an existence and recognition. He gave it both.

As a soldier, a student and a thinker in advance of his day, he recognized the critical state of military affairs in this country at the time.

A man of action, he set himself to the task of pointing out through the pages of the Journal the deficiencies in our military policy and system.

An infantryman through and through, he avoided partisanship and worked for the army.

With the courage of profound convictions, he countered service traditions and jealousies fearlessly.

A far-seeing student, he strove for a military policy worthy of this country; a soldier to the core, he fought for an army organization on a logical basis.

The campaign of education begun by Colonel Shelton spread in the army and in the country. Today, after a lapse of a decade, we have a definite and logical military policy; we have for the first time in our history an army organized upon proper lines; we have the support of an enlightened and sympathetic public.

Credit to whom credit is due.

The country has lost a man who labored unceasingly for its good. The army has lost an officer who served it loyally and unselfishly. The Infantry Journal has lost a preceptor who gave it policies that will ever remain its guide."

It was characteristic of him that he claimed no credit for anything he ever did. One had to know him to know what he did or how he did it. He preferred to let his work speak for itself.

M. B. S.

RALPH WILSON HOYT

No. 2441. Class of 1872.

Died, November 3, 1920, at Penn Yan, N. Y., aged 71 years.

Brigadier-General Ralph Wilson Hoyt, born in the town of Milo, Yates County, New York, October 9, 1849, was the son of Benjamin L. and Celestia U. (Mariner) Hoyt and great (6th) grandson of Simon Hoyt, who came to this country from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1629. His immediate ancestors moved from New England to western New York early in the 19th century, his father being a farmer and lawyer.

He attended a country school until over twelve years of age; then for several terms a private school, and afterwards the Penn Yan, N. Y., Academy, from which he was graduated June, 1867. He then taught school in the country during the winter of 1867-68, and in the

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RALPH WILSON HOYT

spring of 1868 entered an office to study law, but securing an appointment to West Point entered the Academy as a "Sep" in the class of 1872.

As a cadet he held no office in class or corps, but did rank high in the opinion of his fellows, he was universally popular, a quiet, good natured man, esteemed by all.

Upon graduation, June 14, 1872, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 11th Infantry and served in that regiment for nearly twenty-seven years through the grade of Captain, being also Regimental Quartermaster for seven years.

His first post was Fort Richardson, Texas, but much of the time he was in the field escorting Texas Pacific Railroad survey parties and army paymasters, and building and repairing military telegraph lines over roads infested with Indians and desperadoes.

In August, 1876, his regiment was transferred to the Department of Dakota and he was stationed at the Cheyenne Agency, afterwards named Fort Bennett, where he was soon given command of a company of scouts and placed in charge of the management, registration, disarming and dismounting of the Indians, a duty on which he was engaged for fourteen months. During that time about six hundred Indians were brought into the Agency by his scouts from whom over one thousand ponies and two hundred and sixty firearms were taken, he personally making the first census and registration of the Indians by name.

On June 7, 1879, he was promoted First Lieutenant, the same day appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and a few months later transferred to Fort Sully, where, as he wrote to a classmate, he secured for the first time since graduation, and after nearly eight years of service, a plastered or respectable set of quarters to live in. He served six years at Fort Sully, some months at Fort Lincoln, and for a year as Depot Quartermaster at Bismark, Dakota, completing nine years of the duties of Quartermaster, and Commissary and various details as Regimental and Post Adjutant, etc., etc.

In August, 1887, his regiment's transfer to the Department of the East took him with his company to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where he remained for three years, for one year being post commander. In the summers he marched across the State of Vermont and back with his company, visiting the annual encampments of the National Guard of that state.

Being promoted Captain September 19, 1890, he joined his new company at Madison Barracks, N. Y., but a year later his regiment was transferred to the Department of Arizona, where he served for seven years at Forts Huachuca and Apache and Whipple Barracks, with the exception of two years on general recruiting service at Indianapolis, Ind.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, after short service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Mobile, Ala., he was for awhile in camp at Tampa, Florida, and then until September in the campaign in Puerto Rico. He was highly commended in orders as Commander of Advance Guard in the engagement at Hormigueros, August 10th, and again while commanding battalion in engagement near La Manas, August 13, 1898.

After a month's sick leave and seven months on general recruiting service, he was promoted Major of Infantry, May 16, 1899, assigned to the 10th Infantry and to the command of Fort Wood, N. Y., but only remained there five months when he joined his new regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, and served for the next eighteen months at various posts in that Island.

Returning to the United States, he for a year commanded Fort Robinson, Neb., until the spring of 1902, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines. On May 28, 1902, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th Infantry, but a few months later was transferred back to the 10th Infantry. He was in command at Malabang and at Catabato, Mindanao, and of a battalion in the Lake Lanao expedition against the Moros, and then was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department and served as Adjutant-General, Department of Luzon, from February, 1903, to April, 1904.

He was promoted Colonel, 25th Infantry, December 3, 1903, returned to the United States and for the next three years was in command of the regiment and, first of the post of Fort Niobrara, Neb., and then of Fort Bliss, Texas, being also for several months in command of the Department of Texas until the summer of 1907, when he returned for a second tour in the Philippines, where for two years he commanded the post of Parango, Mindanao; the Department of Mindanao, and finally served as Civil Governor of Moro Province.

In the fall of 1909 he returned to the United States and for six months was in command of Fort Lawton, Washington, but having been promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A., March 18, 1910, he was assigned to the command of the large post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and six months later to command of the Department of Texas. From March to August, 1911, he commanded the 3rd Brigade, Maneuver Division, at San Antonio, and then for eighteen months the Department of the Lakes. From February, 1913, to October he was in command of the 7th Brigade until, having reached the age of 64 years, he was by operation of law retired from active service October 9, 1913.

After retirement Hoyt returned to Penn Yan to reside. He quickly took active interest in all important village affairs as well as in the agricultural welfare of the county. He was particularly interested in the movement for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, in connection with it served in several official capacities, sub-

COLONEL GEORGE HENRY SANDS

scribed largely to its funds, and finally relinquished his beautiful house for the use of the hospital.

General Hoyt died in Penn Yan, November 3, 1920, greatly respected and esteemed by the community he had so long called his home, but where his military duties had only allowed him to spend the last years of his life. The local post of the American Legion had charge of the funeral services and he was laid to rest with the military ceremonies due to him from his long, faithful and distinguished service to his country.

General Hoyt was twice married, first in January, 1878, to Mary E. Cravens; she died in May, 1910, and he married, second, in October, 1911, Cora McK. Harbold of Philadelphia, who survives him. He had no children.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

GEORGE HENRY SANDS

No. 2871. Class of 1880.

Died, November 10, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.

Forty years ago the writer participated with the 6th Cavalry in one of the numerous invasions of Mexico, authorized by treaty when in pursuit of Apaches, who had long made the international border a veritable waste. The troops from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona were co-operating with the Mexican forces under Colonel Joaquin Terrasas, and the brief campaign resulted in the practical extermination of the band of warriors under Victorio, the bravest and most able of Apache chiefs. After recrossing to our side of the line I was detached with a small escort and ordered to Fort Bowie to make preparations for the dispersal of the troops to their stations.

Soon after I entered the small post in Apache Pass I encountered Second Lieutenant George H. Sands, a typical and high type of young graduate, who had arrived from West Point after his troop had crossed the border, and who had fretted himself almost ill while awaiting the return of the regiment. Then and there began a friendship which continued to the end. In all those forty years which have elapsed I never knew Colonel Sands to relax one iota of principle to expediency, or to vary in the slightest degree from the chivalrous ideals which governed his course in all things. His unvarying courtesy always reminded me of an incident at the burial of a distinguished Tennesseean, a gentleman of the old South. When the last rites had been finished and the group of mourners were turning away, the old gray haired body servant spoke up and said, "The Major was the proudest man to rich folks and the gentlest man to poor folks and negroes that ever lived in this county."

No service in the experience of the army exceeded in hardships and dangers that endured by the Cavalry in Arizona and New Mexico during the twenty years following the close of the Civil War. Lieutenant Sands soon learned that his inability to participate in the Victorio campaign did not signify that he was to be deprived of all opportunity to win his spurs in the field. Before many months the Messiah craze swept through the Indian villages and resulted in the attempted massacre of part of his regiment by the Coyotero or White Mountain Apaches. It was usually not a question of when but where the next outbreak would occur. During the four years following his joining his troop in Arizona, Lieutenant Sands participated in the difficult and dangerous service which fell to the lot of his regiment, and moved with it in 1884 to take station in New Mexico, where operations continued against the same bloodthirsty savages until the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 closed the book of Apache hostilities, which had continued for more than two centuries.

During 1890 the Plains Indians caught the Messiah craze and ghost dances were taken up by the tribes from the Indian Territory to the Canadian border. The 6th Cavalry was hurried north to the Black Hills and moved quickly into the Bad Lands, to the east of the Cheyenne River. I was left with my troop to guard the train to the Cheyenne River while Lieutenant Sands, who was acting Regimental Quartermaster, was entrusted with assembling and transporting the supplies for the winter campaign. After the Regimental Quartermaster joined, Lieutenant Sands reported for duty in command of one of the Gray Horse troops, and we went through the severe winter campaign in the same squadron, which had the unique fortune to make the last cavalry fight against Plains Indians on January 1, 1890.

The dispersal of the squadrons at the close of the Pine Ridge campaign to stations by marching, in mid winter, was attended with exceptional exposure and hardships. Lieutenant Sands was sent with his troop to take station in Yellowstone Park, where they were surrounded with mountains of snow until the following summer.

In 1892 Lieutenant Sands was ordered to Fort Leavenworth for duty with the guard at the military prison. Later a squadron of the 6th Cavalry was assigned to Fort Leavenworth, and upon being relieved from the military prison in December, 1894, Lieutenant Sands was assigned to my troop. Promotions were not fast in those days and Lieutenant Sands remained in the grade of Second Lieutenant for seven years and that of First Lieutenant for ten years. The war with Spain, with its losses and reorganization, gave a slight impetus to promotion, but it was not until 1905, after completing twenty-five years of service in one regiment, that he became Major of the 10th Cavalry.

At the outbreak of the War with Spain, Captain Sands accompanied his regiment to Santigo, and although he had received a pro-

motion as Major of Engineers in the Volunteers, he quietly pocketed the commission and commanded his troops during the assaults on the Spanish lines, a most exceptional and highly meritorious act.

When the Expeditionary Forces returned from Cuba, Major Sands was assigned as Acting Chief Engineer of the 5th Corps, and was later sent to the 2nd Corps, where he served as Chief Engineer of the 2nd Division. During the movement to Summerville he acted also as Chief Quartermaster, and later, when the division went to Cuba, he served as Chief Quartermaster and Engineer Officer of the Department of Pinar Del Rio. He returned to the United States in 1899 and was assigned to duty as Senior Instructor of Cavalry Tactics at West Point and continued in that position until 1903.

He rejoined his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota. He was promoted to Major, 10th Cavalry, and assigned to command Fort Washakie in April, 1906. He went to the Philippines with the 10th Cavalry and served at Fort William McKinley, being Adjutant-General of that large post. He returned with his regiment to the United States by way of Egypt and took station at Fort Ethan Allen in 1909, continuing there until detailed to the Army War College in 1910.

Receiving his promotion as Lieutenant-Colonel, he joined the 13th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, and remained there until ordered to Los Cienegas, New Mexico, on border patrol duty. He was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, February 1, 1913, and returned to the Philippines. He was promoted to Colonel December 10, 1914, and the following spring was assigned to the 4th Cavalry with station at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Upon completion of his term of foreign service he was transferred, in October, 1915, to the 11th Cavalry and took station at Fort Ogelthorpe, Georgia.

In March, 1916, he accompanied his regiment on the Punitive Expedition under General Pershing into Mexico and was later assigned to command the base of supplies at Colonia Dublan.

It had now become apparent that further field duty would tend to seriously increase his physical ailments, and on August 9, 1916, Colonel Sands was placed on the retired list for disability contracted in line of duty.

When war was declared with Germany Colonel Sands tendered his services, and on April 10, 1917, was assigned to duty with the War Plans Division, at the Army War College, and continued on that duty until March 31, 1919, when his services being no longer required he resumed his status of retirement and went to make his home in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Those of his friends who had been long associated with Colonel Sands had recognized for several years that he was carrying on in the shadow of mortal illness, living on his pride and concealing from his family, as far as possible, the serious state of his health.

It was his nature to be cheerful and to avoid giving alarm or pain to those about him. He was in every way worthy of the distinguished family from which he was descended, and he left to his own children a character pure and unsullied as a heritage of which they may well be proud. Character, after all, is the highest asset of the officer, for the man in the ranks is keen to note the distinction which attends the gentlemen who affords him an unassuming example of conduct and devotion to duty, needing neither explanation nor apology.

Colonel Sands was buried in America's Valhalla-Arlington Cemetery. His mortal remains lie with those of the heroes of many wars, the simple recital of whose deeds is enough to fill the breasts of patriots with the glow of pride, and there is no pride akin to that which comes from a knowledge that one's forebears have rendered the state some service. The army is to be felicitated upon having the name of George H. Sands borne upon its rolls for more than forty years.

WILLIAM HARDING CARTER.

ERASMUS MORGAN WEAVER, JR.

No. 2563. Class of 1875.

Died, November 13, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 66 years.

Erasmus Morgan Weaver, Jr., was born May 23, 1854, and entered the service as a cadet on September 1, 1871. Graduating from the Military Academy in 1875, he was assigned to the 2nd Artillery; promoted First Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, October 2, 1883; Captain of Artillery, May 14, 1898; Major Artillery Corps, August 4, 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 27, 1907; Colonel Coast Artillery Corps, December 4, 1909; Brigadier-General, Chief of Coast Artillery Corps, March 15, 1911; Major-General, Chief of Coast Artillery Corps, July 6, 1916. He was retired on reaching the age of 64, and died at Washington, D. C., November 13, 1920. Omitting here purely routine duties, he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Western Reserve College of Ohio, 1877-1880, and at the Citadel Military Academy, Charleston, South Carolina, 1883-1885; instructor in the Department of Chemistry, etc., United States Military Academy, 1888-1891; Regimental Quartermaster, 2nd Regiment of Artillery, 1891-1895; Military Instructor of Coast and Field Artillery, Massachusetts Organized Militia, 1897-1898; Chief Mustering Officer of Massachusetts from April 1, 1899, to May 15, 1899; Director of the Department of Artillery and Explosives, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, 1900-1904; and Artillery Inspector, Military Division of the Atlantic, 1904-1906. He became

MAJOR-GENERAL ERASMUS MORGAN WEAVER, JR.

Senior Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, 1906-1908, and Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, which he organized, from February, 1908, until March, 1911, when he became Chief of Coast Artillery. This post he held until he was retired in compliance of law, May 23, 1918.

In addition to the foregoing posts and duties, he was a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of the War Department Board of Review, of the War Council of the War Department, and of the General Staff Corps, first by selection and later ex officio, as Chief of Coast Artillery. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School, Class of 1888, and author of "Notes on Military Explosives", published by John Wiley, New York.

General Weaver's name will long be held in honor and esteem in the corps of which he was for many years the head. It is hard now for us to imagine the decreptitude of the Artillery arm of the United States Army, when Weaver first joined it and for many years afterwards. Without guns, without any really significant duties, without organization, almost without hope and spirit, he lived to see it rise from this condition to one of the highest importance and usefulness. In this rise he bore no mean part; indeed, he was a source of inspiration to others, succeeding in infusing in them his own ardent hope of a better day. When others were despondent, he was cheerful; when others had given up, he continued to work. It is far from us to say that he was alone in taking this attitude; he would have denied it himself. And it is certain that the actual work, the Washington work, of organizing the new Artillery was, through no fault of his, in great part done by others. But it is equally certain that this work was in large measure inspired by him, that some at least of those who bore its brunt had received the true doctrine from him; that the ideas that finally took shape had been, in season and out of season, his cherished ideals. It were an ungrateful, even if a possible, task, exactly to adjudicate to each the part he bore in the final development, but surely all who recollect those early sordid days must realize how much Weaver did to build up hope of better things. And this hope was not that of merely waiting for the turn of Fortune's wheel; it rested on the conviction that better things would follow on through study and preparation. When he preached he practised, and taught others to practise.

We are concerned here, not with a review of General Weaver's technical achievements as an artilleryman, for which indeed adequate space is lacking, so much as with his spirit. This spirit revealed itself in his daily life, in his relations with others, in his private character. The "hope of better things" that led him so clearly to foresee the growth and development of his beloved arm, led him also to look with cheerfulness upon life as a whole. And we can not better close this brief notice than by quoting the words of an intimate friend and

classmate: "With the death of General Weaver there has gone over to the great majority one of the purest and noblest men on earth, one of the ablest and most efficient officers ever in our army, full of years and honors and loved and respected by many in civil life and by a great multitude of officers and soldiers who served with and under him during his long active service. Naturally sympathetic and kindly inclined towards all, he performed every duty with urbanity, but strictly and conscientiously, always keeping in mind the best interests of the service and his duty to the Government. It can be said with truth that he never did an injustice to any individual, nor failed to approve, commend or reward the praiseworthy work of all under his command. His public life was distinguished and most useful; his private life one long chapter of love and devotion to his family and friends. In character and standing he was a model and example fit for the best to follow. To those admitted to his intimate friendship he stood as a tower of strength in helpfulness, sympathy and love, and always he held within his personality those traits and qualities which keep alive in others their faith in humanity and their hope in the progressive uplift of mankind. The world is loser when such a man answers the last earthly summons, and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

C. deW. W.

THOMAS WILLIAM SYMONS

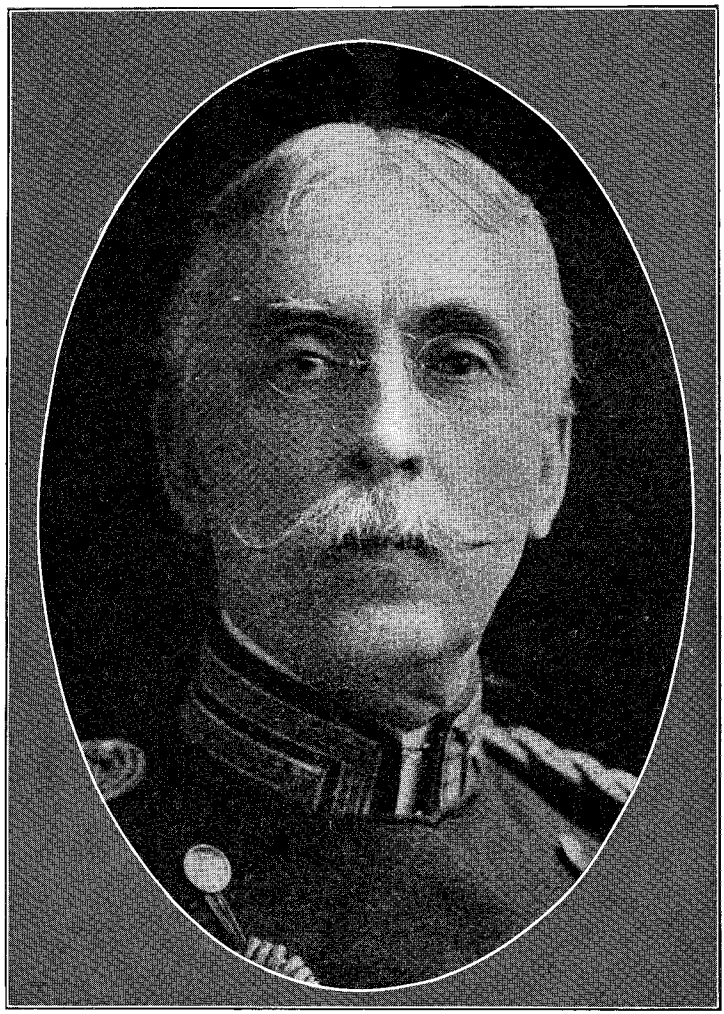
No. 2509. Class of 1874.

Died, November 23, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

Thomas William Symons was born in New York State, February 7, 1849, entered the Military Academy September 1, 1870, and graduated June 17, 1874, at the head of his class. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and served through all the grades of that corps to include Colonel, from which grade he was retired, at his own request, July 28, 1908, after over 37 years of service.

His first service in the army was at Willet's Point, N. Y., where he was with the Engineer Battalion for two years. He then served for three years as Assistant Engineer on Explorations west of the 100th meridian under Lieutenant Wheeler. Following this, he was for three years Engineer Officer of the Department of the Columbia, being engaged in selecting sites for new posts, constructing military roads, preventing outbreak of Sauk and Shagit Indians, making surveys and inspections, on court martials, and various other duties.

In 1882 he served for a short time on duty with the Mississippi River Commission and then under the State Department for Mexican



COLONEL THOMAS WILLIAM SYMONS

CAPTAIN SENECA HUGHES NORTON

Boundary Reconnaissance. In 1883 he became Assistant Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and in 1886 Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He next served for six years as Engineer Officer in Charge of River and Harbor Improvement in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, with station at Portland, Oregon. From 1895 to 1903 he was Engineer in Charge of River and Harbor Improvements in Western New York and Pennsylvania, with station at Buffalo, N. Y. Here he made a close study of the inland waterway problems of that region; reported on a project for a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea; and as a member of the New York State Commission took part in the planning of the Barge Canal. So great was his influence on this project that he was called the "Father of the New York State Barge Canal."

After leaving Buffalo, Colonel Symons served for a year as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and as Military Aide to President Roosevelt. When work on the Barge Canal was started, New York State requested the services of Colonel Symons as Chairman of the Advisory Board of Engineers to supervise the construction. A special Act of Congress, passed April 20, 1904, gave him leave of absence and enabled him to take up this work, on which he remained until the completion of the waterway in 1908, when he retired.

After his retirement he engaged in engineering work, his principal activity having been the investigation and preparation of plans for a canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, near Conneaut, Ohio, for the movement of coal and ore.

He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

SENECA HUGHES NORTON

No. 2077. Class of 1865.

Died, December 16, 1920, at Ashland, Ky., aged 77 years.

The subject of this sketch was born August 10, 1843, at Pittsburg, Pa., of parents E. M. and Diana C. Norton. When he was one year old his parents moved to Wheeling, now in West Virginia, where he received his early education. At the age of seventeen he received an appointment to West Point and entered the Academy September 1, 1861. Graduating in 1865, as Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, and remained at that station until July, 1866. Was promoted First Lieutenant March 6, 1866, and appointed Adjutant of his regiment July 1st of same year, which position he held to February 1, 1867. Until

November 12, 1868, when detailed for Mounted Recruiting Service, he served at Forts Ellsworth, Kansas; Laramie and Russell, Dakota. On returning from this service he was ordered to Fort Ellis, Montana, and reported there July 10, 1869. Promoted Captain October 26, 1869, and resigned December 15, 1873. During his service of eight years, the plains were overrun with hostile Indians, and he was frequently ordered to take the field against them. Such duty called for the best in a man, and Norton always measured up to the record of the 2nd Cavalry. After his resignation he became Assistant Manager of his father's iron works at Ashland, Ky., and held that position for two years. Giving up this position, in 1875, he engaged in various lines of business, even that of placer mining in Alaska for a year, and finally returned to his home at Ashland and entered the employ of the Bessemer Steel Company at that place, 1908. He later was employed by the Ashland Steel Rod and Plant Mill.

Norton married Miss Josephine Weis, of Ashland, 1874, a union that was a truly happy one. His widow, two sons and one daughter survive him.

The writer met Norton, first time after graduating, at a reunion of the class, at West Point, and found him greatly changed in his appearance, the result of age. I did not recognize him on sight, but when he spoke I could recall him in his cadet days, and knew his voice at once. How that meeting brought back memories of the past; many and happy were the hours we spent together recalling our cadet days and the stirring excitement in the corps when either a battle was imminent, or one had resulted in a victory for the Union forces.

He has gone to his long reward, and now there are but few of us left to cross the river.

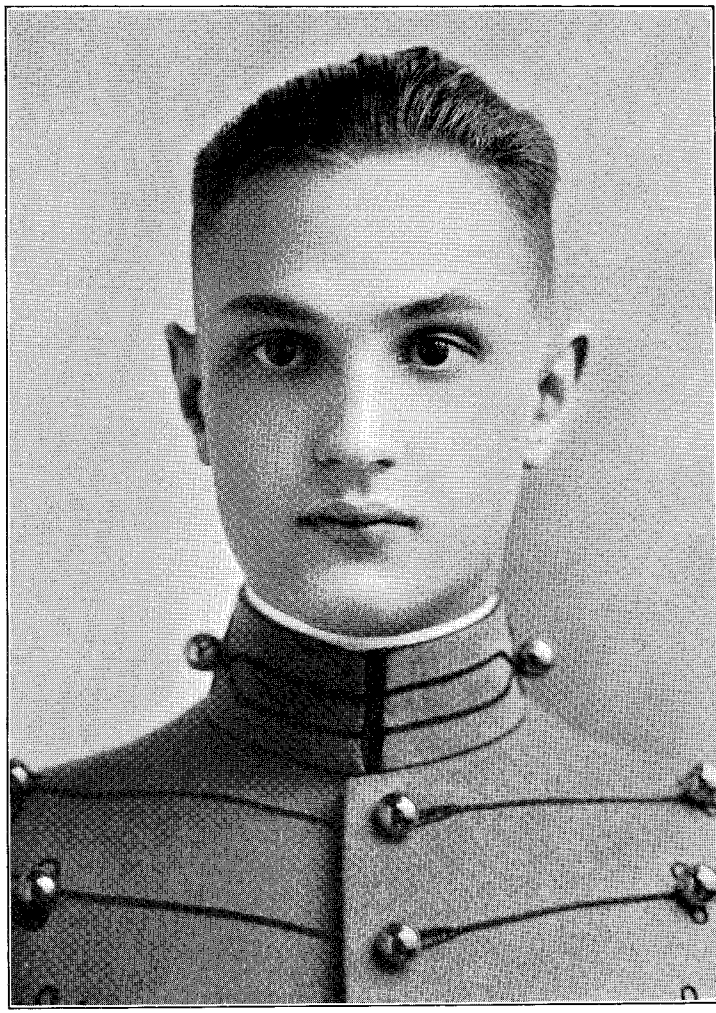
A CLASSMATE.

WALTER ERNEST BULLOCK

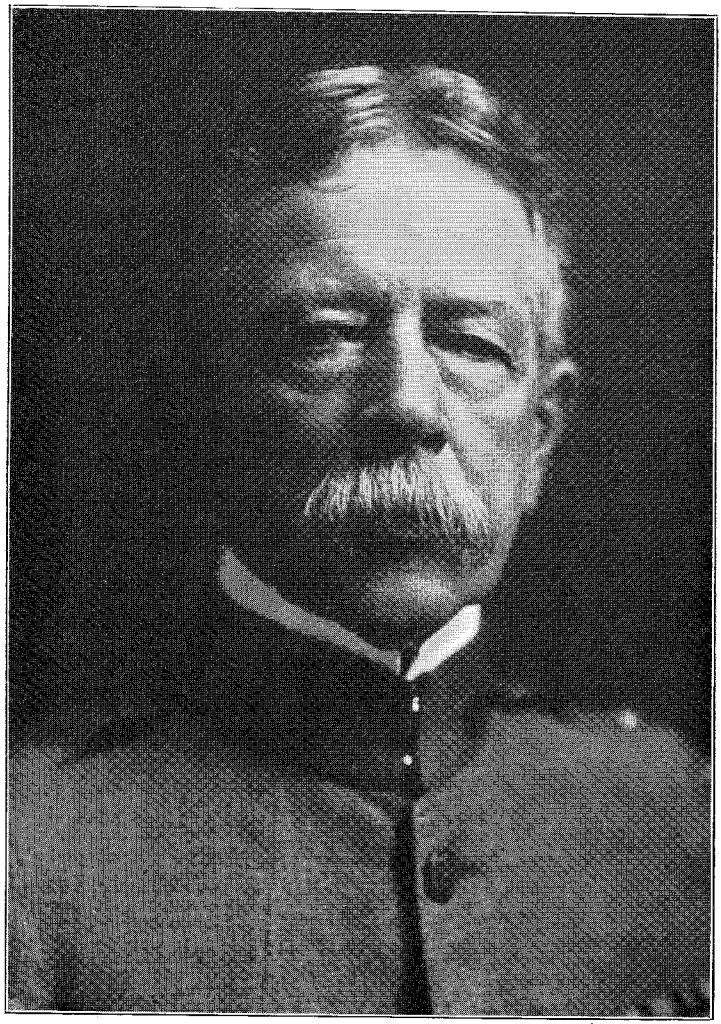
No. 6309. Class of 1921.

Died, December 24, 1920, at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana, aged 21 years.

Walter Ernest Bullock, or "Sis", as he was known to those near and dear to him, died at Jackson Barracks, December 24, 1921. His father was of English descent and came to America at the age of 18, his mother a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, August 2, 1899, and after the death of his father during the same year, the first eight years of his life were spent with his grandmother in Philadelphia. He then lived with his older brother at Charlottesville, Va., where he attended the public schools until the age of twelve.



LIEUTENANT WALTER ERNEST BULLOCK



COLONEL GEORGE LEROY BROWN

"Sis" graduated from the Charlottesville High School at the age of sixteen and came back north to live with his mother in New York City, during which time he was employed at the Irving National Bank. Preparatory to his entrance to the Military Academy in 1917, he attended Braden's National Preparatory Academy at Highland Falls. During his entire time at the Academy he displayed a keen interest in everything of a scientific and technical nature, and was extremely interested in all forms of machinery. He graduated in the Coast Artillery, the branch he had set his eyes upon from the first moments he hurried back and forth through the sally ports of South Barracks.

Due to the emergency, his class was ordered graduated November 1, 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, his entire class was ordered overseas on a tour of observation; upon his return to the United States in September, 1919, he was ordered to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, from which place he graduated in 1920, and was subsequently ordered to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, where his death occurred. His classmates have lost a mighty fine pal; to many of them, Walter's large sisterly brown eyes shall be a living memory.

CLASSMATE.

GEORGE LE ROY BROWN

No. 2458. Class of 1872.

Died, January 11, 1921, at Newport Beach, California, aged 71 years.

Colonel George Le Roy Brown was born at Jackson, Michigan, April 13, 1849; his father was the Hon. George Wilson Brown, a native of Cornwall, Conn., and his mother, Helen Cornelia Southworth, a native of Rome, N. Y. Both were of New England ancestry, their families moving later to Michigan.

Colonel Brown attended the public schools of his home and later, while a student at Albion College, Albion, Michigan, was appointed to the Military Academy, being admitted as a cadet in June, 1868. While not tall, he was of a powerful frame, became interested in athletics and rowed bow in his class crew in their only race while at the Academy on June 11, 1870.

Upon graduation, June 14, 1872, Brown was assigned to the 11th Infantry, joined his company at Fort Concho, Texas, and the following winter was in the field with General Mackenzie. After a year as post commissary, he was attached to the 9th Cavalry, took part in an

expedition against hostile Indians and upon its completion rejoined his own regiment and marched with his company to Fort Richardson, Texas, taking station there in August, 1874.

A few months later, when on a leave of absence in Michigan, learning that his company had been ordered into the field against hostile Kiowas and Commanches, he gave up his leave, rejoined his company, and being attached to mounted Infantry under command of Captain Lawton, 25th Infantry, served with it until the close of the campaign, and upon its conclusion resumed service at Fort Richardson.

In August, 1876, his regiment was transferred to the Department of Dakota and to Cheyenne River Agency, afterwards called Fort Bennett, where he served for nearly five years, much of the time commanding a detachment of Indian Scouts and as Acting Indian Agent. In the winter of 1879-80, he aided Captain R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, in the establishment of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa.

In June, 1881, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., but before joining spent the summer in visiting the different Indian Agencies in Dakota Territory. At Hampton, in September, 1881, he was appointed Commandant of Cadets and executive officer and for nearly three years had also special supervision of the Indian students.

Upon the expiration of his detail, having in the meantime been promoted First Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, he rejoined his company at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, but was immediately assigned to the various staff duties at the post which he continued to perform until his appointment as Regimental Quartermaster, June, 1886, took him to headquarters at Fort Sully, D. T., and later to Madison Barracks, N. Y., when the regiment was transferred to the Department of the East.

In February, 1889, resigning his appointment as Regimental Quartermaster, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del., and shortly after assuming that duty was ordered also to report to the Governor of Delaware as Instructor of Militia. While at Delaware College he served as Commandant of Cadets, Professor of Civil Engineering, and instructor of French and Spanish, also as Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Inspector-General of the National Guard of Delaware.

He was promoted Captain, 11th Infantry, December 29, 1890, and a year later was relieved from duty in Delaware and appointed Acting Indian Agent at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. While in charge at Pine Ridge, he quelled, with Indian police, a hostile outbreak, several of the hostiles being killed or wounded, and he personally arrested the leader, brought him into the Agency, and turned him over to the

U. S. Marshal. For this service he was commended by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Department Commander for the manner in which these Indians were managed.

In November, 1893, he rejoined his company, then at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and continued in its command for eighteen months until August, 1895, when he was again detailed on college duty, this time at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., where he was still on duty at the breaking out of the Spanish War.

After a period as mustering officer of Tennessee Volunteers, he raised, organized and trained the 4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned its Colonel, July 13, 1898, and commanded the regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., until November, 1898, when he was ordered to Cuba. In Cuba he first served as Military Governor of the District of Trinidad; he disarmed and disbanded a Cuban insurgent regiment; established schools, hospital and orphan asylum; brought water to the city by gravity pipe line; organized civil government; built roads into counry districts and organized rural police.

He was mustered out of volunteer service May 6, 1899, was promoted Major, 10th Infantry, July 12, 1899, and with that regiment was on duty at Matanzas, Cuba. He later served as Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port of Cienfuegos and in command of the post of Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba.

An eighteen months' tour in the Philippines with the 10th Infantry, and having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th Infantry, an additional year with the later regiment then followed until his promotion as Colonel, 26th Infantry, July 12, 1904, carried him to the command of that regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where, with the exception of a four months' leave of absence, he remained until his retirement from active service at his own request, October 1, 1907.

His long service at different colleges and academies as Professor of Military Science and Tactics then commenced. He was at the Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, for three years; at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy for nearly two years; at the Tennessee Military Institution for a year; at the University of Arizona for four years, and during the world war at the University of Alabama and at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, in each of them adding to his teaching duties the training of reserve officers for military service.

Colonel Brown was always much interested in the education of young men and women, and while at San Antonio, very largely through his efforts, a kindergarten school was opened for very young Mexican children, which bears his name.

He was always a student, from his own taste and also as a requisite of his different teaching duties, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware, Texas and Arizona. He was also much interested in

genealogy and belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars and to the Sons of the Revolution.

Brown was married at Marshall, Michigan, August 19, 1875, to Mary Walingford Hyde, daughter of the Hon. A. A. Hyde and Almyra Downes Hyde. Both her parents were born in New York State, but were originally of New England ancestry; their journeys later to Michigan were accomplished by wagon and horse back in true pioneer style. Colonel and Mrs. Brown had five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son volunteered and served through the Spanish War, dying in the Philippines in 1903. The second son graduated from the Military Academy with the class of 1912; he attained the grade of Major during the World War, later left the service and entered business in San Diego, Cal. The youngest son is a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy.

Both daughters married, the younger died in January, 1921; the elder, who served as a nurse during the World War, resides in San Diego.

Mrs. Brown survives her husband.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

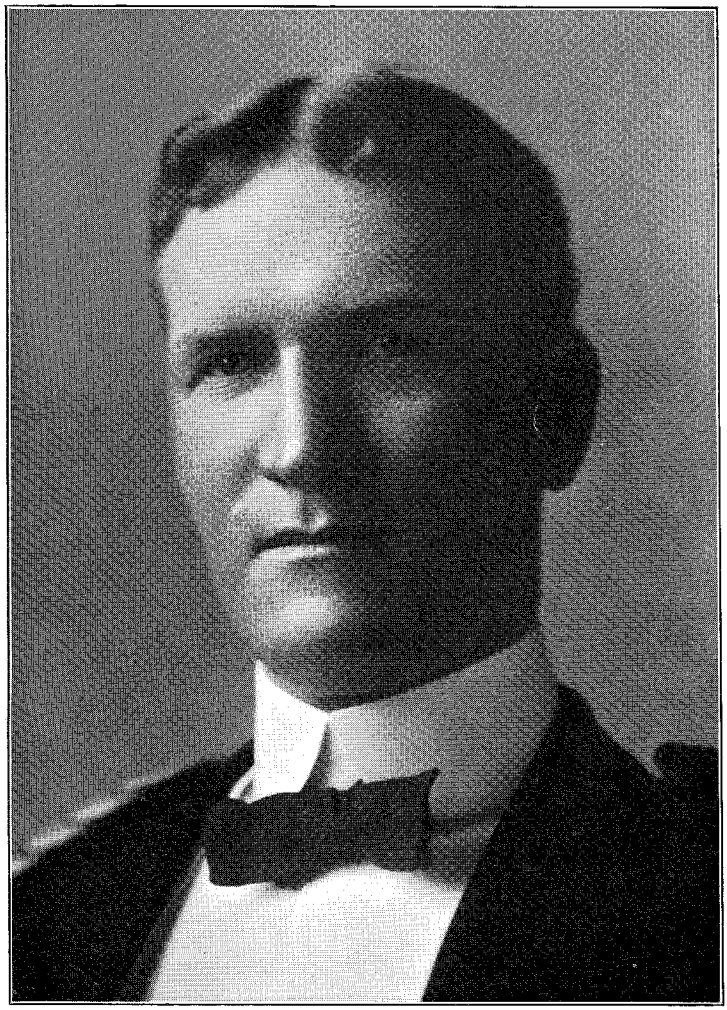
MICHAEL JOSEPH McDONOUGH

No. 3882. Class of 1899.

Died, February 13, 1921, at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., aged 44 years.

The World War claimed its victims in sinister and devious ways, necessarily finding its richest harvest on the field of conflict; but many a splendid character was sought and gathered by the Ruthless Reaper far from the screaming shells of battle. Of such, Colonel McDonough was one—a noble one.

Discovered to be affected—oh, so lightly—by the dreadful touch of pulmonary tuberculosis, as he was about to entrain for European service in the recent great struggle, this physical giant was forced to withdraw from the regiment he had organized with such devotion, with such disregard of self, reversing all the processes of his big heart, his big mind, his big body, to the single end of getting well quickly in order that an hour should not avoidably be lost against the day of return to duty, return to the regiment—against the day of sharing further in the Nation's call and of giving life gladly, if need be, in keeping with the teachings and the inspiration of our wonderful Alma Mater.



COLONEL MICHAEL JOSEPH McDONOUGH

The pinnacle of human sympathy is touched in the thought of dear old "Pinkey" battling silently, without drama or excitement, throughout the ever recurring disappointments of subsequent days that stretched to weeks, to months, to years; and one's admiration is quickened to the highest flight in the contemplation of a spirit that must have been unconquerable, for in our too infrequent exchanges of correspondence after my return from abroad, I failed utterly to discover the possibility that "Pinkey" would not win. But perhaps he did win! Or, in any event, did not lose, for surely the Reaper destroyed nothing, touched nothing, but his bodily clay. Certainly he failed to conquer the bravery of soul, the greatness of heart, the unflinching attitude of acceptance toward life and death that were the striking characteristics of the man.

"And though you be done to death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only how did you die?"

"Pinkey" died as he had lived—splendidly.

I had the good fortune of frequent association with McDonough since the graduation of our class, and thus of knowing him as a man, as a husband, as a father. Simplicity, sincerity, outstanding honesty of word and of purpose, great generosity of hand and of heart, unfailing good will toward his fellows, unswerving step in the path of clean living and of lofty family relation, profound faith in God and in the righteousness of His inscrutable purposes—such were his dominating attributes. As a classmate has written me, "To what an unusual degree McDonough possessed that finest of qualities, a broad human sympathy and kindliness! He abhorred shams more than any one else I know." Many times have I heard him discuss the shortcomings of others with the most lovable patience and charity! Many times have I listened to his explosive irony directed at the falsities of life, at the self-seeking of individuals, at the pathos of what he called "the scramble for the froth."

As an officer of the army and of the Corps of Engineers, McDonough leaves an enviable trail of courageous devotion to duty, marked by many meritorious accomplishments, crowded with a legion of friends. His steadfast loyalty to superiors, his kindly and helpful regard for subordinates, met with the response of an uncommon respect and affection from both. In business relations he was universally received as one whose breadth of view, whose sense of fairness, whose recognition of equitable considerations, were inherent—"an officer and a gentleman" with whom the conduct of the government's affairs was not only easily possible, but always pleasantly and effectively so.

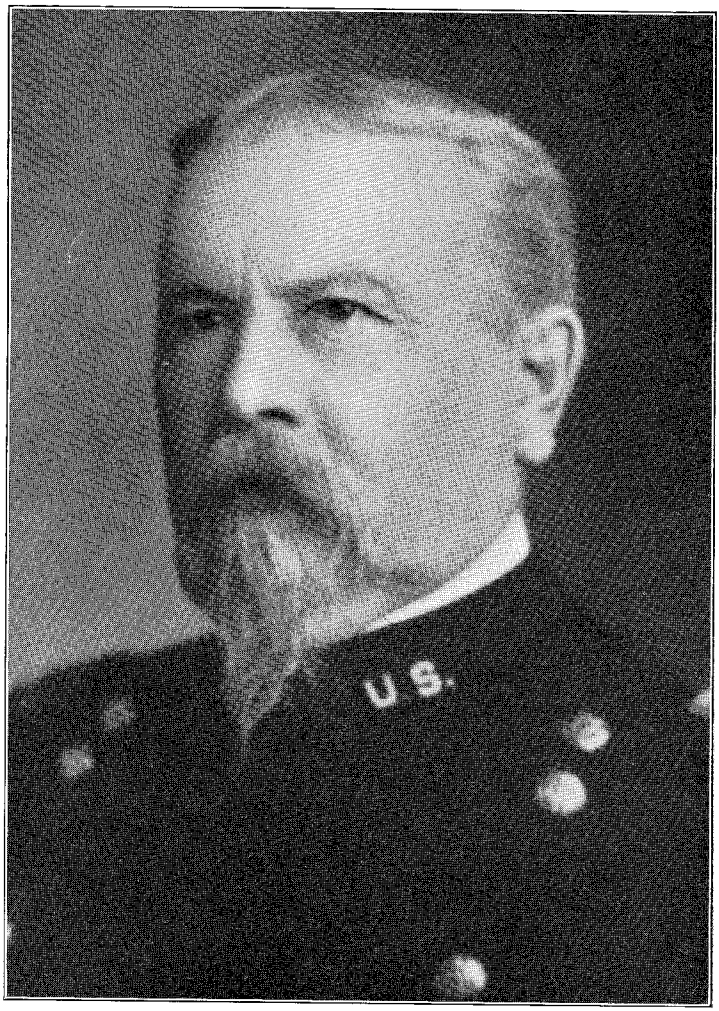
To his classmates, and others of intimate association, his surpassing fellowship, his inimitable good humor, his quaint garrulousness, even his habit of superlative procrastination, will ever suggest the happiest, the fondest recollections. Who, of the first section, can forget his rare contributions to the philosophies when reciting to dear old Professor Michie? Who, of the fourth division, will let slip from memory the after taps incident of the limburger cheese? Who, of the plebe squad concerned, can avoid an occasional reminiscence of his astonishment that the yearling drill master, Jesse Nicholls, failed to observe in the fact of a similar color of hair any occasion for a display of "brotherly love?"

In serious vein, I could recount many things evidencing McDonough's great thoughtfulness, great kindliness, great fidelity to his duty and to his convictions, great love for his family and his people, great attachment to his friends. His wholesome manner, his evident and ardent gratification in foregathering should be recorded as exemplary, as heart warming. Classmates, and especially profoundly friendly classmates, have a similar mental reaction, I am sure, in approaching an occasion of reunion, however simple, speculating upon what the interval has wrought in the make-up of Tom, or Dick, or Harry. If such included "Pinkey", there could be no misgiving—he couldn't be other than "Pinkey"—fine, happy, full of the best of humor, of optimism, of generous impulse, deeply interested in the smallest trouble, encouraging as to the most evanescent prospect of success, keen to review the days behind, sincerely concerned and helpful as to the problems ahead. How futile to attempt in a few words, or in many, to encompass dear, lovable "Pinkey".

It seems peculiarly lamentable that such a tender, devoted husband and father, such a well nigh infallible son and brother, such an admirable friend and classmate, such an honorable and efficient public servant, should be called in the apparent vigor and ruggedness of comparative youth. Could McDonough speak he doubtless would say, "Weary not your little minds with the mysterious dispositions of Almighty God. HIS will be done! I am content. So must you be."

Thus we can but pay our sorrowful tribute to his memory, voicing our pride of him as friend and classmate, recording our deep and enduring sense of loss, and tendering to his loved ones, all too inadequately, our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Colonel McDonough was born in Massachusetts, January 27, 1877, graduated from West Point in 1899, and was assigned to the Coast Artillery. In 1902 he transferred to the Corps of Engineers, in which he reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1920. He served in Cuba, and in the Philippines as Director of the Military Survey of Luzon, as instructor at West Point, and on river and harbor work at Albany and Memphis. He was selected as senior engineer instructor for the experimental Citizens Training Camps at Plattsburg, the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL EARL D. THOMAS

forerunner of the Officers' Training Camp for the A. E. F. He was a graduate of the Army Engineer School, and an honor graduate of the Service Schools at Leavenworth.

At the outbreak of the war in 1917, Colonel McDonough organized and trained the 114th Engineers, 39th Division, at Camp Beauregard, La. In June, 1918, a slight indication of tuberculosis was observed, and accordingly he was ordered to the Army and Navy Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., in the hope and belief of a prompt restoration to health. To the unfortunate contrary, the affliction could not be mastered, with the result that after transfer to the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., in June, 1920, he died at the latter place, February 13, 1921.

Colonel McDonough leaves a widow, a son Robert, and a daughter Alice. Mrs. McDonough was Miss Alice Kinzie, daughter of General D. H. Kinzie, a prominent officer of the Regular Service and a veteran of the Civil War.

E. M. M.

EARL DENNISON THOMAS

No. 2295. Class of 1869.

Died, February 17, 1921, at Laurel, Md., aged 74 years.

Brigadier-General Earl D. Thomas, U. S. Army, was born at Woodstock, Illinois, January 4, 1847, and commenced his education at the public schools of that village. At the outbreak of the Civil War he endeavored to enlist in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, then being organized, but was so far under age at the time that he could not be enlisted. He remained with the regiment and was finally enlisted in April, 1862, when he had just passed the age of fifteen years.

He served with the 8th Illinois Cavalry during its Civil War service, taking part in numerous battles and engagements, of which the most important were the Seven Days Battles around Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. At the conclusion of the Civil War he had attained the grade of Sergeant-Major of his regiment and was offered his choice between an immediate commission in the Regular Army and an appointment to the Military Academy. He chose the latter and graduated with the class of 1869, being appointed, upon graduation, Second Lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry.

He served with that regiment until he became a Major of Cavalry in 1899, during which time he conducted numerous expeditions against hostile Indians in Nebraska, Arizona, and New Mexico, being recommended for two brevets for gallantry in action displayed during those expeditions. He also served at various times as Aide-de-Camp on the staffs of Generals George Crook and Augur.

During the Spanish-American War he served as a Major and Inspector-General on the staffs of Generals Guy V. Henry and Louis H. Carpenter. After the war (Spanish) he became Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Cavalry, commanding that regiment in the Philippines, and Colonel, 11th Cavalry, in 1904. He returned to the United States with the latter regiment in 1905 and went with it to Cuba as part of the Army of Cuban Pacification in 1906, commanding the province of Pinar del Rio.

In April, 1907, he was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, returning to the United States and commanding the Departments of the Platte and of Colorado. In the latter command he remained until the time arrived for his retirement by operation of law on January 4, 1911, and it was during that time that he made preliminary arrangements for the guard of the Mexican Border within the limits of his department. Upon his retirement he took up his residence upon his country estate near Laurel, Maryland, where he died on February 17, 1921.

Thus ended a life of 74 years, fifty of which had been passed in the continuous service of his country; that service had been most distinguished and honorable, and General Thomas left a host of devoted friends to mourn his loss. His surviving family consists of his widow and three daughters, Mrs. B. F. Wade, Mrs. Robert Alexander and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds.

His remains were buried in Arlington, surrounded by his old friends and comrades.

R. A.

SIDNEY HERKNESS

No. 5539. Class of 1916.

Died, February 18, 1921, at Meadowbrook, Pa., aged 29 years.

Major Sidney Herkness, Infantry, died at his home, Maryland Farms, Meadowbrook, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on February 18, 1921, of pneumonia. He was the youngest son of the late A. Morris Herkness of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Herkness, and was born in Philadelphia, April 23, 1891.

He entered the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania, June 13, 1912, and graduating, June 14, 1916, was on that date commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. Army. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Third Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas, with which regiment he remained until October 29, 1917. He was promoted to Captain of Infantry, May 15, 1917, and in October of that year was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Kuhn, commanding the 79th Division at

MAJOR SIDNEY HERKNESS

Camp Meade, Maryland. After several months at Camp Meade, Captain Herkness was transferred to the Sixth Division at Camp Spartansburg, South Carolina, where he commanded the Machine Gun Comuany of the 53rd Infantry. With the Sixth Division he went overseas early in July, 1918.

Immediately after arrival in France he received his Majority and commanded, first the 17th Machine Gun Battalion, and later the 3rd Battalion of the First Infantry, until the signing of the Armistice, with service at St. Menehould, Clermont, Apremont, Grand Pre, Le Mort Homme, Verdun, the Gerardmer Sector, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On February 14, 1919, Major Herkness became a member of the United States Military Mission in Berlin and was sent into Silesia as Senior Allied Officer in command of Russian Prisoners of War there. He had his headquarters at Neuhammer and while there suffered a severe attack of pneumonia.

Returning to the United States, September 19, 1919, Major Herkness resigned his commission in the army, September 27, 1919. He first became associated with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, but resigned from that company in the Spring of 1920, returning to his home in Philadelphia, where he entered the fire insurance business. He had purchased a building at 208 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and was maintaining his offices there at the time of his decease.

He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club, the Pennsylvania Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ellen S. Herkness of Meadowbrook; by a sister, Miss Ellen Herkness, and by his six brothers.

The above briefly summarizes the main facts in the public life of Sidney Herkness, and although all too short, it was a life made up of tasks well and faithfully performed. But his was also a life rich in friendships, marked by constant acts of unselfishness, and made particularly beautiful by the sincere and never-failing devotion paid to the members of his family.

As a graduate of West Point he exemplified in his own life all the best traditions of the Academy. To him "Duty, Honor, Country" was not merely a motto, it was a faith that guided him through life. To Sidney duty meant giving of himself without reserve. It mattered not in what he was engaged, he always served without thought of himself. On the Border, in France, in Germany, he thought only of his command, of perfecting it to do its part well. He was a stern commander but ever considerate of his men. His thought was ever of them.

Into his brief business career he carried the same ideal of duty, rendering not merely the service required of him, but giving of him-

self without reserve He was the very soul of honor. He was indeed one of those rare characters that are able to grow to the strength of manhood without losing the simple faith and purity of childhood. He was able to absorb all that was fine and good from his experiences without suffering any contamination from the evil.

To those who knew Sidney and loved him, and all who knew him loved him, his loss is irreparable. We shall ever cherish his memory as our ideal of a Christian gentleman.

W. H. AND L. C. H..

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

No. 2024. Class of 1864.

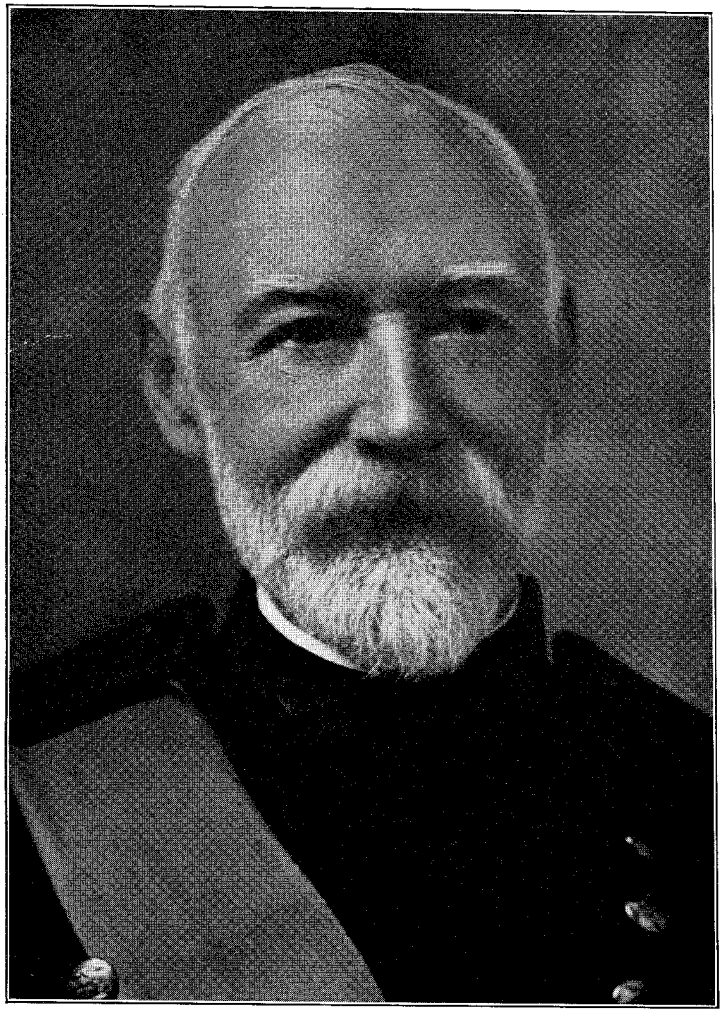
Died, February 23, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 76 years.

Small in point of numbers, the class of 1864 bore many a name destined to become distinguished in the national service. Half their number were commissioned in the Engineers; nearly all of their number took active part at the front in the closing campaigns of the Civil War.

Three of these Engineers in embryo were the cadet officers of Company "B"—Allen, C. J., as Captain; Mackenzie as First Lieutenant; Lydecker, head of the class, as Second Lieutenant. Kinder or more considerate men to "plebe" or yearling I have never known, yet their company was fine in drill and discipline, in ranks or in barracks, only occasionally breaking out in some midnight raid or mid-winter frolic—the only outlet for the supercharge of animal spirits in the deadly monotone of cadet life during the Civil War. We had no other form of entertainment.

Before these appointments had been held a month, two of these young officers had been placed in positions of grave responsibility. Just after Gettysburg the draft riots broke out in New York City. Such regulars as we had, except the band and the superannuated, were sent thither at once. Two or three days later the Superintendent received warning that a boat load of southern sympathizers and rioters were to leave the city at dark that very night with the avowed intention of burning the Military Academy, and we had nothing but twenty-seven First Classmen and about sixty-five yearlings with which to defend the post. The Fourth Class as yet were not in uniform, but had made commendable progress in drill.

It was further announced that miners from Cornwall and foundrymen from Cold Spring, enraged at the draft, were to join forces with this gang from Gotham, but that was about all that Colonel Clitz, our soldierly commandant, crippled still by the wounds received at



MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

Gaines's Mill, could tell us. Both docks must be guarded at once, Napoleon guns (light twelves), with abundant shell and canister, were run down toward sunset and, just after dark, a dozen picked men from the First and Third classes, their cartridge boxes crammed with calibre .58 rifle ammunition, were marched to these posts, Cadet Captain Allen to command the guard at the north dock, Cadet Lieutenant Mackenzie at the south. The rest of the puny battalion was ordered, so to speak, to "sleep on their arms" in camp.

The rioters, however, must have heard of these formidable preparations for their reception, as they never appeared.

With such paucity of numbers in the battalion, until the plebes were reinforced by some forty young heroes fresh from the battle fields and the volunteers, there resulted a more informal mingling of classes than was customary. We yearlings got to know our seniors as big brothers, and even to be on terms of cordial comradeship with the Second Class, our tormentors of the year before, and "B" Company, that ragged winter of '63 and 4, was a happy family. The whole Corps was in debt. Prices for food, clothing and supplies had trebled, and cadet pay remained at thirty dollars a month. Mess hall fare was never worse, and, as a consequence, in every one of the eight divisions the "hash after taps" became almost the rule rather than the exception, and in the 3rd Division a hash to which our inspectors of subdivision were not invited, and Mackenzie and Lydecker were not present, would have been counted a failure. Two more popular cadet officers never reigned in the old barracks, popular in a dozen ways, and presently honored and beloved above their fellows, because plebe or yearling, stumped in his mathematical lesson for the morrow, had only to go to either one and be sure of aid, sympathy and enlightenment. Especially was this the case with Mackenzie, for he had eight unfortunate "plebes" on his ground floor, while we yearlings were "skied" by choice in the cock loft, the First and Second classmen filling the second and third floors.

It was the fashion in those days for the graduation class to don their cits or uniforms and take leave of the Corps at the dinner hour, departing in little groups of two or three at a time, to the thunderous accompaniment of the iron stools, as the undergraduates pounded out their parting salute. Among the twenty-seven to take leave that June day, not one failed of his boisterous godspeed, but when Mackenzie, with suspicious moisture in his eyes, turned at the broad portals to wave his farewell, the din was something indescribable. Shouts and cheers, and the old pet name by which we all knew him by that time, and tremenduos banging rent the air, and he turned abruptly, blushing and overwhelmed—he and his beloved chum and room mate, Cantwell, and bolted down the steps into the sunlit beyond. In such fashion did the little battalion in '64 part with "Kaiser" Mackenzie.

The rest, so far as his official life is concerned, is history.

Born among the lead mines in southwestern Wisconsin, May 25, 1844, the son of Donald Alexander Mackenzie, a Rosshire Scotchman, and Mary Ann O'Connor, his wife, Mackenzie's school days were spent mainly in Dubuque, Iowa, yet it was from northwestern Illinois that he was sent to the Military Academy, to enter in September, 1860, the youngest member of his class. Fair-haired, fair complexioned and not over-robust; unobtrusive and almost shy in manner, he proved a most diligent student, rising rapidly to the highest section in the mathematical course, and standing well up in everything else. The outbreak of the war in the spring of '61 reduced their number nearly one-half, so many Southerners had they who "went with their states." It was about the smallest furlough class in '62 within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and when on their return to duty, the end of August, and "Sep" Mackenzie was named among the sergeants, he laughingly said it was because there were "more than enough chevrons to go around"—the truth being that three or four of the most brilliant men of the class had so many demerits the venerable Superintendent, Colonel Bowman, would not permit their appointment to battalion rank, though he had to accept their services as acting assistant professors, and to decorate three at least with the double buttons. Officers, except the wounded or invalided, could hardly be had.

By this time Mackenzie was closely pressing the very leaders in scholarship, and in June, 1863, when again the list of cadet officers was announced, he stood third on the roll of Lieutenants and no man begrudged him the honor. Another year and, fifth in general standing at graduation, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and almost immediately ordered to the southwest, winning in Arkansas the brevet of Captain for gallant and meritorious services, the full rank not coming until March, 1867.

Meantime, the war ending, he was ordered hither and yon; first to Fort Washington, Maryland, from June to December, '65; then to the levees of the lower Mississippi, to April, '66; then to Washington to survey the capitol grounds in May; then—an eventful detail, as it proved to him—Milwaukee, for two years and five months' river and harbor work; then to Willett's Point and no less than six years' soldiering with the little Engineer Battalion of those days.

There followed more western river work, mainly along the Ohio, but in June, 1879, came Mackenzie's great opportunity and what might be termed his first independent command. He was ordered to duty in connection with the improvement of navigation of the upper Mississippi, from the Falls of St. Anthony down to the confluence with the Missouri, and for fifteen years, practically, that was his field of operation, and it was there he won his well-deserved fame as an Engineer; but, over and above all that, the honor, respect and admiration of thousands of our western folk—the business and professional

men of every city from Minneapolis to Alton, the steamboat and raftsmen, even the farmers and woodmen along those beautiful and picturesque banks. He and his steamer (the General Barnard?) were better known even than Diamond Joe. There wasn't a riverman who didn't swear by "Major Mackenzie".

No better summary of his career and of the brilliant and successful handling of the problems there encountered can well be written than that which appeared in the columns of the Military Engineer for May and June, 1921. Let us quote from them:

"Commissioned First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers on graduation, he was successively promoted to Captain on March 7, 1867; Major, April 5, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 3, 1895, and Colonel, May 3, 1901. * * * He became Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General on January 23, 1904, and in accordance with the provision of law especially applicable to certain officers who had Civil War service, he was promoted to be Major-General on retirement, on May 25, 1908.

During his forty-four years of active service his experience was naturally a broad one. * * *

Between 1880 and 1895 General Mackenzie was in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi River between St. Paul and the mouth of the Missouri, and during these fifteen years the work, which at the time he assumed charge of it, was in an elementary and formative stage, developed into what, in all probability, is the most successful example of river regulation known to engineers. River regulation is probably as difficult a problem as engineers have to cope with. The variable factors are numerous and are sometimes hard to identify, their influence is frequently obscure and dependent upon circumstances and conditions that may originate at points far distant from that which is under treatment, no two seasons are at all alike, and all told, the problem of attempting to convert a seemingly lawless, alluvial stream into one that shall have a smooth, regular channel flowing in gentle curves with adequate depth is one whose solution has usually defied the efforts and patience of engineers of all climes and countries. General Mackenzie's mind was, however, peculiarly adapted to the handling of a problem of this kind, and under his careful and patient direction there came into being standardized plans and methods for treating this stream which have left it today, although the project is even now not entirely completed, with a channel of enormously greater capacity for navigation than it was in 1880 when operations under General Mackenzie were begun. Within the limits of an article of this sort, it would be superfluous to attempt to describe in detail what were the methods pursued, but it is fitting to say that when he came to the upper Mississippi River it virtually had no really useful channel at low water stages. Such a channel as existed permitted navigation with a draft of not to exceed 1½ feet as far as LaCrosse, while above that point during low water periods nothing was possible in the way of navigating the river upon a practical scale, although of course logs and rafts could be floated. Today the river is navigable to the Falls of Saint Anthony for boats which at extreme low water can always safely draw as much as 4 feet, while at ordinary low water considerably deeper channels may be counted on. * * *

In June, 1895, General Mackenzie was called to Washington to become the principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers, where he remained in charge of all matters relating to river and harbor improvements until, on January 23, 1904, he was promoted to be Chief of Engineers. During his service in Washington, he was brought into intimate contact with Congress, with members of the Cabinet, and with Presidents, all of whom learned to admire him and to respect his judgment and integrity. On his retirement on May 25, 1908, he took up his residence in Washington and remained there without active occupation until he was recalled to active duty on May 11, 1917. At that time, at the age of 73, he was still physically quite

active, although no longer very strong, and he responded cheerfully to the call of the emergency. With singular appropriateness, his duty took him back to the upper Mississippi River, where he had spent the happiest and most fruitful years of his service, and where he was hailed with joy by the large number of old friends who still survived. He continued on active service for two years, until 1919, but during this time he found the strain of the work greater than he had anticipated, and here, no doubt, were laid the seeds of the organic disease that led to his sudden death. He was, however, singularly devoted to the discharge of his duty and determined to do everything that one man could do to help in carrying the burden of the nation, so that, in spite of several warnings that other men would have taken more seriously, he persisted in remaining on duty when it was evident that his health was hardly adequate to the task. On his return to Washington, his many friends were with regret forced to admit that he had noticeably failed during his absence, but his sudden death was a shock as well as a great grief to them all.

It is difficult to summarize in a few words the character of any man, but it seems fitting to say that General Mackenzie was distinguished among men by unaffected simplicity and kindliness of manner, by approachability, and by unassuming but hard-headed common sense that enabled him early in his career to be a successful executive and later in life to be, first, a shrewd and far-sighted assistant and later a Chief of Engineers, whose career was marked by the success with which he handled the disagreeable and difficult problems of administration constantly besetting the head of a busy governmental bureau. With his passing the world has lost a most lovable character and the engineers of the country a wise and generous friend and adviser."

This noble tribute to a noble man is all sufficient for the pages of the professional journal. There was yet another side to Alexander Mackenzie, which, possibly from motives of delicacy, it leaves untouched: the romance of his life began, centered, and was buried at Milwaukee.

Barely a year had the young Captain been stationed there when his boy corporal and carver of '63 and 4, coming to the old home on sick leave from the South, found his friend and patron—his closest friend of many a kind friend of that class of '64—already one of the best known and decidedly the best liked officer of the dozen there stationed. Simple, strong, kindly, unaffected, considerate of everybody high or low, a man's man in every sense of the word, and one of the best oars in the race crew of the Boat Club—it presently became obvious that one of the reigning belles of western society had won the big heart of which, up to that time, all Milwaukee seemed to have had a share.

Wedded in her early grace and beauty to a scion of the old Gouverneur Ogden family of New York, and left a widow very shortly thereafter, Lucia Wall was one of the most charming and attractive women in Milwaukee society and, moreover, an accomplished musician. It was not to be expected that she should immediately accept consolation, yet when another year had come round and with it orders transferring Mackenzie to Willett's Point, it was predicted that he would soon rteurn. They were married in January, 1869, and their home at Willett's Point became the very center of garrison hospitality. A more devoted, unselfish husband and tender father even the Army has seldom known. Before the tenth anni-

versary of their wedding arrived, however, it was obvious that Mrs. Mackenzie's health was failing. She loved to accompany him on his frequent trips up and down the river, taking especial delight in the beautiful scenery between Lake Pepin and LaCrosse, and it was there we last saw them—a little group of friends who had known her since early girlhood, and no one who saw could forget his tenderness and watchful care and her happiness in his devotion. She, too, had adopted the old cadet title, ever speaking of him—and she never tired of speaking of him—as "Kaiser"—he to whom kaiserism was a thing as abhorrent as he made the title beloved. When at last her long suffering was ended, and in August, 1884, she was laid away at our beautiful Forest Home, his grief, manfully and silently borne, was something we who loved him and eagerly welcomed him on his frequent visits, could not look upon without mingled emotion and admiration. To one of our number who once ventured to speak of it, he answered: "Yes, but think of how she suffered and strove to hide it, and then, too, remember I still have Lucia"—Lucia, the devoted daughter, in whom after the death of their little sons, their hopes were centered—Lucia, with whom his declining days were spent in such serene content. I wonder had he ever been really happier than the very day on which that great heart beat its last, for he had just completed the final payment on what had been for long years his fondest project.

It is probable that the Engineers and his host of friends in and about Washington would have preferred that he should rest at beautiful Arlington, where so many of his comrades are sleeping their last sleep. It is certain that there are scores of his old river associates who think his grave should be at LaCrosse or Rock Island. It was his own wish, however, that when his life work was finished, he should be laid to rest by the side of her who, winning his first love in the flush of his young manhood, held it unalterably to the end. He was but forty when she breathed her last, and all these long years that were left him he missed and mourned her and never cared to meet another.

Only one officer of his Corps was present at the final interment. "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," not even the three volleys, or the bugle "good night". He who would so surely have seen to it that every acceptable military honor was rendered, had left Milwaukee two days earlier to meet him in Washington. They passed each other on the way.

"No storied urn or animated bust", no monument as yet adorns the newly-sodded mound, but on Saturday of this week, when the Association is called to order, one of their membership since the year of its birth, will, in their name and in full confidence of their approbation, lay a wreath of fairest leaves and blossoms on

"the grave where our hero lies buried."

C. K.

OLIVER EDWARDS

No. 3602. Class of 1894.

Died, February 25, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.

Oliver Edwards—no words can express the depth of feeling which the life of this sterling man recalls. His character shone with uncommon virtues and inspired us with the higher things of life. Few have developed in them the devotion to duty and the eagerness of performance that placed Oliver Edwards apart from others and which at last seemingly consumed his physical being. The influence of his life and spirit will continue with us as one of those rare rewards which come from association with an unusual personality. His alert mind ever gave many evidences of his superior gifts and those with whom he was closely associated never ceased to wonder at and admire his fine accomplishments.

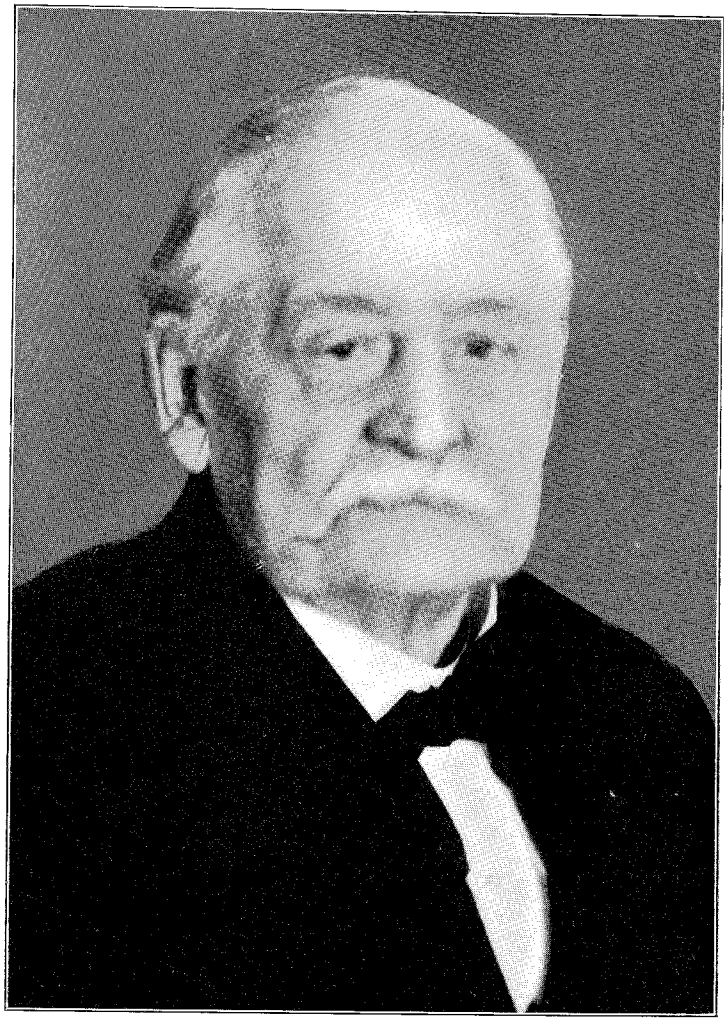
Colonel Oliver Edwards, General Staff, was born in the State of Massachusetts, December 2, 1871, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that state, entering in June, 1890, and graduating four years later. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 11th Infantry, later receiving assignments to the 6th, 28th, 23rd and 5th Regiments of Infantry. Distinguished graduate, Army School of the Line, 1910, and graduate, Army Staff College, 1911, he remained as instructor, Army Service Schools, until August, 1912, in which year he accepted a detail with the French army for a course of instruction. Upon his return to the United States he went to duty with troops. In the latter part of 1914 he went to Panama, where he was on duty as Intelligence Officer and later as Chief of Staff, having been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. During the World War he became a Brigadier-General of the National Army and was awarded the D. S. M. in G. O. 47, Par, 1, War Department, April 7, 1919, and G. O. 50, W. D., April 12, 1919. The citation reads as follows:

"Brigadier-General Oliver Edwards, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. Due to his rare ability and high professional attainments, he was selected to organize the Machine Gun Training Center, the success of which was, in a large measure, due to his zealous and energetic administration."

Colonel Edwards entered the General Staff College as a student in August, 1919, and upon graduation was assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and assigned as a member of the War Department General Staff, August 25, 1920. He was on duty in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff at the time he became fatally ill.

S. H. F.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OLIVER EDWARDS



LIEUTENANT DAVID W. PAYNE

DAVID WELLS PAYNE

No. 2053. Class of 1865.

Died, March 5, 1921, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Military History—Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 23, 1865.

Served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort on Ship Island, Miss., December 1, 1865, to September 10, 1866, and on the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, September 10, 1866, to August, 1869; and at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering, August 29 to October 1, 1869.

Resigned October 1, 1869.

Civil History—Steam engine manufacturer at Elmira, N. Y., since 1860.

(The above record is from Volume III, Cullum, 1891.)

Civil History—Mechanical engineer; engaged in iron manufacturing at Elmira, N. Y., September, 1883, to ——; member of Engineer's Club of New York.

(The above record is from Volume IV, 1901.)

(Volume V, 1910, adds nothing.)

Civil History—Mechanical engineer; since 1911 with Ferguson Publishing Co., 90 West Street, New York, as Editor of Magazine "Steam"; author of Founder's Manual.

(The above from volume now being printed.)

Army and Navy Journal, March 12, 1921:

"Former Captain David W. Payne, U. S. A., a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1865, who resigned from the army October 1, 1869, while a First Lieutenant of Engineers, died at his residence, 490 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1921. Captain Payne was the editor of 'Steam', and the inventor of the Payne automatic engine and distinguished as a mechanical engineer, and by his achievements as an army engineer, in designing and building the first dredge boat used on the Mississippi River, and in connection with his duties at the close of the Civil War, when he cleared the wrecks of the Confederate ships sunk by Admiral Farragut at the mouth of the Mississippi. Captain Payne was one of eight surviving members of that class, among whom were Colonel Henry B. Ledyard, chairman of the Board of the Michigan Central Railway; Colonel Charles A. Dempsey, and Colonel Edward Hunter, retired, all of whom were lifelong friends of the late Captain Payne.

Captain Payne was born in Corning, N. Y., in 1843. He was the son of the late Benjamin W. Payne, founder of the famous engine building concern known as B. W. Payne & Sons, which built the first engine used by Edison in demonstrating his invention of the arc light. During the last number of years he has been actively engaged as a writer and engineer in connection with mechanical publications. His most notable invention was the high speed shaft governed Corliss engine, which revolutionized engine control under varying loads. He was the author of a book widely used among engineering concerns called 'Foundry Practice'.

Captain Payne is survived by his sister, Miss Kate Payne, of Brooklyn, and his nephews, Mr. S. H. Payne and Mr. N. B. Payne, of New York City, and Commander Frederick R. Payne, U. S. N., retired."

Brooklyn newspaper, March 6, 1921:

"Captain David W. Payne, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday at his home, 490 Greene Ave., Brooklyn. He was born at Corning, N. Y., in 1843, a son of the founder of the engine building concern of B. W. Payne & Son. While in the army he designed and built the first dredge boat used on the Mississippi and removed the wrecks of the Confederate ships sunk by Farragut at the mouth of that river. He was the editor of 'Steam', the inventor of the Payne automatic engine, and the author of 'Foundry Practice.' "

The above quotation, of record in "Cullum's List of Graduates", copy from "Army and Navy Journal", and notice of death in Brooklyn newspapers, give the public but little of the life of our friend and classmate.

When Payne reported at West Point, July 1, 1861, he was a robust youth of jovial temperament, and ready to accept such hazing by upper classmen as did not conflict with his ideas of what constituted innocent fun, but when that line was overstepped, he was quick to resent such acts. He had a wonderfully bright, active, analytical mind, which enabled him to grasp the essentials of whatever subject he was studying or reading, and storing the principles in his very retentive memory for future use. He did not study as some other members of the class did, and by graduation time he was regarded by many as our brightest star. Demerits, of course, pulled him down, but that did not disturb his youthful spirits. Walking post in full uniform, equipped as if for parade (as was the custom in those days), or in confinement in his quarters Saturday afternoon, was frequently his lot, when some few of the others were enjoying the relaxation from quarters and recitations.

Payne's detail at West Point as Assistant Professor in Engineering, under Professor Mahan, made him very unhappy, as he detested the role of teacher, and it was only after a few months of such duties that his father, recognizing his son's practical ability, offered him an exceedingly responsible position in his business, and Payne resigned and took charge of the work at Corning. This impulsive act, without due thought, caused him many heart aches in after years.

Payne was a favorite, not only with his classmates, but also with many others of the senior and lower classes. He was always ready and willing to assist and help those cadets who could not master their lessons, and by such kindnesses made firm and lasting friends for all time. His resignation lost to the army one of its very capable officers and the Engineer Corps a most valuable member.

Payne's business flourished, for a few years, but, after the death of his father, and brother, labor union troubles arose, and not willing to be dictated to, where his business was concerned, he fought them,

and lost. Just before this time a carefully trained assistant in the business proved false, and the property and all it entailed was swept away. Thus disappeared the hopes and monument that had cost a lifetime to develop.

Inventive persons, who had gotten to a point where they could not develop their ideas, came to Payne to help them out, and he, with his technical knowledge, invariably showed them the one thing needed, receiving no compensation. Some of them made fortunes, but when he applied to them for assistance, after loss of his foundry, turned their backs on him.

Payne invented several appliances not only for engines, but other purposes, but through the falsity of so-called friends, they reaped the benefits, and he, nothing but the consciousness of having helped others. His unselfish trust in those who professed friendship received a blow when his civil life brought him in contact with those who had not the training he had received and knew not the meaning of their promised word.

Among inventions perfected and patented was the Electric Welding Bond (first used by Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.), and while experimenting in this work he nearly lost his eyesight. From this accident, it is supposed, the cataract on one eye started, which not only destroyed the sight of this eye, but spread to the other. Though professionally treated, no relief came, and finally it was difficult for him to recognize features of friends, but he relied on knowing them from their voices. This terrific blow was almost unbearable, and as he had to give up business entirely, he became very despondent and realized his life's work was over. His devoted sister suggested he compile his reminiscences of cadet days, getting facts and incidents from his classmates and friends, hoping thus to partly free his mind from dwelling on his deplorable condition. He consented, and she had written to friends for facts and impressions of those days, but before he fairly started the end came.

When war with Spain was proclaimed in 1898, Payne's services were tendered the Government, and again at the outbreak of the World War, but owing to impaired vision he was denied the privilege of again serving his country.

His loyalty to West Point, its traditions, history and motto, was never in question, in fact they were his idols, and no one enjoyed "Graduation Week" more than he, and he several times told men such visits were the bright spots of the year. He always desired to visit the different places he loved so well, and took great delight in thinking of, and talking over, incidents of his cadet life. His inherent modesty was, at times, unfortunate, but when convinced his judgment and experience were right, he was prompt to state his position and argue the reasons for his conclusion.

He never married, but lived with a most devoted sister, one with whom he could consult, knowing of her loving sympathy and interest in all that concerned him.

To the few remaining members of his class whom he has left behind, his memory will be cherished with loving thoughts and affectionate appreciation of all those noble and unselfish qualities, with which he was truly gifted.

CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

EUGENE WILLETT VAN COURT LUCAS

No. 3176. Class of 1887.

Died, March 8, 1921, at New York City, aged 56 years.

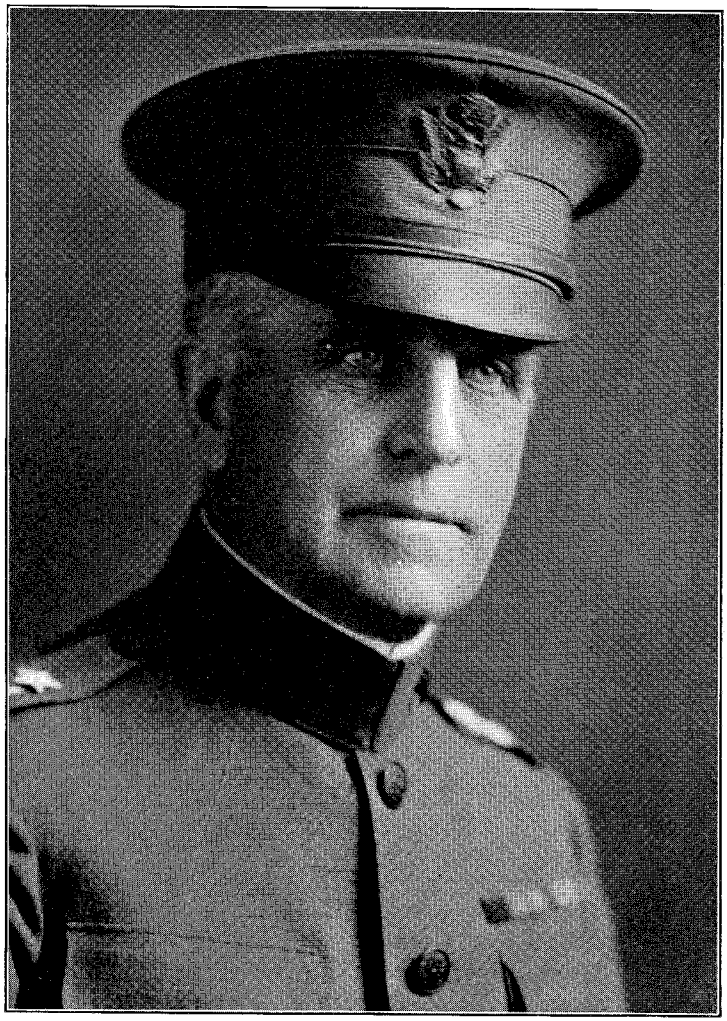
E. W. Van C. Lucas was born in New York, December 24, 1864. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1883 and graduated therefrom in 1887. Colonel Lucas was first assigned to the artillery and was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the army in 1888.

During his army career Colonel Lucas served as instructor at the Military Academy and had charge of various engineer works having to do with rivers and harbors and fortifications; he served as Major and Chief Engineer U. S. Volunteers in 1898 in the war with Spain, serving as Chief Engineer, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, in camps at Tampa and Fernandina, Fla.; Chief Engineer, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, in camp at Athens, Ga., and as Chief Engineer, 2nd Army, at Greenville, S. C. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service March 2, 1899.

Colonel Lucas served on fortification and river and harbor district work, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., and on the Mississippi River improvements until 1906, resigning from the service January 1, 1906, as Major, Corps of Engineers.

Colonel Lucas, after his resignation from the army, became interested in hydraulic projects in the South. Early in 1913, in connection with the late Colonel Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., retired, Colonel Lucas was appointed by Governor Sulzer to a position of Consulting Engineer for the State of New York on the construction of the State Barge Canal, and continued on this work until 1915. In the turmoil that developed in the state and continued through the term of Governor Sulzer, which term ended in his impeachment and removal from office, Colonel Lucas performed the duties of his office with marked engineering ability, entirely devoid of the slightest political bias; under the circumstances this was no easy task and will ever remain to the credit of Colonel Lucas as a showing that in the conduct of his

COLONEL EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS



MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS HENRY FRENCH

work he operated solely from the point of view of an engineer responsible to the public and not to the exploitation of the state for personal gains.

Colonel Lucas entered the service again in 1917—a volunteer as Lieutenant-Colonel of 304th Engineers, and was commissioned as Colonel, 66th Engineers, and assigned to command Camp Laurel, Maryland, in 1918. He was relieved from this duty and ordered to a United States hospital, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities.

Colonel Lucas did not resume active practice after the war; he became interested in some projects in the southern states which ended rather disastrously so far as his personal interests were concerned and cast a cloud over the last year of his life. He had the sympathy of those who were permitted within a very reserved exterior; his life was one of accomplishment, both as a military and a civil engineer, and in his death, which occurred on March 8, 1921, his professional friends will miss the absence of one who acted in his life with a high conception of his duty as an engineer and a gentleman.

Colonel Lucas left two sons, E. W. Van C. Lucas, Jr., and John D. Lucas. His wife, who was Miss Agnes Daniel, of Wilmington, N. C., died January 29, 1916.

J. A. BENSEL.

FRANCIS HENRY FRENCH

No. 2771. Class of 1879.

Died, March 10, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 63 years.

Major-General Francis H. French was born in Indiana, September 27, 1857, and, deeply impressed from his youth by the stirring deeds and stories of the Civil War, in 1875, he realized his ambition for a military career by being appointed to West Point Military Academy. The four busy years spent at the "Point" revealed Cadet French as a studious and industrious scholar, and yet one who entered largely into the life and spirit of the wonderful surroundings of his military home upon the Hudson; still all the glories and traditions of this place could not dim the pleasure with which he welcomed the graduation day, June 13, 1879, for it brought with it his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 19th Infantry, the beginning of a greater activity in his chosen life work.

As was usual in the "seventies", the life of a Lieutenant in the army was far from dull or monotonous, and Lieutenant French had his full share of frontier duty, with its Indian scouting and thrilling

western adventures; the major portion of this period of his life, until about 1890, was spent in the forts and camps of Colorado and Texas, where he was fitting and preparing himself for the greater campaigns of his later years. While engaged in this western work he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, March 24, 1888.

Then there followed some ten years of garrison duty in New York and Michigan, until the eventful days of 1898. It was during this time that he was for a short period assigned to some recruiting duties and also was granted an extended leave of absence, during which revisited the various countries of Europe.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, Captain French, for he had won his promotion to that grade in November, 1894, campaigned with his regiment in Florida and Alabama, later taking part in the occupation of Puerto Rico during the years 1898 and 1899. The insurrection of the natives of the Philippine Islands in the latter part of 1899 found Captain French ordered to our new "Island Possessions", where he remained until 1902, participating in many engagements, and for a time serving as Inspector-General, 1st Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines. During this era of exacting and arduous duty, on February 28, 1901, Captain French was advanced to his Majority and assigned to the command of a battalion of the 16th Infantry. Upon his return from the "Islands", the years, from 1902 until 1905, were spent amid the pleasant surroundings of Fort McPherson, Georgia; and, in the latter year, Major French was again selected for service in the Inspector-General's Department as Assistant to the Inspector-General, Northern Division, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., until 1906.

In that year Major French was assigned to the command of Fort Niagara, New York, but in 1907 was again recalled to the Inspector-General's Department and became Inspector-General of the Southwestern Division, residing in St. Louis. Later he was designated as Inspector of the Department of Dakota; then of the Philippine Division from 1908 to 1910, in the latter year being assigned to the Department of Texas, where he remained until 1911. During this period of service, on June 25, 1906, Major French was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and after four years was advanced to the grade of Colonel.

Colonel Francis H. French, after serving as a member of the Examining Board for Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was, in the latter part of 1911, ordered for duty to the War College at Washington, D. C., and while on this detail he gained that reputation for responsibility, sterling character and military knowledge that led to his selection for the highest commands during the demanding days of the World War.

On November 23, 1912, Colonel French was assigned to the 2nd Infantry, which he commanded both at Fort Schofield, Hawaiian

Islands, until 1913, and Fort Shafter, Hawaiian Islands, until 1915. It was in the command of this famous regiment that Colonel French demonstrated his remarkable powers as a leader of men, not only securing results, but endearing himself to the members of his garrisons and earning many remarkable encomiums of praise and appreciation from his superior officers for his splendid abilities as a military leader and as an administrator of the greatest gifts. The military plans in the Hawaiian Islands were then in the formative state, and to this day the sterling advice and splendid decisions of Colonel French are still to be recognized in the tremendous undertakings and developments which have transformed Oahu into one of the greatest military posts of the world.

Colonel French, upon his departure from Honolulu, was assigned to the command of the 21st Infantry and of Vancouver Barracks, Washington, until July 17, 1916, when he was still further honored by being detailed to the General Staff, U. S. Army, and assigned to the duties of Chief of Staff, in the Central Department. About this time Colonel French was designated as the President of the Board of Officers to consider and recommend the type and quantity of machine guns, for the army about to be reorganized. While engaged upon this most important and arduous duty, on September 30, 1916, Colonel Francis H. French was nominated and confirmed as Brigadier-General of the U. S. Army, and in the early part of 1917 as Commanding General, was assigned to the District of Eagle Pass, Texas, where his experience and ability assisted the nation to control a most delicate situation during a most critical international crisis.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with the Central Powers, Brigadier-General French was at once considered for still higher honors, and in August, 1917, was selected by the President of the United States and nominated as Major-General, National Army, and for a time continued on duty in Washington, in the War Department. In the Spring of 1918, the Major-General was selected for immediate duty in Europe, and while there inspected and made a tour, for military purposes, of the French, British and American fronts in France, gathering and reporting information of the greatest value to the military authorities of the American Expeditionary Forces and the War Department.

Upon the return of Major-General French to this country, in May, 1918, he was placed in command of the 31st Division, then in training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Later he was in command of Camp Jackson, South Carolina, until the Fall, and from that period, until December 7, 1918, in command of Camp Sevier, South Carolina.

In December, General French was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he remained in command until the Armistice, when failing health, the result of a dangerous operation, which had revealed the incurable nature of his trouble, compelled the General, after

forty-four years of faithful and remarkable service, to ask for retirement from the active service in the army, and on January 19, 1920, this request was reluctantly granted by the War Department, and the sword of one of the most conscientious and admired officers ever graduated from West Point was sheathed in the scabbard for all time.

Retirement, for a time brought, with its new surroundings and well-earned comfort, the quiet and peace which were demanded as a result of the mortal disease ever extending its ravages, even amid the care and solicitous attention of his loving home. And soon the pain, that no rest could assuage, and the agony and suffering which loving care might alleviate but could never wholly appease, deprived this brave officer of the complete happiness for which he had yearned in his dreams and for which his family hoped in their prayers.

The final days of suffering, however, but revealed in a clearer light the **greatness** of the man, just as the years of service and military success had revealed the unusual leader of men and military forces. Of the cheerfulness, patience and uncomplaining bravery of General French, under the intense pain and bitter ravages of his mortal sickness, even to the very end, all who were in attendance upon him can testify, for every act of attention and kindly love drew from him the same courteous response of thankfulness and the same sweet smiles of gratitude, so familiar to those who had served with him in the past and which had endeared his memory to them forever.

Many a family of the garrisons which General French had commanded will remember his kindly consideration for them in their times of trouble; many an officer will render the credit for his success in later years to the sterling advice given him by this commander; many an enlisted man will recall his justice tempered with mercy in the dark days of his soldiering; in fact, General French had that rare and remarkable gift of ruling a garrison, not as an abstract military unit, but inspired with the deepest consideration for each human individual and thus won not only obedience but affection and obtained not mere results, but results enhanced in value by the spirit in which they were performed.

Regarding the military qualifications of General French, we cannot speak too highly; he possessed a thorough knowledge of the deepest principles of military science; a love for the profession of arms; a carefulness for infinite details; and a thorough education in the art of war, as a result of exceptional advantages, which placed him in the highest rank with the best officers of the U. S. Army—in fact, as an officer, who achieved the greatest honors and distinction during the World War expressed it most beautifully, "all that I am in the military profession I attribute to our Colonel (General French); and my ideal of a regiment, after which I endeavored to model my own organization, was always our old regiment with Colonel French

in command—". And such tributes are not lightly won, nor are such expressions lured from unwilling lips, for when one considers and counts all the brilliant officers in staffs and field commands, who served and learned much of what they knew under General French, one is compelled to admit his rare and unusual abilities.

But after all, behind each officer and commander, there exists the great superstructure—**man**—and, as the inner man is, so are his powers, his gifts, his influence. No monument of worth can long endure or abide without the power of the soul; wood, straw and stubble may deceive for a time the few, but real, honest, Christian manhood is the power behind the qualities which survive the limelight of human criticism and the eternal judgment of God. And back of all the success, all the greatness, all the exceptional gifts of Major-General French there lay a wonderful manhood; a radiant sincerity; a brave conscientiousness; "the true officer and gentleman"; the knight with unsullied shield, sword, armor and conscience; the faithful husband, the devoted father; the Christian; the unexcelled type of one who keeps to the path of duty not for craven fear nor bauble gain and favor, but from a realization of what ideals are beneficial to the human race and his country, and honestly and sincerely living such ideals day by day helps lead the world by brave and humble endeavor, ever forward and upward, to greater and nobler realms of truth and light. Such noble characters, such valiant leaders, as General Francis Henry French,

"——are Empire-builders here,
Whose hearts are true to heaven and home.
And, year by slow revolving year,
Fulfill their duties as they come.
So simple seems the task, and yet
Many for this are crucified;
Aye, and their brother-men forget
The simple wounds in palm and side."

"But he that to his home is true,
Where'er the tides of power may flow,
Has built a kingdom great and new
Which Time nor Fate shall overthrow.
These are the Empire-builders, these
Annex where none shall say them nay,
Beyond the world's uncharted seas
Realms that can never pass away."

W. R. SCOTT.

SAMUEL JOHN BAYARD SCHINDEL

No. 3526. Class of 1893.

Died, March 11, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.

S. J. Bayard Schindel, the son of Captain J. P. Schindel, 6th Infantry, and Martha Pintard (Bayard) Schindel, was born in Camden, New Jersey, June 3, 1871.

His father served throughout the Civil War and at the time of his death was a captain in the 6th U. S. Infantry. His mother was a sister of General George Dashiell Bayard, who was killed at Fredericksburg.

He was married on November 11, 1903, to Isa Urquhart Glenn of Atlanta, Georgia. To the union were born two sons: S. J. Bayard, Jr., who died in infancy, and John Bayard. His widow and son, John Bayard, survive him.

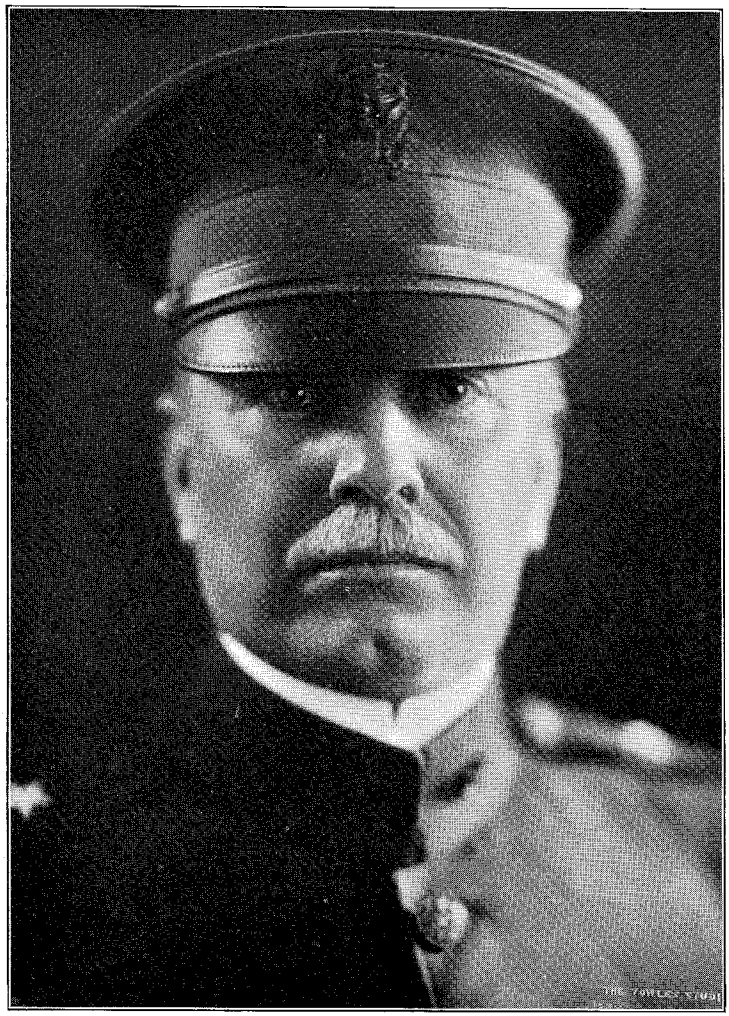
S. J. Bayard Schindel entered the Military Academy from Pennsylvania and upon graduation was assigned as an additional Second Lieutenant to the 3rd Artillery, becoming a Second Lieutenant in the same regiment, November 2, 1893.

He was transferred to the Infantry on February 25, 1895, and served with the 16th, 6th, 3rd and 19th Regiments. The greater part of his service was with the 6th Infantry, in which he served as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant, April 26, 1898; to Captain, February 2, 1901; to Major, June 12, 1916; to Lieutenant-Colonel, June 30, 1917; and to Colonel, July 1, 1920. From September 2, 1912, to September 2, 1916, from June to August, 1918, and from March to September, 1919, he served as a member of the General Staff Corps. He was an assistant instructor in the Department of Military Art at the Fort Leavenworth Schools from November 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, and an instructor at the Army War College from September 2, 1912, to August 17, 1916, except for the period August to October, 1914, when he was engaged in relief work in Europe; graduated from the Army War College in 1908; from the General Staff School in 1920, and at the time of his death was a student at the General Staff College, Class of 1921.

During the World War he served as Colonel of Infantry, National Army, from August 5, 1917, to August 8, 1918, and as Brigadier-General, United States Army, from that date to March 15, 1919.

To his regret he had no service abroad because of his appointment as Brigadier-General on the eve of the departure of his regiment for Europe and his assignment to command of an Infantry Brigade in the United States.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL JOHN BAYARD SCHINDEL

His active service included service with his regiment (6th Infantry) in the battle of San Juan Hill and the siege of Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1898; engagements at Valdes, P. I., July, 1899, and Bud Dajo, P. I., March, 1906.

He was commended by his regimental and division commanders for distinguished gallantry at the assault of Fort San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and recommended for brevet of Captain and promotion for service in the Santiago campaign. He was mentioned by Major-General Wood in orders of the Philippine Division, dated November 9, 1907, as follows:

"Captain S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry and skill in handling his company during the assault on the enemy's position in the engagement against hostile Moros at Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, March 7, 1906."

Of his service in the Bud Dajo campaign the report of his regimental commander states:

"Captain S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Infanthy—Major Bundy says 'much of our success is due to Captain S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Infantry, who * * * held the advance from the beginning of the movement and who kept me informed of all that had taken place in our front. Captain Schindel's good judgment, enterprise and skill in handling his company during the entire movement are worthy of special commendation and I recommend that he be suitably rewarded.' This recommendation is heartily approved; Captain Schindel is deserving of reward; he is one of the best informed, most reliable, valuable and modest officers in the U. S. Army."

Colonel Schindel, as the son of an army officer, was born and brought up in the service which he loved and to which he gave his whole life. He was an officer of conspicuous ability who, during his career, had been selected for many important details on account of his talent and broad professional attainments.

He was a man of high character and lofty ideals, whose unselfishness and loyalty attracted warm friendships in and out of the army and won the admiration and respect of those with whom he came in contact. An earnest student, with keen brain and wide experience, he kept constantly abreast of the latest developments in his chosen profession. His life has been one of generous and efficient service—his death is a severe loss to his many friends, the army and his country. He will ever be held in loving remembrance by his friends as a sterling soldier and a well-beloved comrade.

HIS CLASSMATES.

CALVIN ESTERLY

No. 2667. Class of 1877.

Died, March 18, 1921, at Berkeley, California, aged 68 years.

Calvin Esterly was born at Middletown, Ohio, the second child and oldest son of Benjamin and Mary Esterly. His father was a very strong abolitionist and maintained one of the underground stations in Ohio for escaping slaves. It was a common thing for Calvin as a small boy to drive a wagon with a slave hidden under a load of farm produce many miles to the next safety station. At the age of sixteen he moved with the family to Ottawa, Kansas.

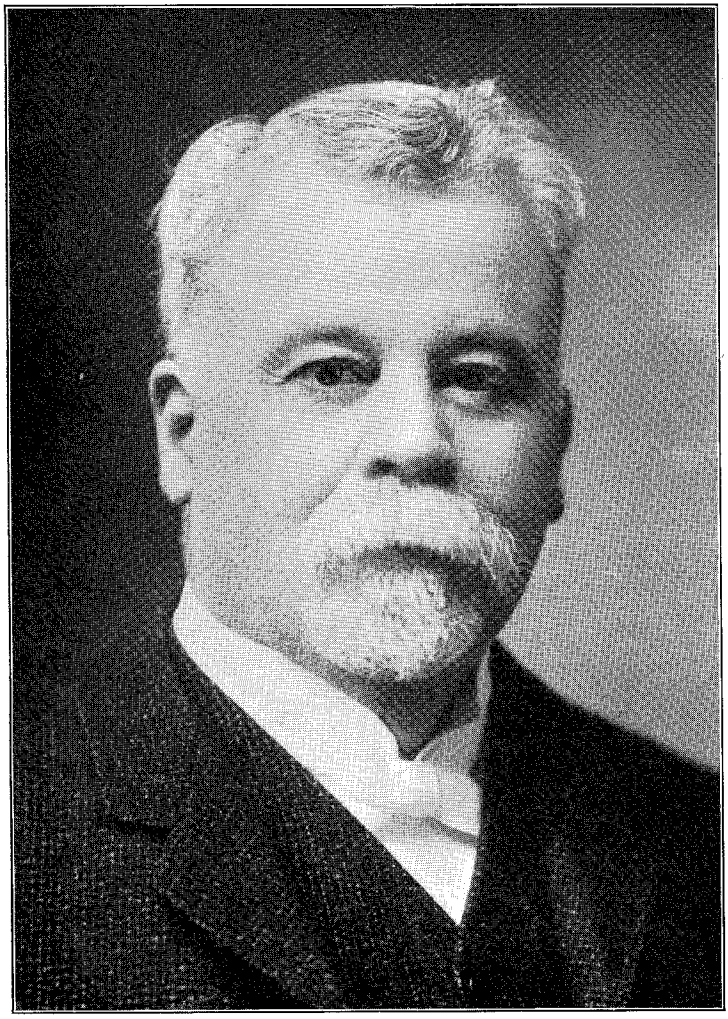
He prepared for entrance to Harvard but received an appointment to West Point and entered the Military Academy instead. He graduated in June, 1877, and in September, 1877, was married to Miss Alice M. Olin at Ottawa, Kansas. He was sent to Fort Concho in December, 1877, and also took part in campaign against Mascalero Apaches and did scouting there and at Fort Stockton.

In 1883 he resigned his commission because of his wife's failing health and accepted the superintendency of public schools at Ottawa, Kansas. In 1885 he moved with family to El Paso, Texas, to accept a like position there. This he resigned in 1889 in order to accept the presidency of the Los Angeles Baptist College. But his health proved unequal to the strain of his position in this struggling young institution, and he was ordered by his physician to seek an out-door life. He reluctantly surrendered the work in which he was deeply interested, and later rejoiced to see the institution, after several years of inaction, revived in what is now the Baptist University of Redlands, California.

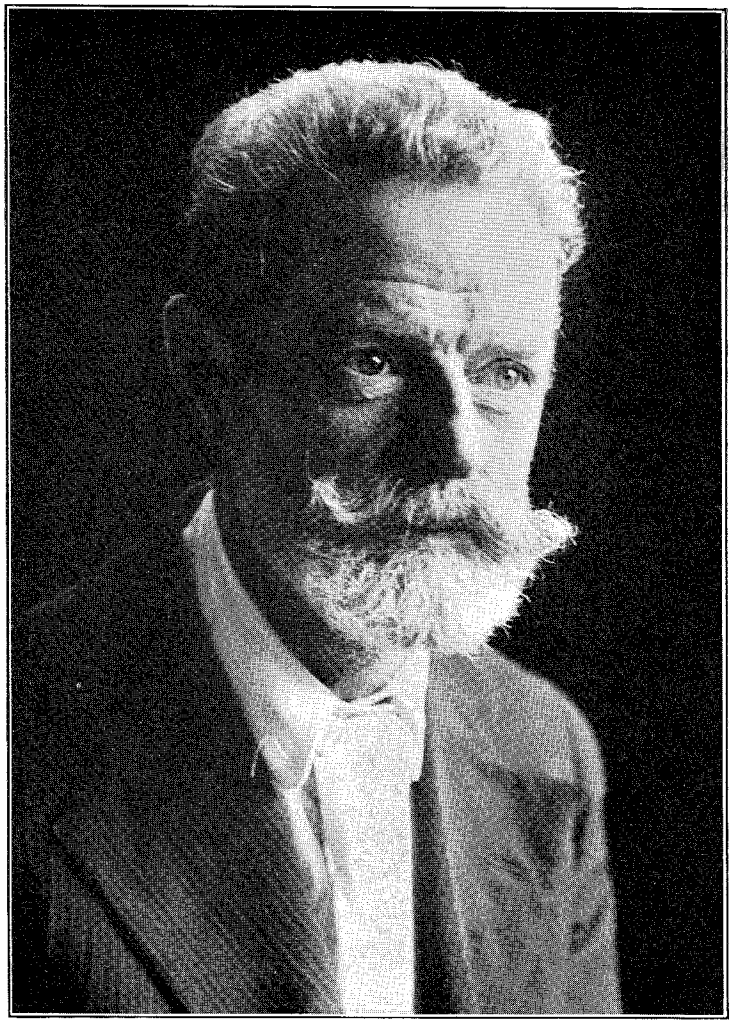
In 1890 he moved with his family on to his orange grove at Pomona, California, and in this little town, now grown to a city nestling among the orange and lemon groves, he soon became a prominent man in civic, political and religious circles.

In 1897 he became manager of the Fisk Teachers' Agency at San Francisco and moved his family to Berkeley, California. A year later he sold this and, with C. C. Boynton of Los Angeles, established the Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, with offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco. He remained actively connected with the San Francisco office until October, 1921, when failing health compelled him to remain at home, but even then he continued the management of the business from his sick bed until two days before his death.

During the Spanish-American War he was a Commissary Inspector under civil appointment, and it was a great pleasure to him



LIEUTENANT CALVIN ESTERLY



CHARLES SUMNER BURT

to meet his former friends among the officers of the army as they came and went between the United States and the Philippines.

Perhaps the deepest regret of his life was that he resigned from the military service, and it was a bitter disappointment that his repeated offers of his services to the government during the great World War were not accepted because he was past the retirement age.

Happy were the meetings during his short residence in Pomona, when Maney, Reed, Stevens, Scott and Day would motor out from Los Angeles to his home or they gather at the Sequoia Club for lunch.

In 1913 he married the widow of his youngest brother, Mrs. Maybell G. Esterly, who survives him, as do also two sons by the first union, Dr. Calvin O. Esterly of Occidental College, Los Angeles, and Ward B. Esterly of Berkeley, California.

Calvin Esterly was always optimistic, always holding out a helping hand, and extremely loyal to friends. When told by his physician that he was stricken with an incurable malady, that his life might last a few weeks, at the longest but a few months, and that his portion must be intense pain, he received the verdict with a smile and turning to his wife said, "Whatever comes is alright". Again and again friends and family were greeted with the same cheery smile even after months of intense suffering.

He is gone, but we know that "It is alright with him".

J. C. SHOFNER.

CHARLES SUMNER BURT

No. 2832. Class of 1880.

Died, April 12, 1921, at Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 63 years.

Charles Sumner Burt was born at Mount Vernon, Michigan, December 3, 1857. He was of a well known Michigan family, grandson of William Austin Burt, inventor of the solar compass and of the first typewriter.

His boyhood was passed in Marquette, Michigan, attending school and afterwards teaching. After a course at Appleton College, Wisconsin, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, entering September 1, 1876, and graduating sixth in his class in 1880. On graduation he decided not to pursue the military profession, and taking advantage of an Act of Congress passed a short time previously was honorably discharged. After attending and graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, he was for

years connected with the Midvale Steel Company at Nicetown, Pa. He then engaged in the pig iron manufacturing business in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. About 1893 he became a member of the Metal Brokerage firm of Kramer & Burt, Chicago. In 1911 he retired from business on account of failing health and moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he lived until his death. His health was much improved in later years. We remember Burt the Cadet as a modest, unassuming fellow, respected by all of us, with a fund of quiet humor which perhaps only his intimates fully appreciated. Maturer than most of his classmates, he was a very dependable man. One always knew where to find him. Red hair naturally confers distinction on its possessor, and Burt was known as "Reddy" and "Gory". His last letter to a classmate was signed "Gory". During the whole four years he roomed with Charles B. Vogdes, and they were inseparable. His ability was demonstrated by his class standing, and when Cadet Quartermaster in his first class year he made some valuable improvements in his department. The first postal scales used at the Academy were procured by Burt's enterprise. Where principles were concerned, or when his interest was greatly excited, he would go very far without regard to consequences. His classmate, General George W. Goethals, remembers an incident which illstrates this:

"At the time of the Presidential election in 1892 I was stationed in Florence, Alabama, and as was my custom I stopped at the news stand in the evening to pick up the St. Louis Globe Democrat. As I entered the store I encountered a group surrounding a man who was preaching protective doctrines and telling his listeners they didn't know their best interests when they were expecting the election of Cleveland. Some sharp retorts were made, and on looking at the speaker I discovered it was Burt, who, I learned, had just returned from Sheffield, Alabama, where he had purchased some pig iron. I rescued him from the angry crowd and took him off to my house."

At the beginning of the World War he offered his services and remarked in a letter to a classmate:

"Once I was a steel works chemist, a blast furnace superintendent, etc.; now only a Once Was. Still I am capable of some efficient office work and would obey the orders of the commanding officer even in spelling." In the same letter he says: "In politics I am an independent, in religion am a member of the Unitarian Church, a life member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and am now a member of that asinine and idiotic minority who would if they could spell according to the rules of science and not follow traditional belief, custom and slavish conservatism. Am a member of the Advisory Council of the S. S. B."

A great lover of nature and wild things, he said that he did all his hunting with field glasses.

At Ann Arbor, Burt devoted himself to gardening—one of his passions. Young people he always loved and he made many friends among the students of the University of Michigan, especially the

South Americans, with whom his knowledge of Spanish was a great asset. An intimate friend, Dr. Robbins of Ann Arbor, says of him:

> "A man of keen and piercing intelligence of richly stored memory, great humor, a most companionable spirit, having a peculiar attraction for young men; relishing a discussion most highly, very practical and forthright in religious and ethical views, he left a most worthy memory behind him."

He died of pneumonia at Ann Arbor, April 12, 1921. Burt was married twice, the second time to Miss Anna Obert, whose sister had married his classmate, the late Captain George W. Burnett. He leaves two children by his second wife, Frederick and Marie Louise.

J. W. B.

INDEX

	Page
REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING	5–7
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER	8
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION	9
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS	10–11
ROLL OF MEMBERS	12–34
GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING	35
NOTE	36

OBITUARIES

	Page
BACON, ALEXANDER SAMUEL (Portrait)	86
BATTLE, JOHN SOMERVILLE (Portrait)	61
BEVERLY, BENJAMIN SLOAN (Portrait)	51
BRADBURY, SAMUEL HINKSTROM, JR. (Portrait)	53
BRIDGES, THOMAS SHELDON (Portrait)	78
BROWN, GEORGE LeROY (Portrait)	131
BRUSH, DANIEL HARMON (Portrait)	73
BULLOCK, WALTER ERNEST (Portrait)	130
BURT, CHARLES SUMNER (Portrait)	159
CLAY, FRANK BUTNER (Portrait)	98
CROXTON, RICHARD CLAYBORNE (Portrait)	88
DAVIS, JOHN MOORE KELSO (Portrait)	80
DAVISON, PETER WEIMER (Portrait)	69
DWIGHT, LAWRENCE (Portrait)	40
DYER, ALEXANDER BRYDIE (Portrait)	90
EDWARDS, OLIVER (Portrait)	146
ESTERLY, CALVIN (Portrait)	158
FREEMAN, LOUIS ARMISTEAD (Portrait)	45
FRENCH, FRANCIS HENRY (Portrait)	151
GUTHRIE, WILLIAM LEO (Portrait)	43

HASBROUCK, ALFRED, JR. (Portrait) 98
HERKNESS, SIDNEY (Portrait) 138
HERR, HIERO BENJAMIN (Portrait) 103
HODGSON, FREDERICK GRADY (Portrait) 37
HOWARD, CLARENCE ORVILLE (Portrait) 118
HOYT, RALPH WILSON (Portrait) 120
LEARY, EDMUND MORTIMER (Portrait) 62
LEWIS, THOMAS JEFFERSON (Portrait) 67
LUCAS, EUGENE WILLETT VAN COURT (Portrait) 150
McDONOUGH, MICHAEL JOSEPH (Portrait) 135
MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER (Portrait) 140
MANEY, JAMES ALISON (Portrait) 89
NORTON, SENECA HUGHES (Portrait) 129
PAYNE, DAVID WELLS (Portrait) 147
PEARSON, DANIEL CROSBY (Portrait) 100
PIKE, EMORY JENISON (Portrait) 49
PURDY, CLARENCE NEWCOMB (Portrait) 78
SACKETT, GEORGE WILBUR (Portrait) 52
SANDS, GEORGE HENRY (Portrait) 123
SCHINDEL, SAMUEL JOHN BAYARD (Portrait) 156
SCHULZE, WALTER HERMAN (Portrait) 61
SHELTON, GEORGE HENRY (Portrait) 119
SMITH, EDWARD DeLAND (Portrait) 116
STEDMAN, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS (Portrait) 110
STEPHENS, JOHN EDMONDSON (Portrait) 53
SUMNER, EDWIN VOSE 3rd (Portrait) 58
SUTER, CHARLES RUSSELL (Portrait) 92
SYMONS, THOMAS WILLIAM (Portrait) 128
THOMAS, EARL DENNISON (Portrait) 137
WARDROP, STARR CLIFTON (Portrait) 77
WARNER, CHARLES NELSON (Portrait) 108
WEAVER, ERASMUS MORGAN, JR. (Portrait) 126
WETMORE, WILLIAM BOERUM (Portrait) 56
WILCOX, FRANK ALLEN (Portrait) 41