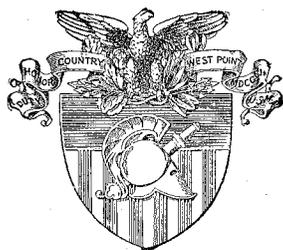


ANNUAL MEETING 1922

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

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JUNE 12 1922



SAGINAW, MICH.

Seemann & Peters, Inc., Printers and Binders

1922

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

June 12, 1922

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1. The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p. m. by the President of the Association.
2. Prayer by Chaplain Wheat of the U. S. Military Academy.
3. By general consent the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The attendance was large and a complete list of those present was not secured, but among them were the following:

1862	Morris Schaff	1887	Edward C. Young
1866	Francis L. Hills		George O. Squier
1867	Samuel R. Jones		Wirt Robinson
	Edward S. Godfrey		Edgar Russell
1868	Frank W. Russell		George F. Landers
1870	Samuel W. Fountain		Harry E. Wilkins
	Lovell H. Jerome		Oscar I. Straub
1872	Rogers Birnie		William Weigel
	Stanhope E. Blunt		Alonzo Gray
	George Ruhlen		Michael J. Lenihan
	Henry H. Landon		Mark L. Hersey
	Charles A. P. Hatfield	1891	Spencer Cosby
1875	William A. Simpson		Charles P. Echols
	William N. Dykman		Odus C. Horney
1877	Cunliffe H. Murray		Charles DeL. Hine
1879	William D. Beach		Gordon Voorhies
	Charles R. Noyes		Walter M. Whitman
1882	Edward Burr		Lutz Wahl
	Eugene J. Spencer		Andrew Hero
	Warren P. Newcomb		Melville S. Jarvis
	John T. Thompson	1893	Robertson Honey
	Samuel Rodman	1895	Frank B. Watson
	Benjamin Alvord	1899	Clifton C. Carter
1883	William P. Stone	1901	William R. Bettison
1884	John B. Bellinger	1903	Douglas MacArthur
1885	Cornelis DeW. Willcox		Robert M. Lyon
	Elmer W. Hubbard		

1904	George V. Strong		Robert L. Gray
1906	Charles G. Mettler		James R. N. Weaver
	Earl McFarland	1912	John H. Lindt
1907	Roger G. Alexander		Robert T. Snow
	Alexander W. Chilton		Oscar J. Gatchell
	William E. Morrison		David M. Crawford
	Charles H. Rice	1913	William C. Young
	Alexander W. Maish		John H. Van Vliet
	Eugene Santschi		Douglass T. Greene
	Elmer F. Rice	1914	La Rhett L. Stuart
	Edwin C. McNeil		Adam E. Potts
1908	Ray L. Avery	1915	Robert W. Strong
	Philip S. Gage	1916	Stanley E. Reinhart
1909	Edwin F. Harding		Joseph J. O'Hare
1910	Clyde A. Selleck		Louis T. Hibbs
	Martin H. Ray	1917	Joseph L. Collins
1911	Joseph C. Mehaffey		John J. McEwan
	Alexander D. Surlis	1918	Lawrence McC. Jones
	James B. Crawford		Earle E. Sarcka
			Redmon F. Kernan, Jr.

4. The President informed the meeting that all the members of the graduating class had joined the Association, nearly all as life members, and also that a large number of graduates from preceding classes had been enrolled as new members.
5. The President then made a brief résumé of the work of the Association during the past year, stressing the point that the main thing accomplished had been the awakening of a feeling that there were real opportunities for work by the Association. He touched on the installation of the Memorial Window in the Cadet Chapel and also on efforts made to secure a new hotel at West Point, stating that leading hotel men in New York City had been interested and induced to study the project. In spite of a promising start no practical results were secured as the general business depression rendered the securing of funds impossible.
6. The President called for nominations for President for the ensuing year.
7. William N. Dykman was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year and resumed the chair.
8. Cornelis DeW. Willcox, 1885, gave the meeting a detailed account of the progress made on the Memorial Window for the Cadet Chapel.

9. The President then laid before the meeting the question of certain amendments to the Constitution of the Association, copies of which proposed amendments had been circulated to the members.

Briefly stated, the amendments were to the following effect:

- a. To amplify the statement of the object of the Association.
- b. To provide for a Vice-President of the Association, elected at the Annual Meeting, and to define his duties.
- c. To increase the Executive Committee to thirty members, appointed by the President, and to specify the manner for calling meetings, voting, etc.
- d. To provide that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association be appointed by the President of the Association instead of by the Presiding Officer at the Annual Meeting.

In a brief general discussion certain errors in wording were pointed out and corrected. The sense of the meeting was also expressed to the effect that the office of Vice-President be not considered as instituted for the purpose of providing for the succession to the Presidency.

The amendments, as corrected in the meeting, were then unanimously adopted.

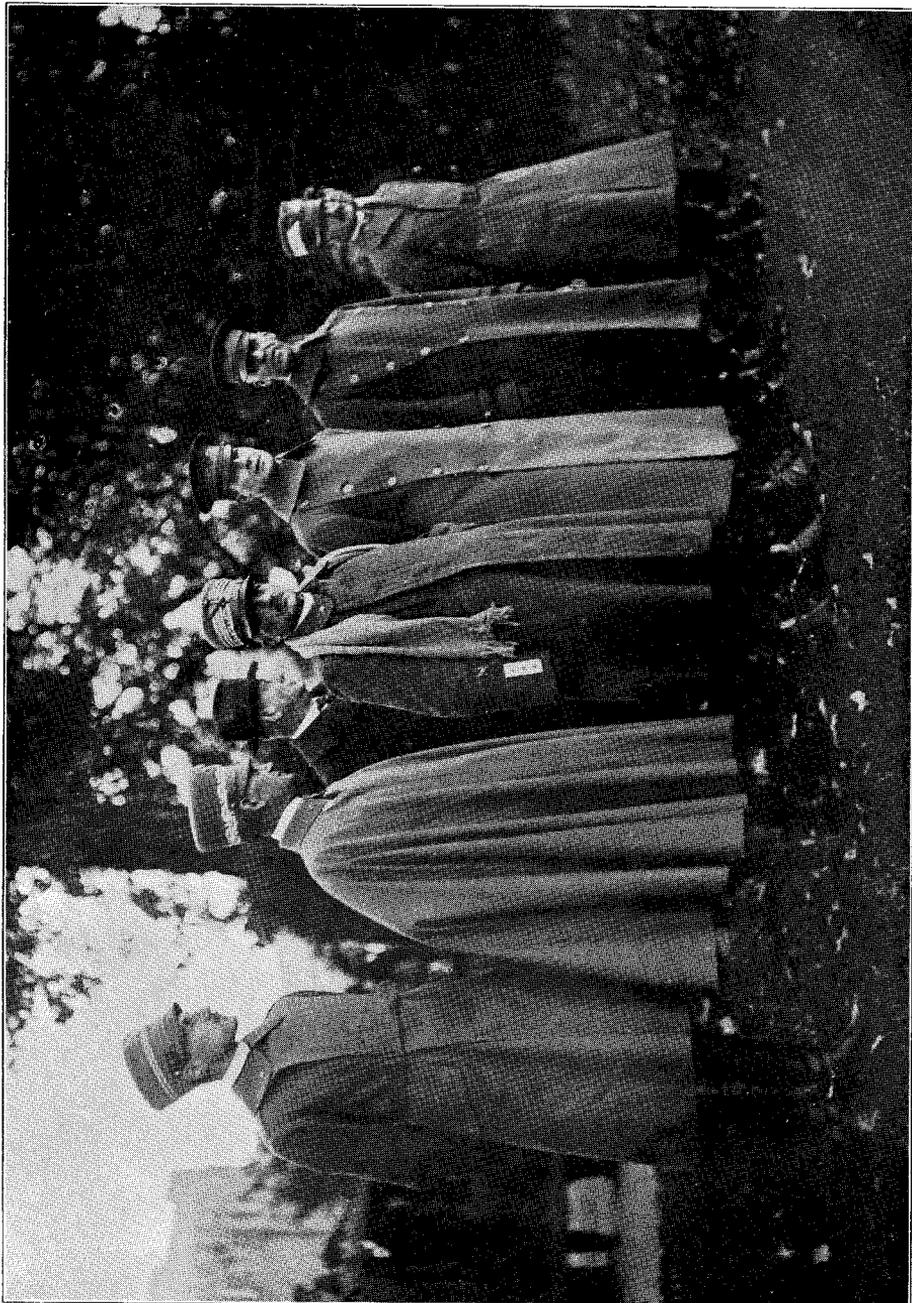
The Constitution as amended is printed in the Annual Report for 1922.

10. Lovell H. Jerome, 1870, spoke on the advisability of having an Alumni Day each June and made suggestions as to a program for such a day. A resolution was unanimously carried authorizing the President to appoint a committee to arrange a schedule for an Alumni Day for the next year.
11. D. S. Stanley, 1895, proposed the name of Cornelis DeW. Willcox, 1885, for Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded and carried without opposition.
12. The question was then brought up of having associate membership in the Association for those who had been cadets at the Military Academy but had not graduated therefrom. Newcomb, 1882, Bellinger, 1884, and Burr, 1882, among others, spoke. Qualifications for such membership were discussed. The matter was then referred to the Executive Committee with power to draw up a suitable By-Law.

13. A list of Graduates who had died since the preceding Annual Meeting was read by the Secretary, the members present standing. There were forty-seven names on the list.
14. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.
15. Morris Schaff, 1862, proposed that the Association send a message of greeting to Horatio G. Gibson, 1847, the oldest living member. The motion was unanimously carried and the Secretary directed to send the message.
16. Morris Schaff, 1862, spoke to the meeting urging that at the next Annual Meeting the name of John J. Pershing, 1886, be placed in nomination for the position of President of the Association, and stressing the point that the Association should not delay in bestowing this honor upon such a distinguished member. S. W. Fountain, 1870, warmly indorsed the suggestion with remarks upon the character and record of Pershing.
17. There being no further business before the meeting it adjourned at 3:00 p. m.

R. G. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.





VISIT OF GENERAL DIAZ TO U. S. M. A.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending June, 1922

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RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1921:		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Deposits	2,956.58	
Cash	11.32	
		\$16,207.10
Interest on Bonds and Deposits.....		641.76
Life Membership Fees.....		1,043.00
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		234.50
Sale of Annuals.....		9.15
		<u>\$18,135.51</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 120.00	
Printing of Annuals.....	2,800.98	
Stationery, Postage, etc.....	72.32	
		2,993.30
Balance on hand June 1, 1922:		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Deposits	1,903.01	
		<u>15,142.21</u>
		\$18,135.51
Balance on hand:		
Chancel Window Fund, brought forward from June, 1921.	\$ 153.07	

IN ACCOUNT WITH NEW WINDOW FUND

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions to June 1, 1922.....	\$12,763.49	
Interest on Deposits	75.06	
		<u>\$12,838.55</u>

EXPENDITURES

Expense of Committee of Judges.....	\$ 18.57	
Stationery, Printing, etc.....	54.24	
Willet Company, first payment.....	3,000.00	
Fee for Bond, Globe Indemnity Co.....	180.00	
		3,252.81
Balance on hand June 1, 1922.....		9,585.74
		<u>\$12,838.55</u>

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,

Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

F. K. NEWCOMER,

Officers of the Association

Executive Committee, 1922-1923

Members ex-Officio

William N. Dykman, Esq., President of the Association.
Cornélis DeW. Willcox, Col. and Professor, U. S. M. A., Vice-President.
Fred W. Sladen, Big.-Gen., Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

Chairman of the Committee

General John J. Pershing.

Members

Charles King, 1866	Avery D. Andrews, 1886
Francis L. Hills, 1866	James H. McRae, 1886
Samuel E. Tillman, 1869	Edmund M. Lewis, 1886
Elbert Wheeler, 1875	Mark L. Hersey, 1887
Charles J. Bailey, 1880	Charles P. Echols, 1891
Henry T. Allen, 1882	Palmer E. Pierce, 1891
Charles G. Morton, 1883	Charles P. Summerall, 1892
Harry C. Hale, 1883	Lincoln C. Andrews, 1893
George W. Read, 1883	Robert E. Wood, 1900
Samuel D. Sturgis, 1884	Roger G. Alexander, 1907
John B. Bellinger, 1884	Gilbert E. Humphrey, 1907
David C. Shanks, 1884	George R. Goethals, 1908
Cornélis DeW. Willcox, 1885	Hugh H. McGee, 1909
Charles H. Muir, 1885	Robert L. Gray, 1911
Robert L. Bullard, 1885	

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

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

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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 the Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates, and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship.

Article III, Par. 1.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Par. 2.—There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members appointed by the President, who shall also appoint the Chairman of the Committee. Eight members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee. Members of this Committee at meetings regularly called may vote by proxy upon questions definitely stated in the notice of meeting. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be mailed from the office of the President of the Association, or Chairman of the Committee, at least one month in advance of the meeting.

Par. 3.—The President and Vice-President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting and hold office for one year, or until successors be chosen. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at meetings of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-President, and if the two are absent, upon the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the President.

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

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

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

BY-LAWS

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

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

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

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

2. The President shall appoint thirty members who, together with the President, the Vice-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 devolve upon the officers of the Association. At each Annual Meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate candidates for President and Vice-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.

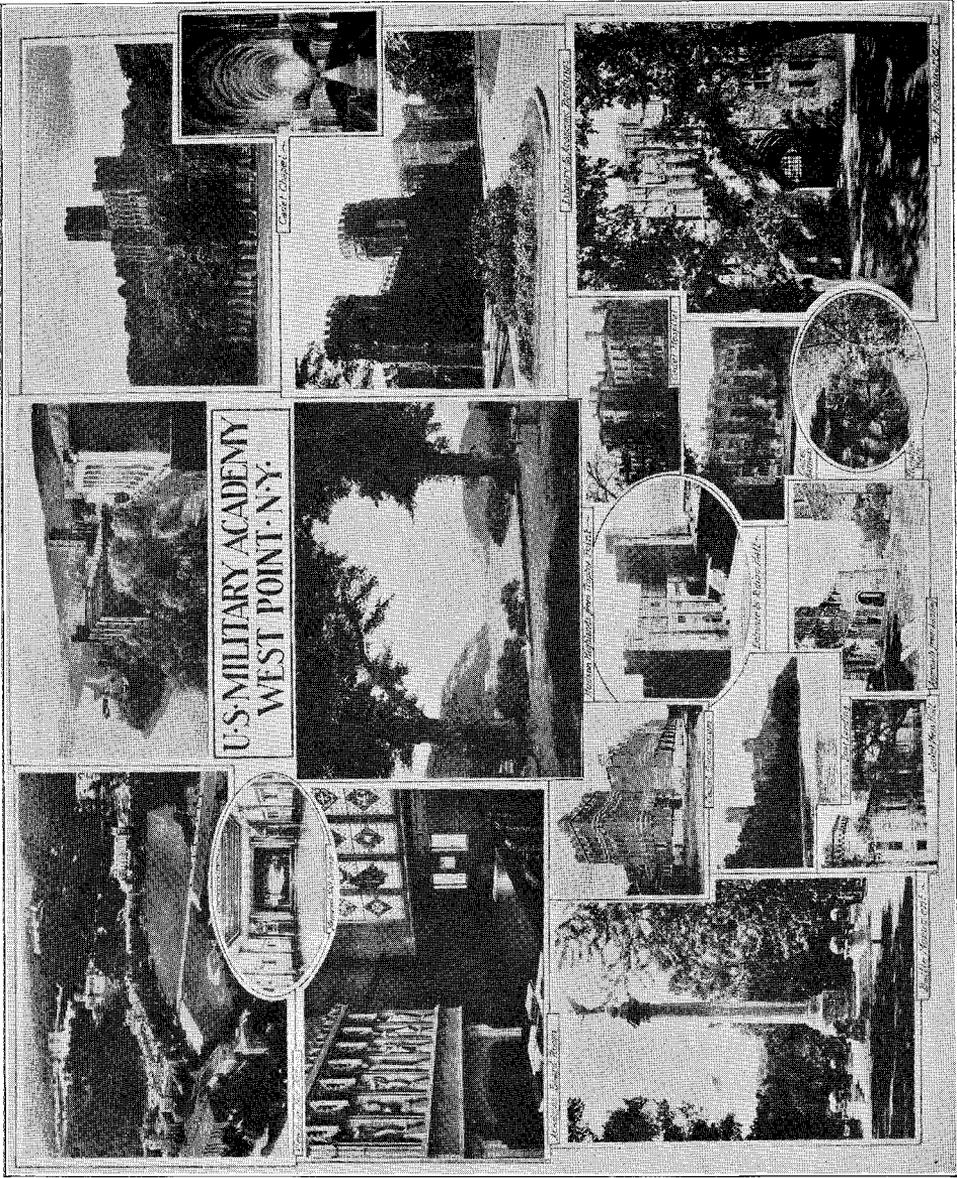
5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

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.

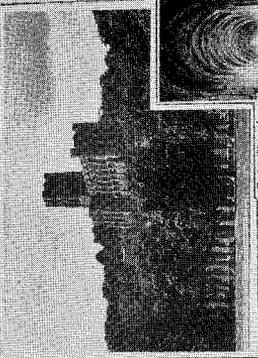
7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

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

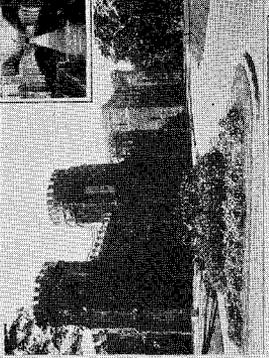
9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association.



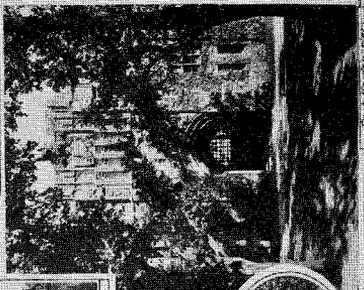
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT N.Y.



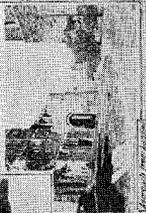
CADET CASERNE



LABORATORY OF APPLIED SCIENCE



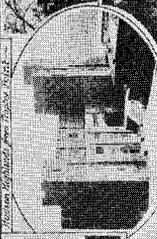
WEST POINT HOTEL



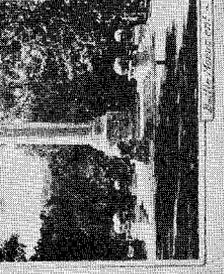
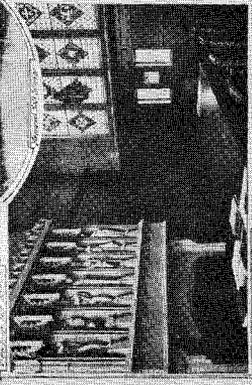
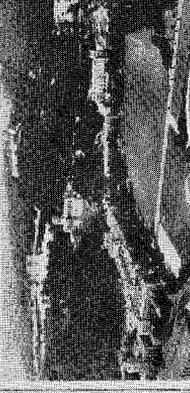
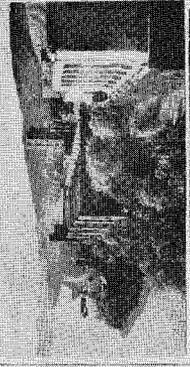
ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS



WEST POINT GYMNASIUM



WEST POINT GYMNASIUM



WEST POINT GYMNASIUM

Roll of Members

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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

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

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
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
WALTER S. SCHUYLER
EDWARD A. GODWIN
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN
FREDERICK K. WARD
EDWARD J. McCLEARNAN
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

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT
 FRANK BAKER
 HENRY R. LEMLY
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST
 GEORGE RUHLEN
 CHARLES A. VARNUM
 FRANK WEST
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN
 JAMES ALLEN
 CHARLES A. BOOTH
 THADDEUS W. JONES
 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
 CALVIN D. COWLES
 DILLARD H. CLARK
 HOEL S. BISHOP
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR
 WILLIAM H. CARTER
 HUGH T. REED
 LOUIS P. BRANT
 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

1874—Continued

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
 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. McCALBIE
 ROBERT K. EVANS

1876

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

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK
 WALTER L. FISK
 SOLOMON W. ROESSLER
 WILLIAM B. GORDON
 CHARLES G. WOODWARD
 ADAM SLAKER
 FREDERICK MARSH
 DAVID PRICE

1877—Continued

JAMES C. SHOFNER
 EDWARD H. PLUMMER
 JACOB G. GALBRAITH
 MEDAD C. MARTIN
 AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM
 CUNLIFFE H. MURRAY
 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
 MATTHIAS W. DAY

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
 FRANK L. DODDS
 EDWIN P. PENDLETON
 JOHN A. JOHNSTON
 WILLIAM D. BEACH

1879—Continued

THOMAS CRUSE
 CHARLES R. NOYES
 CHARLES H. GRIERSON
 CHARLES M. TRUITT
 HUNTER LIGGETT
 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
 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
 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

1881—Continued

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
WILLIAM H. ALLAIRE

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN
WILLIAM C. LANGFITT
HENRY C. DAVIS
BEVERLY W. DUNN
THOMAS RIDGWAY
WILLIAM F. STONE
WILLOUGHBY W. WALKER
CHASE W. KENNEDY
CHARLES G. MORTON
MATTHEW F. STEELE
EDWIN A. ROOT
ISAAC W. LITTELL
GEORGE H. CAMERON
WALTER K. WRIGHT
HARRY C. HALE
ROBERT D. WALSH
GEORGE W. READ
SAMSON L. FAISON
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
SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.
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
ELMER W. HUBBARD
JOHN M. CARSON
ALMON L. PARMERTER
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK
HENRY P. McCAIN
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE
LOUIS M. KOEHLER
ROBERT L. BULLARD
SAMUEL E. SMILEY
GEORGE J. 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
CHARLES T. MENOHER
SAMUEL REBER
JOHN T. NANCE
CHARLES C. WALCUTT
DAVID J. BAKER, JR.
JOHN J. PERSHING

1886—Continued

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 RUSSEL
 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
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY
 ALONZO GRAY
 HERMAN HALL
 MARCUS D. CRONIN
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH

1887—Continued

CHARLES GERHARDT
 JAMES T. DEAN
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER
 WILLIAM K. JONES
 EDMUND WITTENMYER
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN
 MARK L. HERSEY
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT

1888

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

1889

E. EVELETH WINSLOW
 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
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR
 FRANCIS E. LACEY, JR.
 SIDNEY A. CLOMAN
 CHARLES CRAWFORD

1889—Continued

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
JAMES A. RYAN
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ
HENRY T. FERGUSON
HENRY G. LEARNARD
SAMUEL G. JONES
GEORGE M. BROWN
JAMES M. ANDREWS
GEORGE D. MOORE
WILLIS ULINE
CHARLES J. SYMONDS
FRANK B. KEECH

1891

SPENCER COSBY
JOHN S. SEWALL
CHARLES P. ECHOLS
JAY J. MORROW
ODUS C. HORNEY
ANDREW HERO, JR.
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
ELMER LINDSLEY
JOHN B. BENNET

1891—Continued

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
LUTZ WAHL
WILLIAM P. JACKSON
ALBERT B. DONWORTH
GORDON VOORHIES
WALTER M. WHITMAN
MATTHIAS CROWLEY
JOHN J. BRADLEY
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS
ISAAC C. JENKS
HANSON E. ELY
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. MEARNES

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
 EDWARD J. TIMBERLAKE, JR.
 DAVID M. KING
 LINCOLN C. ANDREWS
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG
 ROBERTSON HONEY
 JOHN M. MORGAN
 LOUIS B. LAWTON
 WALTER C. BABCOCK
 HERBERT B. CROSBY
 BUELL B. BASSETTE
 BENJAMIN B. HYER
 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
 CLARENCE C. WILLIAMS
 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

1894—Continued

JOHN W. BARKER
 RALPH R. STOGSDALL
 JAMES P. HARBESON
 HUGH D. WISE
 JAMES A. MOSS

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ
 HARRY BURGESS
 HARRY H. STOUT
 HERBERT A. WHITE
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON
 CHARLES H. PAINE
 THALES L. AMES
 NATHAN K. AVERILL
 HARRY LAT. CAVENAUGH
 JOSEPH WHEELER
 BROOKE PAYNE
 AUGUST C. NISSEN
 PERRY L. MILES
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON
 JAMES S. PARKER
 CHARLES R. HOWLAND
 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

1896—Continued

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD
OLA W. BELL
ABRAHAM G. LOTT
FREDERICK W. LEWIS
DENNIS E. NOLAN
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE
REYNOLDS J. BURT
WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN
HARRY H. TEBBETTS
ARTHUR R. KERWIN
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD
GEORGE S. GOODALE
WILLIAM D. CHITTY
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
MERVYN C. BUCKEY
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON
CLAUDE H. MILLER
HAROLD B. FISKE
EARLE D'A. PEARCE
ARTHUR S. CONKLIN
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

1898—Continued

MANUS McCLOSKEY
THOMAS E. MERRILL
MONROE C. KERTH
GEORGE A. NUGENT
HENRY W. BUTNER
MARCELLUS G. SPINKS
LAMBERT W. JORDAN
JACOB C. JOHNSON
HENRY L. NEWBOLD
HARVEY W. MILLER
ERNEST D. SCOTT
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
GEORGE T. SIMONDS
SAMUEL T. ANSELL
ROBERT H. PECK
HALSEY E. YATES
CLEMENT A. TROTT
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY
WILSON B. BURTT
CHARLES M. BUNDEL
STUART HEINTZELMAN
FREDERICK W. VAN DUYN
JOHN D. LONG
GRAYSON V. HEIDT
JAMES C. RHEA
JAMES HANSON
FRED R. BROWN
WILLIAM T. MERRY
FREDERICK B. KERR
LAWRENCE D. CABELL
CLYFFARD GAME

1899—Continued

GEORGE W. STUART
ROBERT C. FOY
WILLIAM T. PATTEN
DUNCAN K. MAJOR
ARTHUR S. COWAN
EPHRAIM G. PEYTON

1900

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

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL
JOHN H. POOLE
GEORGE R. SPALDING
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
BEVERLY F. BROWN
GEORGE M. RUSSELL
WILLIAM R. BETTISON
ALFRED A. MAYBACH
JEROME G. PILLOW
RALPH N. HAYDEN
JOHN A. BERRY
EDWARD H. DE ARMOND
KERR T. RIGGS
JOHN A. PEARSON
PRINCE A. OLIVER
CHARLES BURNETT
ARTHUR J. LYNCH

1901—Continued

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

WILLIAM A. MITCHELL
WARREN T. HANNUM
FRANCIS F. LONGLEY
ROBERT R. RALSTON
JAMES F. BELL
GILBERT H. STEWART
FRED W. HINRICHS
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER
JOHN M. GIBERT
STEPHEN ABBOT
JOHN C. PEGRAM
CHARLES H. JENNINGS
EDWARD J. MORAN
WILLIAM F. MORRISON
RIGBY D. VALLIANT
MYRON S. CRISSY
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
HIRAM M. COOPER
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

1903—Continued

GEORGE W. COCHEU
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON
 LEWIS TURTLE
 HENRY S. KILBOURNE, JR.
 CLIFFORD JONES
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS
 LOUIS C. BRINTON, JR.
 THOMAS F. VAN NATTA, JR.
 HENNING F. COLLEY
 PAUL D. BUNKER
 JAMES A. MARS
 ALLAN M. POPE
 SAMUEL M. PARKER
 ROBERT M. LYON
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY
 JAMES S. JONES
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM
 DORSEY R. RODNEY
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES
 JACOB W. S. WUEST
 LEO I. SAMUELSON
 CORBIT S. HOFFMAN
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON
 HARRY S. GRIER
 CHARLES B. MOORE
 CLARK LYNN
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL
 BURT W. PHILLIPS
 BEN F. RISTINE
 ALBERT GILMOR
 STUART A. HOWARD
 JOHN F. FRANKLIN
 JOHN S. UPHAM
 ELLERY FARMER
 EVERETT N. BOWMAN
 JESSE GASTON
 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

1904—Continued

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
 JAMES B. DILLARD
 ARTHUR W. COPP
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE
 JAMES K. CRAIN
 EDMUND L. GRUBER
 CARR W. WALLER
 RICHARD J. HERMAN
 DAVID McC. McKELL
 MATTHEW A. CROSS
 EDWARD L. HOOPER
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY
 STANLEY KOCH
 IRVING J. PHILLIPSON
 CARROLL W. NEAL
 HARRY S. BERRY
 WILBER A. BLAIN
 WALTER SINGLES
 WILLIAM V. CARTER
 GORDON R. CATTS
 HENRY C. PRATT
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD
 URSULA 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
 HENRY J. REILLY
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON
 WILLIAM S. DOWD
 ARTHUR D. BUDD
 ERLE M. WILSON
 MERRILL E. SPALDING
 JOSEPH J. GRACE

1904—Continued

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
 WILLIAM W. HARRIS, JR.
 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
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER
 Le ROY BARTLETT
 GEORGE DILLMAN
 PATRICK H. WINSTON
 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
 SIDNEY H. GUTHRIE
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY
 NATHAN HOROWITZ
 BERNARD LENTZ
 KARL D. KLEMM

1905—Continued

EDWARD C. HANFORD
 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
 JAMES J. LOVING
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING
 HENRY A. FINCH
 EDWARD D. ARDERY
 FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
 RICHARD C. BURLISON
 JAMES W. RILEY
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL
 CHARLES G. METTLER
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD
 JOSEPH H. PELOT
 MORGAN L. BRETT
 HENRY W. TORNEY
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD
 EARL McFARLAND
 JOSEPH A. GREEN
 ALEX. G. PENDLETON, JR.
 WALTER S. STURGILL
 JOHN C. HENDERSON
 CHARLES A. LEWIS
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER
 OSCAR WESTOVER
 JOHN S. PRATT
 JOSEPH C. KING
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT

1906—Continued

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
 HUGO D. SELTON
 MAX A. ELSER
 GEORGE R. BYRD
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON
 WILLIAM W. ROSE

1907

JAMES G. STEESE
 ROGER G. ALEXANDER
 JOHN A. HOLABIRD
 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
 ALEXANDER W. CHILTON
 NATHANIEL L. HOWARD
 WILLIAM E. MORRISON
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN
 CHARLES H. RICE
 WARREN LOTT
 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

1907—Continued

ARTHUR W. HANSON
 RICHARD H. KIMBALL
 ABBOTT BOONE
 WILLIAM L. MOOSE, JR.
 RAY C. HILL
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE
 JOHN L. JENKINS
 CHARLES H. WHITE
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN
 STANLEY L. JAMES
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN
 HERBERT HAYDEN
 LEWIS V. GREER
 EVAN E. LEWIS
 PAUL A. LARNED
 HARRY S. GILLESPIE
 JAMES H. LAUBACH
 RALPH W. DUSENBURY
 THOMAS C. SPENCER
 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
 RICHARD E. CUMMINS
 JAMES W. LYON
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT
 HENRY C. K. MUHLENBERG
 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
 YUIR 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.

1908—Continued

AGARD H. BAILEY
 CHESTER A. SHEPARD
 GEORGE C. BOWEN
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY
 HARRY B. CREA
 ROBERT C. COTTON

1909

STUART C. GODFREY
 JOHN M. WRIGHT
 JOHN R. D. MATHESON
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS
 EARL NORTH
 ALBERT H. ACHER
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS
 CHARLES T. RICHARDSON
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL
 HAROLD E. MINER
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE
 RONALD DEVORE JOHNSON
 GEORGE L. VAN DEUSEN
 EDWARD A. EVERTS
 ROBERT B. PARKER
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO
 JACOB L. DEVERS
 FRANZ A. DONIAT
 RAPHAEL R. NIX
 JAMES L. WALSH
 CARL A. BAHR
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY
 FREDERICK W. TEAGUE
 JAMES G. ORD
 THRUSTON HUGHES
 ROBERT S. DONALDSON
 WALLACE C. PHILOON
 CHARLES B. MEYER
 FREDERICK A. MOUNTFORD
 FORDYCE L. PEREGO
 DELOS C. EMMONS
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD
 ELEY P. DENSON
 ROY H. COLES
 PHILIP S. GAGE
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH
 FREDERICK HANNA
 EDWIN F. HARDING
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. MCGEE

1909—Continued

THEODORE M. CHASE
 RAYMOND D. SMITH
 ARTHUR R. UNDERWOOD
 YING H. WEN
 JOSEPH PLASSMEYER
 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
 DANIEL D. PULLEN
 CARBY H. BROWN
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE
 FRANCIS H. MILES, JR.
 BURTON O. LEWIS
 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
 FREDERICK A. HOLMER
 WALTER B. ROBR
 DURWARD S. WILSON
 PARKER C. KALLOCH
 MAURICE D. WELTY
 HARVEY M. HOBBS
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY
 ROBERT W. BARR
 FRANK F. SCOWDEN
 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
 HAROLD F. NICHOLS
 HARRY J. KEELEY
 CHARLES P. HALL
 ALEXANDER D. SURLS
 WILLIAM E. LARNED
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE
 ALFRED J. BETCHER
 CHARLES L. BYRNE
 PHILIP J. KIEFFER
 KARL S. BRADFORD
 HERBERT A. DARGUE
 FREDERICK GILBREATH
 JAMES B. CRAWFORD
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN
 CHARLES S. FLOYD
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS
 CARROLL A. BAGBY
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON
 ROBERT L. GRAY
 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

1911—Continued

JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK
 ARTHUR C. EVANS
 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
 EARL G. PAULES
 MILO P. FOX
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
 CHARLES J. BROWNE
 ROBERT H. LEE
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS
 OSCAR J. GATCHELL
 JOHN N. HAUSER
 KARL C. GREENWALD
 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
 JOHN H. HINEMON
 CHARLES N. SAWYER
 GILBERT R. COOK
 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
 WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY
 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
 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
 GEORGE W. KRAPP
 CHARLES H. CORLETT
 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

1914—Continued

PETER C. BULLARD
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT
 ALLEN P. COWGILL
 GEORGE F. LEWIS
 HARRISON BRAND, JR.
 PHILIP L. THURBER
 WILLIAM C. HOUGHTON
 JOHN C. WYETH
 LA RHETT L. STUART
 JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
 CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ
 JOHN G. BURR
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD
 ARTHUR D. NEWMAN
 JOHN H. JOUETT
 JOHN B. ANDERSON
 CEDRIC W. LEWIS
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN
 CHARLES W. FOSTER
 WILLIAM E. BURR
 REIFF H. HANNUM
 THOMAS H. REES, JR.
 HAROLD F. LOOMIS
 JAMES C. WADDELL
 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
 FREDERICK HERR
 CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS
 HOWARD P. MILLIGAN
 FRANK W. MILBURN
 JOHN KENNARD
 HAMNER HUSTON

1915

J. STEWART BRAGDON
 GEORGE J. RICHARDS
 JOHN S. SMYLLIE, JR.
 LEHMAN W. MILLER
 DOUGLAS L. WEART
 EARL E. GESLER
 EDWIN A. BETHEL
 WILLIAM F. TOMKINS
 DONALD A. DAVISON
 EDWIN C. KELTON
 JAMES A. LESTER
 HERMAN BEUKEMA
 CLINTON W. HOWARD
 RAYMOND MARSH
 HAROLD E. SMALL
 CHARLES W. RYDER
 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. MERRILLAT, JR.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS
 METCALFE REED
 BENJAMIN G. FERRIS
 JOSEPH D. COUGHLAN
 REESE M. HOWELL
 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. QUESENBERY

1916

WILHELM D. STYER
 JOHN W. FRASER
 CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM

1916—Continued

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
 ROBERT R. NEYLAND, JR.
 WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.
 WILLIAM R. WOODWARD
 TATNALL D. SIMKINS
 ALBERT W. DRAVES
 LESLIE T. SAUL
 CARL L. MARRIOTT
 JAMES K. COCKRELL
 JOHN W. RAFFERTY
 WILLIS McD. CHAPIN
 FRED B. INGLIS
 ROBERT B. McBRIDE
 RICHARD P. KUHN
 CARL S. DONEY
 CALVIN DE WITT, JR.
 JAMES M. CRANE
 WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS
 JOSEPH M. TULLY
 JAMES deB. WALBACH
 WARNER W. CARR
 PETTUS H. HEMPHILL
 ROBERT LeG. WALSH
 RICHARD M. LEVY
 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
 OTTO F. LANGE
 GEORGE H. BLANKENSHIP
 WALTER D. MANGAN
 ROBERT R. D. McCULLOUGH

1917 (April)

HARRIS JONES
 HAROLD R. RICHARDS
 JOHN J. F. STEINER

1917 (April)—Continued

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
 WILLIAM F. DAUGHERTY
 JAMES L. HAYDEN
 LINCOLN F. DANIELS
 GEORGE S. BEURKET
 CHARLES W. YULL
 WILLIAM W. EAGLES
 FRANCIS A. MARKOE
 JOHN J. McEWAN
 LOUIS L. MARTIN
 WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
 FRANCIS G. BONHAM
 NORMAN D. COTA
 JOSEPH S. TATE
 ARTHUR McK. HARPER
 CARLETON COULTER, JR.
 JAMES H. FRIER, JR.
 LEO J. ERLER
 ROBERT D. NEWTON
 WILLIS R. SLAUGHTER
 WILLIAM W. COWGILL
 COALTER B. COMPTON
 HARRY R. PIERCE
 THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
 GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
 STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
 CLARE H. ARMSTRONG
 SIDNEY H. YOUNG
 WILLIAM S. ELEY
 ASA P. POPE
 JOHN R. NYGAARD

1918 (August, 1917)

HERMAN H. POHL
 KENNETH M. MOORE
 EDMOND H. LEVY
 BARTLEY M. HARLOE
 DEAN I. PIPER
 JOSEPH I. COHEN
 WILLIAM O. REEDER
 WILLIAM K. KOLB
 WILLIAM R. GERHARDT
 THEODORE E. BUECHLER
 HERMAN U. WAGNER
 SAMUEL D. RINGSDORF
 REDMOND F. KERNAN
 PHILIP S. DAY
 THEODORE L. FUTCH

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

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
 HOWARD P. FAUST
 JOHN T. de CAMP
 SARGENT P. HUFF
 WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, JR.
 THOMAS J. HEAVEY
 HENRY M. BLACK
 WALLACE F. SAFFORD
 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
 ROSSITER H. GARITY
 FRANK C. JEDLICKA
 JOHN B. SAUNDERS
 JOHN T. B. BISSELL
 MILTON W. DAVIS
 CHARLES A. MAHONEY
 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

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

FREDERICK D. SHARP
 PAUL R. GOODE
 HARRY N. RISING
 EDWIN C. MALING
 EMIL KRAUSE
 ROBERT L. BACON
 WALKER G. WHITE
 EARLE E. SARCKA
 EDWIN J. HOUSE
 ARTHUR C. PURVIS
 WM. E. WHITTINGTON, JR.
 ROBERT A. BRINGHAM
 HORACE HARDING
 JOHN T. BELL

1919 (June, 1918)

JOHN P. DEAN
 PATRICK H. TIMOTHY, JR.
 HUGH J. CASEY
 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
 ROLAND STANZEL
 CHARLES F. BAISH
 CLARENCE L. ADCOCK
 CHARLES S. WARD
 HENRY M. UNDERWOOD
 JAMES C. MARSHALL
 WALTER E. LORENCE
 MEYER L. CASMAN
 LUCIUS D. CLAY
 LLOYD E. MILENZ
 PIERRE A. AGNEW
 HOEL S. BISHOP, JR.
 CHARLES E. McKEE
 SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.
 THOMAS H. NIXON
 ANDERSON T. W. MOORE
 REGINALD WHITAKER
 JULIUS J. MUSSIL
 ROBERT J. HERR
 CHARLES E. HOFFMAN
 HENRY M. ALEXANDER
 JOHN L. GRANT
 MILO B. BARRAGAN

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

PAUL L. DEYLITZ
 PAUL B. MALONE, JR.
 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
 JOHN MESICK
 ELTON T. COBB
 FRANCIS P. TOMPKINS
 JOHN A. WEEKS
 FRED W. GERHARD, JR.
 CORNELIUS C. JADWIN, 2d.
 DONALD CORAY
 JACOB G. SUCHER
 RICHARD G. McKEE
 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. RUNDLELL
 ROYAL A. MACHLE
 LEONARD R. NACHMAN
 CLARK H. MITCHELL
 DUNCAN HODGES
 EDMUND B. BELLINGER
 HARRY C. NEWSHAW
 ALFRED A. McNAMEE
 FRANCIS J. ACHATZ
 LEON C. BOINEAU
 MAXWELL M. CORPENING
 HOWARD P. RICHARDSON
 GEORGE B. BARTH
 PETER L. A. DYE
 HARRY B. SHERMAN
 BENJAMIN R. McBRIDE
 CARROLL TYE
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON, JR.
 CARROLL K. LEEPER
 HERBERT B. WILLIAMS
 HAROLD B. LEWIS
 HUGH McC. WILSON, JR.

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

DWIGHT J. FRANCIS
ROBERT T. FOSTER
EDWIN D. DANDO

1920 (November, 1918)

ARTHUR W. PENCE
SAMUEL POPE, III
JAMES L. RHOADS
FREDERIC B. BUTLER
DAVID A. D. OGDEN
ELMER E. BARNES
BEVERLY C. SNOW
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
ORVILLE E. WALSH
ROBERT B. COOLIDGE
WILLIAM A. CALLAWAY
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
FRANCIS B. VALENTINE
WADE R. COTHRAN
PERCIVAL B. BANNISTER
GERALD A. O'ROUARK
JAMES C. STYRON
JOHN W. MIDDLETON
MELTON A. HATCH
JOHN S. WINN, JR.
EDWIN B. FITZPATRICK
DEAN R. DICKEY

1920 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

ROGER W. AUTRY
FRANK J. CUNNINGHAM
MYRL M. MILLER
HOBART R. YEAGER
WILLIAM C. BENTON
VINCENT J. CONRAD
EDWIN L. HOGAN
JOHN C. HAMILTON
JAMES A. KEHOE
EDWARD W. HENDRICK
FREDERICK PEARSON
ALBERT W. JOHNSON
DONALD F. CARROLL
AUSTIN M. WILSON
SOL M. LIPMAN
JEROME D. CAMBRE
ALEXANDER T. McCONE
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.
GEORGE B. CONRAD
WILLIAM S. MURRAY
HARRY KRIEGER
JAMES C. WELCH
JOHN L. BINDER
ELMER M. JENKINS

1921 (November, 1918)

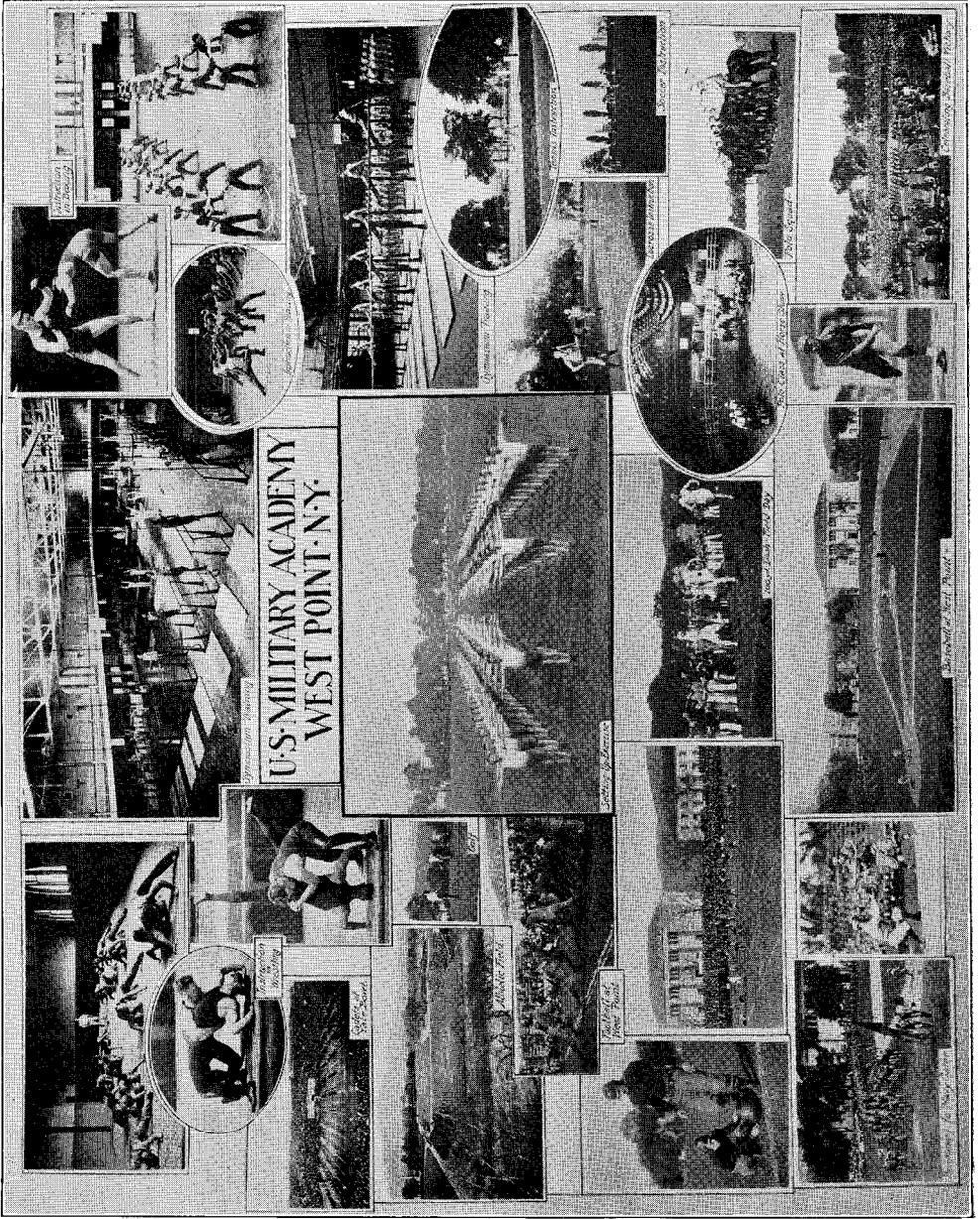
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DAVID A. NEWCOMER
BOYD W. BARTLETT
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IVAN C. LAWRENCE
BENJAMIN M. HEDRICK
WILLISTON B. PALMER
ROBERT G. GARD
ROBERT A. HILL
DAVID H. WHITTIER
SYDNEY W. GOULD
HERBERT M. JONES
FRED W. MARLOW

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

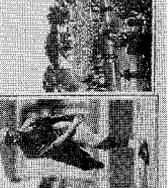
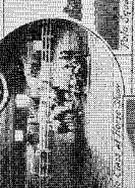
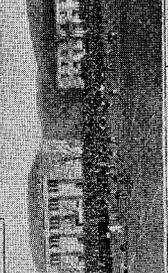
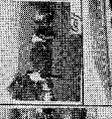
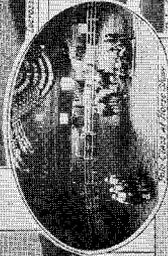
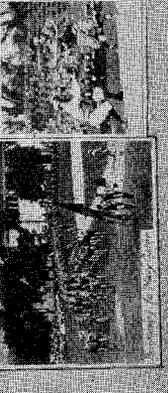
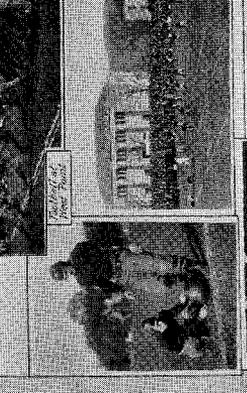
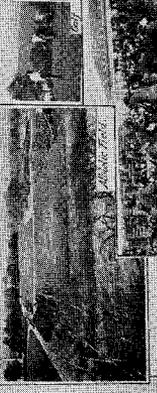
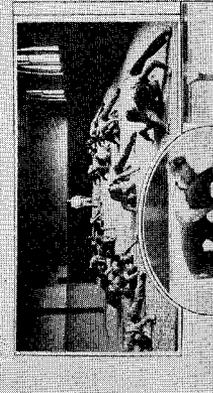
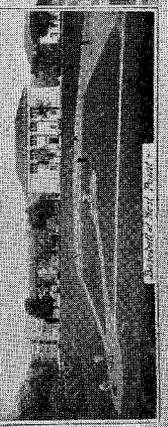
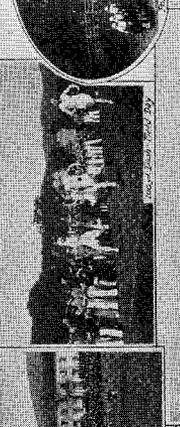
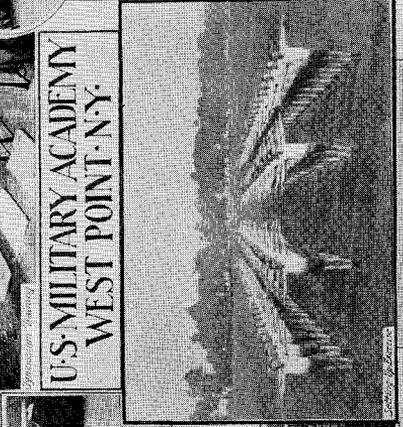
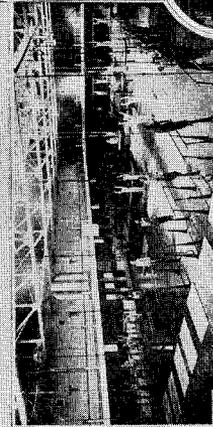
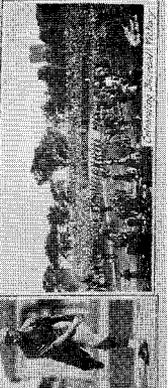
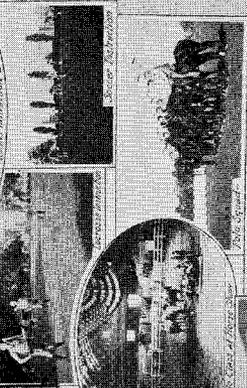
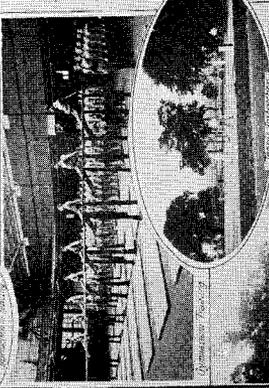
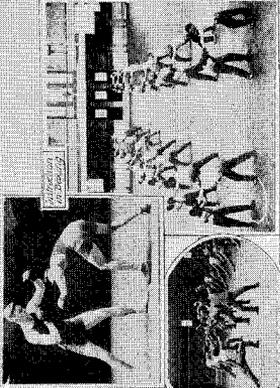
ORVILLE W. MARTIN
 WILLIAM J. REGAN
 ROY GREEN
 FORREST E. COOKSON
 HORACE M. BUCK
 GEORGE S. PRICE
 CARL S. MOLITOR
 PHILIP S. LAUBEN
 WYBURN D. BROWN
 ROBERT M. MONTAGUE
 CHARLES P. JONES
 ROBERT L. JOHNSON
 LESTER F. RHODES
 ALBERT R. S. BARDEN
 ROMEO F. REGNIER
 DON G. SHINGLER
 HARLAN N. HARTNESS
 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 E. RIVERS
 JOHN J. BURNS
 LESLIE E. JACOBY
 JOHN R. VANCE
 RICHARD P. OVENSCHINE
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

LEO C. PAQUET
 THOMAS M. CRAWFORD
 EUGENE MCGINLEY
 HUGH B. WADDELL
 LESTER D. FLORY
 PAUL R. M. MILLER
 ISAAC H. RITCHIE
 AUGUSTINE F. SHEA
 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



U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, N.Y.



1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

SIMON FOSS
 DAVIS W. HALE
 EDWARD M. STARR
 JOSEPH S. BRADLEY
 ARTHUR L. MOORE
 ROBERT W. CRICHTON, JR.
 MARTIN A. FENNELL
 RALPH H. BASSETT
 HAROLD A. BROWN
 ALBERT S. J. STOVALL
 DONALD C. HARDIN
 WAYNE C. ZIMMERMAN
 JOHN T. KEELEY
 ALBERT S. RICE
 JAMES W. BOYD
 JOSIAH T. DALBEY
 STUART LITTLE
 HILTON E. HEINEKE
 GALEN M. TAYLOR
 JOHN F. LAVAGNINO
 ROYAL W. PARK
 DANIEL P. BUCKLAND
 PHILIP M. WHITNEY
 JOHN M. WORKS
 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
 WILLIAM J. MORONEY
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

ADNA C. HAMILTON
 STERLING E. WHITESIDES, JR.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY, JR.
 ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER
 DAVID B. LATIMER
 RALPH J. MILLER
 ISAAC W. FINLEY
 JOHN L. DENNY
 HALVOR H. MYRAH
 HERBERT J. RIESS
 MARTIN LOEB
 HENRY I. SZYMANSKI
 ULRIC L. POMBY
 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
 HENRY G. LAMBERT
 WILLIAM W. BESSELL, JR.
 CHARLES G. HOLLE
 CHARLES S. JOSLYN
 ARTHUR M. ANDREWS
 EDWARD C. HARWOOD
 JOHN W. MORELAND
 WAYNE S. MOORE
 HENRY F. HANNIS
 ARTHUR L. McCULLOUGH
 ARTHUR V. L. JAMES
 EDWARD A. ROUTHBAU
 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
 TYREE R. HORN
 WILLIAM C. COE
 JAMES W. CLARK
 ROBERT H. V. STACKHOUSE
 JOSEPH L. LANGEVIN
 WILLIAM P. LARNER
 W. HARDY HILL

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

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
 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. RANLDES
 JAMES A. SAMOUCÉ
 WILLIAM W. FORD
 GEORGE D. VANTURE
 CHARLES B. HARDING
 PASTOR MARTELIND CONCEPCION
 HARRY E. FISHER
 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

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

ROBERT H. KREUTER
 LAURENCE W. BARTLETT
 DONALD F. STACE
 EARL H. BLAİK
 EDGAR A. GILBERT, JR.
 LESLIE E. MABUS
 CLARENCE H. SCHABACKER
 EWART J. STRICKLAND
 FRED L. HAMILTON
 ROBERT S. TRIMBLE, JR.
 JOHN F. CASSIDY
 GAINER B. JONES
 J. FOXHALL STURMAN, JR.
 JOSEPH J. BILLO
 WILBERT E. SHALLENE
 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
 RICHARD C. SINGER
 JOHN H. H. HALL
 ALADIN J. HART
 POWELL P. APPLEWHITE
 ROBERT EDWARDS
 WILLIAM R. TOMÉY
 JOSEPH H. ROUSSEAU, JR.
 LAWRENCE J. CARR
 FREDERICK S. DIXON
 MAURICE W. DANIEL
 ROBERT D. DURST

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

ALEXANDER H. PERWEIN
 COLVIN E. BYERS
 OSCAR R. JOHNSTON
 GEORGE A. REHM
 EDWARD C. ENGELHART
 CHARLES W. WEST
 PARK B. HERRICK
 HERBERT C. REUTER
 HELMER W. LYSTAD
 HAROLD E. SMYSER
 ESHER C. BURKART
 THOMAS E. WHITEHEAD
 ALEXANDER GEORGE
 CHARLES K. GAILEY, JR.
 MORTIMER F. WAKEFIELD
 FRANCIS W. FARRELL
 WILMER B. MERRITT
 HARRY C. WISEHART
 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
 PAUL C. KELLY
 SIDNEY GINSBERG

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

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

June, 1921

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

1921 (June)—Continued

RUPERT H. JOHNSON
 FRANCIS J. MAGEE
 BURWELL B. WILKES, JR.

1922 (June 13, 1922)

CHARLES J. BARRETT, JR.
 GEORGE H. OLMSTED
 OTTO S. TINKEL
 MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
 HENRY J. WOODBURY
 LOUIS J. RUMAGGI
 EDMUND C. LYNCH
 FRANCIS J. WILSON
 ALFRED A. KESSLER, JR.
 PASCHAL N. STRONG, JR.
 CORTLANDT VAN R. SCHUYLER
 LAWRENCE C. LEONARD
 MERVIN E. GROSS
 ARTHUR W. GLASS
 HARRY ALBERT
 ROBERT W. RANSFORD
 HARRY E. BODINE, JR.
 LeROY J. STEWART
 EDWARD S. GIBSON
 JOHN F. UNCLES
 GALES R. CARPENTER
 DAVID J. CRAWFORD, JR.
 WILLIAM F. SADTLER
 DU PRE R. DANCE
 EARL F. THOMSON
 CHARLES N. BRANHAM
 JOHN H. WALLACE
 FRANCIS B. KANE
 DANIEL A. TERRY
 WILLIAM S. LAWTON
 RICHARD W. JOHNSON
 WILLIAM A. BURNS, JR.
 ALBERT SVIHRA
 THEODORE F. STRAUB
 ARTHUR A. KLEIN
 SLATOR M. MILLER
 GRANGER ANDERSON
 ALFRED E. KASTNER
 EDWIN P. CRANDELL
 FRANCIS M. GREENE
 MARK McCLURE
 BENJAMIN W. CHIDLAW
 MYRON LEEDY
 ALBA C. SPALDING
 JAMES K. WHETTON
 ROBERT L. TAYLOR
 EDWIN N. CLARK
 STEPHENS C. LOMBARD
 HOWARD G. DAVIDSON
 FRED J. WOODS
 KENNETH F. PUGHE

1922—Continued

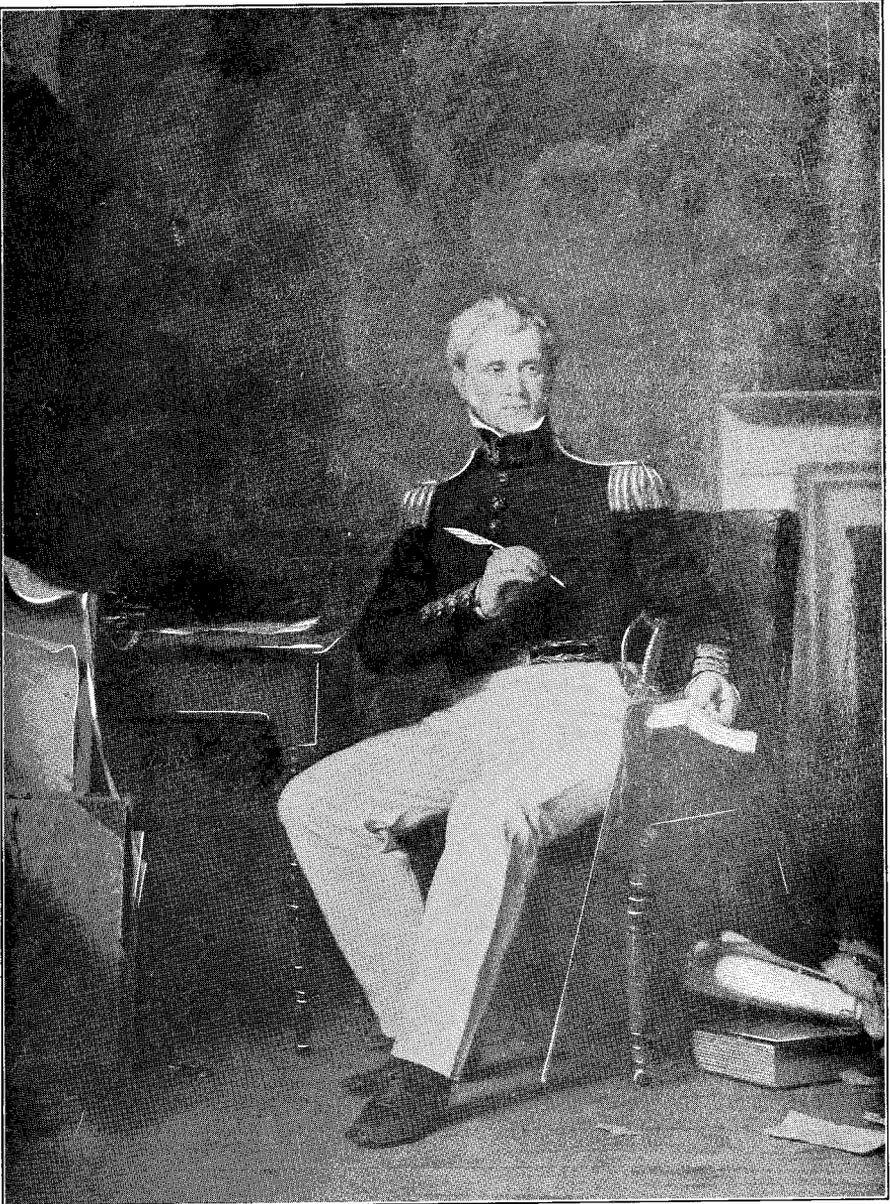
ROBERT S. McCLENAGHAN
 FRANCIS X. MULVIHILL
 CHARLES H. REED
 TOY R. GREGORY
 WALTER R. HENSEY, JR.
 ORVAL R. COOK
 PERRY McC. SMITH
 JAMES W. SPRY
 GORDON S. ARMES
 HENRY E. TYLER
 FREDERICK W. HEIN
 RAYMOND B. BOSSERMAN
 DeWITT L. McLALLEN
 CHARLES R. SMITH
 HAROLD A. MEYER
 JERRE L. DOWLING
 ROBERT E. BLAIR
 HAROLD T. MOLLOY
 WILLIAM H. KYLE
 JAMES D. O'CONNELL
 GILMAN C. MUDGETT
 LEONARD E. STEPHENS
 NUMA A. WATSON
 WESLEY W. YALE
 FREDERICK S. LEE
 HARRY H. STOUT, JR.
 ROBERT W. DOUGLASS, JR.
 OSCAR L. BEAL
 OLIVER W. HUGHES
 ROBERT V. MURPHY
 ALOYSIUS E. O'FLAHERTY, JR.
 MELVILLE F. GRANT
 JAMES E. REES
 JAMES R. PIERCE
 LEMUEL MATHEWSON
 GEORGE H. CARMOUCHE
 GLENN C. WILHIDE
 MARTIN A. McDONOUGH
 THOMAS V. WEBB
 HARRY H. HAAS

1922—Continued

GEORGE E. MITCHELL, JR.
 WILLIAM H. SCHILDROTH
 DARIUS D. THORPE
 CLARENCE DEAN
 ORLANDO A. GREENING
 JAMES E. McDAVID, JR.
 GEORGE A. TAYLOR
 PAUL S. GRAHAM
 ALFRED L. PRICE
 CHARLES H. DOBBS, JR.

1922 (June 14, 1922)

FRANK L. BEADLE
 LANDON C. CATLETT, JR.
 ZENG T. WONG
 GILBERT HAYDEN
 FRANCIS E. COTHRAN
 THOMAS H. MADDOCKS
 CHARLES P. HOLWEGER
 DAVID M. FOWLER
 EDWARD A. KLEINMAN
 BLACKSHEAR M. BRYAN, JR.
 JOHN L. BALLANTYNE
 HILBERT M. WITTKOP
 DONALD Q. HARRIS
 JOHN P. KENNEDY, JR.
 CHARLES MEHEGAN
 TOWNSEND GRIFFISS
 WILLIAM A. WEDEMAYER
 EDWIN C. GREINER
 WILLIAM B. GODDARD, III
 DONALD H. HAYSOLDEN
 PHILIP H. RAYMOND
 OLIVER P. NEWMAN
 ROSCOE G. MacDONALD
 JOHN H. STODTER
 PHILLIPS S. SEARS
 THOMAS E. LEWIS
 STEWART T. VINCENT
 PAUL H. MAHONEY
 JAMES C. FRY
 AUSTIN F. GILMARTIN



BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER

The Life and Character of
General Sylvanus Thayer

Delivered at the Officers' Luncheon Club

West Point Military Academy

Thursday, December 14, 1922

by

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South Braintree, Mass.

The Life and Character of General Sylvanus Thayer

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The life of Sylvanus Thayer was, from birth to death, typically American. There was no environment, I should say, anywhere else in the world that could produce such a character. His life was deep rooted in the soil of New England. He was of the seventh generation in direct line from Richard Thayer, a Puritan immigrant, who came from the parish of Thornsby in Gloucestershire, England, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1635. He was born in Braintree, June 9, 1785, the fifth child of Nathaniel and Dorcas Faxon Thayer, one of a family of seven children. His parents were a sober, God-fearing couple, intelligent and upright; without pretention and without humility. Theirs was a home of probity, piety, strict justice, and straight grained honesty.

The boys of Sylvanus Thayer's day felt dimly perhaps, but certainly deeply that days of hard struggle and high achievement were before them. They sensed that a time was coming when to them should be sounded the stern admonition of the apostles: "Quit ye like men; be strong and fight." Our Puritan forbears most assuredly were not puppets of an arbitrary control, or ritual, or pageantry of life; they early transmitted to their sons that vital lesson in democracy that they as young men should have the liberty, unhampered, to explore and bring to light, and to set in action the unfathomed mysteries of their powers.

Such a challenge came early indeed in life to young Thayer. At the tender age of eight he lost his mother. As Lincoln said of his mother years after he had lost her at a tender age, so Sylvanus Thayer might well have said through the retrospect of the years of Dorcas Faxon Thayer, "I remember her prayers. They have clung to me through life."

The death of his mother brought a change both in his manner of living and in his place of residence; he was summoned to Washington, N. H., to live with his maternal uncle, Azariah Faxon. A few months later Thayer's father died, and Sylvanus, a youth of nine, became prematurely the arbiter of his own future. Thus it was from early youth that grim necessity compelled him to grapple single-handed with the flintiest of hardships. The grim condition of his early life which would have depressed and broken down a weaker lad, seemed only to give greater life, vigor, and purpose to his heroic spirit. His sturdy character was forged into its final form through the fiery

furnace of sharp and persistent struggle; it was hammered out under the blows of obstacles and disasters until there was at last produced that finely tempered nature of the man whose memory you and I have come so deeply to respect.

Sylvanus Thayer never got beneath his skin that vulgar idea, so prevalent today, that the world owed him a living. He was ready for every kind and quality of work. And what he did, he did with implicit obedience and ready cheerfulness. On what more substantial foundation stone could Sylvanus Thayer have based his youth than the one which rests on the gospel of work? Do you officers know of any more salutary moulder and ennobler of men? Work! It is the balm of grief; it is the cure of vice; it is the very tonic of life. Sylvanus Thayer did not know what it was to leave a task half done "because five o'clock had come and damned if he'd do another stroke." Sylvanus Thayer rose at five, the modern workman leaves at five—when he can't sneak off before. Charles Dudley Warner has prophesied that when labor gets to be ten dollars a day the workmen will not come at all, "they will send their cards."

When I see about me today so many young men who are striving to see how many chips of time they can shave off each end of the day and off both sides of the middle, I am thankful that I have as my beacon light the memory of the founder of the Thayer Academy. The democracy that he did his part in vitalizing came to know that the only way to do better tomorrow is to do one's best today; and you and I know how doing better and being better were the noble objects of this freeman's life.

I think James Russell Lowell must have had a Sylvanus Thayer in mind when he paid tribute in homely phrase

"To the high stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty,
Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise
But finding amplest recompense
In work done squarely and unwasted days."

At the age of seventeen Thayer began teaching in a New Hampshire district school; thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts; he mastered the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages and the elements of mathematics, in which he excelled. He was admitted to Dartmouth College with honorable mention in September, 1803. There amid the rugged hills of Hanover he laid the foundation of a liberal education. His vigorous intellect began at once to assert itself, and he was soon one of the leaders of his class. He had competitors for highest honors, I assure you; among them I would mention particularly George Ticknor, the distinguished author, who became his life-long friend,

and Joseph Bell, the eminent jurist. But Thayer surpassed them all; he earned the highest final honors and was designated to deliver the valedictory of his class.

It had been steady, persistent, intelligent, courageous work. His valedictory was not delivered! Duty had called him, as he believed, to another field of service; he had been appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy and the summons had come to report immediately.

Sylvanus Thayer was of the stuff of which good soldiers are made. In becoming a West Point cadet he sensed at once that he had taken upon himself a covenant that made him, in a very special sense, a son of the nation. He seemed to realize that every act of his life would form a part of the public record of the West Point Military Academy, and that that record would be a part of the history of his country. If ever a cadet walked always and steadily in "the path of duty, virtue, and honor", that cadet was Sylvanus Thayer. Within a year, to be exact on February 23, 1808, he was graduated from West Point, the most brilliant cadet in his class. He had been trained under the wise and efficient supervision of Colonel Williams, at that time superintendent of the Academy.

"From that date till he was called to the field in 1812"—I am quoting from General Cullum of the West Point Class of 1833—"Sylvanus Thayer was actively employed on engineer service; in giving mathematical instruction at West Point, where he was also the Adjutant of the Academy; and upon ordnance duty, there being then scarcely an officer in our army who knew how to make even a musket cartridge."

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Lieutenant Thayer entered immediately into active service as an officer of engineers. He was chief engineer of the Northern army under the command of Major General Dearborn in the campaign of 1812, of the right division of the same army under command of Major General Hampton, to whom he was aide de camp in the campaign of 1813, and of the forces under command of Brigadier General Porter in the defense of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1814. "For distinguished and meritorious services" against the British in the defense of Norfolk he was brevetted a Major, February 20, 1815.

The United States government had discovered Major (General) Thayer's marked ability and great promise. Almost immediately he was selected, with Colonel William McRee of North Carolina, to accompany Commodore Decatur's expedition to chastise the Algerine pirates who had been preying upon American trading vessels in the Mediterranean. But happily for West Point Academy, before the

expedition set sail, these two men were entrusted with the greater responsibility of studying the military systems of Europe, particularly the science of war as practised in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. A voyage of a month in the frigate Congress brought them to the English Channel. As they sailed into the Channel the news reached them that the Battle of Waterloo had been fought only two days before! But they had the honor of riding into Paris with the staff of the Duke of Wellington. In Paris, occupied immediately after by the allied forces, they had unique opportunities for perfecting a military education by witnessing and studying daily the evolutions of the troops who had defeated Napoleon's army on the field at Waterloo. Sylvanus Thayer spent two years in the mastering of this government trust. The military organizations of the Great Powers—their armies, their equipments, their arsenals and their military schools—were carefully examined, and the fundamentals thoroughly mastered.

Shortly after Major (General) Thayer's return from his mission abroad, in the spring of 1817, President Monroe visited the West Point Military Academy. The President's eyes were opened! I am adhering strictly to facts gleaned from your most trustworthy records when I summarize conditions as follows: First, nearly all the cadets were missing. Evidently they had left for the different parts of the country on furlough. Moreover, there was no registration enrollment which gave the cadet's place of residence. When Major (General) Thayer took the helm he had actually to resort to the newspapers to advertise for the return of the cadets. Some never came back and were by order of President Monroe dismissed on March 1st of the following year.

The cadets remaining at the Academy ranged in age between 12 and 34. Some were deformed and altogether disqualified for the profession of arms. Both physical and mental examinations had been dispensed with; there was no merit list whatever. The law of 1812 regulating attendance at West Point specifically required that cadets should go "through all the classes". Yet the evidence is conclusive that cadets at this time were becoming full fledged officers in four months' time.

One of your former highly esteemed superintendents of the Academy summarizes conditions as follows: "Up to 1817 nothing was positive in discipline, instruction, or administration, all being conducted by a military rule rather than upon any fixed military system. As courts-martial for the trial of cadets had no existence, they had no dread of punishment beyond the arbitrary awards of the commandant, and deficiency, or being turned back for neglect of studies, had never occurred; the Professors, mostly old men, had little ambition, and were in a state of chronic feud with their superior; and the

control of cadets' supplies and the care of public property was mainly in the hands of the relations and protégés of the acting superintendent, who gave to them most of the patronage of the Academy."

President Monroe was firmly convinced that conditions were chaotic, without system or regularity in administration. He immediately took the matter in hand and scarcely a month after his visit President Monroe relieved Colonel Partridge of his superintendency and sent Major (General) Thayer to reorganize the Military School of the nation.

At this point, I wish to bring to you the admirable contrast made by General George W. Cullum, highly esteemed former superintendent of this Academy. "The officer relieved," writes General Cullum, "and his successor in command of the Military Academy were the very antipodes of each other, and both stamped the institution with their respective characters. Partridge was ungainly in person and uncouth in manner. Thayer of heroic mould and of stately dignity; the one a martinet drill-master and contracted pedant, and the other a scientific soldier and erudite scholar; the former partial and severe by turns, the latter uniform and just in discipline; the one controlling by temporary expedients, the other administering authority with intelligent wisdom; the former everywhere present and general factotum, the latter an unseen governor steadily regulating a complex machine; and while the one with restless activity accomplished little, the other buried in his study worked out with cool composure the great problem of military education."

We have now come to the Golden Age of the West Point Military Academy. It would be presumptuous indeed for me to attempt to discuss with authority the changes and methods introduced and successfully enforced at West Point under the leadership of Major (General) Thayer. But the hundred and more years that have elapsed since Sylvanus Thayer assumed the superintendency have firmly fixed his place in the esteem of the Academy and justly earned for him the title which crowns his memory. Time has been impartial, just, and certain in its action. And even I at the present hour, ignorant as I am of the inner life of your institution, may with confidence call attention to a few outstanding features of his leadership.

It is manifest to me that Major (General) Thayer's work was far more than reconstruction or reform; it was a new creation of the Academy. He found when he came, to use the words of General Cullum, "a drowsy school of supine students"; he left it a great seminary of science and military art. It is only just to say that Major (General) Thayer gave to West Point its unique character among the educational centers of the country and laid the foundation for its wide fame.

Major (General) Thayer's first great problem was to bring order out of chaos. His advertising in the papers for the return of cadets was, as I have already pointed out, an irregularity forced upon him by conditions.

Major (General) Thayer must have had a tremendous fight on his hands in ridding the Academy of attempted domination by members of Congress. Drawn as the cadets were from all sections of the country, appointed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of members of Congress, I can readily see how the interest of Congressmen persisted in their appointees. Many Congressmen insisted on seeing that justice was done their protégés in the examinations; that none were found deficient who in their judgment had the brains to pass, and that no needless severity was exercised in discipline.

A few months after his appointment as superintendent, Major (General) Thayer faced a storm cloud. One hundred and ninety-four cadets denied their amenability to trial by court martial, and asserted the right of free criticism of their superior officers; they brought the matter to court. Thank God the man they dealt with had an iron will! Sylvanus Thayer knew that in ancient times a little band of Spartans had withstood a whole army. He knew that epitaph that commemorated their noble death at the pass of Thermopylae—"Go tell to Sparta, thou that passest by; That here, obedient to her laws we lie." He did not hesitate, he did not falter. He wrote in no uncertain way to the Secretary of War that the cadet corps at West Point should form a part of the land forces of the United States and be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

The resolute action of Sylvanus Thayer was upheld by John Calhoun. "It spelled obedience and established," as Lieutenant General Schofield has so pertinently said, "a principle which has been of untold value to the military service of the Republic."

Let me say right here that insistence on obedience to law was with Sylvanus Thayer the quintessence of patriotism. He believed with all the strength of his moral fibre that in the scrupulous maintenance of our laws lay the supreme safeguard of our democratic institutions.

Major (General) Thayer never could have brought about the reorganization of West Point which he did if he had not been supported so strongly and surely by the iron minister of war, John Calhoun. I have always looked upon the eight years Calhoun served as President Monroe's Secretary of War as the golden age of his service to the nation. At that time he looked upon the State of South Carolina and the nation as one and inseparable. He had a deep sentiment of nationality. The fact that Sylvanus Thayer was a New Eng-

lander did not bias him one jot or tittle. Calhoun's first examination of the West Point problem developed to his mind all its conditions. He saw that the Academy, to be successful, must be placed under the dominion of law and positive regulations; and he saw at once that Sylvanus Thayer was the man to do it. A friendship sprang up which was warm and constant. Probably at no other time in the life of the Academy were intermeddling influences more strongly exerted, and at no other time were they so firmly and wisely resisted.

The course of studies which Major Thayer instituted at the Academy has, I understand, been closely followed up to the present time. Of course the steady advancement in science, and probably more improved methods of instruction, have brought about changes particularly in the departments of Mathematics and Engineering. But the organization of studies embraced all the necessary elements of a liberal education. "It was constructed", as Professor Davies, himself a distinguished professor under Major Thayer, once remarked, "on the true principles of permanent equilibrium."

Nothing is more admirable than the masterly way in which Major (General) Thayer surrounded himself with a group of picked men to build up the scholastic standards of the Academy. He put in the department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Colonel Jared Mansfield, one of the most distinguished scholars of his day; in the engineering department he placed a brilliant graduate of the schools of France. Sylvanus Thayer knew how to blend the theories of the French with the practical methods of the English. Professors Douglas, Davies, and Courtenay developed the analytical sciences; Professors Torrey, Hopkins, and Mather instructed in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; Crozet and Mahan skillfully applied all these branches to military and civil engineering and the science of war.

"But the directing mind", reflects General Calhoun, "was the great Superintendent himself, a ripe scholar, acquainted with every science taught, passionately fond of military literature, and singularly gifted for his elevated command."

Morris Schaff in "The Spirit of Old West Point" pays this sterling tribute to Sylvanus Thayer: "When he left the Academy, as we all know, every feature of West Point life, and especially its martial features, were softly illuminated by the inherent glow of scholarship; not merely technical scholarship, not the patchy stenciling of pedagogy, but that deeply reflecting scholarship which comes from a mingling of science and literature with idealism."

In bringing Major (General) Thayer's administration at West Point to a conclusion, I want to present to you two pictures of Sylvanus Thayer, from the diary of his dear friend, Ticknor. Here they are:

June 12, 1826—Breakfast precisely at seven; then we have all the newspapers, and, a little before eight o'clock, Thayer puts on his full dress coat and sword, and when the bugle sounds we are always at Mr. Cozzens', where Thayer takes off his hat and inquires if the President of the Board is ready to attend at the examination-room; if he is, the Commandant conducts him to it with great ceremony, followed by the Board. If he is not ready, Thayer goes without him; he waits for no man.

In the examination-room Thayer presides at one table, surrounded by the Academic Staff; General Houston at the other, surrounded by the visitors. In front of the last table, two enormous blackboards, eight feet by five, are placed on easels; and at each of these boards stand two cadets, one answering questions or demonstrating, and the other three preparing the problems that are given to them. In this way, in an examination of sixteen young men lasting four hours on one subject, each of them will have had one hour's public examination on it; and the fact is, that each of the forty cadets in the upper class will tonight have had about five hours' personal examination. While the examination goes on, one person sits between the tables and asks questions, but other members of the Staff and of the Board join in the examination frequently, as their interest moves them. The young men have that composure that comes from thoroughness, and unite, to a remarkable degree, ease with respectful manners towards their teachers. . . .

June 17th—Thayer is a wonderful man. In the course of the fortnight I have been here, he has every morning been in his office doing business from six to seven o'clock; from seven to eight he breakfasts, generally with company; then he goes to the examination-room, and for five complete hours never so much as rises from his chair. From one to three he has his dinner-party; from three to seven again unmoved in his chair, though he is neither stiff nor pretending about it. At seven he goes on parade; from half-past seven to eight does business with the cadets, and from eight to nine, or even till eleven, he is liable to have meetings with the Academic Staff. Yet with all this labor, and the whole responsibility of the institution, the examination, and the accommodation of the visitors, on his hands, he is always fresh, prompt, ready, and pleasant; never fails to receive me under all circumstances with the same unencumbered and affectionate manner, and seems, in short, as if he were more of a spectator than I am. I do not believe there are three persons in the country who could fill his place; and Totten said very well the other day, when somebody told him—what is no doubt true—that if Thayer were to resign, he would be the only man who could take his place—"No, no man would be indiscreet enough to take the place after Thayer; it would be as bad as being President of the Royal Society after Newton." . . .

Time forbids me to trace the honorable career of Sylvanus Thayer after he left the Academy, which he had so faithfully served for 16 years. He was immediately appointed to take charge of the fortifications between Boston and the British provinces. In December, 1843, he went a second time to Europe, under a commission from the government, to examine the state of military science and the fortifications on that continent. You know how he returned to this country and how the colleges of the land united to do him honor. In 1846 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; five years later Harvard College conferred a like degree. Throughout these years he was an esteemed member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society. He retired from active service June 1, 1863, his name having been borne in the army register more than 45 years. Two days before his retirement he was brevetted a Brigadier General. In 1867 he generously remembered his Alma Mater by founding at Dartmouth College the Thayer School of Engineering.

Slowly his life grew old and rich like wine. When lengthening shadows marked the evening of his day, how natural and fine it was for him to return to the town of his birth in the land of New England that he loved so well. I can see him in his garden close to the soil, starting his hoeing with the streaks of dawn. I can see him reminding his leisurely workmen that the donning of their overalls was not a part of the day's job in his garden. I can see the look of disgust that swept across his rugged face as he rebuked the politician who came to curry favor with him with the crisp comment, "I will never shake hands with a dishonest man." I can see his set expression when he first surveyed that load of oak wood ordered for the fireplace and discovered crooked sticks among them. Can't you hear him say, "I did not order crooked wood. I want straight sticks. Send the crooked things back and bring me straight ones." How he hated sham! How he detested crooked things! I can see him bending over the big antique mahogany table in his study on which are spread plans and maps of the Civil War. Beside him are his life-long friends, Winfield Scott, Ticknor, and Mahan. Too old for active service, General Thayer is now the master adviser of the Northern Army, using every ounce of effort to preserve the Union cause. A sturdy patriot, a staunch defender of Abraham Lincoln. Finally, I can see him, before his earthly labors ended, preparing, out of the bigness of his heart and with a delicate sense of honor, his last will and testament. If ever the face of a man writing noble and generous words glowed with a solemn joy, it must have been the face of Sylvanus Thayer, as he wrought into shape the disposition of those legacies accumulated through years of self-denial for friends, relatives, and the generations yet to be.

The richest legacy he left was for the founding of a school in his native town—a school that should offer to the youth the opportunity to rise through the pursuit of duty, industry, and honor, from small beginnings, to honorable achievements. On the site of his home in Braintree the Thayer Academy was reared.

To his parent earth, near his father's grave, Sylvanus Thayer was laid to rest in the Old North Braintree cemetery. Simply and appropriately he was buried there. But you also revered his memory, and five years later you demanded the earthly tenement of the master soul of this great and good man, "the Father" of your Academy. May you vow a more tender veneration for his memory as you recall how he loved, revered, and served the West Point Military Academy. He set before you the standard of honor—it is nowhere higher; he laid deep the foundation of respect and reverence for law and liberty; he taught you by precept and example how a soldier and a citizen should live; he made his life the incarnation of the delicate honor of honesty. He taught you that the supreme test of life is its consecrated service-ability. These are the foundations of your faith and mine.

God's naked truth can never injure the fame of such a master builder.



Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting, June, 1921

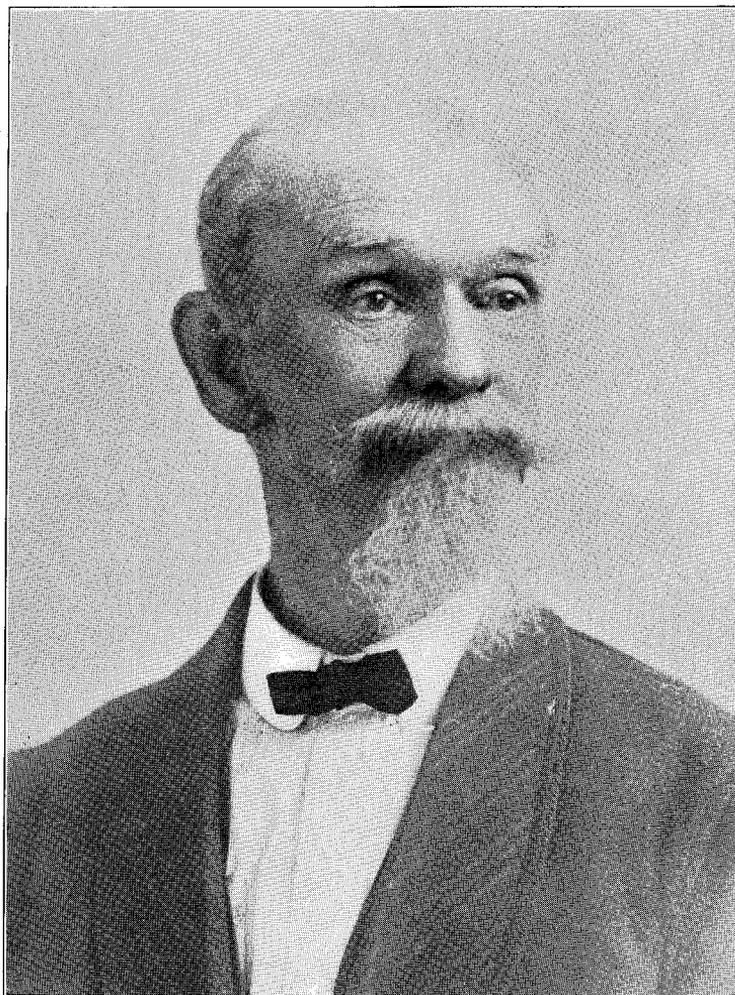
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Names	Class	Date of Death
William McK. Laumeister.....	1920.....	July 13, 1921
Sheldon H. Wheeler.....	1914.....	July 13, 1921
Harold Borland.....	1860.....	July 20, 1921
James A. Irons.....	1879.....	July 22, 1921
Eli DuB. Hoyle.....	1875.....	July 28, 1921
Medorem Crawford.....	1867.....	Aug. 11, 1921
Edward R. Hopkins.....	1860.....	Aug. 14, 1921
Herbert E. Titherly.....	1872.....	Aug. 14, 1921
William H. Bertsch.....	1891.....	Aug. 16, 1921
Henry A. Greene.....	1879.....	Aug. 19, 1921
Herbert H. Sargent.....	1883.....	Sept. 16, 1921
Samuel A. Smoke.....	1887.....	Sept. 23, 1921
George Palmer.....	1876.....	Oct. 9, 1921
John McA. Webster.....	1871.....	Oct. 16, 1921
John T. Van Orsdale.....	1872.....	Oct. 18, 1921
Francis J. Dunigan.....	1915.....	Oct. 19, 1921
John F. Guilfoyle.....	1877.....	Oct. 27, 1921
Franklin S. Hutton.....	1895.....	Oct. 31, 1921
Wiley E. Dawson.....	1907.....	Nov. 2, 1921
Peter C. Hains.....	1861.....	Nov. 7, 1921
Harry L. Hodges.....	1902.....	Nov. 28, 1921
Bernard A. Miller.....	1914.....	Dec. 18, 1921
Ben M. Campbell.....	1920.....	Dec. 20, 1921
Oliver B. Cardwell.....	1917.....	Dec. 25, 1921
Charles Young.....	1889.....	Jan. 8, 1922
Warren C. Beach.....	1865.....	Jan. 13, 1922
Edward C. Brooks.....	1886.....	Jan. 14, 1922
Edward B. Cassatt.....	1893.....	Jan. 31, 1922
John W. Heard.....	1883.....	Feb. 4, 1922
Frederick A. Smith.....	1873.....	Feb. 4, 1922
William W. Dempsey.....	1916.....	Feb. 19, 1922
Frederick J. Durrschmidt.....	1917.....	Feb. 21, 1922
John G. Thornell.....	1910.....	Feb. 21, 1922
Walter W. Vautsmeier.....	1910.....	Feb. 21, 1922
George D. Watts.....	1917.....	Feb. 21, 1922
William F. Clark.....	1890.....	Mar. 4, 1922
Warder H. Roberts.....	1909.....	Mar. 5, 1922
Francis L. Palmer.....	1917.....	Mar. 22, 1922
Edward C. Edgerton.....	1870.....	Mar. 26, 1922
Millard F. Harmon.....	1880.....	Mar. 27, 1922
Herbert N. Royden.....	1891.....	Apr. 3, 1922
Edward N. Jones, 3rd.....	1918.....	Apr. 23, 1922
James W. McAndrew.....	1888.....	Apr. 30, 1922
Glenn H. Davis.....	1895.....	May 1, 1922
Clement A. F. Flagler.....	1889.....	May 8, 1922
William H. Sage.....	1882.....	June 4, 1922
Harry J. Hirsch.....	1891.....	June 6, 1922

N O T E

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 1921, 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.



LIEUTENANT HAROLD BORLAND

Neurology

HAROLD BORLAND

No. 1887. Class of 1860.

Died, July 20, 1921, at Little Rock, Arkansas, aged 85 years.

Harold Borland was born in North Carolina, September 18, 1835. His father was Solon Borland, an officer in the Mexican War, State Senator from Arkansas, and an officer in the Confederate Service, dying while Colonel, commanding the 5th Arkansas Cavalry.

Harold Borland entered the Military Academy July 1, 1854, and was graduated July 1, 1860, and commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He served at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, under Major Sidney Burbank, and resigned March 31, 1861, to cast his lot with the Confederacy.

He went at once to the provisional seat of the Confederate Government at Montgomery, Alabama, and tendered his services in person to President Davis. He was commissioned a Major and reported to General Braxton Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, where he served with the Engineers and with the Quartermaster Department. He was, for a time, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Slaughter, and while serving as such was, August 16, 1863, captured aboard the "Alice Vivian", which was endeavoring to run the blockade from Mobile to Havana with 550 bales of cotton. He was held prisoner at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, until exchanged on October 1, 1864.

He rejoined his command and served to the end of the war, going with General Slaughter, after the general surrender, to Matamoros, Mexico. They returned later by way of Brownsville, Texas, to New Orleans, where General E. Kirby Smith secured their paroles.

After the war he resided in Arkansas. He taught school for a while and later was employed in the United States Revenue Service.

He was twice married, both wives being dead. He had two sons in the service during the World War—one in the Navy, the other a machine gunner who went through the entire campaign on the Western Front in France, from July 18 to November 11, 1918.

In his later years he was an inmate of the Confederate Veterans' Home at Sweet Home, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

W. R.

ADELBERT RINALDO BUFFINGTON

No. 1894. Class of 1861.

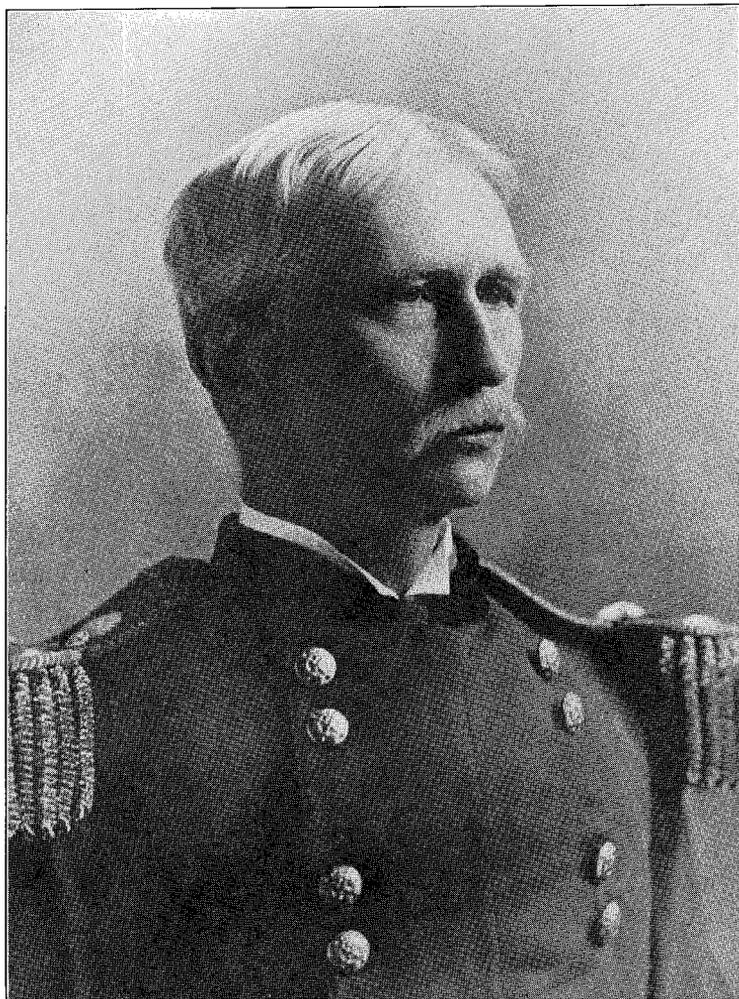
Died, July 10, 1922, at Madison, N. J., aged 84 years.

Adelbert Rinaldo Buffington, the great grandson of a Virginia Revolutionary soldier, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, November 22, 1837. He entered the Military Academy in 1856, graduated seventh in the class of May, 1861, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department as Brevet Second Lieutenant. On May 14th he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and his first duty was drilling and mustering in volunteer troops at Washington, D. C. In June he was transferred to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, where he commanded from April to July, 1862. His First Lieutenantcy came in July, 1861.

He mustered in Illinois and Missouri volunteers and part of the ten Regular Infantry Regiments, besides organizing the employees of St. Louis Arsenal to form the 24th Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Governor Gamble, and aiding with artillery and men in the defense of Pilot Knob. For a short time he was Assistant Adjutant General of Fremont's 5th Division, Army of the West, joining it on the march to Lexington, Mo., at Jefferson City, with siege mortars and field artillery. At Tipton, Mo., he was Judge Advocate of a Military Commission for the trial of an alleged spy.

From October 25, 1862, to September 12, 1863, he was in command of the Ordnance Depot at Wheeling W. Va., his old home, and Chief Ordnance Officer of the District of West Virginia. He became a Captain, March 3, 1863. In September, 1863, he was given command of New York Arsenal and charged with the rifling of certain smooth-bore cannon, together with the inspection of the armament of the forts from Eastport, Me., to St. Augustine, Fla. On July 14, 1865, he assumed command of Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., and was appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of General Sheridan's commands, the headquarters of which was in New Orleans. In 1865 he broke up the Ordnance Depot at Vicksburg and in the succeeding year the one at Galveston.

His next orders took him north, and he was in temporary command of Watertown Arsenal for a few months in 1867, being finally assigned to duty there as an assistant on April 29, 1868. In October he went to Watervliet Arsenal as assistant, and on December 15, 1870, to Detroit Arsenal in command. In February, 1872, he was made Assistant Superintendent of Arsenals of Forts on the Seacoast from Charleston, S. C., to Mobile, Ala., during which duty he devised and submitted to a board a design for a depressing carriage for



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ADELBERT RINALDO BUFFINGTON

smooth-bore seacoast cannon from which eventually grew the present disappearing seacoast carriage. A description of this design appears in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1873.

From May to December, 1873, he was assistant at Watervliet Arsenal and left to take command of Indianapolis Arsenal, December 29, 1873. On June 23, 1874, he became a Major, having previously, on March 13, 1865, been brevetted Major for his services in the Civil War, and on April 19, 1875, was assigned to the command of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., where he remained until November 10, 1880, when he was transferred to the command of Watervliet Arsenal. In 1875-76 he took a leave of absence and employed it in inspecting small arms for the Egyptian Government. The command of Watervliet, a manufacturing arsenal where at that time experimental field artillery material was being made, gave him scope for his peculiar talents. He plunged at once with enthusiasm into the improvement of field artillery material.

But before he had got well along in his work he was given the command of Springfield Armory on September 29, 1881, having become a Lieutenant Colonel on June 1, 1881. At Springfield Armory he remained ten years, and it is with that station that his name will always be associated. Invention after invention poured from him. He designed and built the steel field carriage for the 3.2 field gun with limber, caisson, battery wagon and forge combined, Colonel Williston of the Artillery, who designed the new harness, having suggested the combination of the battery wagon and forge. The recoil brake for the gun carriage was a tough problem, but he solved it in an original manner and also devised a novel road brake.

The Buffington rear sight for small arms proved invaluable in improving target practice in the army, and he made the ramrod bayonet practicable, the regular bayonet being unpopular in those days. But the reign of the ramrod bayonet was a short one. The nitre process for bluing the minor parts of small arms was his and he replaced coal furnaces for small forgings by gas ones. The "Hill Shops" were transformed under his administration. He built the modern fire-proof finishing shops and brought the machinery up to date. A strict disciplinarian, the morale of the employees improved and more efficient office methods were introduced.

He was, of course, on innumerable boards during these years. Some of the most important were: one on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles in 1881; another to prepare for the erection of an Army Gun Factory at Watervliet Arsenal, February, 1889; a board to examine and report on plans for reconstructing the Rock Island Arsenal dam.

On February 28, 1889, he was commissioned Colonel. On January 21, 1892, he left Springfield to take command of Rock Island

Arsenal. While there he replaced the unsafe bridge over the Mississippi River, jointly owned by the United States and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and connecting the City of Davenport with Rock Island, by a double deck steel drawbridge, of which the upper railroad deck is over one-third of a mile long. He reconstructed the Moline Power Dam System, building one of the first concrete dams recorded. This dam is 30 feet high from the floor of the penstocks.

On March 31, 1897, Colonel Buffington came east again to take command of the Picatinny Powder Depot. On April 5, 1899, he received the highest honor in his department and was appointed Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance.

Some years before, Captain (now Major General) William Crozier had taken up General Buffington's design for a depressing carriage submitted in 1872, and by improvements and changes in the recoil system had made it practicable for modern seacoast guns. The two inventors divided the honors of the success and a great success it was, for, when disappearing carriages are mentioned, the Buffington-Crozier has no rival. It became the standard seacoast carriage for ordinary sites.

General Buffington himself has said of his administration as Chief of Ordnance (Cullum's Biographical Register, Supplement, 1910-1920):

"During the two years and eight months that he was Chief of Ordnance he brought about changes of far-reaching consequence, viz.:

First, the substitution of nitro-cellulose for nitro-glycerine powder for the army, this involving the enlargement of the gun chambers.

Second, the solving of the problem of the effect of exterior explosion versus penetration and interior explosion; the former by means of the 18-inch Gatham torpedo gun, throwing a shell containing about 500 pounds of wet gun cotton; the latter by the service 12-inch rifle, against targets exactly alike, representing the side of the latest battleship, armored with 12½ inches of Kruppized steel. The first Gatham shell exploded on the center of its target, producing no effect and would not have endangered a ship by striking its armor belt; the first 12-inch rifle shell passed through the center of its target, exploding and wrecking everything in rear of it."

General Buffington in appearance and manner, dignified, erect, punctilious, suggested the southern gentleman of the early last century. To quote from Lytton Stacey, he had "the self-assertiveness of independent judgment and the arbitrary temper of command"; but under the reserve which he showed to the world were a sensitive nature and great affections. A more honorable man never lived nor one who had a greater contempt for all that is base or mean. The interests of the government were ever paramount, his own he rarely considered. His word was his bond and obligations were sacred.

But he was a good hater, found it hard to forgive his enemies, and had little patience with fools. He was not a good mixer (which

by some might be ascribed as a virtue) and abhorred familiarity, detesting agents, drummers and reporters of low degree. An assistant officer at Springfield Armory entered his office one day and found two carpenters building a pen with a door around his desk. "I'll keep them out now," said the Colonel with gloomy triumph. And thereafter few were the elect admitted within the sacred pen.

Though firm in his own opinions, he was open to argument and would freely admit that he was wrong. He once invented a magazine gun and had it manufactured. This he fondly hoped would prove to be the best in existence and he turned it over to a board composed of his assistant officers for test and report. The test was not successful and the report was unfavorable. He summoned the board and spoke thus: "Gentlemen, you are perfectly right. The gun is a failure and I drop it forever." And he never took it up again. But how many inventors would have done the like?

Not a perfect character by any means. Such, after all, are found only in obituaries; but a man one could heartily respect and even love. I have a shrewd idea that the years of his service as Chief of Ordnance were the most disagreeable of his life. He disdained diplomacy and compromise and felt acutely the pin pricks of malice and misunderstanding.

As an inventor, General Buffington was not surpassed by any officer of the Ordnance Department. Most of his inventions have been left behind in this age of constant mechanical improvement. Even the disappearing carriage seems to have had its day. But twenty years ago they were in the fore front of progress.

He was retired from active service, November 22, 1901, having reached the age of 64 years. The last twenty years of his life were passed peacefully at Madison, N. J.—an honored old age. His varied interests the following list shows:

- Life Member, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
- Life Member, American Tract Society.
- Life Member, Luther Burbank Society.
- Life and Charter Member, New Jersey Chamber of Commerce.
- Life Member, National Rifle Association.
- Charter Member, Society of American Wars.
- Member of the National Geographic Society.
- Member of Indian Rights Association.
- Member of American Forestry Association.
- Member of American Academy of Political and Social Science.
- Associate Member of Indian Association.
- Associate Member of New Jersey Audubon Society.

Associate Member of American Defense Society.

Sustaining Member of Navy League of the United States.

His devoted wife died during his last illness. He leaves two daughters, Miss Adeline Buffington and Miss Eliza Buffington. General Buffington was a rare inventor and a fine administrator. As Chief of Ordnance his name is associated with important improvements and as a man he possessed qualities to win respect and admiration.

J. W. B.

GLENN HEDGES DAVIS

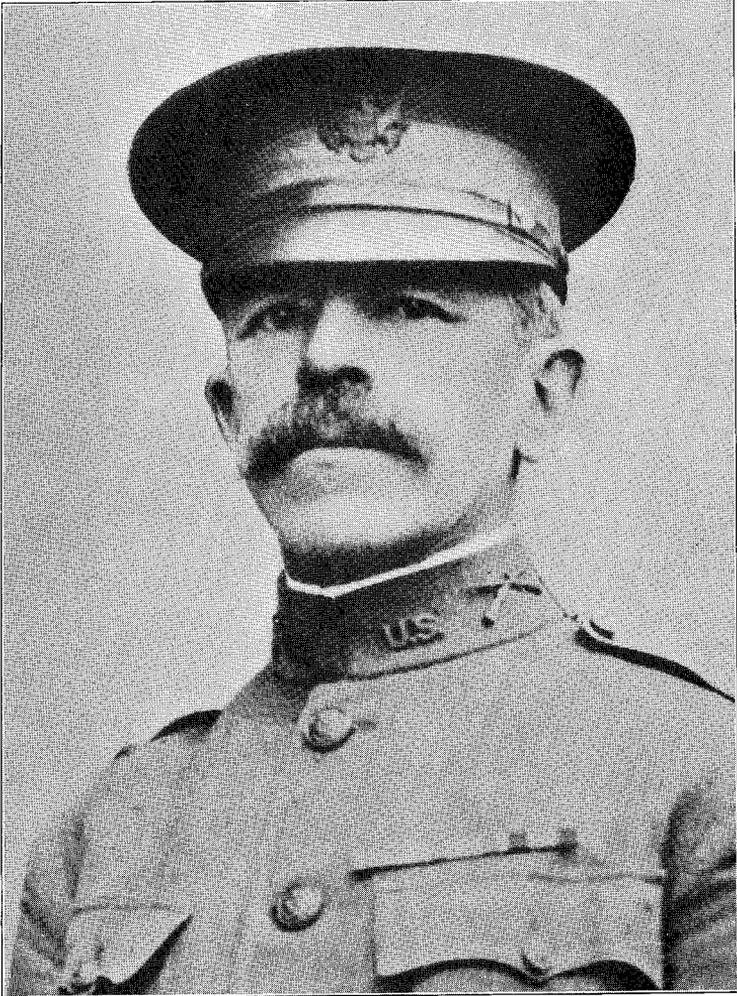
No. 3648. Class of 1895.

Died, May 1, 1922, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 52 years.

Colonel Glenn H. Davis was born December 9, 1869, at Circleville, Ohio. He attended public school at Circleville and Mt. Sterling, Ohio, graduating from the High School at the latter place. While a student at Ohio State University, where he was preparing to be a civil engineer, he accepted an appointment as cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1895.

His service up to and through the grade of Major was in the 12th Infantry. He served with his regiment throughout the campaign of the Spanish War in Cuba, participating in the battle of El Caney and subsequent operations about Santiago. With his regiment he also saw service in the Philippine campaign from 1899 to 1902. In 1902 and 1903 he was a military instructor at the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri. He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth in the class of 1908-9 and a graduate of the Staff School the following year. In 1912 he entered the Army War College, but on account of the "detached service law" did not quite complete the course, detached service in his case resulting from frequent details upon the regimental staff. He served with his regiment on the Mexican border from 1914 to 1917, and in the latter part of his service there was Adjutant of the Provisional Brigade at Douglas, Arizona.

In 1917 he was appointed a Colonel in the National Army and sent to Camp Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky, to command the 336th Infantry. In 1918 he proceeded to France with his regiment. After the armistice he was in charge of the classification camp at Le Mans, and for several months following was in the Inspector General's Department with station at Tours. Returning to the United States in 1919, he was assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's Office,



COLONEL GLENN HEDGES DAVIS



MAJOR WILLIAM WORTH DEMPSEY

Washington, D. C., and later was the Adjutant of the 4th Corps Area with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. In November, 1920, he reported at Camp Jackson, S. C., as Colonel of the 61st Infantry, serving thus until the breaking up of the camp in 1921 and the merging of the 61st into the 11th Infantry. From Camp Jackson Colonel Davis went to Columbus Barracks (now Fort Hayes), Ohio, as Chief of Staff of the 83rd Division of the Organized Reserves and began the organizing of this division. It was while engaged upon this work that he died suddenly, May 1, 1922.

Colonel Davis was married December 21, 1904, to Frances Lydia Smith, daughter of the late First Lieutenant Theodore Smith, 15th Infantry, and sister of Colonel Alfred T. Smith, General Staff Corps. He is survived by his widow and twelve-year-old daughter, and by his sister, Mary Neville Davis, of Mount Sterling, Ohio.

A classmate writes of him: "I remember Davis as a man of clean mind and high impulses, straight as a string and to be found on the honorable side of every question where that element was involved."

His Division Commander during the World War wrote as follows on learning of his death: "Colonel Davis was one of the officers of the Lincoln Division, of which I was in command, to whom I looked with the greatest trust and confidence for loyal, conscientious and efficient service in the organization and training of the division. And he never failed to come up to my fullest expectations, but, on the contrary, in every act that he performed realized more fully those expectations . . ."

Quotation from the "Camp Knox News and Diamond Dust":

"Colonel Davis was a soldier and officer of the old type whose sole interest was the advancement of the United States Army, whose life was consecrated to the service of his country and to training others in the art of arms."

A. T. SMITH.

WILLIAM WORTH DEMPSEY

No. 5590. Class of 1916.

Died, February 19, 1922, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 28 years.

Captain William Worth Dempsey, son of Colonel Charles A. Dempsey, U. S. A., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1893, and spent his very early life with his parents at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and Fort Harrison, Montana. He attended school in Alexandria, Va., until his father was detailed to Richmond, Va., in 1904, where he entered the public schools of that city. He was appointed to a cadetship from the Third Congressional District of Virginia, and entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1911.

He graduated from there June 12, 1916, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 30th Infantry, his father's old regiment. Promoted First Lieutenant in July, 1916, and transferred to the 14th Cavalry, January, 1917, without loss of rank. Was Captain temporarily, August 6, 1917, and permanent Captain, August 22, 1917. Temporary Major, July 30, 1918, and honorably discharged June 3, 1920. After receiving his majority he was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C., for duty with the Divisional Train, but was placed on duty with Military Police for camp and town.

While on that duty a very heavy rain caused the river to rise to such an extent that many families were cut off from escape and the civil authorities asked this officer to assist with his enlisted men. This was done and the personnel of this detachment became thoroughly soaked from the rain. Captain Dempsey contracted influenza, then double pneumonia, partly recovered from this, went back on duty, but had influenza again and pneumonia twice and developed tuberculosis. He was then sent to the U. S. General Hospital at Oteen, N. C., remaining there many months, then being transferred to Fitzsimmons Hospital at Denver, Colorado, and retired while there, May 18, 1921.

After retirement he was offered active duty by the War Department and upon acceptance was ordered to R. O. T. C. duty at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, in July, 1921. At the end of that camp he was ordered to duty with High School at Los Angeles, Cal., and was assigned to the Jefferson High School there about September 1st. While on this duty he was stricken with influenza again, and died of complications resulting therefrom, February 19, 1922.

There were many evidences shown his family by the faculty and battalion of the love and respect they had for him, and one of the most touching was the reverent and tender way his boys placed his body aboard the train, and put at its head a beautiful floral offering bought by them, representing the American flag. Captain Dempsey was buried in Arlington, February 27, 1922.

An incident occurring at his grave which perhaps best illustrates the degree of respect and affection in which he was held in many places during his brief career in the army may be stated here. While stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, just after the declaration of war, Harry S. Mercer, a volunteer, was assigned to his troop and soon became bugler and orderly to Captain Dempsey, and remained with him until the close of the war. Hearing of the Captain's death, he requested the privilege of sounding "Taps" over the grave of the "Prince", as he said Captain Dempsey was affectionately called by all his men. His request was granted by the military authorities and wearing his service uniform young Mercer performed this touching ceremony with the bugle he had used while in the army.



MAJOR FRANCIS JOHN DUNIGAN

Captain Dempsey was one of the finest men I have ever known. I knew him as a classmate at West Point, as a brother officer in the army, and as a close personal friend, and he was loved by us all. To me, he was a true son of the army, at all times living up to the soldier's code of "Duty, Honor, Service". He was the highest type of a West Point graduate, a man and a soldier; honorable, loyal, courageous, and true, an officer and a gentleman in the highest sense. His whole life was one of love and devotion to his fellow men. A copy of this poem, "My Creed", by Edgar Guest, kept by his bedside during his illness, marked and underlined, exemplifies his true character.

MY CREED

To live as gently as I can;
 To be, no matter where, a man;
 To take what comes of good or ill
 And cling to faith and honor still;
 To do my best, and let that stand
 The record of my brain and hand;
 And then should failure come to me,
 Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
 I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
 To be the same when I'm alone
 As when my every deed is known;
 To live undaunted, unafraid
 Of any step that I have made;
 To be without pretense or sham
 Exactly what men think I am.

To leave some simple mark behind
 To keep my having lived in mind;
 If enmity to aught I show,
 To be an honest, generous foe,
 To play my little part, nor whine
 That greater honors are not mine,
 This, I believe, is all I need
 For my philosophy and creed.—Edgar Guest.

J. A. VAN FLEET.

FRANCIS JOSEPH DUNIGAN

No. 5340. Class of 1915.

Died, October 19, 1921, at Camp Lewis, Washington, aged 29 years.

Francis J. Dunigan was born August 21, 1892. He was appointed to the Military Academy from California, June 14, 1911, and graduated June 12, 1915. His commissioned service, although extending over only about six years, was varied, interesting, and filled with positions of responsibility.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery and joined this regiment at Texas City, Texas, September 15, 1915. He was with the 4th Field Artillery during all of its service with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico.

Upon the declaration of war with Germany his regiment was ordered to a camp at Syracuse, New York. From this station he went to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, for the duty of instructing in Field Artillery at the Second Officers' Training Camp. After this period of duty he joined his regiment at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and was later transferred to the 19th Field Artillery, which regiment he accompanied overseas, May 25, 1918. With this regiment he served in the St. Dié sector. He was later transferred to the 313th Field Artillery and given command of a battalion. He commanded the regiment from September 26, 1918, to October 22, 1918. On this latter date he was transferred from his regiment and made Chief of Staff of Corps Artillery, 7th Corps. After the armistice he served in the Army of Occupation with the 7th Corps, and later with the 1st Division as Adjutant of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade. He returned to the United States in September, 1919, and was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps with station at Alcatraz, California. He was assigned to the 16th Field Artillery, December 28, 1920, and served with this regiment at Camp Lewis, Washington, until his death.

The brief history of Dunigan's military career speaks for itself. The positions of responsibility which he filled indicate his efficiency. One phrase from a report of a former commanding officer is typical of the man and his record: "A very careful, loyal officer who will work without regard to hours to accomplish his mission."

It was the good fortune of the writer of this article to have had the privilege of rooming with Dunigan during his last three years at the Military Academy. He possessed those attributes of character which are lasting—loyalty, integrity, honor, courage, unselfishness, reverence. It is extremely difficult to attempt to portray the character of an intimate friend. Our words seem so inadequate to express that which we feel.

The corps cannot forget the Army-Navy baseball game of 1913, when the captain of the baseball team was injured shortly before the game and could not play. It was Dunigan with a broken nose who took his place and scored the winning run of the game. This incident is typical and shows the courage and will power of the man.

The writer was also associated with Dunigan at the front on several occasions in 1918. One that stands out most vividly was an occasion when Dunigan had command of a Light Field Artillery Battalion which was given the difficult mission of accompanying the Infantry.



CAPTAIN FREDERICK JOHN DURRSCHMIDT

The joy of serving his sister arm could be seen in his face and his professional skill and intrepidity enabled him to perform this service with gallantry and efficiency.

The shock of Dunigan's death, in the forenoon of his life, still depresses us and our deepest sympathy goes out to his family—but there are many things to console us. He was plunged into eternity in the full bloom of youth and will never know the sorrow of a weakened body nor the many other sorrows which we who live will face. He lives in our minds as we last saw him with all of the beauty of his nature. Time cannot efface this. There will ever remain:

"Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts,
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed."

Someone has said that man lives by Work, Play, Worship, and Love. Measured by this standard, Dunigan's life was well rounded. He was the embodiment of those three words, "Duty, Honor, Country", emblazoned upon the shield of his Alma Mater—a son of whom West Point may well be proud—as he was of her.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: This was a man!"

A CLASSMATE.

FREDERICK JOHN DURRSCHMIDT

No. 5833. Class of August, 1917.

Died, February 21, 1922, near Norfolk, Va., aged 27 years.

Captain Frederick John Durrschmidt was born January 30, 1895, at Shelton, Conn., being the fourth son in a family of seven children of Max A. Durrschmidt and Mary Hill Durrschmidt, who are now residing in Derby, Conn. His father was born in Germany but came to the United States at an early age and has resided in Connecticut ever since. His mother is a native of Derby.

Captain Durrschmidt's early school days were spent at St. Mary's Parochial School in Derby, Conn., graduating from this school in 1908. The distance from his home in Shelton to St. Mary's School was two miles, which distance he walked every school day for eight years. He then spent four years at the Shelton High School, graduating in 1912, after which he was engaged with his father in the building business until his admission to West Point, June 15, 1915, appointed by Jeremiah Donovan of the Fourth Congressional District.

At West Point this tall gaunt son of New England, the 'L'Allemand Duke', as he was known by his classmates, assumed a rather quiet role. He was one of those men who do not say very much but who seem to get supreme satisfaction out of life. Records do not reveal a great amount of gold braid or high totals of tenths about his name, nor was he missed in social circles. Yet among his friends in barracks, his cheerful smile, his good natured radiance, his "red comforter" companionship, would have been sorely missed had they been taken away at that time. Even in those days he dreamed of the Air Service.

The war caused an early graduation of the class of 1918 and he graduated August 30, 1917, ninety-third in a class of 151. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 18th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. The regiment was changed to the 76th Field Artillery and transferred to Camp Shelby, Miss., in October, 1917. He remained there until March 31, 1918. In February, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant dating from August 30, 1917, his graduation day, and on April 22, 1918, he sailed for France. He was promoted to Captain, July 19, 1918.

It was not long before he was at the front and he took active part in the engagements in the Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel sectors. At Gironville, France, on August 14, 1918, he distinguished himself for his gallantry in action, a report of this action by his immediate commanding officer being given in the following letter:

"I recommend that observers, First Lieutenant Lloyd G. Bowers and First Lieutenant Frederick J. Durrschmidt, be cited and given special mention for their very creditable performance. Being the observers in the only balloon, allied or enemy, which was in ascension on the afternoon of the 14th of August, 1918, First Lieutenant Lloyd G. Bowers and First Lieutenant Frederick J. Durrschmidt knew that they were exposing themselves as a point of attack for all enemy planes, which were above the balloon, apparently maneuvering for an attack. The observers, however, insisted upon remaining at their position as long as there was any visibility. At 6:26 p. m. the balloon started back to its bed position, observers in the basket, and while en route became the mark of a carefully planned attack by enemy planes. With three planes above for protection, one made for the balloon and opened fire at close range, firing about forty shots, none of which, although some went very close, hit the balloon. The company machine guns opened fire briskly, and with the aid of the allied planes repulsed the attack."

Shortly afterwards he was cited in orders, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, for this act of bravery:

"Citation."

First Lieutenant Frederick J. Durrschmidt, F. A. Balloon Section, First Army, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Gironville, France, on the 14th of August, 1918, in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces, in testimony thereof, and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation.

Awarded on March 27, 1919.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief.

After the St. Mihiel operations he attended the Balloon School, A. E. F., and then the French Balloon School at Esnon, and then became instructor at the A. E. F. Balloon School until January 1, 1919. After a short tour of duty in France and Germany he returned to the United States about August 1, 1919.

His well trained Balloon Company, the 24th, was much in demand for experimental work after the war, especially for long range gun firing; at Fort Omaha, Nebraska; Fort Barry, California; Fort Worden, Washington; Camp Lewis, Washington, and finally at Langley Field, Virginia. It was at the last mentioned place that, on February 21, 1922, the fatal accident to the airship Roma occurred when so many of the most promising of the balloon section Air Service officers gave up their lives in the interests of their chosen field of endeavor.

It was a tremendous price to pay but no doubt some great lesson was learned from the disaster.

In the death of Captain Durrschmidt the army and country at large lost one of its finest defenders. His short service had been unusually brilliant. No better insight into his character and reputation could be given than to quote two letters received by his parents; the one from a subordinate who had served with him in the most intimate relations, the other from one of his commanding officers. The first is:

"I am taking the liberty of writing this letter to the family of my best friend. Although I have not yet met you all, I feel as though at this time we are very close together. The terrible disaster that robbed you of your son took from me the one whom I most loved, from the army an officer and a gentleman, and from the world a man. We slept together, ate together, worked together, and lived together in the field for over a year, and it has never been my pleasure to meet anyone who was 'Duke's' equal as a friend.

We can all change our sorrow and grief to admiration that he went as a soldier should go, and my one hope is that when my time comes I may face my God as I know he faced his—like a soldier. I can truthfully say that I would much rather it had been I than he—such men are not often born.

Please accept my love, friendship and understanding. We have both lost something it is not possible to replace."

The second letter is:

"I am indeed sorry to see the name of your son in the paper this morning among those who lost their lives in the airship Roma—and as your son's first commander after he left the Military Academy and joined the army, I would like to express to you my interest and sympathy, as inadequate as I know they are to render comfort or consolation at a time of such calamity.

I remember your son very well indeed, and he had a fine record with me when I was Colonel of the 76th Field Artillery in France. Indeed, I selected him as a young man of the grit and skill suited to help develop the balloon service, and the fact that he was retained in it after the war, when, due to reduction of personnel so many had to be sent to other duties, is an indication that your son was highly thought of in the Air Service.

Please accept my best wishes and my sympathy in the blow that has fallen upon you."

A CLASSMATE.

CLEMENT ALEXANDER FINLEY FLAGLER

No. 3284. Class of 1889.

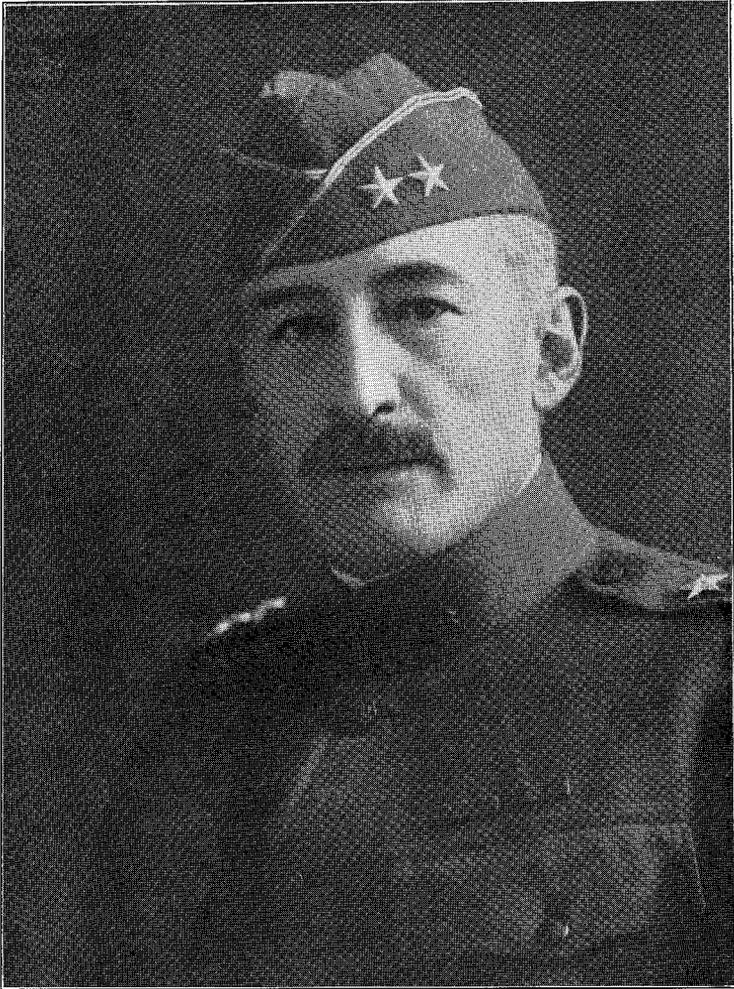
Died, May 8, 1922, at Baltimore, Md., aged 54 years.

On Wednesday, the 10th of May, 1922, there were laid at rest in Arlington Cemetery the mortal remains of Colonel Clement Alexander Finley Flagler. These sad ceremonies, attended in silence and sorrow by his former division commander, by a large group of his West Point classmates, and by his grieving relatives and friends, brought to a close the memorable career of a faithful and devoted soldier. His life was a conspicuous example of the highest type of loyalty to his country, and of earnest and sacrificing devotion to his duty as a member of the military service. At its close, his career had fulfilled bounteously its early promises by a success so highly creditable to him, as well as to the country he served, as to be a fine guide for those who come after him. To but few officers is granted the opportunity to place upon the altar of their country the rich gifts of intellect and the valuable results of prompt and vigorous action which his trained mind enabled him to give with such generosity.

Physically he was a remarkably fine example of vigorous manhood, tall, athletic, powerfully built, and soldiery in appearance.

He was descended from distinguished military parentage. His father was General Daniel W. Flagler, who was Chief of Ordnance from January 23, 1891, to March 29, 1899, and his mother was the daughter of General A. C. Finley, U. S. Army. It was also his proud boast that he numbered among his ancestors an Indian princess of the Tuscaroras. His features and appearance certainly impressed his devoted friends with his resemblance to the American Indian type for his nickname of "Sioux", affectionately given him by his classmates at West Point, clung to him throughout all his later life.

He was born in Georgia, August 17, 1867, and was educated at Griswold College, Iowa, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1885 he went as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., graduating in 1889, number three in a class which commenced its course with over 120 students. His cadet record was exceptional for scholarship, military qualities, popularity among his classmates, and athletic skill in all out-of-door games. On an occasion he performed a feat of marked heroism in successfully rescuing two of his fellow cadets from drowning at the imminent risk of his own life. He was an officer in the Corps of Cadets after his first year, passing through the various cadet grades until he reached the highest military goal, that of First Captain. In consequence of his academic standing he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in June, 1889.



MAJOR-GENERAL CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER

His attendance at the Engineer School of Application, which followed, brought him new laurels, for this course was pursued with distinction and credit. He then saw service on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco, where he was engaged in fortification construction, and later in Portland, Oregon, where he was similarly employed. In 1894 and 1895 he was an instructor at West Point in Military Engineering.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, in 1898, he was first attached to one of the companies of the old Engineer Battalion for duty with the attacking army in Cuba, but before the army sailed he was detached, and later, as a member of the staff of General James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, he accompanied the expedition to Porto Rico. His services there were notable for their gallantry, daring and effectiveness.

He was promoted to the grade of Major of Volunteers for his distinguished services during the war. In 1900 he was appointed Engineer Officer, Department of the East, and remained on that duty until 1902, when he was transferred to Wilmington, Delaware, on river and harbor work. He was made a member of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission in 1906, appointed to determine the location and prepare a plan and estimate for a new canal connecting the Delaware River with Chesapeake Bay. This was to be a link in the chain of inland waterways connecting Long Island Sound with Chesapeake Bay and other waterways farther south. The report of this commission was of exceptional value and interest.

When the expedition against Vera Cruz was organized, he was selected by General Funston as a member of his staff, and when the force was sent to capture that port in 1914, he, as usual, did his duty with distinction and marked ability.

He attended the Army War College in 1914, and as a result of the excellence of his work as a student officer was selected as instructor in 1915 upon completion of his course.

In 1916 he was detailed as officer in charge of the Washington Engineer District, on which duty he inaugurated many important projects. He conceived the design of the new bridge over the Potomac River, which has replaced the Aqueduct Bridge, and suggested the name it now bears—"Key Bridge"—after Francis Scott Key. With the skilled assistance of the architect associated, he planned the fine concrete structure of five tremendous arches which spans the Potomac River, connecting Washington with the Virginia shore. After his careful attention to the details involved in the preparation of the plans, he was enabled to commence the work before being called into war which was then raging in Europe. During this time he also commenced the project for the development of the upper Anacostia River by reclaiming the river lowlands for use as a large water

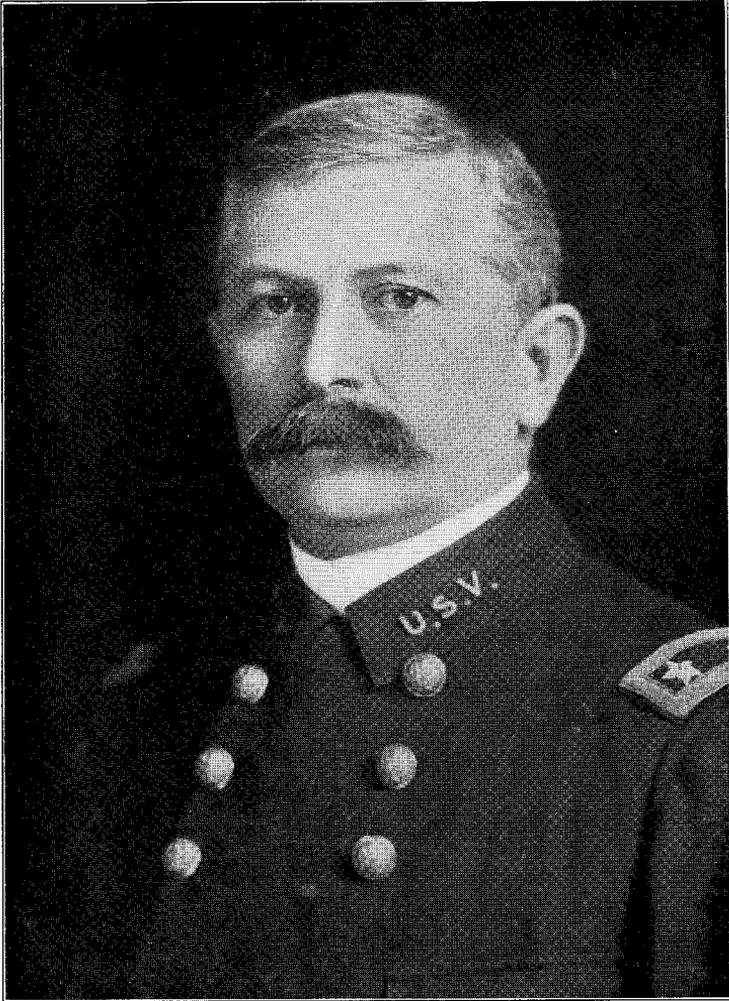
park. This reclamation project will form a considerable portion of the Washington park system. Another important project which has been so ably completed by his successor, was the study of the utilization of the Potomac Falls for electric power and an additional water supply for the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War, he was relieved from the district duty in Washington and placed in command of the 7th Regiment of Engineers, then at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In December, 1917, he was appointed Brigadier General in the National Army and given command of the 5th Field Artillery Brigade, which organization he trained in Texas and took to France in the spring of 1918. This unit was part of the 5th Division and was commanded by General Flagler in the St. Die, St. Mihiel and Woevre sectors. This work was so gallantly done that he was rewarded by being promoted to Major General and was given command of the artillery of the Third Corps, which he held during the furious Argonne-Meuse attack. These duties brought the further reward of his being selected to command the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, to which he was assigned when this famous unit was selected to form a part of the occupying army in the Rhine provinces in November, 1918. He commanded this division until the following April, when it was brought home for demobilization. On April 6, 1919, he was relieved of the command of the 42nd Division at Camp Bowie, Texas, and until April 6, 1920, was in command of the Camp and Engineer School at Camp Humphreys, Va. His next duty was in Honolulu, Hawaii, as Department Engineer, Hawaiian Department, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Engineers, and in charge of the Hawaiian Engineer District. From May 1, 1921, until his death on May 7, 1922, General Flagler was at Baltimore, Md., as Division Engineer of the Eastern Division of Fortification and River and Harbor Work under the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

One of the high staff officers who had known him intimately and had followed his career described him in the following words:

"His was a noble character, an indomitable and vigorous spirit, a personality which will continue to live in the hearts of his friends. His influence on others was strong and inspiring; he breathed energy and decision, and his untimely death cut short a potential power for good. He was loved by his friends as men are rarely loved, and his fine example will long stimulate those who were so fortunate as to come into contact with his sterling qualities."

This record, derived from official sources, of active participation in the service of the Government, during periods of peace and war, for the thirty-three years between his graduation from the Military Academy and his death, emphasizes the confidence placed in General Flagler by the authorities of the War Department. He was assigned to positions of high responsibility and authority for which his tried



MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE

abilities had shown him to be qualified. He was by selection one of those to whom especial training was given for high command in time or war, and during the two wars that occurred within the scope of his career, he held positions of great responsibility with the forces at the front. His energy, courage and devotion to duty were inspiring to all those within his influence. Not only in the stress of battle, or in the performance of public duty in time of peace, but also in his intercourse with his fellow men, General Flagler lived up to the highest ideals of honor and duty. The sense of devotion to duty, regardless of personal conveniences or consequence, was never more highly developed than in him, and it constituted one of his most pronounced characteristics. He was a noble example of the high type of man who succeeds because he holds himself true to his honor, his duty, and his country.

A FRIEND.

FRANCIS VINTON GREENE

No. 2312. Class of 1870.

Died, May 15, 1921, at New York City, aged 70 years.

Francis Vinton Greene was the youngest son of George Sears Greene, and was born in Providence, R. I., June 27, 1850. He received his early education at Trinity School, N. Y., and Burlington College, N. J. He was appointed a cadet from the District of Columbia and entered the Military Academy at West Point, September 1, 1866, the youngest member of his class, with a single exception, being but 16 years and two months old. He graduated at the head of his class four years later and made the unusual record of standing No. 1 at each year during his whole academic career. This was a very remarkable accomplishment and worthy of note under any circumstances, and especially so when his classmates and competitors are considered. From a fair acquaintance with all the classes between 1865 and 1911, inclusive, and a knowledge of their records, the writer is of the opinion that no other class during that time contained as many men of as high ability—or of as high an average as did the class of 1870. The achievements of three other members of the class, besides Greene, gave them international reputations: These were E. S. Holden, the well-known astronomer; W. S. Chaplin, Professor of Engineering at the Imperial University of Japan, at Harvard, and later Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis; W. R. Quinan, whose study and knowledge of High Explosives brought a demand for his services in several foreign countries. Besides the

four named of international reputation, there were several other highly distinguished in our own country, of whom may be mentioned E. E. Wood, C. W. Larned, E. S. Dudley, and C. W. Burrows, the first three named all becoming professors at the U. S. Military Academy, the last named the founder and head of the well known publishing firm. Many other members of the class of 1870 made excellent records in the army and placed themselves in the "Superior" class of officer material. This abridged record proves that Greene's cadet career was a remarkable one and such as might well predict a successful future.

After graduation Greene served for two years as a Lieutenant of the 4th Artillery at posts in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. At the time of his graduation, appointments to the Engineer Corps were not permitted, but promotion in that branch was opened in 1872, and he was then transferred to that Corps. As a Lieutenant of Engineers he was from 1872 to 1876 Assistant Astronomer on the Boundary Survey of the 49th parallel. In 1876 and 1877 he was on duty in the office of the Secretary of War. There was no Assistant Secretary of War in those days and he performed many of the duties now performed by that officer and a good many others. At that time the relations between the heads of departments, the General of the Army, and the Secretary of War were not always harmonious. Until ordered to that duty Greene had never seen the Secretary of War and had seen General Sherman only once. The situation for Greene was a novel and unusual one and required great tact, discretion, discrimination and ability to avoid offense, but he came through it without the enmity of any of the high officers of the army, with the acquaintance and knowledge of them all, and the marked friendship of several.

On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey he was sent abroad to observe and report the military operations of the contending armies. The facts connected with the detail of so young an officer, with rank of Lieutenant only, for so important a mission are interesting and show that Greene had already strongly impressed his superiors; they also indicate his ambition and self-confidence; they are as follows: With the advent of President Hayes' administration on March 4, 1877, a new Secretary of War (Mr. McCrary) came into office. Early in June of that year the Emperor of Russia, through our State Department, extended an invitation to the United States to send an officer to accompany the Russian Army as observer. Greene, who was anxious to escape from his office duties, ventured to suggest to the Secretary of War that he would be glad to undertake the duty. The Secretary replied, that if General Sherman, then commanding the army, would approve he would issue the order. This General Sherman declined to do, solely on the ground that so young

an officer with so little rank, on so important a mission would be greatly handicapped, and further, that the Russians might consider the detail of a young Lieutenant a discourtesy to themselves. It occurred to Greene that perhaps General Humphreys, Chief of his own Corps, distinguished in many directions and especially as Corps Commander in the Civil War, might take a different view from General Sherman; he accordingly sought the opinion of General Humphreys as to the detail; the latter's knowledge of Greene was such that he, without a moment's hesitation, recommended him as competent for the proposed duty. The Secretary, on Humphrey's recommendation, then issued the necessary order; although contrary to his own advice, General Sherman then expressed himself anxious to assist Greene in every way possible; this he did by valuable advice and many introductory letters to prominent people in Europe.

To carry out the purpose of this detail Greene was assigned as Military Attache to the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg and while in the field was attached to the staff of the Emperor of Russia. He was present at all the principal battles in Turkey and on the marches from the Danube to Constantinople. For bravery in the battle of Shipka Pass he was decorated with the Order of St. Anne (3rd Class) and with the Order of St. Vladimir (4th Class) in the battle of Philoppolis. The King of Roumania also awarded medals to him.

Upon return from the Russo-Turkish war Greene was engaged until March, 1879, upon the preparation of his report upon the war, made to General Sherman. This report was a classic of its kind and brought marked distinction to its author; it attracted wide attention both in this and in foreign countries; it was commended by General Sherman as deserving the careful study of every American officer, both because of its substance and as illustrating the highest type of official military report.

From 1879 to 1885 Greene was Chief Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia and in charge of the Public Works of the District. He was promoted to Captaincy of Engineers in 1883. From August, 1885, to January 1, 1886, he was Instructor in the Department of P. M. E. at the Military Academy, West Point. In the autumn of 1885, in his practical instruction, he introduced a sham battle, involving a well defined plan of attack and defense, in which the entire corps of cadets and the enlisted detachments took part, including cavalry and artillery; blank cartridges were used in both the artillery and small arms. This was the most practical application of battle theory and on a larger scale than had ever before been there given; it greatly interested both enlisted men and cadets and similar practical instruction has been given almost every year since. Greene was on leave from January, 1886 to December 31st of that year, when he resigned from the army. After resign-

ing he became identified with the Asphalt Paving Company, as Vice-President, and afterwards President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. Under his management this industry from a small beginning, and, strange as it now seems, after considerable opposition, became one of the leading industries of the country and the asphalt pavement has become the standard material for covering the streets in all the principal cities (more than one hundred in number) in the United States and Canada.

In 1889 Greene joined the National Guard of New York as Major and Engineer of the 1st Brigade. In this position his general military capacity was so evident that in 1892 he was elected Colonel of the 71st Regiment. From a poor organization he developed the command into one of the best regiments of the state. This regiment was one of the first to volunteer its service in May, 1898, the beginning of the war with Spain. It was mustered into the United States service on May 12, and immediately proceeded to Florida, being the first volunteer regiment to arrive in that state. Greene had been in command of the regiment since 1892, but soon after its arrival in Florida he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and ordered by telegraph to proceed immediately to San Francisco, where he received command of the 2nd Expedition to the Philippines, which sailed from San Francisco, June 15th, and reached Manila Bay July 17th, his command consisting of two regular and three volunteer regiments, and two batteries of Artillery, was immediately landed and was frequently engaged in minor actions or skirmishes with the Spaniards until August 13th, when, in conjunction with the Navy, the land forces under General Merritt captured the city by assault; in this assault General Greene's brigade led the advance. For his services at Manila he was made a Major General of Volunteers to date from August 13, 1898.

In September, 1898, he returned to the U. S. and was assigned to command a division of the 7th Army Corps, then stationed in Georgia, and during the absence of General Lee he was temporarily assigned to the command of the corps. In November he was ordered to Havana to make arrangements for the encampment of the 7th Corps, and with a view to his being Governor of Havana, which position was offered him by the President. When the war was actually ended by the signing of the treaty of peace in December, he preferred to return to civil life, the appointment of Governor was declined and he offered his resignation from the army, which was accepted to take effect February 28, 1899. Although in Havana for one and a half months only, General Greene prepared for the assistance of his successor a comprehensive and therefore necessarily long report concerning that city, its government, its finances, its public works, their management, and the many problems that demanded immediate attention to bring

the city to fairly modern conditions. This report was published in full in the New York Times of January 1, 1899, and was of great value to Greene's successor, General Ludlow. The report, besides clearly showing the renovation absolutely necessary in Havana, also focussed the attention, of all who read it, to Greene's capacity and fitness for the administrative work of urban communities and was a factor in soon placing him in a most important position in the City of New York—the Commissionership of Police.

After returning from Cuba, Green again became engaged in the asphalt industry and also devoted, more than ever before, considerable attention to political matters. At the request of Governor Roosevelt, he became Chairman of the committee to examine the canal question in New York, and after an elaborate study, extending over the year of 1899, this committee made a very complete report on the subject, which was submitted to the Legislature of 1900, and is acknowledged to be the standard on all questions of fact relating to the canals. At this time Governor Roosevelt also wished him to accept the Commissionership of Public Works, but this he declined.

In the summer of 1900 he was delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and soon after was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and in that capacity conducted the campaign for McKinley in New York City, resulting in a very largely increased Republican vote as compared with the election of two years before.

From 1900 to 1903, Greene was Managing Director of the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company, the interests of which kept him fully occupied. In 1903 when Mayor Low decided that the difficult and important problems of the Police Department were not being met with all practicable efficiency, that the force needed reform and reorganization, he requested Greene to undertake the job and appointed him Police Commissioner, believing him to be the man best fitted to accomplish desired results.

The responsibilities of the police departments of large cities have ever been numerous, varied, complicated and subject to neglect and abuse, yet no other factor of urban administration is more important to the comfort, security, and contentment of the great majority of the city population. The defects of the police administration in New York when Greene took charge were serious, generally recognized and deemed almost hopeless of very material eradication. A few extracts from current periodicals of that date indicate the views of prominent citizens as to the task that Greene assumed and his fitness therefor—

The World's Work, then edited by Walter H. Page, our late War Ambassador to England, said:

"A distinguished graduate of West Point, a soldier, an Engineer, a man of affairs, a practical manager, an author, yet in the prime of life, at 52, he has under-

taken the most difficult task that he has ever had in hand. . . . He has in fact the most important military command in any of the many countries of the world."

The Outlook said:

"New York's new Police Commissioner, by his prompt and firm action, justified his appointment within a week of taking office. His vigorous action in sending back to posts as patrolmen, the wardmen, who as everyone knows, have always been the personal agents of the Captains in collecting black mail, showed that General Greene was not afraid to take radical steps. This has been followed by other equally vigorous action."

Munsey's Magazine, among other compliments, said:

"He has every important qualification for his exacting and important duties."

His administration of the office was a memorable one and that the early appreciation of and confidence in him by this great city were fully justified is shown by some of the expressions of the press of this city upon this administration, which appeared at the time of his death. The Army and Navy Journal then said of it:

"He completely reorganized the department and brought the force to a state of discipline it had never known before. He aimed only at efficiency and worked without fear or favor to secure it."

Equally favorable expressions could be quoted from a half dozen other papers, but it is thought that the following from the issue of the New York Times, two days after his death, fairly and sufficiently expresses the matured impression made by him upon the public during his service as Commissioner in 1903. The Times, referring to his appointment, said:

"General Greene was then in the prime of life, and he lost no time in forcing the fighting against graft and incompetency. He was no respecter of tradition or privilege. He dismissed many high officers, shook up the bureaus, transferred idle wardmen to patrol duty, established military discipline, and in a few months raised the policy army to a state of discipline it had not known before. It soon became a vigilant, efficient, dependable force. Observers who had studied the ups and downs of the department said that General Greene was its best Commissioner. None who came after him failed to profit by his methods. General Bingham and Arthur Woods were Commissioners of the same type, but they owed much of their success to the sterling work of Francis Vinton Greene. New York's debt to him cannot be put into words. He was the man the emergency needed, and no contemporary could have measured up to his achievements."

After his term as Police Commissioner, Greene, in 1904, resumed business relations with several important organizations and in that year went to Buffalo to live. There he was chosen President of the Niagara Construction Company, Ltd., and of the Iroquois Construction Company. From 1910 to 1915 he was President of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, and of the Salmon River Power Company, and Vice-President of the Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls.

In 1915 he transferred his residence to New York City, and from that date until the time of his death his business activity was only

that of Consulting Engineer. During his entire career, whether performing the time-absorbing duties of the important positions filled by him in military or civil life, he did much literary work. He was a prolific writer on military and related subjects, a widely known and acknowledged authority and reliable critic on all that pertained to the military profession. His first purely military production, written when he was 29 years of age, was his report upon the Russo-Turkish war, and as already stated was commended by General Sherman as "a masterpiece". That it was so considered abroad is shown by the fact that it was published in full in 1880 in London by W. H. Allen & Co., and the portion relating to the Bulgarian campaign was published separately by Hugh Rees of London in 1903. It was also translated into German and used as a text for study at the Berlin War College, although the reports of their own military observers of that war were available to them. The report was published in this country in 1879 by D. Appleton & Co. under the title, "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-1878, 2 Vol." Then followed his *Army Life in Russia, 1880*. In 1882 the *Mississippi (Campaign Series of the Civil War, Scribner's)*. *Life of Nathaniel Greene, Major General in the Revolutionary Army, 1893 (Appleton's)*. *The United States Army, 1901 (Scribner's)*. *Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief, 1905, (Scribner's)* *History of the U. S. Army, 1910 (Appleton's)*. *The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the U. S., 1911 (Scribner's)*. *The Present Military Situation in the U. S., 1915 (Scribner's)*. *Why Europe is at War, 1915 (Putnam's)*. *Our First Year in the Great War, 1918 (Putnam's)*. The above were his principal publications, but do not include a large number of magazine articles nor many critiques for prominent papers, usually of a military nature.

After his return to New York in 1915 he was compelled to recognize and consider that his physical strength was beginning to weaken, but this made little difference in his mental activities and accomplishments. After the beginning of the World War his many published articles of comment upon and criticism of military operations showed his interest in military matters undiminished and his brilliant and acute mental powers undimmed. When our country entered the war he would have been glad to undertake active service, but he was considered too old. His correct grasp of the situation was at once shown by the valuable published suggestions as to what our war policy should be. This was especially emphasized in his early insistence that a million men should be hurried to France and trained near and in the trenches. General Greene continued his literary work almost to the very end. Shortly before his death he had been invited to review the volumes of Ludendorff and did some work to that end.

The year 1893 marked the beginning of a long and faithful association of Greene with the New York Institution for the Instruction of

the Deaf and Dumb, for on May 16th he became a member of the society and also of the Institution's Board of Directors. In the same year he began a ten year's service on the Executive Committee, after which he was successively a member of the Library Committee (1904), of the Committee of Instruction (1905), and of the Law Committee (1911-1919). He was elected First Vice-President in 1919, and a year later President of the Institution, which honored chair he occupied with unflinching courage almost until the summons of death.

This outline sketch of General Greene's career shows a life of high purpose, intense activity and full of worthy accomplishment. He was of very striking and attractive physical appearance and of impressive personality, a man of wide reading and general culture. His mind worked with astonishing rapidity; though remembering all details and considering every factor of the problems before him, his conclusions were always lucidly set forth and shown to rest only upon the principles involved. Like many other men of strong character, great ability and quick comprehension, mental or physical slowness in others sometimes made him impatient, but even in such cases he seldom failed to discern and appreciate the possession of sound judgment and clear thinking. His natural predilection was for the military profession, and although the greater portion of his manhood was given to civil pursuits, he achieved a military reputation as a soldier, historian and critic unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other American, in the span of his active career, 1866 to 1915. His interest in and knowledge of that profession brought him, immediately after his return from the Russo-Turkish war, when he was only 28 years of age, into intimate relations with that remarkable man and great soldier, General W. T. Sherman. This intimacy continued until the death of the latter, and although it was mostly a personal association, there exists considerable interesting correspondence between them which should at some time be given publicity.

General Greene throughout life retained a deep interest in the Military Academy, and had an abiding confidence that both the objects of the Academy and the fundamentals of her methods were perfectly sound. When his achievements are fully known and fairly viewed in the perspective of his time, he will have a high place on the list of those distinguished graduates of West Point who have greatly increased her renown. The estimate and appreciation of him by the public of the great city in which he died are well and fairly expressed by the following quotation from the New York Tribune:

"In this community, in which most of the later part of his life was spent, he won the widest respect, not only as a citizen giving his time generously to public duties, but also as a man of broad capacities and culture. He belonged to the class of eminent New Yorkers of varied activities and all around associations, so numerous a couple of decades ago, but now unhappily contracted by the tendencies to specialization in an overgrown city."

His fellow members of the Century Association to which he belonged since 1886, have thus expressed their appreciation of him:

"In present-day perspective, an American military representative with the Russian Army at Plevna and the Shipka Pass in 1877, and a Brigadier under Merritt in the Philippine campaigns of 1898, seems to belong to already almost forgotten history. But General Greene himself belonged emphatically to the present. It was the problems of the day that interested him. The great European War might have been for him the first of all international conflicts: Paris and the Marne were vastly more real than Manila. So, too, the Police Commissioner, who twenty years ago attacked and for the time destroyed what New York people had come to regard as the impregnable stronghold of politics and graft was far more occupied with the problem presented by Hylan and Enright than by his own achievement in 1902.

"In the Century the genial personality of General Greene, his large acquaintance with men and events, his modest but deeply interesting conversation on them will be long remembered. He was a true Centurion, a faithful committeeman and constant visitor at the Club, where, as might have been expected from a brilliant writer on the history of his profession, it was in the library that one would almost always find him. He was a tower of strength to the effort of the United States to find itself in its relation to the European War: of our own participation in which he was one of the historians, as he was of the War of the Revolution and the campaigns of 1863."

In a biographical notice an honorable ancestral line is frequently included as worthy of mention. Such reference is here made only because it again illustrates the fact—that unusual, varied and great ability are seldom seen to develop suddenly. The founder of this branch of the Greene family was an English surgeon, John Greene, who came to Massachusetts in 1635. He was an efficient associate of Roger Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. His son was Deputy Governor of the colony of Rhode Island. His descendants in successive generations filled many other positions of prominence. In the Revolution two of the family and name were distinguished soldiers, Col. Christopher and General Nathaniel Greene; the latter the highly esteemed friend of Washington, and unexcelled as a fighter, tactician and strategist by any officer of the Revolution. When our Civil War began, though the father of General Greene was over 60 years of age, he entered the army and as Colonel, Brigadier and Major General performed much valuable service. But for his wise and heroic action as Division Commander the battle of Gettysburg would probably have been lost. Two sons of the foregoing likewise fought in the war. One, Dana Greene, was executive officer of the original Monitor from the day she was launched in January, 1862, until she sank off Hatteras in December following. In the engagement with the Merrimac in March, 1862, when Worden was disabled, he succeeded to the command, being then only 22 years of age. The other son, Charles Thurston Greene, lost a leg at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., while serving on his father's staff in November, 1864. It is thus evident that the last two generations have extended the distinction of the family genealogy.

General Greene was married in 1879 at Washington to Miss Belle Eugénie Chevallié. She and five children survive him; one son, Warwick Greene, a Harvard A. B. 1901, LL. B. 1905, was Director of Public Works, Government of the Philippine Islands, 1910-1916; Director of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1916-1917; Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Air Service, A. E. F., 1917-1919; Chief of a Mission to Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania from the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, 1919; and four daughters, only one of whom is unmarried.

S. E. TILLMAN.

HENRY ALEXANDER GREENE

No. 2777. Class of 1879.

Died, August 19, 1921, at Oakland, California, aged 65 years.

Brigadier General Henry Alexander Greene, U. S. Army, Retired, was born in Matteawan (now Beacon), Dutchess County, New York, August 5, 1856, and died in Oakland, California, August 19, 1921. The military funeral was held for him in the City of San Francisco by the men of the Ninety-first Division, and they, with all the regular military organizations about the Bay, accorded him the highest honors of a Major General, which was the rank held by him during the World War. At the request of the Ninety-first Division his body lay in state in the City Hall of San Francisco for twenty-four hours so that the many thousands of men of his old command might pay their last affectionate respects to their beloved chief.

The religious ceremony was held the following day in his own church (St. Clement's Episcopal) in Berkeley, where he had resided since his retirement.

General Greene is survived by his widow, née Augusta B. Barlow, whom he married in Franklin Park, New Jersey, December 21, 1881, and by one son, James Scott Greene, Major of Cavalry, U. S. A.

General Greene's career was a long and honorable one, he having been on continuous active service for forty-three (43) years. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1875, and graduated from there in the Class of '79. He joined the 20th U. S. Infantry and served with it for twenty-one (21) years, his first service being on the Mexican border in Texas.

In 1882 he reported with the pioneer class at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, but never went through the course as a student, for, having passed the highest examination of any who reported for examination for classification, he was immediately detailed



MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY A. GREENE

as an instructor, which position he held until 1885. Joining his regiment in Montana, he served four years as Regimental Adjutant and was then sent to Camp Poplar River, Montana, where he recruited and organized a company of Sioux Indians for the regiment, receiving his promotion to a Captaincy while on that duty in 1891. Returning to Fort Leavenworth, he was again instructor in the Service Schools from 1894 until the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898.

He took an active part in the battle of El Caney on July 1, 1898, and remained in Cuba until August of the same year. He was with his regiment in Manila during the Philippine Insurrection in 1899 and in the battles of La Loma Church, February 25-26, 1899; El Deposito, March 7, 1899; Guadalupe Ridge and Pateros, March 14, 1899, and Pasig, March 15, 1899. He served as Aide de Camp to General E. S. Otis in Manila and acted as Press Censor, Assistant Military Secretary, and as member of the Board of Claims.

He was on duty in Washington, D. C., from August, 1900, to July, 1904, was the first officer detailed from the Line to the Staff, was a member of the Board which selected the original members of the General Staff and the first Major selected therefor; was Secretary of the General Staff for two years, and a member of the original War College Board. He was Chief of Staff of the Southwestern and Northern Divisions, respectively, in 1904, 1905, and 1906.

Receiving his promotion to a Colonelcy in November, 1906, he joined the 10th Infantry in Alaska, finishing out the tour of nearly two years, then taking it as the pioneer regiment to the new post of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He was President of the Infantry Equipment Board at Rock Island Arsenal, was sent to the border with his regiment in 1911, and from there to the Canal Zone in the same year. From Panama he went to the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the same year, 1914, to Fort Leavenworth as Commandant of the Army Service Schools, which fulfilled one of his dearest wishes.

In 1914 he received his promotion to a Brigadier Generalcy and after two years was again sent to the border and placed in command of the 12th Provisional Brigade at San Antonio. It was composed of 15,000 men, almost all of them belonging to National Guard organizations. In 1917 he was promoted to be a Major General and ordered to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he organized and trained the 91st Division. He went to France in November, 1917, on a tour of observation.

In July, 1918, General Greene was ordered to the Philippine Islands and while in command of the Department was retired from active service. Returning to the States he settled in Berkeley, Cal.,

where he took up church and philanthropic and civic work with the same zeal which had characterized his military career, so that, at the time of his sudden death, it was said that Barkeley had "lost one of her strongest citizens".

He was an active member of the American Legion and the "91st Division Association" always claimed him as their own. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Foreign Wars, of the Order of Carabao, and of the Society of Santiago de Cuba. He belonged to the Army and Navy Club in Washington and was a member of the Faculty Club of the University of California.

He was very talented as an extemporaneous speaker and was beloved by all who knew him. It has been said that it was a benediction just to have known him, the finest of all God's handiwork, a noble Christian gentleman.

A. B. G.—J. P. W.

JOHN FRANCIS GUILFOYLE

No. 2680. Class of 1877.

Died, October 27, 1921, at New Haven, Conn., aged 68 years.

Colonel Guilfoyle was born in Maryland, October 1, 1853, and admitted from at large to the Military Academy, July 1, 1872, graduating June 14, 1877, No. 40 in class rank.

A dominant characteristic of "Guil.", as he was called by his classmates, was that he was **military**—not a bad characteristic in one whose choice of a profession is that of a soldier. He was promoted to Cadet Corporal in the first batch of "makes" when he became a yearling; in his second class year he was Sergeant Major and later he for a time was Cadet Adjutant.

His military propensities were by no means confined to an undeniably good figure and erect soldierly bearing, for he stood No. 5 in a class of 54 in tactics, which must have been the more of an effort for him as the cadet register of that date shows that his general academic standing was many files below that in tactics. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, and joined his first station at Socora, Texas, January 1, 1878. Until March he was engaged with his company (D, 9th Cavalry) in patrolling along the Rio Grande. His subsequent promotions to various grades were, as follows: First Lieutenant, November 1, 1881; Captain, February 25, 1891; Major, 12th Cavalry, February 28, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Cavalry, October



COLONEL JOHN F. GUILFOYLE

1, 1906; Colonel, 9th Cavalry, March 11, 1911; transferred to 4th Cavalry, October 1, 1915. Retired, February 1, 1917.

In March, 1878, he marched from Northeastern Texas to Southwestern Colorado with troops to forestall anticipated trouble with the Southern Utes.

Subsequently, in 1878, while commanding Troop D, 9th Cavalry, he was engaged in protecting surveyors from Indians while surveying the north and south line between Colorado and Utah.

In the winter of 1878-9, he helped with his troop to build the cantonment at Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

Early in 1879 he commanded an escort to General P. H. Sheridan on a trip through the mountains of Southwestern Colorado, and on completion of this duty he was, at the request of General Sheridan, because of Guilfoyle's ingenuity in taking wagons through mountain passes regarded as impassable except for pack animals, detailed as Engineer Officer of the District of New Mexico.

In 1879 he also participated in the expedition against the Thornburgh Utes after the Meeker and Thornburgh massacres of that year, and later accompanied Colonel Edw. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, on a Peace Commission to treat with these Indians. He commanded Co. B, Apache Indian Scouts, in Arizona and New Mexico in 1880 and 1881, and was commended for gallantry in three engagements. While on this duty he attacked and routed a band of hostile Indians under Victoria and Nana, which had just begun a charge on a wagon train variously estimated to contain from six to sixteen wagons. These wagons were carrying a party of men, women and children to the eastern part of the territory of New Mexico, which was then attracting settlers. The entire party would have been massacred with atrocious accessories had it not been for the providential presence of Lieutenant Guilfoyle and his scouts in the vicinity of White Sands of New Mexico, July 21, 1881, and his opportune and impetuous attack upon the charging Indians. None of the wagon party were injured.

By persistently following a band of hostile Indians by day and by night during part of the summer of 1881, and with such tenacity that the only two attempts at making camp by the hostiles resulted in disaster—the camp and all equipments and food being captured in each case with probable loss of life to the enemy—driving them from the southeastern portion of New Mexico through three mountain ranges and finally over the Rio Grande into Mexico, Lieutenant Guilfoyle's command thus eliminated a scourge which had materially retarded the development of the territory for years and had kept actively employed at least two regiments of the Regular Army.

He served on the Regimental Staff, 9th Cavalry, as Quartermaster from May 17, 1884, to January 8, 1885, and as Adjutant from January 9, 1885, to May, 1888.

On February 27, 1890, he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant services in action against Indians at White Sands, N. M., July 19, 1881; and in the San Andreas Mountains, N. M., July 25, 1881; and at Monica Springs, N. M., August 3, 1881.

From the time he joined his troop in December, 1877, until December, 1881, he was, with the exception of about a year, constantly in the field in the southwestern states or territories. In 1883 he was again in the field to protect settlers in the Uncompahgre country of Colorado against a threatened uprising of Indians. In 1885 he marched from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort McKinney in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming.

He served at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (being part of this time instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School) and Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in 1890 and a part of 1891.

He was Adjutant of Major Henry's battalion on a celebrated ride of about 103 miles in 30 hours in the field during the Winter Sioux campaign of 1890-91, being engaged at Pine Ridge Agency and White Clay Creek, S. D. During the railroad strike in Butte, Mont., in 1894, he was sent there with Troop I, 9th Cavalry. He was on garrison duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to July 25, 1895, and in the field during miner's strikes during the following month, when he joined at Fort Washakie, Wyo., participating (1895) in an expedition against the Bannocks in the Jackson Hole country. October 1, 1895, he was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., remaining on this duty for two years, when he was relieved at his own request and returned to Fort Washakie, Wyo., where he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish War, when he was sent to Tampa, Fla., until August, 1898, going thence to Montauk Point, N. Y. He was in charge of the Quarantine Dock at Montauk Point when troops were returning from the Santiago campaign. For this service he received the following commendation:

"At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Merchants' Association of New York, held the 7th day of September, 1898, a resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Officers and Directors of The Merchants' Association of New York hereby tender to Captain John F. Guilfoyle, Troop I, 9th Cavalry, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., their appreciation for the assistance rendered by him to the Special Committee of this association in their investigation and in the distribution of supplies and clothing to the sick and suffering soldiers of the Regular Army at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., and for the many acts of kindness shown by him to the members of such Special Committee and their assistants."

He went then to Fort Duchesne, Utah, where he served until July, 1900, when transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he served until May 15, 1901, when he returned to the United States, serving at Forts Sam Houston, McIntosh and Clark, Texas, until October, 1902, when detailed to the War Department in Washington, filling there the post of Inspector of Rifle Practice, and in 1903 was a member of a board to prepare Small Arms Regulations for the Army, and later was member of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. Later he was in charge of militia affairs, until August, 1904. He served as Assistant Adjutant General by detail from April 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1906, and was again in the Philippine Islands from Sept., 1904, to June, 1907, when ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he served with the 7th Cavalry and was President of the Cavalry Board at the Mounted Service School. In February, 1911, he was ordered to the camp of the Maneuver Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, being assigned to command the 9th Cavalry, to which regiment he was promoted Colonel, March 11, 1911. In July, 1911, he went with his regiment to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., serving there until September, 1912, when ordered to Douglas, Ariz., on border patrol.

In June, 1912, he was by House resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General on account of his distinguished service in Indian campaigns and the protection thus given to frontier settlers in New Mexico.

On his relief from duty at Douglas, Ariz., in October, 1915, he was presented, by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, with a Special Resolution of Appreciation, warmly expressing the respect and affection in which he was held by the community.

He commanded the 9th Cavalry during the siege of Naco, Ariz., from October, 1914, until early in 1915, being at times in command of the camp consisting of the two colored cavalry regiments.

This service was particularly trying as orders forbade return of such of the fire of the contending Mexican factions as came on our side of the line.

This fire, with the exception of a truce from October 24 to November 9, was continuous from about October 1 until December 18, 1914, being heavier by night than by day. Nine men were wounded and one killed in his regiment, constituting a strong provocation to return the fire, but so splendid was the discipline in Colonel Guilfoyle's regiment that so far as known not a single shot was fired in retaliation.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, in referring to this service, said:

"During the siege of Naco, Sonora, which was carried on for two and one-half months, the American troops at Naco, Arizona, were constantly on duty day and night to prevent the use of the United States territory in violation of the neutrality laws. These troops were constantly under fire and one was killed and 18 were

wounded without a single case of return fire of retaliation. This is the hardest kind of service and only troops in the highest state of discipline would stand such a test."

This service also received the commendation of the President of the United States in a letter from the War Department, dated April 7, 1915, as follows:

"The Commanding Officer,
9th U. S. Cavalry.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the President, I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers and enlisted men of the 9th Cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States Neutrality laws at Naco, Arizona, during November, December and January, last.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War."

On October 1, 1915, Colonel Guilfoyle was transferred to the 4th Cavalry, at Honolulu, where he served until his retirement at his own request after 40 years of service, February 1, 1917.

Colonel Guilfoyle was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, a member of the Order of Indian Wars, and also a member of the Military Order of the Carabao.

His remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

A FRIEND.

JOHN WILLIAM HEARD

No. 3001. Class of 1883.

Died, February 4, 1922, at New Orleans, La., aged 61 years.

General John W. Heard was born on Woodstock Plantation, Senatobia, Miss., on March 27, 1860, his father having come from Heard County, Georgia, some years previous. He attended Vanderbilt University, where he belonged to the X Y fraternity, and from there entered West Point in the class of 1883.

On graduation, he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry and went to the far west, where he played an active part in the campaigns through New Mexico and Arizona against hostile Indians, under Geronimo. From the days of his young manhood he was known for his daring and bravery.

It was during the war with Spain that General Heard, then a Lieutenant in the 3rd Cavalry, won his Medal of Honor. On July 23,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WILLIAM HEARD

1898, he was in charge of troops on the steamer "Wanderer", in an expedition to land ammunition and provisions sent by the United States Government to the Cuban insurgents. The undertaking was both dangerous and difficult. While landing cargo west of Bahia Honda at the mouth of the Manimani River, the expedition was suddenly attacked by the Spaniards, who let loose a terrific rain of fire from their deadly Mauser rifles. Out of the sixteen men on deck, seven were shot down immediately, two wounded in the head. The communications leading to the engine room were shot away and the Wanderer became unmanageable. Two men were killed attempting to carry messages to the engine room from the pilot house. Communication must be established or the ship was lost. Lieutenant Heard personally took this dangerous position, and, exposed to the fire of the enemy and under a rain of bullets, his clothes torn by shots, he transmitted orders until the ship was out of danger. His courage and coolness saved the ship and the lives of all on board.

General Heard was one of the best revolver shots in the army and won many tournaments throughout the states. During his 41 years of service he had the distinction of serving in every state, territory and insular possession of the United States. Wherever he served his rare energy and decision of character made him well known.

During the Punitive Expedition to Mexico, General Heard was Adjutant General of the Southern Department in San Antonio, where his efficiency and knowledge of conditions in Mexico made him invaluable. Speaking of General Heard's work, General Bliss, commanding the department, said: "During my frequent necessary absences from headquarters I have never had a moment's anxiety as to the thoroughly efficient administration of department affairs left in his hands."

General Heard was in command of the 4th Cavalry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when the United States entered the World War. Whenever General Heard took command of a post a marked improvement in its appearance and morale was noticed. He was a strict disciplinarian, but ever just. The improvements he inaugurated at Schofield Barracks helped for the beauty of the place and comfort of the officers. The regiment named the officers out-door dance hall "Heard Pavillion", in appreciation of his interest in the post. He was promoted Brigadier General on October 1, 1918, and commanded the Hawaiian Department. Let the words of Governor McCarthy of Hawaii express Hawaiian appreciation of his work:

"During the recent emergency Brigadier General John Heard was in command of the Hawaiian Department and distinguished himself by special meritorious and conspicuous service in handling the many diverse and complex problems which arose. After the mobilization of the National Guard of Hawaii and the calling of the selective draft, with rare judgment, tact, energy and skill, he succeeded in instilling into the

heterogeneous mass of men assembled, discipline, enthusiasm, patriotism, and loyalty. In assisting in the making of substantial and eager citizens of aliens and in preparing them to fight for the defense of the country of their adoption and especially Hawaii, one of the most important of the national defenses, he performed a service of lasting benefit to the nation."

The Hawaiian Legislature paid General Heard a conspicuous honor, something unprecedented in its annals, by voting him a saber and a vote of thanks in appreciation of the fine work he did for the territory. The resolution is here given:

Whereas, Brigadier General John W. Heard is relinquishing the command of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, a post which he has filled with conspicuous ability during a period when the ranks of said department have been filled chiefly by citizens of this territory; and

Whereas, Under his command our citizen soldiers have had a thorough military training and derived much benefit through the discipline inculcated and physical exercise given, which will stand them in good stead for the remainder of their lives; and

Whereas, While a resident of this Territory, he has ever been amiable and courteous to our people and evinced great interest in the welfare of Hawaii; and

Whereas, It is fit and proper that the people of this Territory give proper recognition of the services rendered by said Brigadier General in training our citizens as aforesaid; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii does hereby express its deep appreciation of the services rendered the people of Hawaii by Brigadier General Heard, and does hereby request and authorize the presiding officers of the House and Senate to present to said Brigadier General a saber, with a suitable inscription thereon, as a token of the esteem of the people of Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the Journals of the House and Senate, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to Brigadier General Heard.

Whoever he served with recognized his ability. A few extracts from different sources well expresses the admiration his energy called forth:

Major General W. H. Carter, "Tact, ability and firmness"; Frederick Funston, Major General, "A very hard working, able and conscientious officer"; Geo. Bell, Jr., Major General, "Excellent work and demonstrated abilities"; A. P. Blocksom, "No better field soldier in the army"; Major General C. G. Morton, "Physically energetic and hard working, daring and energetic; would make an ideal leader in war".

On June 3, 1886, General Heard married Miss Mildred Townsend of New York City, who survives him. Five living children of this union all are in the army.

General Heard died at Truno Infirmary in New Orleans on February 4, 1922, his death resulting from an operation.

A gentleman of unquestioned integrity, a brave and efficient officer, a true friend, a most loving and indulgent husband and father; his death leaves a void unfillable.

M. J. C.



COLONEL HARRY LUMSDEN HODGES

HARRY LUMSDEN HODGES

No. 4086. Class of 1902.

Died, November 28, 1921, at Richmond, Va., aged 41 years.

Harry Lumsden Hodges was born at Norfolk, Va., on May 2, 1880, and came to West Point from the old Dominion State, entering on June 20, 1898.

At West Point, Hodges studied hard enough to remain in the upper portion of his class, and varied his academic work by indulging in athletics of all kinds. He participated in various gymnasium meets, and was awarded prizes for excellence in that class of sports. In football he was too light to make the team as a regular member; but by very hard work and constant readiness to take punishment he managed to get into enough games to become a wearer of the "A".

On graduation, Hodges was assigned to the 1st Cavalry and joined it at Batangas, in November, 1902. Here he was noted for his steady attention to duty and for special excellence in the monkey drill so popular at that time. He returned to the United States with his regiment and spent the next three years on the Mexican border, until August, 1906. In the rescue work after the San Francisco fire, Hodges was Acting Regimental Commissary in San Francisco and helped to feed the hungry and earthquake shaken inhabitants until the army turned over the work to the civil authorities.

Seeing nothing ahead but straight regimental work, Hodges managed to get himself sent to the Leavenworth schools. Here he graduated with honors in the Line Class in June, 1907. The next year he took the usual course in the Staff College, and graduated with satisfaction, there being no grades other than satisfactory and unsatisfactory.

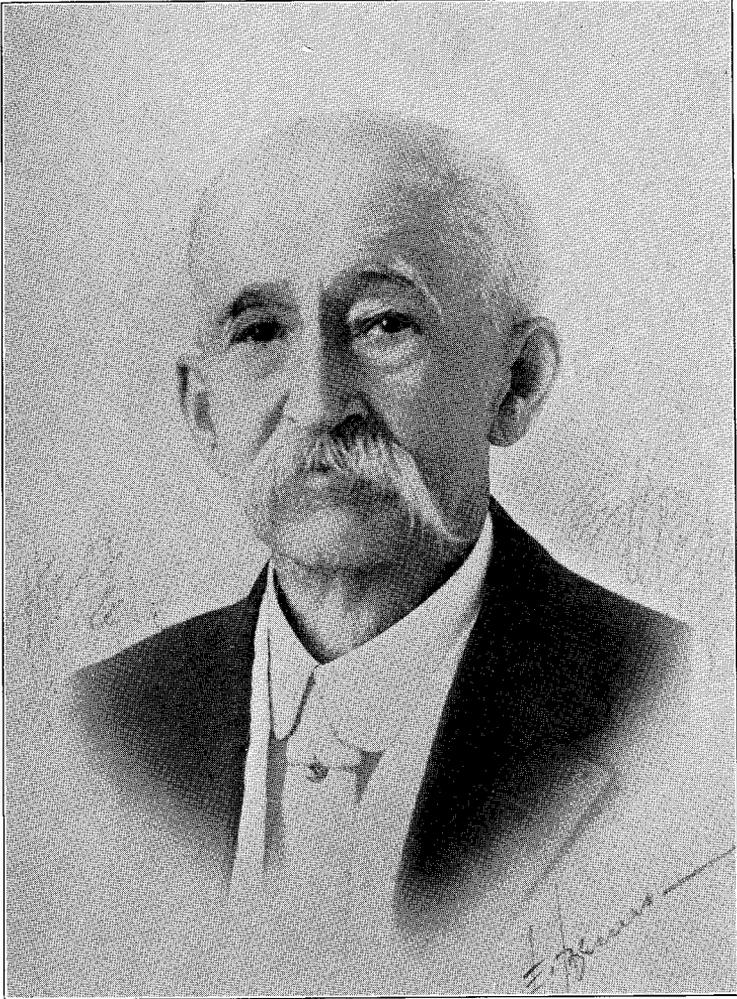
The next few years Hodges, still a Second Lieutenant, spent on maneuver work, regimental staff work, machine gun, etc., and had another tour of duty in the Philippines. Promotion was slow in the Cavalry, so Hodges was not made a First Lieutenant until March, 1911, after his return from the Philippines and while he was at Yellowstone Park watching tourists and bears and geysers.

This quiet existence aroused in him a desire for more school work; so Hodges went to West Point for duty as instructor in English and History. After this terminated, he went back to the regiment and was stationed successively at Yellowstone, Monterey, San Ysidro and Calexico. While at the latter place he was specially selected for detail at Lexington on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute. There the World War found him and called him to more strenuous work.

In the World War, Hodges (now a Captain of Cavalry) was given several odd jobs of organization, finally stopping for a while as Adjutant of 76th Division. Next he was put on the General Staff, and got across the ocean in that capacity. He first went to Langres, graduated, and then served with the 36th Division during the Montdidier-Noyon attack. About this time, General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces needed someone with suitable experience and capacity to work day and night in the supply office at Paris; so Hodges was made a representative and later the American member of the Military Board of Allied Supply (attached for some time to the headquarters of Marshal Foch). While at this work he was successively promoted to grade of Major, Field Artillery, National Army, August 5, 1917; to Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, July 20, 1918, and to Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. Army, March 31, 1919. He labored very successfully at this work for over two years, until October 25, 1919, and ruined his health, so that he never recovered entirely. In fact, it may be said of him just as truly as it is said of the men who were struck in the front line, that he was a war sacrifice. Men do not work like this in time of peace.

In November, 1919, Hodges returned to the United States and was placed on duty with the Historical Branch of the War Plans Division. He was supposed to be able to rest on this work, but just at this time the War Department wanted a book of several volumes written on the subject of supply; so Hodges was given this duty. As a result of this detail, and in connection with it, he was needed in Paris for the purpose of securing exact data on the workings and details of the Supply System of the A. E. F., and was sent to Paris to secure the data. Most people look upon a sojourn in Paris as one of pleasure and recreation; but Hodges looked upon this as one of onerous application to duty, again the day and night work idea, with the result that when he returned to the United States, with his work done, his health was gone entirely. Never was he able to get back to his normal condition, and was finally forced to go to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington. This could not help him; so, when it became evident that he could not recover, he was allowed to go to Atlantic City and New York, and finally to Richmond, where he died on November 28, 1922, as result of encephalitis due to overwork during the World War and just after it. Just before he was laid away, the United States showed its appreciation and understanding of him by pinning on him its Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

Harry L. Hodges, Major Cavalry, then Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief of Staff of the Military Board of Allied Supply. Colonel Hodges provided important liaison between the American member of the board and the General Staff, General Headquarters. His duties, which were varied and complex, were ably performed, often



MAJOR EDWARD R. HOPKINS

under great difficulties and embarrassment, and they continued to include the responsibility of gathering the data and presenting the report on the supply systems of the allied armies and in the presentation of this completed report, which finally received the approval of his own Government.

Hodges was married at Richmond, Virginia, in November, 1903, to Miss Addie Bowe of that city. They have three children, Evelyn, Harry and Judith, who are now living with their mother at Richmond.

W. A. M.

EDWARD R. HOPKINS

No. 1861. Class of 1860.

Died, August 14, 1921, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 84 years.

With the passing away of Edward R. Hopkins the Academy lost one of the oldest of its living graduates. Born in New York, he was appointed to the Military Academy from that state and entered July 1, 1855.

Upon graduation, July 1, 1860, he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 3rd Infantry. His first service was in Texas at Ringgold Barracks, Camp Wetherell, and Indianola. At the latter place he was captured by Texas Insurgents under General Van Dorn, April 26, 1861, and was not exchanged until August 27, 1862.

He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, May 14, 1861, and Captain, 3rd Infantry, June 7, 1862. He served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and on detached service at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, and then became an Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy.

February 9, 1863, he was commissioned as Captain, Staff Commissary of Subsistence, and until 1864 served as Inspector of Commissariat, first with the Department of the Tennessee, then at Nashville, Tenn., and later at Evansville, Ind. He was Depot Commissary at Hilton Head, S. C., during January and February of 1865, and Assistant Commissary, Military Division of the Mississippi, during March and April of that year.

For faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion, he was brevetted a Major, March 13, 1865. On May 13, 1865, he resigned from the army.

After leaving the service he was Principal of Newark, N. J., Academy, 1867-74; Instructor of Mathematics in Military Schools at Worcester, Mass., on the Hudson, and at Atlanta, Ga., 1874-85. From 1885 to 1887 he was superintendent of a mining company in south-

western Colorado. In 1870 he received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College.

During the later years of his life he resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died there at the home of his son, Clarence E. Hopkins, 460 52nd St., from complications incident to his advanced years.

SECRETARY ASSN. OF GRADUATES.

EDWARD NATHANIEL JONES III

No. 6017. Class of June, 1918.

Died, April 23, 1922, at Detroit, Mich., aged 24 years.

In the terse and stereotyped formula of our biographical register readers will learn that Edward Nathaniel Jones III, senatorial appointee from Alabama in 1915, was graduated in 1918 and duly commissioned in the army. From other sources it may be learned that he was the only son of Colonel Edward N. Jones, Jr., class of 1886, and Florence Myrick, his wife; that his father's ancestors had been distinguished in the law or the army; that his mother's family was among the oldest of the San Francisco houses, and that both had long been held in honor and esteem. A little less than a year ago there appeared the announcement of the marriage of Lieutenant Edward N. Jones, Infantry, U. S. A., to Eliza Gaither Chapman, of Louisville, Kentucky, and but a few weeks ago the announcement of his early and most untimely death.

It remains for classmates and chums who intimately knew and deeply loved him to supply lavish detail of the traits and characteristics of one of the most prominent and promising graduates of his day and generation, and for the writer, who had delightedly watched his work and noted his remarkable development, to pen this appreciation of his life and his brief but most unusual services.

When the call came in the spring of 1917 for what was then termed the organized militia, about the first state troops assembled were the Guardsmen of Wisconsin, swiftly being expanded under the orders of their Governor from three to six regiments of Infantry, from a single battery to a regiment of Field Artillery, from two troops to a regiment of Cavalry, all under canvas at the State Reservation at Camp Douglas—16,000 men, drilling and hardening for the work before them.

There was no lack of competent instructors except in the new bayonet exercise recently tried out and taught by Herman Koehler at West Point, and, as it happened, two of Koehler's pupils, members of the furlough class, arrived in Wisconsin at that very month, one



LIEUTENANT EDWARD NATHANIEL JONES, 3rd

of them on the spot. He was interrogated; modestly said he could try, suggested that his classmate, too be summoned, and camp was electrified one hot summer morning by the sight of a slender lad in athletic undershirt and white trousers, putting a picked class of non-commissioned officers through an exercise the like of which they had never heard or dreamed of. Alert, supple, quick as a cat, with ringing voice, superb energy, and not a few of Koehler's own famous mannerisms, that young soldier threw himself into his task, and in 48 hours the bayonet class was the talk of the entire camp. By the middle of August there wasn't an instructor on the reservation so closely followed, studied and watched as this stripling West Pointer, and though both were doing telling work, the electric energy of the first comer drew a crowd of spectators at every period, and his name to every lip—Edward N. Jones, only son of the distinguished Colonel who had been sent thither to muster Wisconsin's levies into the federal service.

Several times during the Civil War our furloughmen were heard of as drilling squads or companies in the camps of the volunteers, but it is doubtful if any two of them ever handled any such number of men, or drilled anything like the number of hours, or accomplished such results as were recorded in the case of Cadet Jones, E. N. Many a time thereafter at Waco, where the Wisconsin troops were massed in the 32nd Division, officers and men explained how it happened that they were so unexpectedly familiar with the new bayonet drill and gave full credit, as did certain of Wisconsin's general officers, to the young soldiers to whom they owed so much. The commander of the 64th Brigade expressed himself as follows:

“1. During the period of my command of this Mobilization Camp, Cadet E. N. Jones of the Military Academy has been spending a portion of his leave with his father, Colonel E. N. Jones, U. S. A., who is on duty here as State Mustering Officer.

2. He tendered his services as a volunteer instructor and has been assigned in that capacity to several regiments for the purpose of instructing the non-commissioned officers and privates in the latest calisthenics and bayonet practice. In this work he has displayed a high order of ability as an instructor and an equal degree of capacity for handling men, coupled with great energy and indefatigable industry.

3. It is recommended that this letter be forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., for filing as a part of his record in his service with the United States.

(Signed) C. R. BOARDMAN,
Brigadier General, Commanding Mobilization Camp.”

The United States officer on duty for many years as inspector and instructor of the Wisconsin troops, in his formal report on the work of the summer of 1917, gave unsolicited tribute to the services of his young fellow graduate:

“While the general drill of the men, especially in marching, is very good, there are all manner of minor points which their officers are prone to overlook. In view of the total change in the system of fighting brought about by trench warfare, no time

was wasted on the old 'extended order'. Everything was turned to physical and disciplinary drills, and, thanks to the presence in camp of Cadets E. H. Crouch and E. N. Jones of the furlough class, U. S. M. A., the latest methods in bayonet fighting, as taught by Major Koehler at West Point, were successfully given to large numbers of the non-commissioned officers and men. In this work Cadet Jones in particular showed remarkable energy and excellence as a drill master, though both were painstaking and thorough. They deserve especial mention for their soldierly labor, and the camp commander, General Boardman, expressed his appreciation in an official letter to the authorities of the Academy."

Barely 19 years of age at the time, the subject of this sketch, coming an entire stranger to the camp of Wisconsin's first 16,000, within a fortnight had won a host of friends for himself and for the school he loved and honored.

"We'll be looking for you in France, Mr. Jones," sang out one of his pupils, as they parted at the railway. "You hunt up the Wisconsin outfit as soon as you get across," said another. "There'll be a welcome for you." And so indeed there would have been had he and they ever met on earth again, but, although graduated the following year, the year of America's first appearance in force on the fighting lines, the great German army had crumpled before the fury of the attack of these foemen from across the seas, the war was over, and what was left of the 17,000 Wisconsin men in the 32nd Division were coming home by the time their boy bayonet teacher, an eager young Lieutenant of Infantry, was sailing overseas to join the American Expeditionary Forces, and to command a platoon in the famous First Division.

A born soldier was he, born at old Fort D. A. Russell in sight of the cold, gray peaks of the Rockies to the southward. Before he was a year old the war with Spain came on, and while his father was hurried with the regiment to the Gulf, the baby boy in his mother's arms was taken to Alabama to the home of his grandfather. Then followed a decade of bewildering moves hither and yon—to New York, to Fort Snelling, to the Pacific, to the Philippines where, at Zamboagan, the fair-haired fair-skinned, merry little American learned to swim and spell and read. Then back to the states and New York harbor and to school days at New Rochelle, and then once more to his native heath, the Wyoming uplands, and here, just reaching his tenth birthday, the lad was in his glory, for this was the heyday of the cattle trade. Cheyenne was the Mecca of faithful cowboys without number, and our army boy became possessed of a pony, a cow puncher's complete outfit of chaps, shirt, spurs, sombrero and gauntlets, and had abandoned the routine life of the garrison for the glamour of the rodeo and the range. In less than a month he knew and was known by every frontiersman worth knowing in the Cheyenne roundup, was taken into fellowship and taught the mysteries of the hog tie and the hackamore. The future contributor to the Howitzer, conductor of the revels of "Hundred Days to June" Night, and drum

major of the band that made glorious the football rallies of his cadet days so soon to follow, made his first public appearance when with his cowboy friends he helped to feature some of the lavish exhibitions in the arena on Frontier Day.

A vigorous outdoor life he led for many a year, with friends about him everywhere, something in his cheery, friendly, sunshiny temperament winning them to him when boys were scarce, as they were at Russell. It was not until his father came to Fort Leavenworth that he fell in with army boys by the dozen, several of whom became his comrades in the Corps of Cadets. It was while again in the south that he had for a time the advantage of excellent schooling at Marist College at Atlanta, to be followed not long after by a brief term in High School at Washington, where he promptly joined the cadet battalion until it became known that the President had decided to throw open the appointment "at large" to sons of officers to be selected by competitive examination. This meant hard work at books, and expert coaching. With an hundred contestants no stone could be left unturned, and at Schadmann's preparatory school "Eddie" Jones, as everybody called him, made his mark, studying every night until the stroke of twelve, save for fifteen minutes' vigorous setting up drill by the open window at ten. No wonder he was found under weight when the final tests came, though mentally he had qualified among the leaders.

Then it was that Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, took prompt interest in the case. He had already named two young statesmen as principal and alternate, but one or both might fail, and, as second alternate our army boy was given the chance and fortune favored him. June, 1915, found him rejoicing in the austerities of "Beast Barracks", "the happiest boy in the bunch", as we were later told. Plebe camp followed and found him again in his element. Drill, guard duty, camp discipline, for the boy who had from babyhood followed the fortunes of an infantry regiment, had no terrors. When only fifteen, carrying rifle and pack, he made the march from Anniston to Atlanta with the 17th Infantry. He later attended the first two camps of instruction, Gettysburg and Asheville, under War Department authority. He had really had more training in soldiership than most of his cadet instructors. Nothing seemed to ruffle his joyous temperament. The demerits recorded against him were never for blunders in soldiership. Sheer exuberance of spirits and rollicking fun and the quest of adventure (witness a certain unhallowed reconnoissance of the lines of Highland Falls), pranks in the hall of barracks, singing, whistling and skylarking during sleep and study hours, these and kindred ebullitions set him back in the eyes of some of the tactical department, but made him a joy to the corps. The one source of occasional anxiety seemed to be mathematics, pure and applied.

But, after all, why worry about that? he said. Born and bred in the Infantry Arm, he from the very outset had declared that, even were he rated in the Engineers he would apply for the Line. Father, great grandfather, and great great grandfather proudly served their allotted years in a marching regiment, American or British. He proposed to follow in their footsteps.

And so in serene content and the ever growing affection of scores of classmates, he triumphed over the tedium of plebe year, and entered into the exuberant joy of yearling camp, with his devoted mother to spend the summer at the old hotel. Third class year brought him into further prominence, for his treasury of jokes, his gift of mimicry, his capacity for fun seemed illimitable. And yet by the time the furlough summer dawned before them the class of 1919 had learned that underneath the outer man of merriment there was building a foundation wherein devotion to duty for duty's sake was deeply imbedded. There was a graver side to "Eddie", said they who knew him, and noted that it hurt, even stung him, to hear a slighting word of any man in the gray battalion. He himself never gave utterance to one.

Then came the eventful furlough summer spent with the Guardsmen of the Badger state, then one bewildering year, half second, half first class, then graduation, a rush to the Pacific for ten joyous days with father and mother at American Lake, another rush at high speed for a post graduate course at Fort Sill, and finally the longed for mandate that sent him abroad, as, by brigades and divisions, the A. E. F. were being returned to home and native land.

Brief as was his tour of duty overseas, it was made memorable by details which enabled him while serving with the 26th Infantry to visit and study battlefields, wharves, docks, supply depots, etc., etc., and to grasp something of the immensity of the problem tackled and overcome by the American army. He had matured several years in the one which succeeded his relief from duty at West Point. It was a graver young soldier that on their return to the states was detailed as instructor in history of the army candidates for West Point at Camp Zachary Taylor, later in charge of recruiting and later still as assistant in the Military Intelligence section, General Staff, Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, in 1920. Commanding the First Division Special Recruiting Detachment in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and finally selected for duty as Instructor in Military Tactics with the R. O. T. C. units, first at the Joliet, Illinois, and later at the Detroit High School, he led for nearly three years as busy a life, and as useful, as often falls to the lot of the soldier; and though he best loved service with his company and duty with his own men, whose needs and whims and ways he so thoroughly understood, the

idea of duty for duty's sake lived ever paramount. Whatsoever his superiors set him to do it was with the assurance that it would be done with all his might.

Another year at that High School duty, so said one of the best informed and most observant of his seniors, would have placed the Military Department second to none in general standing in the country. The long months of patient, cheery devotion to duty on part of this determined young West Pointer had been crowned with entire success. Everything pointed to complete realization of all his hopes and plans and unswerving effort; the long letter penned by him to his "sweetheart mother", on the 14th of April, was one of the blithest, most joyous and confident that even she had ever received, and then, in the fullness of his content, in the flush and vigor of his young manhood, in the new-found happiness of his married life—wedded as he was to a Kentucky girl heart and soul the very counterpart of his own, with everything to live for and nothing on earth to fear, all on a sudden there came the summons from on High, and within a week he was sleeping once more under the shelter of old Crow Nest and in sight of the great flag he loved, floating on the wind over the plain at West Point.

"Has he gone to a land of no laughter,
This man who made mirth for us all?"

For it is as the "Eddie" of the merry, rollicking yearling days that nine-tenths of those who knew him as a cadet will longest remember him, yet how marked, how wide had been the development in the four years that followed his graduation. More than sixty years ago the merriest spirit in the Corps of Cadets, the originator of more pranks and practical jokes than any man of his day and generation, within two years of his graduation was wearing the stars of a Brigadier General and bearing the responsibilities of a Corps Commander. In less than eight years he had returned to the Academy, its youngest professor, at the head of the Department of Philosophy, to live out a long career of usefulness as one of the leaders in thought, in energy, in action, of the entire Academic Board. The change, the development, in Prof. Peter S. Michie from '63 to '67 was hardly more marked and radical than in the case of the subject of this memoir.

Confronted immediately after his graduation by the tremendous events of the World War, the casualty lists that bore the names of so many whom he had known and held in honor, the consciousness that in this titanic contest victory or ruin awaited his beloved country, it is obvious that life bore to him from the summer of 1918 a sense of high responsibility, of devotion and sacrifice that, while it in no wise clouded the sunny side of his nature, nevertheless led on to long hours of thought, self-communion and observation. Every let-

ter to the loved ones at home brimmed over with love for his flag and his country, with intense pride in the marvelous achievements overseas, with eager desire to devote his uttermost effort to the service.

Writing from France, June 21, 1919, he said: "We can imagine a two million army in France—we have the figures on that—but it is hard to visualize, to gaze behind the lines far enough to contemplate the vast amount of other things that were here with them; that were necessarily here because the men were here; that it was essential to construct so that other men might follow more easily the men that had gone before them. Never have I been so glad that I am an American, never so proud that I have been an atom in the vast army that she rallied to her colors."

And as that letter typifies his pride and faith in his country, so does the following extract from a letter to his "sweetheart mother" speak volumes as to his love for West Point. Writing of a nephew just entering the Academy, he says: "I almost envy him the four heedless, happy, heartbreaking, nerve-racking, pain-killing years before him. **There** is comradeship—**there** is whole souled frankness, there is friendship of the golden kind, and in the pages of memory the frolicking fun and wondrous good humor beneath it all far outweigh the pain, the trial, the tribulation and the worry." The very spirit of old West Point breathes in those words.

Ten years ago, a future Lieutenant General of the army, speaking of his experience in seeking the presidential passport to West Point, made this remark: "In the spring of '62 I longed for it; in the spring of '63 I refused it; in the interim I had matured ten years" (the adjutancy of his regiment of volunteers, the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro had brought this about). In like manner and in little less time the Eddie of cadet days seems to have broadened and developed from the rollicking pace maker in all undergraduate fun to the observant, reflective, studious manhood.

Speaking of his work in the duty of instructing the young enlisted men selected for admission to West Point, that acknowledged expert in soldiership, whether of method or of men, Major General Charles P. Summerall, was moved to write him as follows:

"1. Your good work with the enlisted men who were candidates for appointment to West Point is a fine example of disinterested service. The unselfish and efficient way in which you performed this work, from which you could derive no personal benefit, manifests a spirit of genuine interest in the welfare of your fellow soldiers and merits the highest praise.

"2. I understand the many difficulties under which you labored to bring the opportunity of entrance to West Point to these enlisted men. The opportunity came at a time when the Division was much depleted and therefore ill-prepared to take full advantage of it. It required the greatest interest, patience and self-effacement to finish the task.

"Let me assure you of my deep appreciation and sincere thanks."

Four months later still, when the young officer was ordered to staff duty at Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, General Summerall again officially addressed him, expressive of his appreciation and commendation of "the manner in which you have acquitted yourself during your period of service with the division. . . . My good wishes and abiding interest will accompany you in your future assignments, and I bespeak for you that measure of success which your accomplishments and your ability deserve." This to a lad of less than six years' total service in the army, and but recently the fun-maker of the Corps of Cadets!

He had then been commanding the First Division Special Recruiting Detachment in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, had brought that little unit to a high pitch of soldierly excellence, to the end that wherever they were sent the effect was marked. "The Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and City Officials also in the towns visited remarked on the fine appearance of the Camp Taylor personnel," wrote the Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the University of Indiana, adding, "Lieutenant Jones has a keen sense of responsibility, natural leadership, and I consider him one of the most efficient officers that has ever come under my observation."

And then, beginning September 1, 1920, there came the detail to duty for which, as it turned out, he was especially fitted, and in which he won his highest honors. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the citation of this young soldier's achievement at two great High Schools, first at Joliet, Illinois, and then from January 1, 1921, at Detroit, Michigan, might well command the laurel and the star. Give the average graduate of the Academy a perilous duty, order him with inadequate force to charge a battery, seize a convoy, storm a strong position, and the chances are, ten to one, he is going to do it and win, or die in the effort. Such matters are all in a day's work. The capture of an inimical community, strongly intrenched in the prejudice against everything that savors of war, "militarism", etc., is an undertaking requiring just as much pluck, and rather more patience, planning and ability."

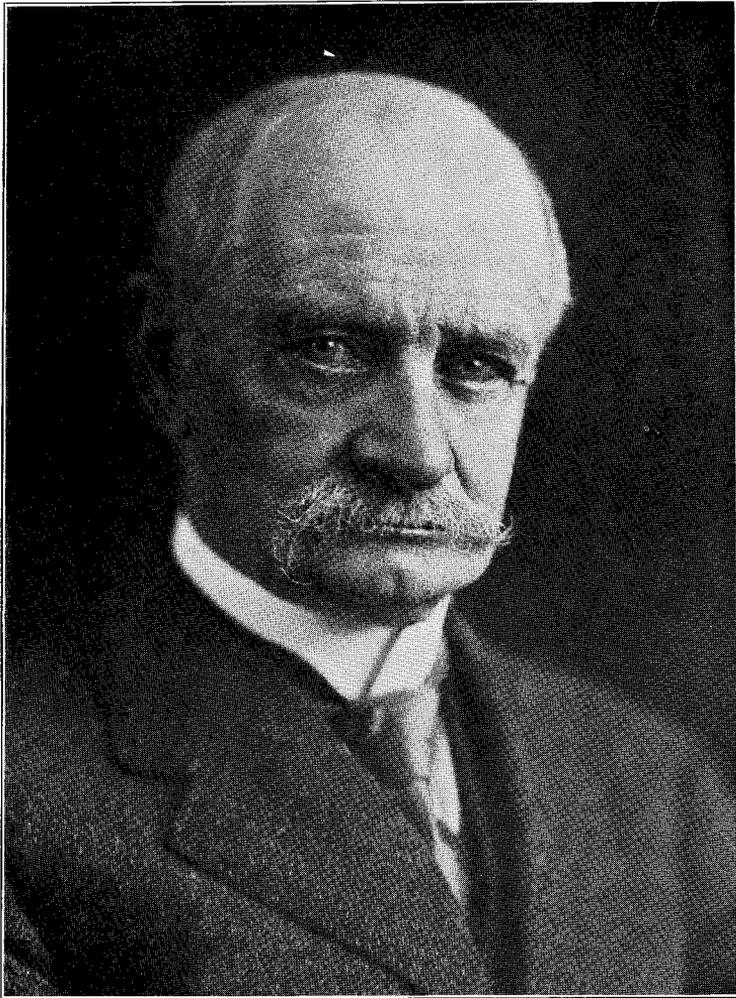
"Blessing", as his classmate called him, was by no means the first graduate assigned to duty at school or college to find an uphill task ahead of him, because military instruction was something almost abhorrant to the head of the faculty. It was at the Cass High School at Detroit that he found the supreme, and as it proved, the final test assigned him. Gravely and thoughtfully he faced the problem, met its issues "four square", and after months of patient effort, as Colonel Young later testified, "he had built up a splendid organization, and one second to that of no other R. O. T. C. unit. He achieved this result not only by his conscientious work as an

instructor, but by the splendid personal example set by him of quiet dignity, gentlemanly behavior and soldierly uprightness." Moreover, there came from the principal himself this final tribute: "We shall always remember Lieutenant Jones for his gentleness, courteousness and devotion to duty. An officer and a gentleman, his name shall be carved on the memory of this great institution as a lasting ideal to its young manhood."

"Gentleness, courteousness and devotion to duty", there you have it! In less than a year he had practically won over the entire **personnel** of the High School, faculty and students. He who best loved regimental duty and service with his brother officers and men had nevertheless devoted himself to that which was assigned him, had given his best efforts to the cause and, crowned with victory, had written so joyously and hopefully as late as the 14th of April to the beloved mother whom from babyhood he had well nigh worshiped, and within the week that followed, stricken by a form of meningitis, after three days of merciful coma, so agonizing had been the earlier suffering, the blithe, buoyant spirit floated into the Great Beyond, while all that was mortal was borne back to the scenes of his cadet days and reverently laid away at West Point.

Early in 1919, while on duty at Camp Taylor, he had met the fair daughter of one of the old Louisville households, and a romance sprang up then and there. The attraction was mutual, and within a year their marriage was announced and the fullness of his life began. If he had been happy before, he was radiant now, and friends, classmates and her own letters bore eloquent tribute to the fact. Their modest little home was his sanctuary. He had found the summit of earthly happiness. The sunshine and merriment of his laughing boyhood, mellowed by maturity had irradiated the path of duty and tinged it with grace and gladness. He loved his work, his friends and comrades—he more than loved the three who of all on earth were highest in his heart; he had triumphed gently and modestly over apathy, obstacles and indifference; he had fought the good fight and won. By seniors and juniors alike he was held in esteem and honor—by those nearest and dearest, and by many a classmate, in love beyond words. A model soldier, a modest, yet magnetic, gentleman, courteous and considerate, truthful and just, a faithful and enthusiastic son of the great Academy of the Nation, for the short allotted time, to the full bent of the talent the Divine Father had given him, he devotedly served his country and his God, and, as has been said, in the fullness of his strength, and the prime of his young manhood, answered the summons from on High and laid his tribute at the foot of the Great White Throne—"Whom the gods love die young."

CHARLES KING.



LIEUTENANT HENRY BROCKHOLST LEDYARD

HENRY BROCKHOLST LEDYARD

No. 2064. Class of 1865.

Died, May 25, 1921, near Detroit, Mich., aged 71 years.

Printed by courtesy of "Colonial Families".

Henry Brockholst Ledyard, son of Henry Ledyard and Frances Matilda (Cass) Ledyard, was born February 20, 1844, in the American Embassy, Paris, France, where his father was Chargé d'Affaires.

He was a grandson of Benjamin Ledyard, 2nd, who was Master in Chancery in New York, and a great grandson of Major Benjamin Ledyard, who served in the New York line in the Revolution. His great grandfather, Brockholst Livingston, was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and was a son of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey throughout the Revolution. His grandmother, Elizabeth Spencer Cass, the wife of General Lewis Cass, who was a Brigadier General in the War of 1812, was a granddaughter of Major General Joseph Spencer, of Connecticut, who was also in the Revolutionary Army. His great great grandfather was Youngs Ledyard, whose brother Colonel William Ledyard, was killed in the Revolution in 1781 while commanding the defense of Ft. Griswold, at Groton, opposite New London, Connecticut. His great great grandfather, Samuel Forman, served in the Revolution and was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of the New Jersey Militia. His great great grandfather, Samuel Selden, of Connecticut, also served in the Revolution and was Colonel of a Connecticut regiment. His great great great grandfather, Colonel Ebenezer Avery, of Connecticut, also served in the Revolution.

He received his preliminary education at Washington A. Bacon's Select School for Boys in Detroit, and at the Charlier Institute, a French school in New York City. He was appointed a cadet-at-large to the United States Military Academy at West Point by President Buchanan, while his grandfather, General Cass, was Secretary of State in the Buchanan cabinet. He was graduated at West Point in 1865 and on the day of his graduation was presented with two commissions, First and Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the 19th Infantry and served successively as Quartermaster of his regiment, Brigade Quartermaster and Chief of the Commissary Officers of the Department of Arkansas. Later he was transferred to the 37th Infantry as Quartermaster and then to the 4th Artillery, with which he was detailed Chief of Subsistence on the staff of General Hancock, Department of the Missouri. He was in the field against the Indians in 1867 and for a year he was Assistant Professor of French at West Point.

When the army was reorganized in 1870 and materially reduced, he acted on the advice of General Sherman and obtained a leave of six months to try his hand at railroading. He entered the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then under construction, but in the same year he transferred his affiliation to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as a clerk in the operating department. A month later he resigned his army commission. His advance was rapid. Two years later he was assistant superintendent of the road and the next year was advanced to superintendent of the eastern division. In 1874 he was made assistant to William B. Strong, who had been shifted by James F. Joy from the Burlington to the Michigan Central Railroad Company as general superintendent. The following year Mr. Ledyard took over the duties of chief engineer in addition to those of assistant general superintendent. Two years thereafter he was made general superintendent of the road succeeding Strong, who was returned to the Burlington. The following year he was promoted to general manager.

The Michigan Central at this time was credited with being little better than a third-class road. A floating debt of a million and a half dollars stood on its books. Its roadbed, train equipment and buildings were in poor shape. A few years later the Vanderbilt interests acquired control of the road and Joy retired as president in favor of William H. Vanderbilt. It was Mr. Ledyard's idea to keep away from the issuance of bonds and stock jobbing. This pleased the new owners and he was given full rein. In 1883 Vanderbilt turned over the presidency to him. He was one of the first of the younger railroad executives to fall in with the Newman theory of doubling the capacity of cars and having longer trains pulled by more powerful locomotives, thus reducing the cost of freight transportation. With this idea in mind, he proceeded to tear out and junk practically every steel railroad bridge in the eastern division; rebuilt scores of miles of trackage and roadbed, and eliminated as nearly as possible the curves and steep grades. When reconstruction work was completed the road was operating freight trains of eighty cars against the former maximum of thirty, and the capacity of these cars had been doubled. The entire cost of this work was paid from the earnings.

Then he started a campaign to create new business for the road. At this time he said to a friend: "I came to the conclusion that to get new business we must provide facilities for men to make new business profitable. To encourage manufacturers to build on our lines by giving them shipping facilities as good as they could get in any other center." He had six miles of terminals built at River Rouge before a single industrial plant was located in that district. His whole idea of the proper manner to conduct a great railroad was "service to all". As a railroad chief his West Point training stood him in good stead.

Obedience was a cardinal principle upon which he insisted. Carelessness was not countenanced and incompetency meant summary dismissal. He never was familiar with subordinates, but always treated them candidly and with respect. He continued to build and to acquire terminals in Detroit until his road was able to show more manufacturing plants on its terminals than all other Detroit roads combined. In 1916 he acquired for the Michigan Central the Detroit Belt Line Railroad, on which are scores of large factories, among them the works of the Ford Motor Company.

Problems which would have caused much worry among many railroad men were brushed aside by him with little ado. Within two hours after the destruction by fire of the old passenger station in Detroit, he was running trains out of the new station then in the hands of contractors but within two months of being finished. In only one instance did he go out of his own organization to fill a vacancy, and during his regime many Michigan Central office boys became executives. He continued as president of the road until 1905 and thereafter was chairman of the board.

He was an active and loyal supporter of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church throughout his life, and a member of its vestry, and at the time of his death had been for many years its senior warden. He was formerly president and afterward chairman of the board of the Union Trust Company, and he was a director in the People's State Bank of Detroit. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, by right of his great grandfather, Major Benjamin Ledyard; Sons of the American Revolution and Knickerbocker Club of New York, and of the Detroit, Yondotega and Country Clubs at Detroit. His home was at Grosse Pointe, Detroit. He found his chief recreation in golf, also in gathering together an extraordinary collection of rare volumes.

General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, said he considered Mr. Ledyard one of the ablest masters of transportation of his time. "In an emergency", he said, "he could run a dozen railroads and provision five armies at a time He inherited this ability from his grandfather. Lewis Cass was the best army supplier we had in the War of 1812, and when appointed Territorial Governor of Michigan he was de facto quartermaster of the whole northwestern country". Politically he was a democrat up to the time of the free silver heresy, since when he voted for the republican party. But politics did not concern much this genius of the rail. To office holding he preferred to stand as the synonym for railroad operation of the highest class. He made his road one of the two best in the Middle West. He might be said to have built the Michigan Central. Many regard it as a great and enduring and honorable monument to his work. Few men leave behind them such concrete proofs of their service to mankind.

What he did toward making Detroit so progressive that it hurdled in population several sister cities; what he did toward making Michigan rich and solidly prosperous, is beyond calculation, but unquestionably he was one of the great constructive pioneers of the commonwealth. The greatest engineering enterprise in connection with railroad transportation which has been accomplished in Michigan since the beginning of that industry, was initiated and carried out by him—the submarine crossing of the Detroit River. The seductiveness of the high financing, manipulative side of railroad chieftaincy never possessed his spirit. His conception of transportation was to fetch and carry people and things with expedition and the fullest degree of security, to make his system scientifically abreast of the age. Capable of great concentration and self-discipline, he was a silent and detached man whose soul was in his work. He survived many changes in personnel and lived to see many of his dreams come true.

He was one of the most reticent yet one of the most overtowering figures in the life of Detroit, and in his own circle one of the most beloved. For two minutes during his funeral obsequies, for the first time in the history of Michigan Central, all the rolling stock stopped simultaneously by order, in his honor. The crudity which tradition attaches to our strong business men was no part of Henry Brockholst Ledyard's character. He was a gentleman, in a sense of the word rarely employed today in the United States. In his will he left bequests to the Children's Free Hospital Association, to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and to the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit.

Died at Grosse Pointe Farms, Detroit, Michigan, May 25, 1921.

Married, October 15, 1867, Mary L'Hommedieu, daughter of Stephen L'Hommedieu, projector and for twenty-five years president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and a descendant of Benjamin L'Hommedieu. She died March 30, 1895.

Issue:

1. Matilda Cass Ledyard; married, in 1897, Baron von Ketteler of Berlin, Germany, who was at that time German minister to Mexico and afterwards minister to China, where he was murdered in the Boxer uprising in Peking in 1900.
2. Henry Ledyard; an attorney of Detroit; member of the firm of Campbell, Bulkley & Ledyard.
3. Augustus Canfield Ledyard; killed in action in the Philippines while acting as First Lieutenant of the 6th United States Infantry on the 6th of December, 1899.
4. Hugh Ledyard; secretary and treasurer of the Art Stove Company of Detroit.



CAPTAIN MARCUS W. LYON

MARCUS WARD LYON

No. 2414. Class of 1872.

Died, November 17, 1920, at Newark, N. J., aged 71 years.

Captain Marcus Ward Lyon was born at Newark, New Jersey, January 8, 1849, a direct descendent of Thomas Lyon, who founded that city. He graduated from the Newark High School in 1866 and then entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, remaining there until June, 1868, when after a competitive examination he entered the Military Academy. During his Plebe year he was the Reader for the class at the Fourth of July celebration; was one of the two battalion markers, and was afterwards a Cadet Sergeant in "C" Company.

Graduating No. 4, June 14, 1872, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, joining the regiment at Camp Douglas, Utah, and serving there until July, 1874, most of that time as Post Commissary.

He was transferred to the Ordnance Department with rank of First Lieutenant, November 1, 1874, and assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, there remaining for a year. Was then for four years at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania; two years each at Benicia Arsenal, California, and at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and four years at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, at all being Commissary and Quartermaster of the post and performing also the ordinary duties of an Assistant Ordnance Officer at manufacturing arsenals.

He was promoted to Captain of Ordnance, May 9, 1885, and in August, 1887, was assigned as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Platte, and to the command of the Cheyenne, and afterwards of the Omaha Ordnance Depots. In 1890 was ordered as Assistant to the Rock Island Arsenal, of which he also exercised temporary command for nearly a year, and was later Inspector of Ordnance at the Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, Rhode Island, serving there when he resigned to date March 8, 1894.

After his resignation he settled in Newark, New Jersey, and engaged in building and loan and real estate business in that city and its vicinity until his death.

Wesleyan University, where for two years he had been a student, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1883. He was a member of the college fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the New Jersey Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.

He married in 1872, when on graduation leave, Miss Lydia Anna Post of Newark, N. J., and had three sons, Marcus Ward, a graduate of Brown University, a distinguished zoologist, a Captain, Medical

Corps during the World War, and now Major, Medical Reserve Corps; Henry Stuart, a graduate of New York University, and now statistician of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission, and James Wilbur, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, Class of 1908, and now a Major of Coast Artillery.

Mrs. Lyon and these three sons all survive Captain Lyon.

S. E. B.

JAMES WILLIAM McANDREW

No. 3249. Class of 1888.

Died, April 30, 1922, at Washington, D. C., aged 60 years.

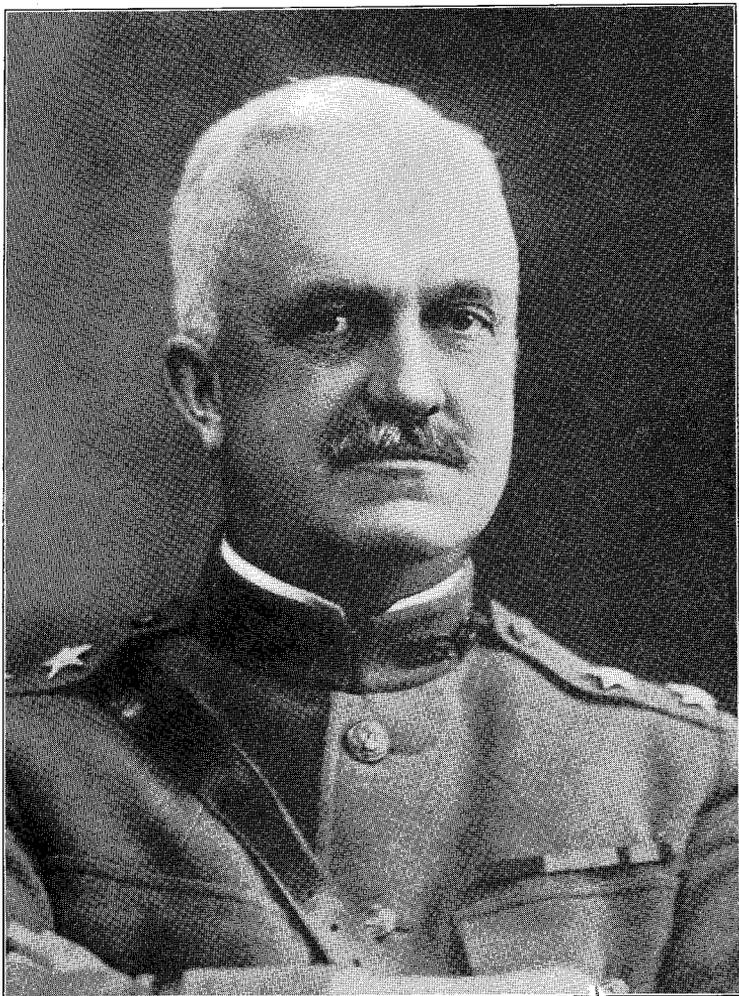
McAndrew sleeps serene now in lovely Arlington. But the spirit of this great soldier shall abide with the army for all time to come—so long as men recount those great days in 1917 and 1918, when civilization trembled in the balance, and two million of our Nation's best fared to France that peace might be brought to a stricken world.

He died, as Pershing said, "a casualty of the World War". He lives, as a memory of all that is highest and best in soldierly character, honor and patriotism.

Major General James William McAndrew was the first great American leader of the World War to pass away after peace had come. He died at Walter Reed Hospital on April 30, 1922, of arteriosclerosis and valvular disease of the heart, after an illness of more than two years. At times it was thought that he would win his great fight for life, too, but the strain of his service in France had done its work; man could not endure against the reactions he had suffered. Many months in bed, unable to lift his head, he fought his last battle and lost—the only one that McAndrew ever lost.

Literally, if not actually, his passing might well be chronicled, "Killed in Action".

None of the great leaders under Pershing came out with more glory and honor than McAndrew. His was an international reputation; brilliant service as a commanding officer and his distinguished work as an organizer and director of field armies, earned for McAndrew decoration and encomiums such as a king might envy—both from his own Government and from those of our Allies. As Chief of Staff of the A. E. F., he scaled the summit of his service and as the clear-headed, tireless, resolute officer who directed from G. H. Q., in Chaumont, the irresistible American offensives at Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel, and the Argonne, he won unstinted praise of his Commander-in-Chief and the gratitude of his fellow countrymen.



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES W. McANDREW

General Pershing worked through McAndrew. It was McAndrew who formulated his commander's orders for the mightiest host that ever followed the American flag to victory—two great field armies, whose division surpassed in size those historic armies of the Civil War.

The task which McAndrew had would be well nigh impossible to overestimate. Few, unless they were super-great, could have carried such labors to successful fruition. The most tremendous difficulties that the great generals of the United States had ever been called upon to face before, were of daily occurrence. McAndrew and his immediate associates confronted hourly the maintenance of two million men, three thousand miles from their nearest base, in a strange land; and when the green troops had been fed, clothed, equipped and sheltered, they had to fight these men against an enemy who were already veterans of the trench and field when hundreds of thousands of the American Army were boys at school.

Such was McAndrew's task. How he assumed it is history—he is with the giants. Now he has his permanent place in our army annals as the Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It was as Colonel, commanding the 18th Infantry, of the First Division, that McAndrew went to France with the first detachment of American troops, on that memorable journey across the Atlantic in the early summer of 1917. August of the same year found him a Brigadier General, commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division, but for a man of his caliber even this was a minor task. So he was sent to Gondrecourt to help organize the initial Corps Schools; from this he was detailed as Commandant to create and equip the Army Staff College and Schools at Langres, where, literally, out of nothing, the A. E. F. set up almost over night one of the greatest institutions for instruction in the military art that our fighting forces ever knew—it has been called the super-West Point. There officers by the hundreds were turned out for the rapidly growing host which the country was sending overseas by the spring of 1918. Under McAndrew they took an intensive post graduate course in modern warfare.

On May 5, 1918, the Brigadier became a Major General, National Army, and Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, in succession to Major General James G. Harbord, sent to another important post.

Perhaps then was the crisis of the war. A German offensive was about to be launched through the heart of France, aimed at Paris, by way of Chateau-Thierry. The enemy had every man and every gun he could muster for the great onslaught by which the great General Staff of the German army hoped to wrest victory in the

West. It was necessary for the new American troops to stem this overwhelming tide of veteran fighters. Herculean problems of subsistence, transportation and equipment came up anew almost every day. No American officer had ever faced such responsibilities before, and the greater weight of them rested on the shoulders of General McAndrew. The enemy was stopped at Chateau-Thierry; it was now the Americans' turn to move forward. A mighty troop movement across the face of France and Pershing's great plan for wiping out the Saint Mihiel salient was accomplished almost in the twinkling of an eye—with McAndrew at the helm—all-seeing, all-knowing, all-resourceful.

But no rest after this brilliant coup—where the French armies had been locked with the enemy for more than three years without substantial progress on the part of either side, Pershing determined to make even greater effort. The carrying out of the plan fell to McAndrew, and the most remarkable and masterly achievement of the A. E. F., the movement of the victorious troops from the Saint Mihiel sector to the Argonne, was launched. Then followed one American offensive after another—wave after wave of men, division after division, fighting, dying, advancing, halting, jumping off again, day after day, until the enemy had been run off his feet, largely with surprise at the energy, persistence and valor of the American divisions, until his morale was gone and he cried for a surcease from war.

No one who has not participated in that great movement where the American army changed front can realize the gigantic task it was. Transportation was appallingly short—less than fifty per cent of the amount needed was available. Troops could not be moved by day. Men, animals and guns had to be shifted in the dead of night, in silence, without lights, for many, many miles, over unfamiliar roads, often bombed and shelled by the enemy. Yet it was done without a hitch and when midnight of September 25-26 paused in the skies, every American soldier stood alert in his appointed place and the mightiest of battles, the one that was to eventuate in the war's end, began with its heart-breaking barrage.

McAndrew had accomplished the mission set for him by his chief.

As a newspaper correspondent wrote so fittingly at the time:

"A soldier of great breadth and vision, tireless, without nerves, yet keenly sensitive and intellectually flexible, he bore on his shoulders a burden that would have crushed a more emotional man. There were days when reports showed the army to be on the very ragged edge of disaster, due to shortage of supplies and transportation, but General McAndrew went calmly ahead, was never flustered, never lost faith, and kept his big machine in motion."

So McAndrew's work was done. In June, 1919, he returned to the United States as Commandant of the General Staff College in Wash-

ington, now the War College. Little time was vouchsafed to him there to bring about what was his heart's desire—a greater War College, where the professional soldier might receive his refining touches in the higher branches of the art of warfare. Again the man succeeded, even in the brief time left to him of his life. But the strain of war had wrought its worst, and in November, 1920, General McAndrew broke down. He went to Walter Reed Hospital never to leave it; he died there more than two years later, with his devoted wife and two grieving sisters at his bedside. General Pershing was with him almost to the end, and it was then that the General of the Armies said, so feelingly:

"In the passing of General McAndrew I have lost a dear personal friend as well as my loyal Chief of Staff in France, who bore a great burden of responsibility. He died a casualty of the World War, exhausted in body and soul from the terrific strain to which he subjected himself in his ardent patriotism and self-sacrificing labors. My most intimate associate and helpmate during the final months of the war, his service to his country cannot be overestimated. In the prolonged struggle on his sick bed he made a gallant fight, and his mind constantly turned in gratitude and deep interest to those officers who had served close to him in France."

In more formal phrase, testifying to the professional worth and the nobility of character so well known throughout the army, came General Orders No. 18, War Department, May 2, 1922, signed by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in which he said of General McAndrew:

"In the death of Major General James W. McAndrew the Army and the War Department have suffered a loss the extent of which can not be stated. It would be difficult to estimate the influence the great knowledge and experience of this loyal and faithful soldier might have had through the years in the molding of our policies of national defense.

"As Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces from May 5, 1918, until the victory was won, General McAndrew stood at a post where responsibility weighed most heavily. Lives and the welfare of men by the hundreds of thousands were involved in the questions that daily faced him. To the solution of these problems he gave so lavishly of the best that was in him that there can be no question but that years of his life were part of the contribution he made to the victory. But for the terrific physical and mental strain of his work in France it is not doubted that General McAndrew's life would have been prolonged for many years.

"Such men can scarcely be replaced. The great events that formed the school in which they gained that invaluable experience and information which distinguished them are not often repeated. The Army can only be thankful that General McAndrew was spared to pass on after the war some portion of his knowledge to the generations of soldiers to come. As commandant of the Army War College on his return from France he was enabled to make this last contribution to the flag in the service of which his life had been spent."

The body of General McAndrew was escorted from the hospital to the Army War College on May 2, where it lay in state until the next day. On May 3, at Saint Patrick's Church in Washington, funeral services were held, and from there the comrades of the dead soldier

went with him to his final resting place in Arlington. All the troops in and about the Nation's Capital made up the funeral escort.

Those who bore his body to the grave were his classmates: Major General Eli A. Helmick, Brigadier General George W. Burr, Brigadier General William S. Pierce, Colonel Charles A. Hedekin, Colonel J. D. L. Hartman, Colonel William H. Hart and Colonel Munroe McFarland.

The honorary pallbearers were: General Pershing, Major General John A. Lejune, U. S. M. C., Major General Edward F. McGlachlin; Brigadier General Andre W. Brewster; Brigadier General George V. H. Moseley; Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews; Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes; Colonel Walter A. Bethel; Colonel Harry A. Smith; Colonel Harold B. Fiske, and Colonel Robert C. Davis.

James William McAndrew was born at Hawley, Pennsylvania, on June 29, 1862, the son of John Richard and Eliza (Cain) McAndrew. His father, a native of Ballina, Ireland, was in the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The youth received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hawley and at Saint Francis Xavier College, New York City, and he entered the Military Academy at West Point on June 15, 1884, graduating No. 12 in his class on June 11, 1888. Young McAndrew was immediately commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 21st Infantry.

Soon after he was in the thick of the campaign against the Sioux, in the winter of 1890-1891. Promoted to a First Lieutenant in 1895, the young officer was assigned to the 3rd Infantry. He served with it before Santiago in the Spanish-American War, and took part in the battles of El Caney and Santiago in July, 1898.

Still with the 3rd Infantry, he set sail for the Philippines and there he won his Captaincy in 1899. Caloocan, Malolos and Balinag found him in action once more during 1899, already a finished young officer. For four years, from 1901 until 1905, Captain McAndrew served in the Pay Corps; later he was on duty at the School of the Line and at the Army Staff College. Serving as Instructor in the Military Service Schools from 1909 until 1912, he was promoted to Major of Infantry in 1911. He was an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1910; a graduate of the Army Staff College in 1911 and of the Army War College in 1913.

Detailed again as instructor, Major McAndrew served at the Army War College and at the Navy War College, Newport, Rhode Island, from 1912 to 1914.

The silver leaf of a Lieutenant Colonel was his in 1916, when he was detailed to the General Staff on July 10, 1916, where he served until June 4, 1917, as assistant commandant and commandant of the

Army Service Schools. Then came the World War and a Colonelcy for McAndrew. Sailing for France on June 10, 1917, at the head of the 18th Infantry, he served with it until he became a Brigadier General. He won his twin stars as a Major General, Regular Army, on March 5, 1921.

Medals and honors aplenty fell to this accomplished officer. Among many others, he received the Distinguished Service Medal, with this citation:

"The development of the Army Schools in France is largely due to his marked ability as an organizer and to his brilliant professional attainments. As Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces during the period of active operations he has met every demand of his important position; by his advice and decisions he has materially contributed to the success of these forces; and he has, at all times enjoyed in full the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief."

His other decorations and titles: Grand Officer of the Belgian Ordre de la Couronne; Knight Commander, the British Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Commander, French Legion d'Honneur; French Croix de Guerre with two Palms; Commander, the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; the Italian Order of the Crown; the Montenegrin Ordre du Prince Danilo 1er, and the Panaman Medal of Le Solidaridad.

In 1918 Fordham University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon General McAndrew.

Among other organizations, he was a member of the Society of Santiago, the Society of Carabao, the Society of Indian Wars, the Catholic Club of New York City, and Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

On November 28, 1889, as a young Lieutenant, McAndrew married at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Miss Nellie Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Roache, a resident of Scranton. Mrs. McAndrew survives her husband. They had one child, Mary Aloysia McAndrew, who died in 1908.

James William McAndrew builded well. While he was strengthening and developing the character of the young officers of the army, in his capacity as instructor and commandant at the schools, he was strengthening and developing his own character, and with it his ability. He leaves to the army a memory which is an example and shining light to those who were privileged to know him; his sweetest farewell has been spoken by one of them, Brigadier General Harry A. Smith, who said:

"The soul of this great soldier has passed to its Maker. A volume might easily be written extolling his career and his military virtues. But he was much more than a great soldier; he was pre-eminent as an instructor, a leader and a friend. He was a builder of character, and many an officer of the army, and many of the former officers now in civil life, will look upon his memory as an example and a model. Had

he entered the church he would have been a great bishop, and the church would have been better therefor; had he entered the law he would have been a great judge, and the judiciary would have been the gainer thereby. But he chose a military career, and for more than a third of a century he was a guide, a mentor and a friend to hundreds of young officers. He was a constructive officer, a builder, and he built always upon the firm foundation of service to his country and a spirit of helpfulness to his brother officers.

He received high honors from his own government and from foreign kings and princes. Justly proud of his clean and distinguished record in war, his professional love was for the Army War College, which he re-established and placed upon a firm and lasting foundation.

It was fitting that his body should there lie in state before passing to its eternal rest. In that beautiful rotunda, I stood by his side in the quiet of the night to pay a last sad tribute to the best friend a man ever had, I could only wish that a portion of the sweetness of his disposition, the nobility of his character, his great love of honor and of country might descend upon future classes of the Army War College and abide with them always."

Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
 Dream of fighting fields no more;
 Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking
 Morn of toil nor night of waking.

W. H. HART.

WILLIAM LOUIS MARSHALL

No. 2225. Class of 1868.

Died, July 2, 1920, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.

Re-printed from *The Military Engineer*, September, 1920.

On July 2nd of this year there passed away a really notable and outstanding figure in the history of engineering, both civil and military. This was General William Louis Marshall, U. S. Army, Retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, and, at the time of his death, Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the projects of the Reclamation Service. General Marshall was a strong man, a unique personality, an able, courageous and original engineer, and an American citizen of the very highest type.

His long career, characterized as it was by many well-known achievements as a constructing engineer, is familiar to those who have studied the development of the art in this country, for he led where others followed. Born in Kentucky on June 11, 1846, a member of the celebrated Virginia Marshall family, of which the most famous member was the Chief Justice, John Marshall, as a boy of 16 he left school and enlisted in the Union Army in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, serving as a private and corporal from August 16, 1862, to September 17, 1863, when he was taken with typhoid, from which it took months to recover. In June, 1864, he entered the Military Academy, from which



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM L. MARSHALL

he was graduated, number seven in his class, on June 15, 1868, and assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Among his classmates were the late General J. G. D. Knight, who was No. 2; General R. L. Hoxie, who was No. 3; Professor E. W. Bass, who was No. 4, and Richard Henry Savage, who was No. 6.

Following his graduation, General Marshall served with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point until July 5, 1872, with an interval of one year during which he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy at West Point. Thereafter he served as Assistant Engineer on western explorations under Lieutenant Wheeler, between July 5, 1872, and August 8, 1876. During this period, on horseback and on foot, he covered a very large part of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, riding and walking many thousands of miles. Perhaps one of his most notable achievements was the discovery of Marshall Pass, the lowest pass through the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, now occupied by the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

After this he served on river improvements in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and on the Mississippi River until April 21, 1884, and he was then assigned to duty on the improvement of rivers and harbors in Wisconsin and Illinois, being stationed in succession at Milwaukee and Chicago until 1899. It was at this time that some of his most notable work was done, for amongst other important improvements he began and virtually completed the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, the so-called Hennepin Canal connecting the Illinois River at Big Bend just below La Salle with the Mississippi River near Rock Island. This canal, whose construction was ordered by Congress without any favorable recommendation on the part of the Corps of Engineers, was intended to form part of a through route between the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi River, but, unfortunately, Congress did not then provide, and has not since arranged, for the construction of the portion between Chicago and La Salle. While, therefore, the Hennepin Canal has not been a complete success, it is remarkable as an example of skillful and original engineering. Begun in the early nineties before the art of concrete construction had become well known among engineers, all of its masonry is concrete. This courageous departure from the then existing practice was due entirely to General Marshall's sound judgment and bold initiative, and he then developed the details of methods which were subsequently adopted by the entire engineering profession and have continued in force practically unchanged to the present day. For this service to society, productive as it has been of great saving of time and money, the highest commendation and gratitude are due him.

The Hennepin Canal affords instances of practically every type of structure used by the canal engineer. It has more than 30 locks, there are seven or eight aqueducts, numerous bridges, a number of

emergency gates or weirs and several dams, at one of which water power is developed. All of these structures are admirable examples of the art of engineering and remain to this day models of what should be done under similar circumstances. Some of them were patented by him—notably an automatic lock gate and an automatic emergency weir, and these are ingenious, simple and dependable. All his patents were freely placed at the disposal of the United States.

During his stay at Chicago, General Marshall acted also as Consulting Engineer for the Lincoln Park Board, and while in this service developed and patented a type of lake-shore revetment that is still in highly successful use and will probably continue to be used as long as the need for this kind of structure exists.

He was relieved from Chicago in 1899 and sent to New York, where he engaged in the local work of river and harbor improvement and, in addition, was assigned to the construction of fortifications in and near New York Harbor. Here, too, his bold and original genius found scope and expression. The Ambrose Channel, a most successful piece of work, was completed under him; his fortification work became the standard in details and methods for other similar work throughout the United States, and he planned and completed the enlargement of Governor's Island. In 1908 he was promoted to be Chief of Engineers, and in 1910, by operation of law, he retired from active service as an officer of the army, after an honorable and distinguished career of forty years.

He was a man of strong and decided views but of simple and unaffected manner, and the soul of good nature and geniality. Generous, sturdy and upright in all his relations, he was incapable of anything small or petty, and unwilling to suspect impropriety in others. So fine was his character as to attract the affection, confidence and admiration of all with whom he came in contact, in high places as well as in low.

Thus it was that on his retirement as Chief of Engineers, General Marshall was signally honored by President Taft, who, unwilling to permit the services of so brilliant an engineer and so splendid a man to be lost to the Government, created for him the position of Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of the Interior. In this capacity General Marshall continued to serve until his lamented illness and death.

In him his country, his family, his friends and his profession have suffered the loss of a most upright, brilliant and accomplished and lovable personality.

“He was a man, take him all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.”

CHARLES KELLER.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BERNARD AUGUST MILLER

BERNARD AUGUST MILLER

No. 5209. Class of 1914.

Died, December 18, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany, aged 33 years.

(Reprinted from the Military Engineer, Washington, D. C.)

Major Bernard A. Miller, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer, American Forces in Germany, succumbed to influenza at Coblenz, Germany, on December 18, 1921. His death terminates the career of one of the most brilliant young field officers of the Corps at a time when great native ability and the energy and enthusiasms of youth tempered by sound judgment and experience made him most valuable as an officer of engineers.

He was born at Lebanon, Ill., August 22, 1888. Appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from St. Louis, Mo., he was graduated fourth in his class and commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 12, 1914. From September 12, 1914, to September 27, 1915, he served with Co. B of the Battalion at Washington Barracks, D. C. A student at the Engineer School during the following year, he was graduated therefrom December 20, 1916. His commission as a First Lieutenant dated from February 28, 1915.

From January 12, 1917, to June 5 of the same year, Major Miller served with the Second Engineers, both at El Paso and in Mexico, and during this period received his promotion to the grade of Captain (May 15, 1917). He subsequently served with the 8th (mounted) Engineers, as Battalion Adjutant. On August 5, 1917, he was commissioned a temporary Major, Corps of Engineers.

Transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Major Miller assumed his duties as an instructor at the Second Officers' Training Camp held at that post. He will long be remembered by the students who served under him for his soldierly traits, combining as he did the qualities of discipline, fairness, judgment, and sound common sense. At the termination of this camp, he was assigned the dual function of commanding the Engineer Replacement Troops and administering the affairs of the Engineer Depot at Fort Leavenworth. In February of 1918 he was appointed to organize the 31st Engineers (Railway) and commanded that organization until May 4, 1918. Much of its subsequent success was due to his untiring efforts to mold a trained, well organized unit, capable of performing the work it was later to be called on to do. His genius for training troops created a demand for his services at the Engineer Officers' Training School then being conducted at Camp Lee, Va. He was appointed Executive Officer, and accompanied the school when it was transferred to Camp Humphreys, subsequently becoming its commanding officer, retaining this position

till November 6, 1918. On August 23, 1918, he was appointed a temporary Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

From November 6 until December 9, 1918, he attended the Army War College, as a student at the Staff Officers' Course. From the termination of this course until June 4, 1919, he commanded the 5th Training Regiment at Camp Humphreys, and served as an instructor in the Engineer School.

On June 5, 1919, Major Miller proceeded to France, and in September was made Chief Engineer, A. F. in G., which post he held until his death.

Major Miller possessed in an unusual degree the qualities that make for military success. Keen, conscientious and efficient in his work, he had also the golden gifts of companionableness and loyalty to a friend.

For his meritorious services during the war the Chief of Engineers recommended him for honorable mention by the War Department. His services in Germany, both as a soldier and as an engineer, were the subject of many commendations.

Major Miller was unmarried, and is survived by his parents, two sisters and a brother.

CARL FOLLEN PALFREY

No. 2315. Class of 1870.

Died, October 17, 1920, at Redlands, Cal., aged 74 years.

Carl Follen Palfrey was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 4, 1846, son of Rev. Dr. Cazneau Palfrey and Ann Parker Crosby (Palfrey). His ancestry is worth noting, for the two strains it clearly shows are the determining influences of his character. A biographer (Dr. A. P. Peabody, in **Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known**) of his father says of the family:

"Peter Palfrey was one of the 'three honored and prudent men' associated with Roger Conant in the management of the infant plantation at Naumkeag, before the arrival of Governor Endicott. From that time the Palfrey family may be traced through a line of blameless reputation and fair standing, till it became distinguished in the person of Colonel William Palfrey, who was Aide of General Washington, was afterwards Paymaster of the Army, then received appointment of Consul General to France, and set sail on this mission in a vessel which was lost on its outward passage. He and his son William married members of a refugee Huguenot family from New Rochelle, of the name of Cazneau, whence the Christian name of my classmate, who was born in Boston in 1805, and was the son of the younger William."



CAPTAIN CARL FOLLEN PALFREY

In an autobiographical fragment, Captain Palfrey wrote as follows of the members of the family within his own memory:

"From my grandfather's time to the present, of the men I have known there are nine Harvard men, of whom six were Phi Beta Kappa. . . . There were also five West Pointers, of whom four were engineers. General John C. Palfrey is here included twice; he was a product of both Harvard and West Point, with his distinctions in both quarters."

He does not mention here his brother Hersey, a Harvard graduate, who was a Volunteer Captain of Infantry in the Civil War, nor his nephew, Richard van W. Utter, who was Captain of Engineers with the A. E. F. in the late war.

Captain Palfrey's early schooling was in Belfast, Maine, whither his father had removed in 1848. Doubtless it was under the tuition of his father, who was a ripe classical scholar of the old school, that he laid the foundation of the scholarship which was always a conspicuous aspect of his personality. His thorough grounding in Latin gave him the firm basis on which he built his knowledge of Romance Languages, French and Italian first, and later Spanish. But a college education seemed for the time out of his reach, and he entered business, in which he had a year or two of experience before he received his appointment to the Military Academy in October, 1865. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery in June, 1870, but was transferred to the Engineers two years later, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in September, 1874. In 1877, while instructor at West Point, he travelled abroad—there is an imposing authorization with the illegible signature of the then Minister of War, for him to visit the Cavalry School at Saumur, France, a familiar spot of late years to many American officers. There is also an inscription, "Charles Follen Palfrey, with the compliments of the author", in a copy of *The Stones of Venice*, pointing to a call on Ruskin when Palfrey was in England. The two may be taken together to indicate that his travels were those of a soldier and a scholar.

In 1878 he was relieved from duty at the Military Academy and ordered to San Francisco, where for a year or two he was stationed at the Presidio. Thence he was ordered to Prescott, Arizona. A report dated 1880 on the line of military transportation between Fort Apache and Camp Thomas indicates the character of his work there. The experience roused his interest in the Indians, and led to his acquiring some very fine specimens of their implements and equipment, especially an unusual collection of Navajo blankets, and his shelves held many of the most important books on the subject of the American native races. In 1883 he was commissioned Captain and ordered to Milwaukee, from which time his duty was with river and harbor improvements there, at Willet's Point, New York, Oswego, New York, Grand Rapids, Michigan, St. Louis, Missouri, and other

points in the Mississippi Valley while he was Secretary of the Mississippi River Commission. In this period his special orders record a number of leaves of absence on account of ill health, which became a matter of increasing concern to him until it led to his retirement in 1895. His premature retirement was a saddening disappointment to him that haunted him the rest of his life with a persistence that would have embittered a less active mind. At first he tried to live with his sister in Denver, Colorado, but soon found the mountain winters too severe for the state of his lungs. After some experiments, he found a suitable climate in Mexico, where he lived for five years, in the City of Mexico, and Puebla, but longest at Queretaro. In these cities he followed his habit of making himself as much as possible a part of life of the place in which he was stationed. He began by systematic study of Spanish, which he learned to speak so fluently and accurately that for two years he served as Professor of English at the Municipal University at Queretaro. His facility with Spanish helped him to enter into the social life of the cities in which he lived, to make many friends there, and to study the history, architecture, and antiquities of the country. Altogether he was far from being a stranger in a strange land during his residence in Mexico, but his lifelong allegiance made him uneasy under a foreign flag, and it was mainly his wish to return to the one he served that led him to try again to find a suitable climate within the United States. He found it at last in Redlands, California, where, in 1906, he bought a house in which he lived surrounded by his books and his heirloom furniture for fifteen years, cared for by a negro servant who served him to the last moment of his life with exemplary fidelity. But the attacks of his old enemies, grippe and pneumonia, came with deadly regularity, and he succumbed to them at last on October 17, 1920, the fifty-fifth anniversary, to a day, of his entrance into the Military Academy.

One had only to glance at Captain Palfrey, whether in uniform or civilian clothes, to know him for a soldier and a gentleman. His straight, slender figure was soldierly in bearing to the very end, even in moments of relaxation. His face marked him for what he was, one of what Dr. Holmes called "the Brahmin caste of New England". His manners came from the heart and were polished by constant use; in the easy grace of their formality they would have been at home in the eighteenth century, and shone like a sinking star in the twentieth. Like them was his speech, clean cut, easy, and accurate, nowhere did his ingrained precision and thoroughness show more clearly. From his father he inherited the trick of what Dr. Palfrey used to call "the ultimate phrase", refinement by half humorous experiment to the last possible degree of accuracy in correspondence between word and thought. Although in Mexico he adapted himself with all courtesy to the *custumbres de pais*, his attitude was only outwardly tolerant

of the national watchwords of *manana* and *poco mas o menos*, the national habit of "doin' things rather more or less", for nothing could have been more completely and exactly the opposite of his own character. Thus, although his taste in *belles lettres* was of the best and his reading in it extensive, for the most part his reading was what most of us would call study, and it is no misnomer to call the results of it scholarship. Try him where you would in literature, art, science or history, you would find his general information extending deep into the realm of many a specialist. It was this quality scarcely less than his charm of person and manner that made him a welcome member of almost any group he chanced to fall in with, and made welcome to him so wide a variety and and so large a number of friends. The treasured possessions that he gathered about him in his house in Redlands were an index of his varied interests. His Indian curios were not many, but most of them were museum pieces. His collection of books was not large, but it had many treasures—a first edition of Sir Thomas Browne's *Pseudodoxeia Epidemica* or "Vulgar Errors", a beautifully bound set of the Baskerville quartos of Montaigne in French, both of which he loved to read; a little set of *The Spectator*, which the British did not succeed in destroying when they sacked Colonel Palfrey's house in Boston; Ralph Waldo Emerson's first Greek reader with many boyish autographs of the poet on the blank leaves, given to Dr. Palfrey by his classmate, the poet's brother, Charles Emerson. He was especially fond of engravings, and had many good examples on his walls, and more in his portfolios, which contained also a small but valuable collection of early maps of America. His hospitality was of the old school. He prided himself on his ability to order a good dinner; the names and dates of vintage wines were more to him than mere words; and many of his friends in Redlands can testify to the happy results of the severe course of training to which he subjected his negro servant in matters of cuisine and service.

The ill health which barred him so early from the profession to which he was unwaveringly devoted deprived the army of years of faithful service. His death deprives us of a rare example of best of the old army; if the new army has many like him it is fortunate.

ROBERT PALFREY UTTER.

FRANCIS LORENZ PALMER

No. 5603. Class of 1917 (April).

Died, March 22, 1922, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., aged 28 years.

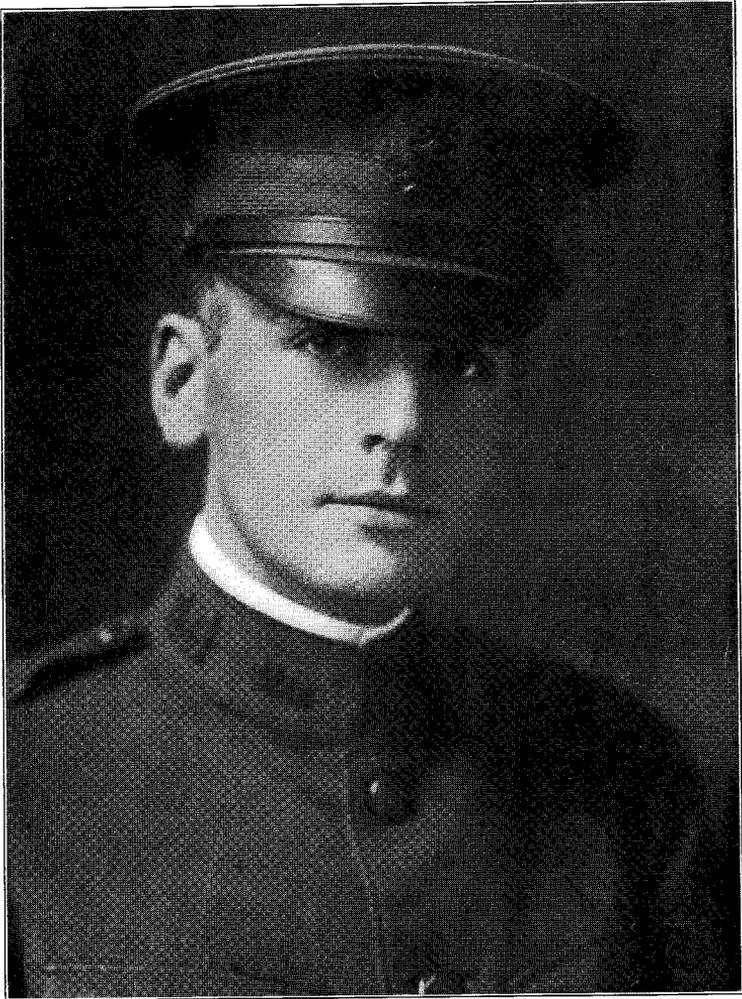
Francis Lorenz Palmer was born at Fort Totten, N. D., February 7, 1894. He entered West Point with the Class of 1917, and graduated number two in that class on April 20, 1917, six weeks early because of the declaration of war against Germany.

He was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and promoted to the grade of Captain on May 15, 1917. In June, 1917, he reported for duty with the 4th Engineers, which regiment was then being organized, and served as Regimental Supply Officer, Company Commander, and Acting Battalion Commander until Mar 5, 1918, when he was sent to the 601st Engineers, with which regiment he sailed overseas, arriving at Brest, France, on July 18, 1918. Upon his promotion to Major in August, 1918, Major Palmer was again assigned to the 4th Engineers and joined in time to participate in the St. Mihiel offensive, and later the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and the march into Germany with the Army of Occupation.

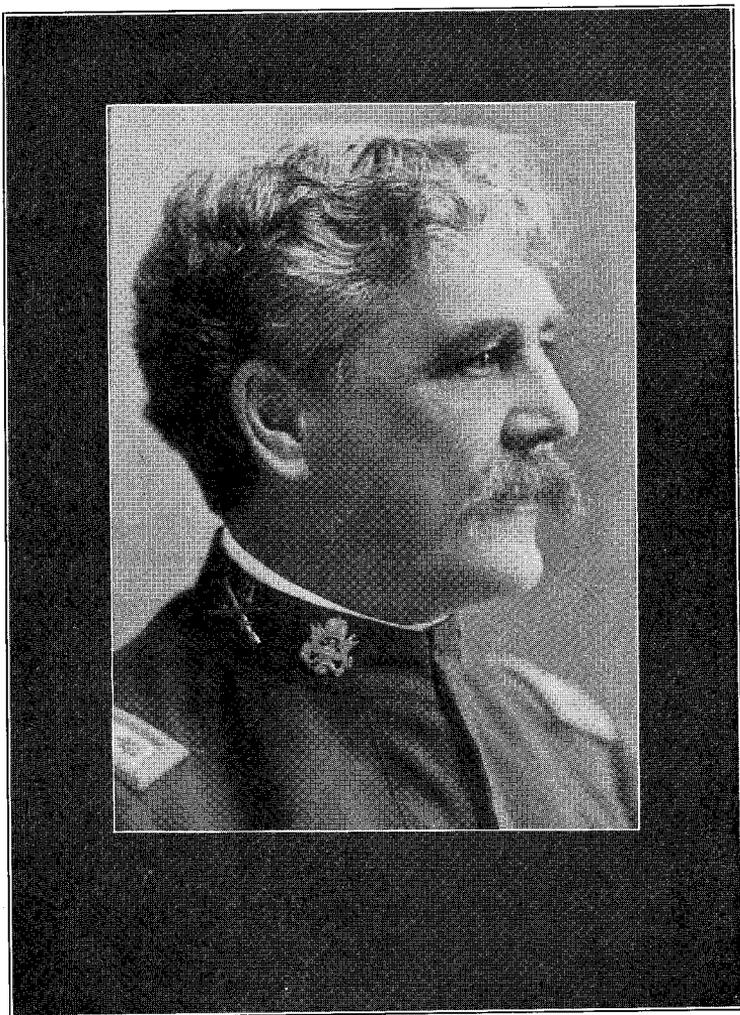
His return to the regiment that he served so loyally, energetically and efficiently during its organization, and for over nine months thereafter, was a most welcome one, for his excellent judgment and ability to handle difficult situations, his spirit of justice and intense earnestness, together with his high moral and professional standards, had won the admiration, deep devotion and true loyalty of all the officers and men. He later showed as a battalion commander in the St. Mihiel operation and as the Lieutenant Colonel in the last days of the Meuse-Argonne attack the sterling qualities, unusual in so young an officer, of leadership and responsibility. Quiet and unassuming, yet with the poise and bearing that inspires confidence, he always accomplished his mission.

While attached to an Infantry Brigade as Engineer Officer, he was frequently called upon to reconnoiter the most advanced infantry line and report its exact location at different times. It was while making such a reconnaissance that, coming under intense rifle, machine gun and shell fire, he discovered a threatened point of attack which, because of a message sent by him, was reinforced in time to repel an enemy counter attack. For this he was recommended by the Brigade Commander for a Distinguished Service Cross.

During his strenuous overseas service Major Palmer's health broke down, for which he was retired on October 3, 1919, but it is significant of his spirit and splendid courage that no one ever heard



MAJOR FRANCIS LORENZ PALMER



MAJOR GEORGE PALMER

a complaint from him nor discovered his condition until, upon completion of the strenuous march into Germany, he was compelled on February 8, 1919, to go to the hospital in Coblenz.

On May 4, 1921, he was married to Miss Emily Robertson, whose loving care and devotion gladdened the last months of his life. He exhibited the same high character in his last days when, knowing that the end was near, he so bravely and cheerfully corresponded with his friends. He passed away on March 22, 1922, and was buried at the National Cemetery at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

R. A. WHEELER.

GEORGE PALMER

No. 2637. Class of 1876.

Died, October 9, 1922, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, aged 71 years.

Reprinted from a newspaper of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Major Palmer was a son of the Hon. Rodman and Harriet Calkins Palmer and was born in 1851, in the town of Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. During his boyhood the family moved to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where his father conducted one of the early newspapers of Wisconsin. He attended the University of Wisconsin until 1872, when he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point by the late Governor Rusk.

He graduated with the class of 1876 and was immediately sent to his regiment, the 9th United States Infantry, at that time operating against hostile Indians who had, a few days prior to his graduation, annihilated General Custer and his command. Until 1887 he was occupied in various Indian campaigns and the establishment of frontier posts in the northwest.

He was then ordered to Arizona. After fifteen years of arduous frontier service in the west he was stationed in Ohio and New York until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He served throughout the Spanish-American War and was with his regiment through the Philippine insurrection, taking part in both of the campaigns of Generals MacArthur and Lawton, being recommended for brevet promotion.

Following this service he was stationed in various posts in this country until 1904, when he returned to the Philippines as Major in the 21st Infantry, and took part in the subduing of the Island of Samar, at that time in rebellion against the United States. On relief from foreign service he was stationed in Denver, Colo., until his retirement from active service.

He has resided in Waukesha since that time. In 1887 he married Miss Bertha E. Wardrobe of this city. He is survived by his widow, his son, Major Frederick R. Palmer, United States Army; his daughter, Mrs. Alice Palmer Morris, and two grand-children.

Major Palmer was a member of Waukesha Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M.; Waukesha Chapter No. 37, R. A. M.; Waukesha Council No. 29, R. and S. M., and was a charter member of Waukesha Commandery No. 28. He was also a member of Media Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Watertown, N. Y.

VERN SCOTT PURNELL

No. 5154. Class of 1913.

Died, April 6, 1920, at Fort McHenry, Md., aged 30 years.

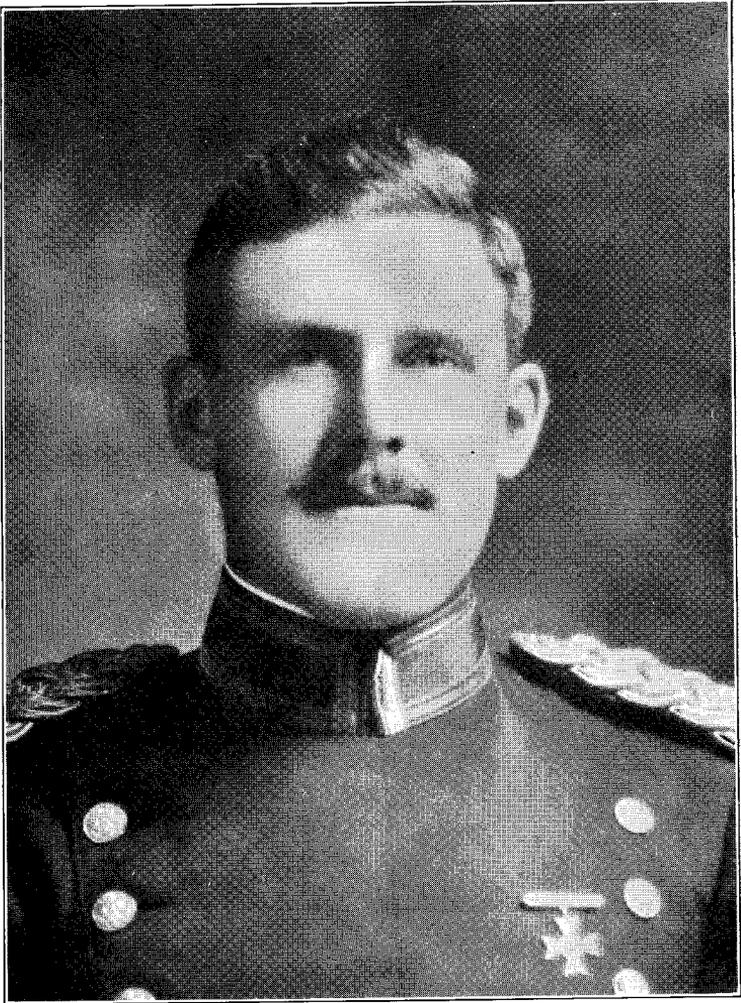
Vern Scott Purnell entered the Military Academy March 1, 1909, after having attended the University of Illinois. As a cadet, he was popular for his good-natured, boisterous fun, his willingness to engage in any enterprise, and his ability to finish it. He had already won a letter at the University of Illinois and he easily earned a position in the army football line, which he held for all four years.

Upon graduation he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps and ordered to Fort Monroe, where he served until September 7, 1914. He was then ordered to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. He served in this district until 1918.

In 1915 he married Miss Violet Erskine, who with their son now survives him.

In 1919, while serving at Camp Jackson as Motor Transport Officer, he was taken ill and ordered to Walter Reed Hospital, on October 16. On November 7, 1919, he was transferred to the hospital at Fort McHenry, Md., so that he might have treatment at Johns Hopkins. After a series of operations and much suffering he died on April 6, 1919.

CLASSMATE.



MAJOR VERN SCOTT PURNELL



LIEUTENANT WARDER HIGGINS ROBERTS

WARDER HIGGINS ROBERTS

No. 4827. Class of 1909.

Died, March 5, 1922, at Jacob, Ill., aged 35 years.

Warder Higgins Roberts was born January 20, 1887, on his parents' farm in Jackson County, Illinois. He graduated from the Murphysboro, Ill., High School in June, 1905, and entered the Military Academy in the same month. Upon graduation in 1909 he was assigned to the 25th Infantry but transferred to the 1st Infantry in October of the same year. After a few months' service at Fort Lawton and Vancouver Barracks, Washington, a form of auto-intoxication developed very suddenly. After a few months' treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, he rejoined his regiment and remained with it until October, 1911, when he entered the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey as a student officer. His physical disability now recurred and in November, 1911, he again entered Letterman Hospital as a patient, remaining there under treatment for fourteen months.

Upon his retirement in January, 1913, he returned to Murphysboro, Ill., but after one year he moved to his father's farm near Jacob in the same state. His illness, which had left him partly paralyzed on one side, prevented his doing heavy work. He devoted his attention to hog and chicken raising, in which he was very successful.

His last years were spent in this quiet life which he seemed to enjoy very much. Those who knew him during this period have commented on his kindness and devotion to his aged parents. At a time when it seemed that he was at last on the way to recovering his health, his old trouble recurred and, after an illness of one week, he died on March 5, 1922.

A classmate who knew him intimately contributes this remark:

"Roberts was one of those rare men whose obituary can be written in a few words. He was simply a modest, unassuming, good-hearted sort of chap whom one enjoyed associating with. He was always a good fellow and had the reputation of being an efficient officer during the short time he was on active duty."

His sincere manner and quiet smile will always be remembered by those who were privileged to know him, while the fortitude with which he bore his long illness and the brave and sensible manner in which he made the best possible use of his remaining years, after his hopes for a professional career were shattered, will serve as an example worthy of emulation by his more fortunate classmates.

G. L. VAN D.

WILLIAM JAMES ROE

No. 2209. Class of 1867.

Died, April 3, 1921, at New Windsor, N. Y., aged 77 years.

William J. Roe died at New Windsor, near Newburgh, N. Y., April 3, 1921.

Born at Newburgh, N. Y., September 1, 1843, the only child of his parents. His father, William J. Roe, was a well-off retired business man of New York. His mother was formerly Anna Lawrence Clark, also of New York City.

His original pregenitor, John Roe, settled in Port Jefferson, Long Island, in 1641.

His great grandfather, James Roe, of Kingston, New York, was commissioned in the patriot army (1775-78) by Governor George Clinton.

His preliminary education was obtained at Russell's School in New Haven, Conn., and at M. L. Domanski's in Newburgh, N. Y.

He left school at fifteen years of age to study law in the office of Hasbrouck & Taylor in Newburgh (William C. Hasbrouck, father of Brigadier General Henry C. Hasbrouck, U. S. A.).

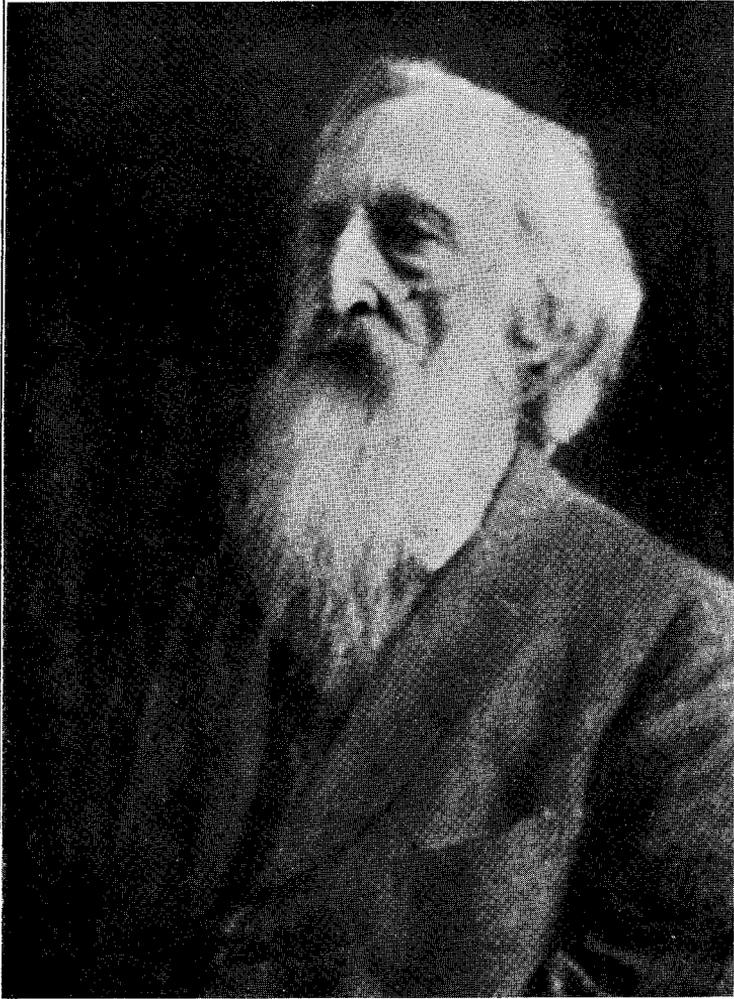
At outbreak of Civil War he enlisted in a volunteer company, afterwards part of the 124th New York, and was elected Sergeant, but was never mustered in on account of parental opposition. At this time his father took him to Europe, promising that if the war was not over in six months there would be no further opposition. While in Europe a West Point cadetship was suggested, and on his return to America the idea was made more attractive by the fact that while Lieutenancies were comparatively easy to obtain, the ambitious among his contemporaries were striving for appointments to the U. S. M. A. He succeeded in obtaining this much coveted prize and reported at West Point, June 9, 1863.

He was graduated June 17, 1867.

July 1st of the same year he was married at Buffalo, N. Y., to Mary Stuart Norton, niece of General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A., of Civil War fame, and cousin of his classmate, Charles Stuart Heintzelman.

At about this time, owing to his father's sudden breaking down in health, he obtained a leave of absence from the army and was given charge of his father's considerable property.

He subsequently, with feelings of great regret, resigned from the army. In about 1870 he purchased some 80 acres of land near Newburgh and built two fine stone houses as homes for his parents and himself.



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM JAMES ROE

In 1875 his father died, and shortly after he lost, through unfortunate investments, practically all his property. Attempting to retrieve this loss, he engaged in business in New York City, and in 1881, and for a number of years, was president of the Hydrogen Company of New York and New Jersey, which was engaged in perfecting a process for so treating iron parts as to make them not susceptible to rust. Works were erected on West 18th Street in New York and endeavors were made to place the process on a commercial basis, but without success. The chief reason for this seems to have been that, although the samples produced were all that was claimed for them, still the process was not uniformly successful.

Another enterprise to which he devoted a great deal of time and labor, subsequent to the final collapse of the Hydrogen Company, was the Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal Company, sometimes called the "Sassafras Route", the object being to construct a canal across the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware (considerably south of the existing barge canal) and shorten the time of north and east-bound vessels from the port of Baltimore by about one day.

In 1895-96-97 he was warden of the New York County (Ludlow Street) Jail. This was during the "reform" administration of Mayor Strong. It was common knowledge that previous incumbents had made large sums by granting special privileges to prisoners able to pay, but he treated all alike, and took only his salary of \$3,000. He found the jail in bad condition, no baths, sewage clogged, insufficient number of keepers, no matron, and no accommodation for women prisoners. These defects were remedied under his administration. In the winter of '96-'97 there were several escapes of criminal prisoners. An investigation established the fact (as officially reported) that his warnings of danger of escapes had been disregarded, and that he had done his full duty. The sheriff, however, asked for his resignation, which he refused to tender "under fire", and he was peremptorily removed.

Roe's financial reverses put him on his metal to recoup his fortunes, and was the turning point in his career. Many officers who have left the army for civic pursuits have complained that the code of morals enforced at the Academy and in the army was a handicap in business competition, and Roe confessed that some of his financial difficulties were due to the acceptance in good faith of unscrupulous representations.

All his life he had been more or less engaged in writing for the press, but from about 1880 he took it up as a means of increasing his income, continuing it through all his business ventures and while warden at Ludlow Street, and until a few weeks of his death.

He seems to have begun the exercise of his literary faculty without more purpose than the writing of entertaining stories, and during

this period he produced several novels, "White Feathers", "A Model Wife", and "Cut", a story of West Point. Of these, "Cut" was by far the most successful and contains a good deal of brilliant writing, and has been said to give the most faithful account of cadet life of any piece of fiction.

But it was not long before the philosophical trend of his mind began to show itself, and in 1886 he produced "Inquirendo Island", published by the Putnams and later by the Twentieth Century Company and C. H. Kerr & Company, a satire upon empty religious formalism, which aroused a great deal of controversy both here and in England. It was praised and denounced both by pulpit and press, and, proof that the seriousness of its intention did not altogether fail of recognition some of its most commendatory notices appeared in religious journals.

It was followed by "Bellona's Husband", a romance, the scene of which was on the planet Mars, intended to demonstrate the universality of human nature and the absurdity of so-called materialism.

"The Last Tenet", a whimsical story of Eastern life, demonstrated the part that chance played in religious upbringing and the futility of orthodox training as a guide to conscience.

In more serious vein were "The Philosophy of Divine Man", an analysis of the value and meaning of the life and revelation of Jesus of Nazareth, published serially in the *Metaphysical Magazine*.

"Fiat Morals", an analysis of the value, meaning and motive of the Ten Commandments, published serially in "Mind".

"The New Apocrypha", stories, fables and parables illustrative of phases of ultimate ethical truth, supplementing the teachings of the New Testament, published serially in "The Open Court". While serious in intention, and each conveying its lesson, these Apocrypha are full of humor and satire, of which he possessed a rich fund, surprising those who had heretofore known only his serious side.

"John Morton's Morals" and "Scarlet Gods" were novels, both published serially in *The Home Journal*, and both deserving to be classed with his philosophical works.

"Royal Americans", a novel published serially in the *Yonkers Gazette*, and satirizing the snobbery of that class of Americans who are unduly fond of exploiting their real or imaginary ancestry.

"Faith's Foundations", elements of moral science—Platonic Dialogues, published serially in the *Episcopal Recorder* and in the *Boston Investigator*.

"A Dikastery of One", a plea for the religion of science.

His was a mind fully alive to the questions of the day, both economic and scientific, and many articles from his pen appeared from

time to time, called out by passing events. Of these the most notable were a series of articles, entitled "Slaves of the Lamp", dealing with questions important to workmen and trade unions, appearing serially in the Journal of the Knights of Labor. "Waterway Defenses of the Atlantic Coast" and "New York's Ten Thousand" (both printed in the Popular Science Monthly), the latter particularly interesting to West Pointers, as it laid before the reader a plan for training the New York policeman, based upon the training of the cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, proved that he still retained the point of view of the potential army officer.

"Other Worlds Than Ours" were a series of spirited guesses as to what conditions prevailed in other planets, written mainly for the purpose of interesting the youthful mind in the subject of astronomy. Published serially in Open Court.

He was a tireless student of history, and was the author of many articles and stories, retelling in an entertaining way for boys the facts of history, both ancient and modern, but devoting himself particularly to the history of our own country. To everything of this nature he gave an intimate humanizing touch, and the subjects treated are very great in number, appearing in a wide range of boys' periodicals.

Versatile as the wide extent of the literary field he covered shows him to be, his ability had a still wider range. He was an artist of no mean gift, and besides his drawing and painting, and his decorative work upon wood in pen and ink, the admiration of his friends, he illustrated many of his historical articles.

Poems, too, come from his pen in great volume, grave and gay, whimsical and solemn, dealing now with the vast thoughts of the Infinite, now with some touching, intimate phase of domestic life, or some comical incident of his own observation. A few years ago some of these were collected in a small volume called "An Inn for Journeying Thoughts". But for the most part they are buried in the files of newspapers and magazines, except where here and there one found lodgment in some human heart or memory.

Roe may be said to have thrown away a very considerable literary reputation, whether from a kind of modesty or because of a lofty disdain of anything like notoriety seeking or popular approval, by his habit of using a number of different noms de plume, for the most part variations upon his own name, so that in effect he really built up a number of minor reputations. He often said it was the light that counted, not he who carried it. Works of a philosophical nature appeared under the pen name of Hudor Genone, novels under that of G. I. Cervus, and poems were usually signed Viroe. In later years a considerable portion of his work appeared under his own name.

For the last few years of his life he was engaged upon a work entitled "The Nature of Reality", which was to be his magnum opus.

Appearing originally in a series of articles in the Christian Register, it was later pruned, elaborated and pursued throughout all its ramifications in a manner possible only to a mind stored with a vast learning, and a heart strong with a great purpose. It was an attempt to harmonize the facts of science with the truths of religion. In language glowing with supernal beauty and yet tuned with the precision that was characteristic of him in all things, rich in imagery, corollary and scientific fact, it set forth the truth as he saw it, of God and the universe, and of man in his relation to God in this life and the life to come. He lived to see it finished, though it is still unpublished.

Roe's early education, his travels abroad, his study of law and the discussions in the law office, prepared him for a high class standing had he availed himself to attain it; he had the abilities and advantages to win. However, he preferred leisure to read books, to clerk for the First Sergeant Major, or the Adjutant, and on special duty making a topographical map of the reservation. Probably the only academic duty he enjoyed was in the drawing academy. He was an artist and had the artistic temperament. Given a subject to copy that appealed to his artistic sensibilities, he would study it awhile and then start his work with an absorbed earnestness and energy. The professors and instructors, particularly Colonel Poland, in making their remarks, would linger behind him and with evident pleasure watch his progress. We tyros used to think his "calamities", as we called them, were better than the originals. He used his imagination. He soon grew beyond the "calamities". Nearly always when the instructor would be called out of the section room Roe would jump to a vacant blackboard and draw a caricature of some individual or a cartoon illustrating some subject of the day's lessons. In this indifference to class standing and apparent neglect of his opportunities, but filled in by his readings and drawings, may be seen his aptitude and preparation for his chosen life work, literature.

Back in the days of the Civil War politics was more or less rampant among the grey clad cadets and the sallyport became a sort of Mason and Dixons line. Notwithstanding that many of the cadets from the Southern States had resigned, there remained those of the Border States and a few from others of the Southern States that had seceded. The most of the Southerners preferred and were assigned to C and D Companies, west of the sallyport. Those of liberal or radical views preferred assignment to A and B Companies, east of the sallyport. When the corps was "sized" after the breaking of our plebe camp Roe was assigned to D Company, where he, being a democrat, was tolerated, and I having been proclaimed as a Black Republican Abolitionist gravitated to A Company. Propinquity is the father of friendships as well as the mother of marriages and the sallyport was a sort of dividing line, and in a general way intimacies were more likely

for them on the same side of the sallyport. Class assemblages in those days were rather rare, except for drills and academic duties. There were no athletics as now to encourage and cultivate comradry. Roe and I were usually in the same sections, knew each other well and were always on friendly terms, but our intimacy came many years later.

Before our graduation Roe had determined to apply for the Artillery branch of the service. Although written with another purpose in view, I shall let him tell the story himself and his own comment.

"A cadet began his course in 'Artillery Tactics' highly resolved to 'max it through', but though his first recitation was, as he confidently reckoned, perfect, he was cut by the instructor two-tenths (getting a mark of 2.8 out of a possible 3). This was reckoned by the lad as a piece of rank injustice. Being of a choleric temper his foolish notion of 'getting even' was to leave his text-book unopened for the balance of the course. In the end very naturally his aggregate of efficiency was reported as virtually nil.

"The Commandant of Cadets also had his ideas as to 'getting even', far wiser than those of this bumptious youth. He sent for him. 'Mr. —', he said curtly, 'you will take command of the foot battery this afternoon!' The cadet saluted and withdrew, downcast enough, but in no mood either to 'squeal' or 'lay down' on the job. Thus put upon his mettle he pitched in and 'boned' artillery tactics, and at four that afternoon put his detachment through the usual routine 'without turning a hair'. And not only that, but he dismounted pieces, limbers and caissons, so that not one of the gunners believed order could ever be evolved out of the chaos. But it was; our cadet had his spunk up; he called together the chiefs of pieces, went over the details of 'reconstruction' with them, and when sure that they and all the detachment understood their duties, he gave the command: 'Mount the pieces, limbers and caissons and fire a round', adding cheerily (something not laid down in the curriculum), 'Get a hustle on, men! See which piece can fire first!'

'The ordeal by hustle had been noised abroad among the officers on the post, and our cadet had a big audience. When the squad was marching back to the area of barracks, on the corner by the Academy building stood the Commandant and Lieutenant—(the officer who had 'cut' that two-tenths). Our cadet was about to raise his sword, when the two officers raised their hands to their forage-caps and saluted first.'

"This sort of thing is not exceptional; it is typical of the training, and can be matched many times among the records of graduates. I revere West Point. Its discipline; its high motives; its supreme code of duty and honor have saved me (as I do not disdain to con-

fess) from being a conspicuous ass. It seems a pity that other educational institutions have not always done the same good work for some ill-advised critics."

That was Bill Roe. He rose to the emergency and succeeded.

That Roe had a pardonable but not boastful pride in his ancestry was attested by the numerous fine portraits that adorn his home.

Notwithstanding his early separation from the army, he always retained a keen interest in the service and glorified it often in his writings.

The Necrologies of the Association of Graduates and his steady attendance at the annual reunions gave ample evidence of his devotion to the Association, the Academy and his classmates.

His genial and striking personality made him known to all; the gladsome greetings were met by ready responses and gave him hearty welcomes.

He was domestic in his habits; his family and tenants were devoted to him. The charm of his home on the family estate made life agreeable. Thus surrounded he carried on his work happily until a few months before his death. The tragic death of his elder daughter, Nan, as she was affectionately called, in an automobile accident when en route to the 1920 Army and Navy football game, was a shock from which he never fully recovered his optimistic poise; he seemed gradually to lose interest in life, its charm was broken, and he passed away without regret.

A son, William J., and a daughter, Mary Stuart (Mrs. Lee Woodward Zeigler) and a granddaughter, survive him.

GREETING

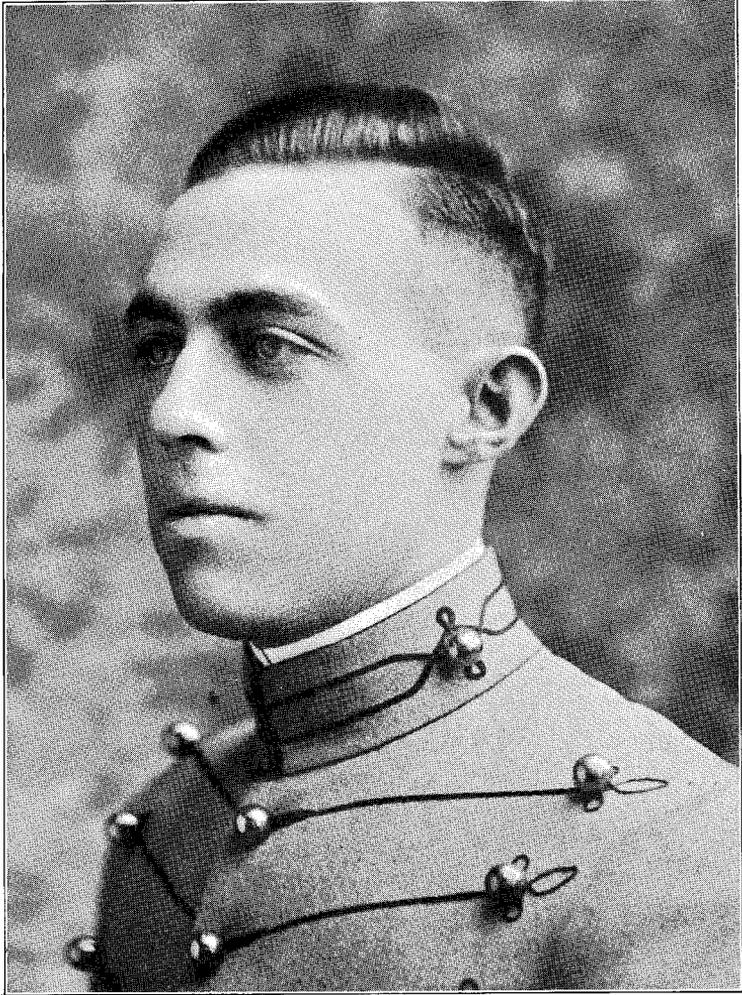
TO WILLIAM JAMES ROE

By CLARA BELL BROWN

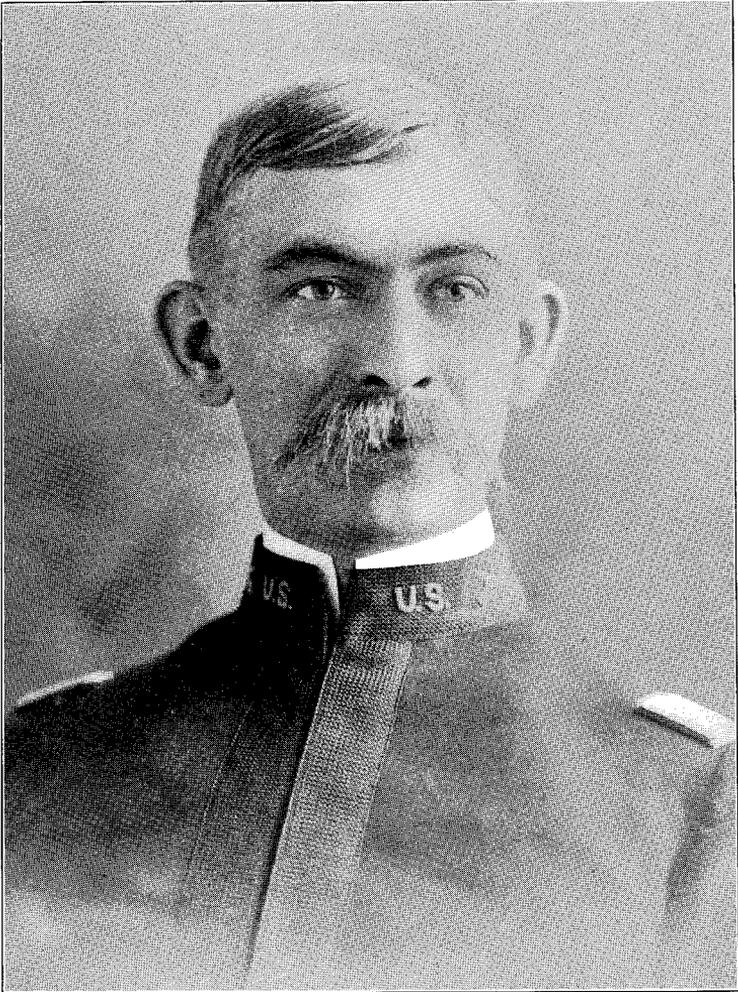
Sister of James Edward Bell, Class of '67.

The sun—light-giver—into darkness sinks,
And purple shadows drape its dying hour;
So thy great soul into the valley goes,
And seeming death the flame of light puts out.
But, after darkness of the night hath gone,
—The illusion of the setting sun forgot—
Blazing again with light as yesterday,
The sun, resplendent, makes the day re-born.

So, from the shadow of a seeming death,
Thy patient, seeking soul emerges, and
The light that came from thee on yester-e'en,
Shines on the morning of another birth.
For the Great Poet never sang of "death",
Only its shadow o'er the valley broods:
Out from that cloud thy soul immortal beams,
With radiant tenderness—"as of old".



LIEUTENANT JAMES HUBERT ROEMER



CAPTAIN HERBERT N. ROYDEN

We do not say "farewell", beloved one;
But welcome thee to birth into that life
Which thy soul, clear-orbed, saw so steadily,
While still thy presence graced thine earthly home.
So—Greeting to thee, valiant heart! and love
Encompass thee upon thy future way.
We may not grieve, though deeply missing thee,
Because thy soul hath but been born again.

E. S. GODFRAY.

JAMES HUBERT ROEMER

No. 5962. Class of 1918.

Died, April 1, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany, aged 27 years.

Charles H. Roemer was born in Kentucky, April 3, 1894. Entering the Military Academy as a cadet, June 15, 1915, he graduated number 71 in a class of 137, June 12, 1918, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery.

After serving as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., July 9 to September 20, 1918, he served as an instructor at the same school until January 13, 1919. He then served with the 14th Field Artillery at Fort Sill until May 26, 1919.

In June of 1919 he went to France and joined the First Division at Coblenz, Germany, where he served with the 7th Field Artillery until August 25, 1919, and then with the 6th Field Artillery until October 16, 1919. Subsequent to the latter date he served with the Inter-Allied Waterways Commission at Coblenz.

He was promoted to be a First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, August 23, 1919, and died at Coblenz, April 1, 1921.

SECRETARY ASSN. OF GRADUATES.

HERBERT NATHAN ROYDEN

No. 3444. Class of 1891.

Died, April 3, 1922, at San Mateo, California, aged 53 years.

Captain Herbert N. Royden, U. S. Army, retired, was born at Milford, Connecticut, November 20, 1868. His parents were natives of Connecticut. He was preparing for entrance into Yale University at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, when he received his appointment as Cadet to the U. S. Military Academy,

West Point, New York, which he entered June 16, 1887, and from which he was graduated June 12, 1891, appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 23d Regiment of Infantry then stationed at various posts in Texas on the Mexican border from El Paso to Brownsville, Texas. He served with his regiment at Fort Bliss, Hancock, Del Rio, Fort Clark and other Texas posts and stations, and took part in the field campaigns on the Mexican border incident to the "Garza Rebellion" in 1893.

In the summer of 1896 Captain Royden was transferred from frontier duty in Texas and assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University at Orono, Maine. While on that duty at the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed mustering in officer for troops entering the service of the United States, and later took an active part in the organization and equipment of Maine volunteers while serving as Military Aide on the staff of Brigadier General Mattocks. He also served as mustering out officer at Woonsocket, R. I., and as recruiting officer at Worcester, Mass., in November and December, 1898, and in charge of the recruiting camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, from January to June, 1899.

In June, 1899, he was detailed on duty as Transport Quartermaster of the U. S. Army Transport Sheridan en route to the Philippines and on arrival there rejoined his regiment. While in the Philippines he served as Provost Marshall of the Islands of Jolo and Zamboanga, and continued on that service until relieved and returned to the United States in the spring of 1901, when he was ordered before a retiring board on account of increasing physical disability incurred in the service. He was, as the result of the examination by the board, given a further period of probation on active service and assigned to recruiting duty at Lincoln, Nebraska, on which duty he continued until March, 1903, when he was retired from active service on account of physical disability, and given the rank of Captain. His physical disability was due primarily to exposure to malaria while serving with his regiment in the morasses of the Rio Grande Valley bottom lands along the Mexican border from 1892 to 1896.

After his retirement from active service Captain Royden established his home at San Mateo, California, where, in association with others, he took an active part in real estate and real estate development of that place and the adjacent towns of Burlingame, Red Wood, and Palo Alto. He also put in four years of service as instructor in military tactics at S. Matthews School, at Burlingame, California.

Some years after his retirement Captain Royden, believing that he had recovered from his physical disability to a sufficient extent to fit him for active duty, made frequent and earnest attempts to be restored to active service but without success until February, 1916,

when the need of officers due to military activities on the Mexican border apparently prevailed on the War Department to yield to his request, and he was detailed on active service and assigned to duty as Quartermaster at the Aviation School at San Diego, California, and after a year of service there was transferred to duty as Quartermaster at the prison barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he remained until transferred to duty as Commandant of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, October 16, 1917. He remained on duty at that institution until relieved in April, 1919, when he returned, in status of retirement, to his former home at San Mateo, California.

Captain Royden was married in June, 1894, to Miss Winifred Taylor, a daughter of a veteran of the Civil War. He is survived by his widow, who remains at her home in San Mateo, California, and by five sons and two daughters. The two oldest sons, both of whom are graduates of the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, were in the government service during the World War, the elder, George, as electrician and radio expert at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he is still employed, and the next, Herbert, also served in the Navy and attained the rank of Ensign and retains that rank in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Two other of Captain Royden's sons are now undergraduate students at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Notwithstanding the handicap of physical disability encountered in the early part of his military career, which was frequently the cause of acute suffering, Captain Royden was able to render efficient, faithful and satisfactory service in every position to which he was assigned during more than twelve years of active service prior to his retirement, and more than three years additional service when recalled to active duty after retirement just previous to and during the World War. In addition to this enviable record of strictly military service he and his worthy helpmate deserve recognition and credit for bringing up, educating and training a large family of sons and daughters under all the disadvantageous circumstances encountered by officers of the United States Army incident to the incessant changes of stations and other vicissitudes of frontier service in the nineties. All these sons and daughters are and will be qualified and ready to take their places as useful members of any community in which they may be found and well fitted and willing to carry on their father's and mother's work.

Captain Royden, while at his home at San Mateo, took an active part in furthering the drill and military training of local organizations of the California National Guard, in one of which his oldest son George served a full enlistment. He was also a member of Ansantawas

Lodge No. 89, A. F. and A. M.; Sesostris Temple, A. A. N. N. S., of Lincoln, Nebraska; Laurel Chapel, No. 186, O. E. S., of San Mateo, California, and of San Mateo Post No. 182, American Legion. The organization last named took full charge of the funeral.

G. R.

JOHN WILSON RUCKMAN

No. 2979. Class of 1883.

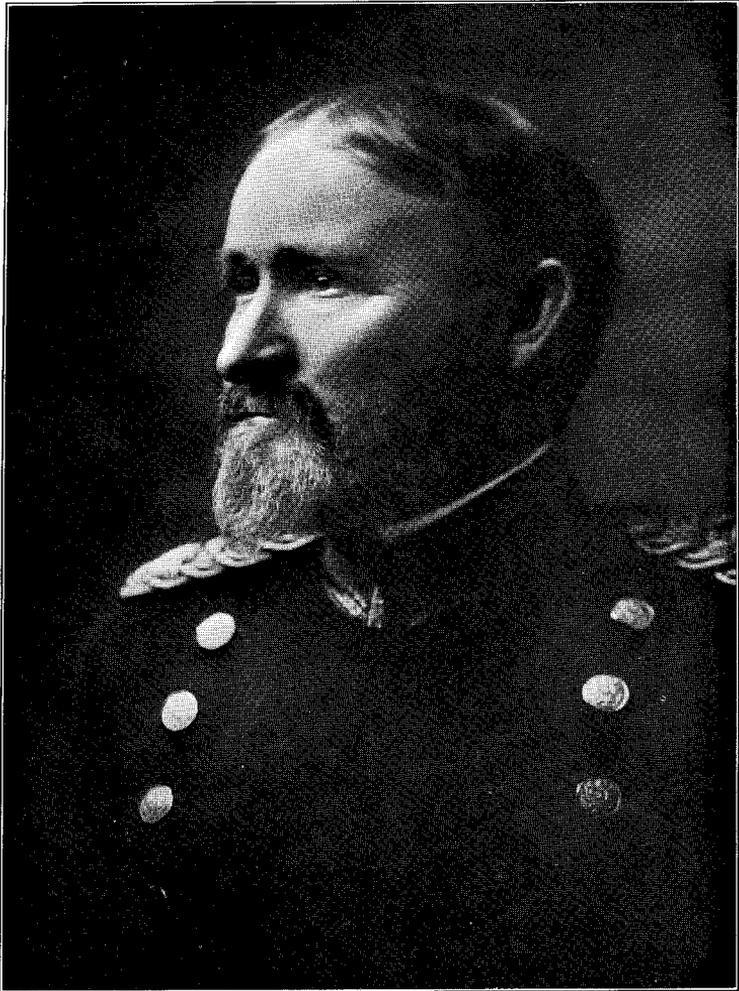
Died, June 7, 1921, at Brookline, Mass., aged 62 years.

John W. Ruckman, Class of 1883, Brigadier General, U. S. A., died at Brookline, Massachusetts, June 7, 1921.

Ruckman was born in Illinois on October 10, 1858, and was graduated from the Military Academy as a Second Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery in the Class of 1883. We shall give here only the salient points of his career and refer the reader to the volumes of Cullum's Register for details.

For some years after his graduation, Ruckman's service was mostly of a routine nature. He entered the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1890 and was graduated in 1892. He then continued on duty at the Artillery School until 1899. During his service at Fort Monroe he, in conjunction with four other officers, founded the Journal of the United States Artillery, of which he was sole editor from July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1896. He served in Havana, Cuba, from 1899 to 1902, and was instructor at the Submarine School and a member of the Torpedo Board at Fort Totten, New York, from 1902 to 1904. We find him in 1911 as Lieutenant Colonel commanding Fort Mills, Corregidor; next, on duty in the Inspector General's Department for a little over one year; and then as Colonel in command of the Coast Defenses in Manila Bay.

On his return home he served for a few months in the office of the Chief of Artillery as his chief assistant, which duty was followed by a year at the War College. From this he was graduated in 1915, as in 1916 from the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. He became Brigadier General on July 20, 1916. When the war broke out he was made a Major General of the National Army, August 5, 1917, and assigned to the command of the Southern Department, August 30, 1917. From this grade he was honorably discharged May 1, 1918, by reason of physical disqualification for foreign service. Having resumed his regular army rank, he was first in command of the Northeastern Department, and when relieved from this was assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. This post he was holding at the time of his death.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN WILSON RUCKMAN

An inspection of Ruckman's record of service reveals what we think is a remarkable fact. Except for a short detail in the I. G. D., Ruckman's service, until he became a Colonel, was wholly with Coast Artillery troops, culminating in the command of the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay.

Ruckman was a remarkably gifted man. A natural mathematician and physicist, he had no superior in our service as a technical artilleryman. His service dated back to the days when, taking things by and large, our artillery service was a joke. But in common with some of his brothers-in-arms, he labored incessantly to relieve his beloved corps of the contempt with which it was regarded. To this task he brought not merely his unusual mental equipment, but also a capacity for hard unremitting labor that was at least as remarkable as his mental gifts. And he was rewarded, subjectively at any rate, by seeing his corps rise from its dead past to the distinguished position it has since held in our service. To those who knew him, however, the dominating trait of his character was his uncompromising integrity of mind and of soul backed by indomitable moral courage. He ever strove for the right as he saw it, for the truth as he envisaged it, not merely in his official duties or in his official relations, but in every relation of life. And he needed all his integrity, all his strength of character and of body, in his struggle with the ghouls that strove to batten on the souls and bodies of the men committed to his charge in the Southern Department. From this command he was relieved; whether the reason given was sound or not, it is not for us here to inquire. But it is certain that Ruckman was never afterwards quite the same man that he had been. With his relief came the conviction also that he would never see service in France. Under these two blows, his spirit apparently suffered. We may be sure that he showed the same devotion to duty as always, that his interest in the service was unaffected, and that he bore his crushing disappointment with fortitude. But the edge had been taken off, the inspiration had gone; he felt his fires burning out, growing cold. It were superfluous here to speculate on the career that would have been his had the authorities seen their way to use his transcendent qualities as an artilleryman in France. But certainly it is only just to his memory to say that all his life he had been preparing himself for precisely the work that would have fallen to him in France, and that in the opinion of those who knew him best he would have brought added honor to our arms.

For his distinguished services during the War, the Distinguished Service Medal was posthumously awarded General Ruckman with the following citation:

"Brigadier General John W. Ruckman, United States Army, deceased. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Department Commander, South-

ern Department, between August 30, 1917, and May 9, 1918, and Department Commander, Northeastern Department, between May 23, 1918, and July 20, 1918. He handled many difficult problems arising in these departments with rare judgment, tact and great skill."

During his career Ruckman wrote many papers on technical subjects, chiefly relating to his arm of the service. All of these bear witness to the thoroughness with which he investigated these subjects, and some of them reveal the original powers of his mind. As Editor of the **Journal of the United States Artillery**, he did work of first-rate quality; under his guidance this periodical rose to high rank among the service papers of the world. But he made no pretense to authorship; what he produced he wrote rather as growing out of his own experience of the needs and growth of his arm. His elevation to the grade of general officer came from a recognition of his undoubted qualities of mind and soul and of his professional excellence. He had no highly placed friends, no "influence", and sought favors of no one. For the small pleasures and amusements of life he had no taste; his energies were constantly devoted to its realities as he saw them. But he was a charming, devoted, and loyal friend, gifted with a sense of humor seldom revealed save to his intimates. His comrades, those who knew and loved him, will long cherish his memory.

C. deW. W.

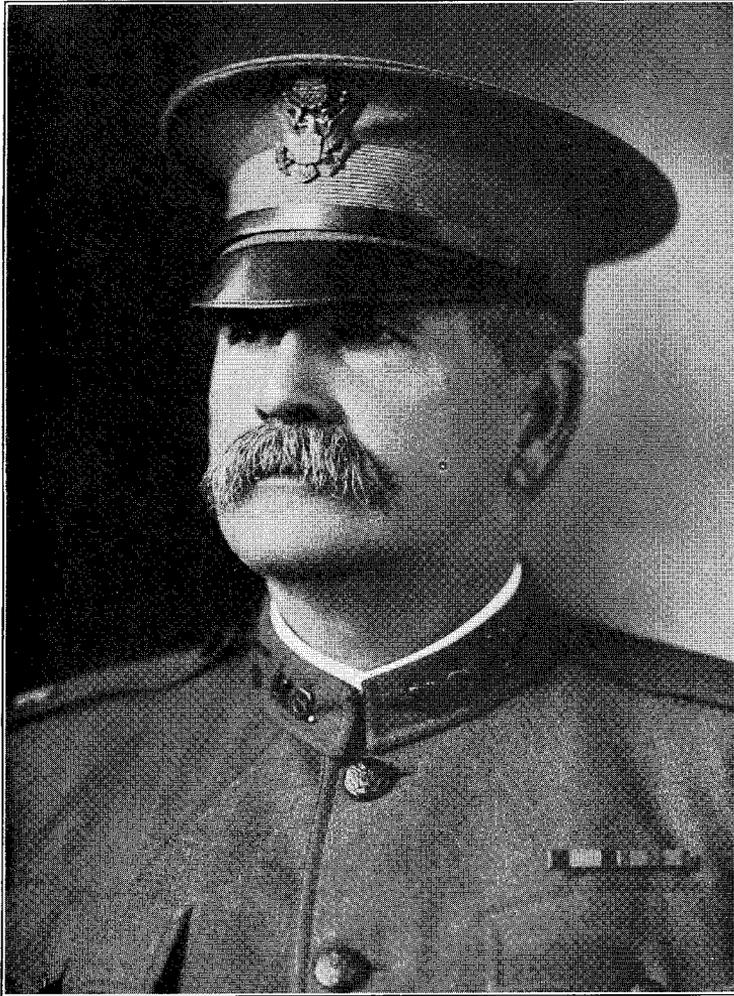
HERBERT HOWLAND SARGENT

No. 2991. Class of 1883.

Died, September 16, 1921, at Jacksonville, Oregon, aged 63 years.

Colonel Sargent lacked thirteen days of being sixty-three years old at the time of his death. After his retirement from active service in 1911, he and Mrs. Sargent established their home first at Medford, Oregon, but four years later moved to the old historic town of Jacksonville in that same wonderful region of fruits and flowers, the Rogue River Valley. There they enjoyed the comforts and pleasures of a beautiful home, joys they had never known before, joys no army husband and wife ever can know so long as the husband's name stands on the active list of the army.

Like Cincinnatus of old, and like our own Washington, Sargent, after laying down the tools of war took up those of the soil, and much of his time not spent among the books in his library he employed in caring for and beautifying the grounds about his home. It was thus that he was engaged at the moment when death came upon him, suddenly and without forewarning. He died from a stroke of apoplexy brought on, it is believed, by over-exertion in fighting a grass fire near his home.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT HOWLAND SARGENT

As soon as Colonel and Mrs. Sargent took up their residence in Oregon, they were received with the same welcome and cordiality that all worthy army folk experience when they retire from active military service and go to live in civilian communities. They were, no doubt, the more welcome where they settled for the reason that Oregon was Mrs. Sargent's native state; and in that state, at old Fort Klammath, she met and married her soldier husband. Her maiden name was Alice C. Applegate, and she is the daughter of the Hon. Lindsay Applegate, a pioneer of Oregon and a man prominent in the early history of the state.

Up to the time of his death Sargent took an active part in the public and civic affairs of his community and he won and kept the love and esteem of the people among whom he spent these last years of his life. The following splendid tribute appeared as an editorial in the Medford Mail Tribune at the time of his death:

"We shall miss Colonel Sargent. So will everyone in Southern Oregon. He leaves a place in this community which can't be filled. He was more than a popular man. He was a useful man—useful to his country, useful to his county, useful to his home town.

"In spite of the shock of his sudden passing, one can't avoid the impression that Death was kind. He died on the firing line as he would have wished. To the ravages of disease, to the inexorable force of declining years, he was not compelled to yield. He quietly withdrew from life; like the good soldier he was, he never surrendered to it.

"That picture of him provides a perfect symbol of his life. He dropped fighting. Whether it was the fire of war that threatened his country, or the fire of a peaceful September afternoon that threatened his home, the spirit was the same. In the front of action was the gallant Colonel, smashing right and left against the enemy seeking to destroy something he believed it his duty to preserve and protect.

"Colonel Sargent's record as a soldier and writer belongs to his country, but his record as a citizen belongs peculiarly to his home town. There among his neighbors he was best known, and that sturdy figure, often with his market basket on his arm, will never be forgotten and will never cease to be an inspiration to his neighbors and his friends.

"The fight for the Jacksonville Court House—what a gallant figure the Colonel made! And nothing could better demonstrate the rare quality of the man, than the fact that the friends he fought on that issue were always his friends. Everybody liked the Colonel whether he worked with or against him; for beneath a militant exterior there was a nature as simple and lovable as that of a child. Honesty, integrity, sincerity—he possessed these qualities as so few men seem to possess them nowadays, and while sometimes one opposed what the Colonel stood for, no one could oppose or withhold tribute to the man.

"A great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel Sargent was in nature essentially Rooseveltism. To unusual physical force and personal magnetism, to a vigorous and fearless nature dedicated to useful service, he added those qualities of simple, homely virtue which justify the tribute now so often abused: 'He was one hundred per cent American.'"

To every word of which those of us who knew him for more than forty years, as classmate at the Military Academy, and as comrade in the army, say aye, aye!

Of sterling New Hampshire parents, Sargent was born in Carlinsville, Illinois. In his boyhood he spent his summers working in the fields on his father's farm near Carlinsville, and his winters attending the public school. Later he entered Blackburn University, where he was graduated in 1878. Thereafter he taught in the district school for a few months before his admission to the Military Academy with the class of 1883 in June, 1879. On graduating at West Point, he chose cavalry as his arm of service and the old Second as his regiment. And his name stood on the roster of the Second Cavalry from that day until the day of his retirement, November 17, 1911. He was then a Major but later was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. He was retired on account of defective hearing.

In passing from youth to age it is rare that one changes so little as Sargent did in form, in feature, in habits, in tastes, in manners, in temperament. As he was a cadet, so was he a Major of Cavalry. Earnestness was perhaps his most distinctive quality. He was always earnest in whatever he did or said. Even if he told a joke or story (and he appreciated a good joke or story and enjoyed telling or hearing one) he told it earnestly. It was his earnestness more than anything else which won him the chevrons of second ranking corporal of our class when we were "yearlings" and carried him on up through color sergeant as a second classman and second Captain as a first classman.

As second Captain in our first class year, Sargent had command of D Company, traditionally notorious for indiscipline; and he had five or six of his own classmates as privates in the front rank of his company, all but two of them now with him on the farther shore. Two of the dead, room-mates in cadet barracks and later as Lieutenants in the same regiment, laid down their lives together on the same field of battle; one received that rarest and most coveted of all badges, the medal of honor, in the Spanish-American War, and was a Brigadier General in the World War. One of the living was wounded in combat with Moros, the fiercest foes American soldiers have ever fought, and in the World War became a Brigadier General; and another became a Major General and commanded a corps in France during the World War. If it became his duty to do so, Cadet Captain Sargent would "skin" one of those classmates as quickly as he would a September "plebe" for swinging arms or talking in ranks. But they knew, as we all knew, that "Ol' Sarge", as we affectionately designated him, never wrote a report on a classmate or other from any motive save a stern sense of duty.

After his graduating leave, Sargent joined his troop of the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, and thereafter he served at various far-western posts. It was at one of these, old Fort Bowie, Arizona, that he wrote a little book which won him his first distinction

as a writer of military history. This work, **Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign**, brought him to the notice of the War Department and led to his assignment to duty in the Adjutant General's Department at Washington at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and a few weeks later to his appointment as Colonel of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers, one of the so-called "Immune Regiments".

The campaign in Cuba was over too soon for any of the Immune Regiments to get into it, but Colonel Sargent took his regiment to Santiago for station after the declaration of peace. Later he was appointed Military Governor of the District of Guantanamo. After his regiment was mustered out, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 29th Volunteer Infantry and sailed with his new regiment to the Philippine Islands in October, 1899, for service against the insurgents. He was in immediate command of the American troops in the combat at San Mateo, in which General Lawton was killed. Later he served at General John C. Bate's headquarters in Manila, as Judge Advocate of the Department of Luzon.

When the 29th Volunteers was mustered out of service, Sargent rejoined the 2nd Cavalry as Captain. From 1903 to 1907 he was on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Later he took the course at the Army War College, and after graduating there, in 1909, he again rejoined his old cavalry regiment as a Major and sailed with it to the Philippine Islands. There he commanded his squadron and the posts of Camp Overton and Malabang, Mindanao, until his retirement.

On the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Sargent applied for active duty. He was recommended for appointment as Brigadier General by ex-President Roosevelt and twenty-four general officers of the Regular Army, and the bitterest disappointment of his life was his failure to receive such appointment. In September, 1917, he was placed on active duty and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Princeton University, but a few months afterwards was called to Washington and assigned to the War Plans Division of the General Staff. After the signing of the armistice he was relieved from active duty and ordered to his home.

It was no reflection upon Colonel Sargent's record and reputation as a man and a soldier, to say that his chief distinction rests upon his writings. As an author of military history, a critic of military operations, and an authority on questions of strategy, he is known not only to his brother officers in the American Army, not only to the readers of military history in the United States, but to students of military history in Europe as well. Besides his **Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign**, he also wrote **The Campaign of Marengo**, **The Cam-**

paign of Santiago de Cuba (in three volumes) and *The Strategy on the Western Front*. All these works have been highly commended by the leading American and foreign journals and some of them have been translated into every language of Europe.

M. F. STEELE.

FREDERICK APPLETON SMITH

No. 2489. Class of 1873.

Died, February 4, 1922, at New York City, aged 72 years.

Born, May 15, 1849, at Craigville, N. Y.

Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, U. S. Army, was graduated from the United States Military Academy and appointed Second Lieutenant, 12th Infantry, June 13, 1873; was promoted to be First Lieutenant, June 28, 1878; Captain, December 29, 1890; Major, June 20, 1899.

He was detailed as Inspector General, February 28, 1901; was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, 29th Infantry, July 14, 1902; re-detailed as Inspector General, July 30, 1902; and promoted Colonel of the 8th Infantry, January 24, 1904; and appointed Brigadier General, October 24, 1908, and assigned to the command of the Department of California, and in April, 1909, to the command of the brigade post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

He was appointed Major and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, July 16, 1898, and was honorably discharged as such June 13, 1899.

He joined his regiment as Second Lieutenant in October, 1873, and served with it at various stations in California, Arizona, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, until the beginning of the War with Spain.

Was Adjutant of the 12th Infantry for about nine years, had considerable Indian service in various parts of the United States, and was recommended to the War Department by his Department Commander for honorable mention in connection with the Indian service in the Department of Arizona during the spring of 1880, and subsequent campaigns against the Apaches.

Was on duty with the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois, from August, 1892, to June, 1894, and was highly commended by the officials for his work in connection therewith.

He served in the Spanish-American War, and was acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 5th Army Corps from May to August, 1898, participating in the Santiago campaign.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK APPLETON SMITH

He had the distinction of being the only army officer who saw the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 3, 1898, and communicated the result to General Shafter, and this same information resulted in a dispatch to Washington, which news was heralded around the world the morning of July 4, 1898.

He was on duty as Chief Commissary at Headquarters Department of the Lakes from August, 1898, to June, 1899, after which he served in Cuba until August, 1900, acting as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division of Cuba from June to October, 1899.

He accompanied his regiment, the 1st Infantry, to the Philippine Islands in 1900, arriving there October 1.

He remained on duty in those islands until January, 1903, and during his service there participated in active operations against the insurgents.

He was selected by General John C. Bates, commanding the Department of Luzon, to take command of the forces on the Island of Marinduque, and in April, 1901, received the surrender of the insurgent forces on that island, and was commended by General Bates for his service. After July 30, 1901, he was on duty as Inspector General of the Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands, and subsequently to the Department of the South Philippines.

He was on duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, March and April, 1903, when he was detailed to duty with the General Staff, remaining on that duty until promoted a Colonel, when he was stationed at Governors Island, New York Harbor.

He accompanied his regiment, the 8th Infantry, to the Philippine Islands in 1906. In June, 1907, he was assigned to the command of field operations and of all troops, both regular and scouts, for the purpose of operating against the Pulajanes in the Island of Samar, P. I., and also directed field operations on the Island of Leyte, P. I. He was very successful in this work, which occupied one year, and received the commendation of his superior officers and those of the Civil Government for the results obtained in those islands, and was recommended for appointment as Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

On the retirement of Brigadier General Morton, March 18, 1910, General Smith assumed, as senior officer serving in the Department, the charge of affairs of the Department of the Missouri, and on April 2, 1910, was assigned by the President to the command of this Department, the second largest Department in the army, with station at Omaha, Nebraska.

From September 24 to October 10, 1910, he was also in immediate command of the two tournament camps, at Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska.

He was in command of the First Brigade, Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, during the summer of 1911, and then in command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

He commanded the Red Army of Invasion of the forces operating in the vicinity of New York, in the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign, August, 1912.

He was in command of the Central Division, headquarters Chicago, Ill., during November, 1912.

He was assigned to the command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Mobile Army, February 15, 1913, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, and on duty in the field in command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, at Galveston, Texas, during March and April, 1913.

Retired May 15, 1913, by operation of law.

SECRETARY ASSN. OF GRADUATES.

SAMUEL AARON SMOKE

No. 3236. Class of 1887.

Died, September 23, 1921, at Kansas City, Mo., aged 58 years.

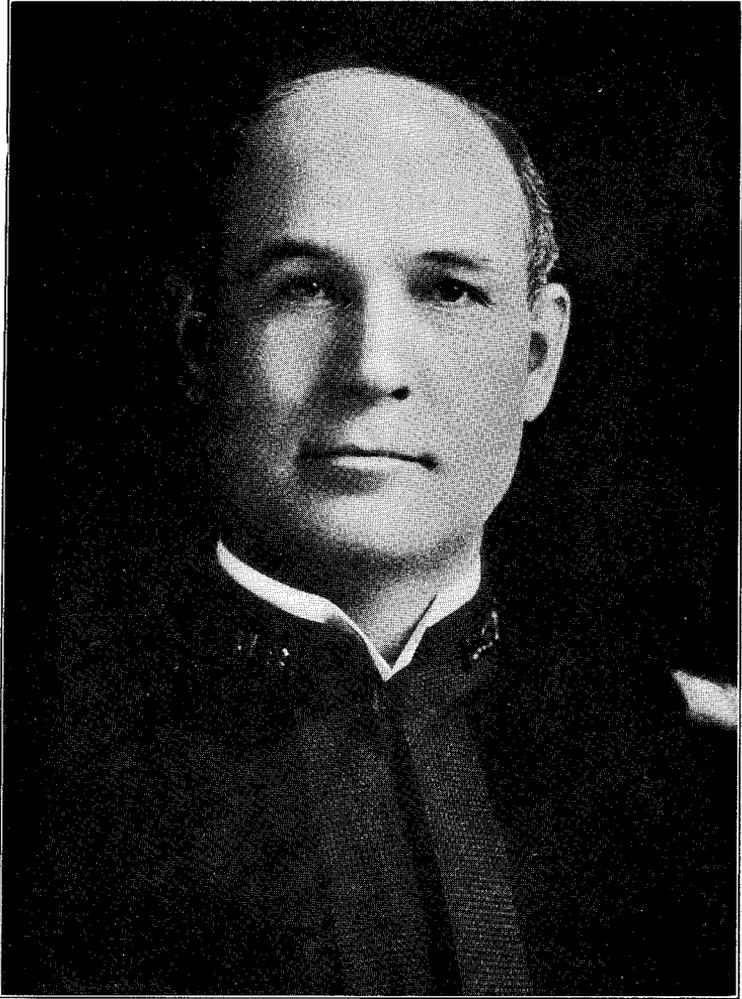
Samuel Aaron Smoke was born in Ellisville, Columbia County, Florida, February 11, 1863. Early in his boyhood days he evinced those qualities which caused him to love the military life and fostered in him the desire to serve his country.

At the age of 20 he was appointed to West Point, and entered the Academy in 1883, in a class of 141 members. Competition was keen in those days and many fell by the wayside, but young Smoke was one of the sixty-four who graduated four years later.

Due to his genial qualities and his frank jovial nature, Major Smoke was very popular among those with whom he was associated. With the members of the class of 1887, this was particularly true, and he was always referred to by them in affectionate terms as "Sam Smoke", or simply as "Sam".

His first assignment was to the 18th Infantry, which he joined the September after his graduation. He was promoted First Lieutenant, January 3, 1895.

He became a Captain, March 2, 1899, and was forced to retire March 21, 1901, in that grade, at the age of 38, on account of disability incurred in the service. He became a Major on the retired list, January 27, 1917.



MAJOR SAMUEL AARON SMOKE

This is but a brief chronicle of Major Smoke's Regular Army career. If we would see how his military spirit refused to remain on the inactive list and how faithfully he continued to serve his country, both before and after his retirement, we must examine more closely into the story of his life.

At the time of Major Smoke's graduation from West Point, the Infantry and Cavalry School was coming into prominence as a military college. His thirst for professional knowledge led him to ask for the detail soon after he joined his regiment. His Colonel had early noted his superior military qualities and, notwithstanding his short service, nominated him to represent the 18th Infantry in the class to report at Fort Leavenworth, in June, 1889. Major Smoke graduated with this class in 1891. It was during his tour of duty at this school that he met Miss Susie Trimble of Columbia, Missouri, to whom he was married December 22, 1890. From that day forth he became identified with the great State of Missouri, and served not only as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri and in the Kansas City High Schools, but was also on duty with the Organized Militia of the state for a considerable period. During the later part of his tour of duty at the University of Missouri, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 19th Infantry. His health not being good, he applied for a detail in his native state, at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Florida, where he remained on duty for about a year. He then joined his regiment and served at Fort Wayne, Michigan, for several months.

The Spanish-American War now came on and young Smoke was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, which post he held for a year. During part of this time he served with distinction as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Santa Clara, Cuba.

He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Regular Army while in Cuba. After his return to the United States, in June, 1899, he took a long sick leave in the hope that he might regain his health, which had been badly undermined by his tropical service. This rest did not completely rehabilitate him, however, and his retirement from active service followed early in 1901.

Major Smoke was too strongly imbued with the military spirit and regarded too highly his patriotic duty to allow himself to sink into an inactive life. We find him, therefore, on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska in 1901-2, and at Yale University in 1902-7. At Yale his splendid administrative qualities were soon recognized and, in 1904, at the request of the college authorities, he assumed charge of the Yale Dining Club, which position he held from 1904 to 1907. At the time he took over this work, the annual financial deficit amounted to \$60,000.00. Major

Smoke placed the organization on a paying basis and, in 1907, at the time the state of his health again compelled him to take a rest, the mess was yielding a profit of \$9,000.00 a year.

Major Smoke's next military duty was with the Organized Militia of Missouri, where he remained for four years, 1910 to 1914. Then followed two years with the Organized Militia of California. In 1916, at the time that all available regular troops were transferred to the Mexican border, the War Department again called him into active service and gave him command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, which post he hold for two years. During this period, and particularly after America entered the World War, he made several attempts to get back on the active list, but the army surgeons would not pass him physically and he was compelled to play a minor, though useful and necessary role, in the greatest war in history. This was to him a greivous disappointment, but he never for a moment thought of quitting the game. He rendered such service as they would allow him to do and was always ready and willing to do more.

It was in 1918 that he was called to the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to put the Farm Colony, an adjunct of that institution, on a firm business and financial basis.

He remained on this duty until the policy of the War Department of relieving all retired officers from active duty forced him to again retire to private life.

But it was not for long. In December, 1920, the War Department, having been directed by Congress to change its policy as regards retired officers, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the High Schools, Kansas City, Missouri, which position he still held at the time of his death, September 23, 1921.

He is survived by his wife, his son, Samuel A. Smoke, Jr., of Columbia, Missouri, and his daughter, Mrs. Nelson Boice, of Kansas City, Missouri. His remains lie at rest at Columbia, Missouri, in the bosom of his adopted state.

Major Smoke was peculiarly happy in his domestic life. He was a kind and devoted husband and father and ever treated his family with the utmost love and consideration. His many friends in the army have extended their deepest sympathy to his widow and children. The members of the class of 1887 will never forget Sam. He will live forever in their memories.

N. F. M.



MAJOR JOHN GRAY THORNELL

JOHN GRAY THORNELL

No. 4933. Class of 1910.

Died, February 21, 1922, near Norfolk, Va., aged 35 years.

Born in Iowa, May 5, 1886.

Military History:

(Second Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, June 15, 1910.)

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, with company, September 17, 1910, to February 12, 1913; at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, February 14 to 24, 1913; at Galveston, Texas, to April 24, 1914; (Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary from March 20); at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with regiment, April 30 to August 30, 1914; on leave of absence to November 18; at Galveston, Texas, with regiment to September 3, 1915; at Brownsville, Texas, with company, to

(First Lieutenant, 36th Infantry, July 1, 1916.)

February 7, 1917; at Fort Clark, Texas, with regiment to

(Captain, 36th Infantry, May 15, 1917.)

May 28, 1917; at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Supply Officer, June 1 to September 7, 1917; Instructor, Second Officers' Training Camp, to November 30, 1917; at Fort Crook, Nebraska, commanding company, 41st Infantry, December 1, 1917, to

(Major (temporary), Air Service, January 12, 1918.)

Latter part of January, 1918; at Camp Hancock, Georgia, with 3rd Motor Mechanics Regiment, January 31 to March 28, when he transferred with regiment to Camp Greene, North Carolina; at Camp Greene, with regiment, to June 19, 1918; en route with regiment to Brest, France, to July 5; at Romorantin, France, July 11 to 20; at Tours, Deputy Chief of Radio Section, at Headquarters Air Service, A. E. F., to October 10; at Camp de Souge, Bordeaux, with American Balloon School, to October 25; in Toul sector, commanding Balloon Group, 6th Army Corps, 2nd Army, with headquarters at Saizerais, November 1 to December; at Souilly, France, commanding balloons, 1st Army, at that point, at Chaumont-sur-Aire and at Orguevaux, to January 8, 1919; at Balloon Conference, Paris, January 13; at Tours, Equipment Officer, Balloon Section, Air Service, to January 31, when Balloon Section moved to Paris; in Paris to February 13; at Cranwell, England, under instruction as free balloon and dirigible balloon pilot, February 17, 1919, to June, 1919. Arrived in U. S. June 30, 1919; at Langley Field, Virginia, to October, 1919; at Brooks Field, Texas, to January, 1921, as commanding officer.

Designated by War Department as senior member of a commission to go to Italy for the purchase and shipment to America of the

airship Roma. While performing this duty he was decorated by the Italian Government in Rome and made an officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Returned to U. S. and at Langley Field in charge of the Roma from July, 1921, to the date of his death in the Roma disaster on February 21, 1922.

Thornell started his army career in the Infantry, taking part with it in the Vera Cruz expedition. His part in the World War was with the Balloon Section of the Air Service. His success is amply attested in the confidence and trust the War Department reposed in him in assigning to him the task of going to Italy to purchase and bring to the United States the airship Roma.

This dirigible was very successful in the trial flights in this country. Early in February, 1922, her motors were replaced with Liberty engines, and it was while on her first test flight under the new power unit that she was destroyed in that fateful crash which carried to death Major Thornell and 33 others of the passengers and crew.

The following is the letter from the Chief of Air Service written to the widow immediately after the accident:

"When the airship Roma crashed and was destroyed, this sad accident cost the lives of many of the very best men in the Air Service. Your husband was among those who were killed.

In the name of the entire Air Service, I send you our heartfelt sympathy. All of these men were working to develop air craft and its use in order that this country of ours might be better defended in time of need. They were pioneers in the effort to navigate the air and in the course of their work they laid down their lives. Their sacrifice was made for the country, for our common welfare, and they are deserving of all honor for their devotion, which involved their giving themselves in full measure. We shall ever keep alive the memory of these brave men, and again assure you that we sympathize with you most sincerely in your own sorrow for the loss of him who was dear to you."

His classmates said of him in 1910: "Nellie always has a smile and a laugh for even his worst luck." He radiated good cheer, noth- was ever too hard or tough for him. He was one of those who found their greatest satisfaction in their best done cheerfully. We find him congratulating and serving loyally under juniors who were promoted over him during the war, never looking back, always intent on what was in front.

As Lieutenant Thornell, he married in 1913 Miss Marie Chamberlin, of Elgin, Illinois. His wife and one daughter, Mary Orth, born 1914, survive him.

Nellie went down with his ship, a martyr to the lighter-than-air cause, and in his loss we and the service mourn the loss of a jolly good fellow, a true sport, and loyal friend.

A CLASSMATE.



MAJOR WALTER WILLIAM VAUTSMEIER

WALTER WILLIAM VAUTSMEIER

No. 4911. Class of 1910.

Died, February 21, 1922, near Norfolk, Va., aged 35 years.

Born in Illinois, June 21, 1886.

Military History:

(Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, June 15, 1910.)

At Fort Monroe, Virginia, with company, and taking preliminary officers' course at Coast Artillery School, September, 1910, to March 31, 1911; at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, with 3rd Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, to June 23, 1911; at Fort Wadsworth, New York, to November 7, 1911; at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, engaged on Progressive Military Map of the U. S., to December 21, 1912; at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, to December 23, 1912; at Fort Barrancas, Florida, to January 31, 1915; at Fort Stevens, Oregon, with Mine Company, September 10, 1915, to

(First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, July 1, 1916.)

July 14, 1916; at Laredo, Texas, with 4th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, July 21 to September 4, 1916; at Fort Stevens, Oregon, to September 26, 1916; at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, October 1 to December 7, 1916; at Fort Monroe, Virginia, student officer at Coast Artillery School, December 31, 1916, to

(Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, May 15, 1917.)

(Aviation Section, Signal Corps, May 31, 1917.)

June 1, 1917; at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., June 8 to 13, 1917; at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, June 16, 1917, to

(Major, Air Service, Signal Corps, February 19, 1918.)

(Qualified as Reserve Military Aviator, November 20, 1918; as Junior Military Aviator, December 4, 1918.)

(Transferred to Coast Artillery Corps, June 18, 1919.)

June 18, 1919; en route to France, June 27 to July 4; at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, with Replacement Troops, to July 25; at Paris with Postal Express and Courier Service, to August 4; at Tours and Paris, with Liquidation Commission, to December 9; en route to U. S. to December 22; at Fort MacArthur, California, commanding company C. A. C. at March Field, Cal., undergoing flying training preparatory to re-detail in Air Service; at Ross Field, California, taking lighter-than-air flying training.

(Rated as Balloon Observer.)

At Airship School, Langley Field, Virginia, where he with 33 others, was killed in the crash of the ill-fated Roma on February 21, 1922.

Vautsmeier's natural ambition was success in the Air Service of his country. Through many difficulties and in spite of various set-

backs, he plugged away at this, qualifying first as Reserve Military Aviator, then as Junior Military Aviator, later as Balloon Observer, and but for his untimely death would have qualified as Airship Pilot with a few weeks more of training.

Vautsmeier was, in addition to his great professional zeal, endowed with the gift of rare business sense. He organized and managed to his credit and to the financial benefit of the Air Service organizations in and about Kelly Field, Texas, a chain of some sixteen Post Exchanges, winning the confidence and backing of bankers and business men of San Antonio.

We find in the Howitzer of 1910 this remark: "Our Vauts wears ever his happy smile, believing implicitly in brotherly love and fraternity." He possessed certain marked and outstanding traits of character which we who knew him will always remember. His love and reverence for his parents and family and his unfaltering attention to them; his business acumen; his sunny disposition; his attention to duty; his loyalty to his friends and his constant endeavor to increase his sphere of usefulness in the army—all these were admirable traits, the light of which will shine through long years of remembrance of him.

His death was sudden. The news of it came through the newspaper extras recounting the crash and destruction of the Roma and death of seventeen officers and men of his crew and passenger list near Hampton, Va., February 21, 1922. He had long been an applicant for this flight of the Roma, the first after the installation of Liberty motors.

The following is the letter from the Chief of Air Service written to the widow immediately after the accident:

"When the airship Roma crashed and was destroyed, this sad accident cost the lives of many of the very best men in the Air Service. Your husband was among those who were killed.

In the name of the entire Air Service, I send to you our heartfelt sympathy. All of these men were working to develop air craft and its use in order that this country of ours might be better defended in time of need. They were pioneers in the effort to navigate the air; in the course of their work they laid down their lives. Their sacrifice was made for the country, for our common welfare, and they are deserving of all honor for their devotion, which involved their giving themselves in full measure. We shall ever keep alive the memory of these brave men, and again assure you that we sympathize with you most sincerely in your own sorrow for the loss of him who was dear to you."

Besides his parents and sister, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frieda Furtner Vautsmeier, of San Antonio, Texas, to whom he was married in 1919.

Vautsmeier died as he had lived, ever eager, ever anxious and ambitious, his desire to know and serve ever first in his heart and thought.

A CLASSMATE.



MAJOR SHELDON HARLEY WHEELER

SHELDON HARLEY WHEELER

No. 5311. Class of 1914.

Died, July 13, 1921, at Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 32 years.

Major Sheldon H. Wheeler was killed in an airplane accident on July 13, 1921, at Luke Field, Honolulu, Hawaii.

In his death the Air Service lost one of its most experienced aviators and one of its best commanding officers. He had to a marked degree that elusive quality which enables one to command the respect as well as the love of those under him.

Those of us who knew him as a friend feel his loss keenly. His was a lovable, congenial personality.

Major Wheeler was born at Burlington, Vermont, on April 6, 1889. He graduated from the Burlington High School, after which he spent two years at the University of Vermont. He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point on March 1, 1910, and graduated on June 12, 1914.

After graduation he spent one year as a Second Lieutenant in the 25th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He transferred to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, in October, 1915. He completed the course of training and was rated a Junior Military Aviator on September 2, 1915. He served with the 1st Aero Squadron at Columbus, New Mexico, and in Mexico from August, 1916, to April, 1917. During this service with the 1st Aero Squadron he made a number of valuable reconnaissances over Mexican territory for the Punitive Expedition. From April, 1917, to August, 1918, he was assigned to various flying fields in the United States as Commanding Officer and Officer in Charge of Flying. His ability as an aviator rendered his services invaluable in this position. He was ordered to France and arrived there on September 21, 1918. He was Executive Officer at the American Aviation Acceptance Park, Orley, France, while overseas. On September 2, 1919, he was rated a Military Aviator. From October, 1919, until his death, he was Commanding Officer of Luke Field, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Major Wheeler married Miss Mary Patrick Wester of San Antonio on June 15, 1917. A son, Sheldon Harley Wheeler, Jr., was born on April 17, 1920, and another son, Patrick Wester Wheeler, was born on May 22, 1921. Mrs. Wheeler and the two sons are residing in San Antonio, Texas.

The new aviation field at Schofield Barracks has been named Wheeler Field in memory of Major Wheeler.

CARL SPATZ.

CHARLES ALBERT WOODRUFF

No. 2380. Class of 1871.

Died, August 13, 1920, at Berkeley, California, aged 75 years.

General Woodruff was born on April 26, 1845 (the son of Erastus Woodruff and Eliza Quimby Woodruff), in the little town of Burke on the Passumpsic River, a tributary of the Connecticut, in Caledonia County, in the northeastern part of Vermont, the colonists of which during the Revolution waged practically a separate war against the British and Indians (the capture of Ticonderoga having been entirely the work of the **Green Mountain Boys**) and the State, in the Civil War, furnished more than its quota of troops.

His early education was thorough, in spite of the fact that it was obtained under difficulties, inasmuch as the old district system, although affording uniformity in school conditions, left many rural schools small and with short terms, and Burke was a rural town in those days. But the Civil War cut short his studies, its spirit had deeply affected the Green Mountain State, and young Woodruff, on June 5, 1862, when still a school boy at the age of seventeen, enlisted as a private in the 10th Vermont Volunteer Infantry. Most of his service for a year was with the Army of the Potomac, in an independent brigade on the Upper Potomac; he was promoted Corporal on June 3, 1863, and for nearly another year served in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, and after promotion to Sergeant in April, 1864, in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Army Corps, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Mine Run, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. In the last mentioned battle, on June 1, 1864, he was wounded three times, not severely, however, and was captured, but escaped the same night; on June 3, 1864, he was again wounded, but this time so severely that he was unable to rejoin his regiment, and, although commissioned First Lieutenant, U. S. Colored Troops, in 1864, was not mustered as such on account of his wounds, and when again commissioned in 1865 as Second Lieutenant was not mustered as such for the same reason; he was honorably discharged from the army in August, 1865, but was still on crutches until January, 1866.

In June, 1867, he received the appointment of cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, where, in spite of the lost interval of five years due to the war and its results, but on account of his solid New England education and his native ability, he was graduated number eleven in a class of forty-one members in 1871, in the same class with Generals George B. Davis, Edgar Z. Steever, George S. Anderson, Daniel Harmon Brush and Frederick D. Grant.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES ALBERT WOODRUFF

On graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry, the regiment which takes just pride in having been organized in 1798 and in having taken part in the battle of New Orleans on January 8 and 9, 1815, in consequence of which the War Department in 1920 designated it **Louisiana's Own**.

His first years of service in the army were on frontier duty in the northwest, in Montana and Washington Territory, at Forts Shaw and Benton, Camp Lewis and Fort Colville, in country then still infested by warlike Indians, participating in several important Indian campaigns. In the summer and early fall of 1873 he was with an exploring expedition from Fort Shaw, Montana to Fort Colville, Washington Territory; in 1876 he was Scouting Adjutant General of the district, and in the Yellowstone and Sioux expeditions he served as Adjutant of a Montana Infantry Battalion from March to September of that year; in 1877, in the Nez Perces expedition, he was Adjutant of the Battalion of the 7th Infantry under the command of General John Gibbon, and participated in the battle of the Big Hole Pass, August 9, 1877, in which action he was three times severely wounded, receiving "for gallant services" the brevet of Captain, besides being recommended by his commanding officer for the Medal of Honor. In the early part of the action, while the command was still in the river bottom, General Gibbon, Lieutenant Woodruff, and both their horses, were wounded, and later, after the command had fallen back to the bluff at the mouth of Battle Gulch, General Gibbon "devoted all his spare moments to using his hunting rifle on the skulking redskins", while "Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, his Adjutant, death shot after shot into the foe, as he rode from point to point, carrying the orders of his chief". (G. O. Shields in **Northwestern Fights and Fighters**, Brady.)

General Gibbon, in later years, when he commanded the Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and Colonel Woodruff was then his Chief Commissary, could never sufficiently praise the conduct of his Adjutant, Lieutenant Woodruff, in the battle of the Big Hole.

On August 9, 1877, while he was fighting in that action, he was promoted First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, but was compelled to take sick leave of absence until May, 1878, and in March, 1878, as a reward for his conduct in the Nez Perces campaign, as well as for his general qualities and his splendid record, he was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

After a brief service in the office of the Commissary General, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C., he was for a year Depot Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then for five years Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the District of New Mexico and of the post of Fort

Marcy, New Mexico. In 1884 he was assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Columbia, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he remained for five years, and where he was again under his old regimental commander, General John Gibbon, who had become the Department Commander.

In 1889 he was made Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of California, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at San Francisco, California, and Superintendent of the Subsistence Board, U. S. Army Transport Service, serving in these capacities till 1894. Meanwhile, in 1892, he had been promoted Major and Commissary of Subsistence, and from 1894 to 1896, besides serving on several important boards, acted as Assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C.; in May, 1896, he was assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York, but, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, in addition to the duties of this office, he was transferred to New York City as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, attending to both duties during and after the war, besides inspecting the subsistence affairs in Cuba in the spring of 1899, and subsistence affairs in San Francisco, California, in the fall of that year, and from December 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900, in charge of the Subsistence Branch of the Army Transport Service at New York Harbor. Almost all the army stores which were shipped to Cuba and Porto Rico at that time were purchased under his supervision.

He had been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, in February, 1898, and Colonel in May, 1898. In 1900 he was assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Division of the Pacific, with station in Manila, Philippine Islands, where he was also made Superintendent of the Subsistence Branch of the Army Transport Service in the Islands, supplying approximately 86,000 men, including some 557 different army posts, as well as the expedition to Peking in the China Relief Expedition. In the fall of 1902 he was transferred to San Francisco, California, where he was assigned as Superintendent of the Subsistence Branch of the Army Transport Service, as well as Purchasing and Depot Commissary.

He was commissioned Brigadier General on July 27, 1903, and on the following day was retired from active service at his own request, having had over thirty years of service in the army. After his retirement he made his home in San Francisco, California, or its vicinity, and for several years took up active civil duties. At first he was Director and Vice-President of the Automatic Packing Company; then in the latter part of 1904 and the early part of 1905 he was Director of the Nicaragua Finance and Improvement Company in

Nicaragua, Central America; in 1905 he was a member of the Fusion Campaign Committee in San Francisco, California; in 1906 he was Director of the State Savings and Commercial Bank in that city, and in the summer a member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and from 1909 to 1914 he was Commandant of the Veterans' Home of California. In all the years after his retirement from the army he took an active part in all civic and government reforms, doing his full duty as a citizen, but withal he was a constant and energetic advocate of military and naval preparedness.

He married on July 2, 1874, Louise V. Duff of San Francisco, California, and after leaving the Veterans' Home lived in Berkeley, California, where he died on August 13, 1920.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commander of its California Commandery, 1890-1894), of the Grand Army of the Republic (at one time Commander of the George H. Thomas Post of San Francisco), of the Military Order of the Carabao, and of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, with the California Commandery of which he was actively associated for many years, and who paid his memory the following just tribute:

"The General was a gifted orator and possessed a natural magnetism and vigorous style with which he swayed his auditors in the many public addresses which he gave in the last years of his life. He was keenly interested in upholding the very best of our American traditions and in the political advancement and development of the country, urging the adoption of measures for the general welfare, always preaching the development and advancement of a sturdy, intelligent and loyal American manhood to young and old alike."

General Woodruff's record throughout, in the army and in civil life, is a splendid one, but to those who knew him personally his life work was hallowed by his lovable character; he had also "the unknown strain that sheds beauty on the rose"; wherever he served he was always respected, honored and loved, not only for his true American heart, but also for his consideration of his fellow man, his sense of right and justice and all those intangible qualities that endear a man to those with whom he is thrown in contact. His noble life was an incentive and an inspiration to all who knew him, and his friends, as they bow their heads to his departed spirit, say with one voice:

"Through thee alone the sky is arched,
Through thee the rose is red;
All things through thee take nobler form,
And look beyond the earth."

J. P. W.

CHARLES YOUNG

No. 3330. Class of 1889.

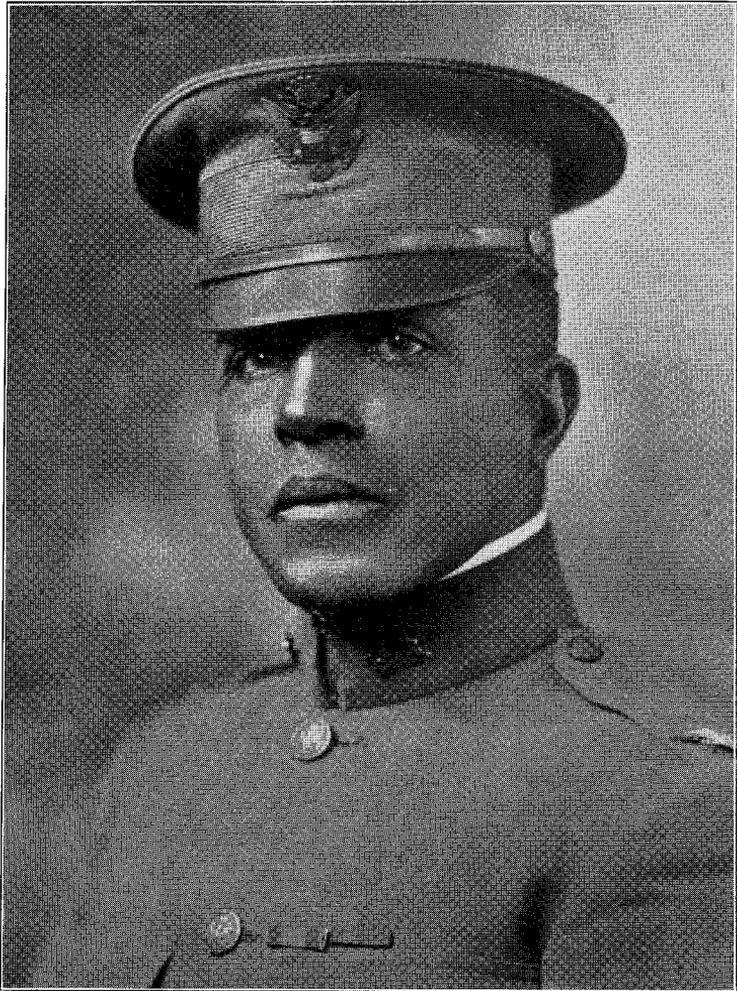
Died, January 8, 1922, at Monrovia, Liberia, aged 57 years.

Charles Young was born in the year 1865 in the little town of Helena, Kentucky, just as the great Civil War had come to a close at Appomattox. His parents moved over into Ohio, as so many southern negroes did, and Young received his early education in the public schools of Ripley, Ohio, where he became a High School graduate at the age of 16 years—quite an accomplishment for a negro boy in those days. Following graduation, he taught school in the colored High School of Ripley, and at that time he had in mind preparing himself to enter a Jesuit college. However, while thus engaged in teaching, he had opportunity to enter a competitive examination for appointment as a cadet at West Point, and he won out, entering the Academy in the year 1884 with the class of 1888.

Young was a natural musician and linguist. He played the piano at an early age by intuition, and in middle life he had a good working knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and German. But these things helped him little in the severe mathematical course of the first year, so that in June, 1885, he was declared deficient and was turned back to join the class of 1889.

As I remember Young at that time, he was a rather awkward, overgrown lad, large-boned and robust in physique, and of a nervous, impulsive temperament. Naturally, his life was lonesome. With the entrance of other colored cadets, he found some companionship, but as these were gradually discharged through low scholarship, he had no comrades of his own race at the Academy. I well remember hearing him converse in the German language with some of the foreign-born shoe-blacks, and my mental reaction at that time was that sheer loneliness impelled him to talk with anyone who would take an interest in his conversation.

It cannot be said that during his first years at the Academy Young was a popular cadet. Left much to himself, he had few opportunities to exhibit likable traits of character, and he made few friends. But it must be said that he gained ground each year at West Point, and in the fifth and last year, after having patiently shown for the past four years a dog-like perseverance in the face of many natural handicaps, his own class began to acknowledge and respect his finer traits of character; while a spirit of fair play induced many cadets of character and standing in the corps to treat Young with the kindness and consideration which had long been his due.



COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG

About the time of graduation of his class, in June, 1889, Cadet Young was declared by the Academic Board deficient in engineering, and he narrowly escaped being dropped from the rolls on this account. But both officers and cadets had been much impressed by his steadfast perseverance and tenacious resolution, and the result was that he was permitted to remain at the Academy during the summer of 1889 and be coached in his deficiency by the very instructor who had declared him deficient. This instructor, whose high sense of justice and fair play led him to devote two months of summer work to helping a negro lad overcome a deficiency in class standing, was the present Major General George W. Goethals. On August 31st, Young was graduated as of the class of 1889.

Upon graduation, Second Lieutenant Young was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, and with the exception of a short period with the 7th Cavalry, all of his subsequent service of twenty-eight years was with colored troops—the 25th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry.

From 1894 to 1898, Lieutenant Young was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, where he was highly thought of. During the Spanish War, which followed, he was Major of the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (colored), and those who saw his command have reported that it was remarkably well trained and efficient. In the year 1903 he served as Superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant Parks in California; from 1904 to 1907 he was the U. S. Military Attaché to the Republic of Haiti; and from 1912 to the end of the year 1915 he served as Military Attaché to the Republic of Liberia, where his ability found special application as adviser to the Collector of Customs and in reorganizing the constabulary of the country. On June 22, 1917, he was retired from active service as a Colonel of Cavalry, for disability contracted in line of duty, but as the United States entered the World War, Colonel Young was recalled to active service with the National Guard of Ohio and served at Camp Grant, Illinois.

In a career which embraced various activities with both the military and the civil officials of our own and of foreign countries, Colonel Young demonstrated qualities of mind and of temperament far above the average; and self-control and force of character which was remarkable in one whose immediate ancestors were born in slavery. In the American army, as at West Point, he succeeded, through use of tact, self-restraint and what may be called self-effacement, to make steady and permanent headway against race prejudice.

The writer has talked with a large number of officers who served intimately with Young in garrison and in the field, and in no case had they anything but praise for him—his value as a "good duty officer", his excellent judgment and tact, both socially and militarily, his strict

but kindly treatment of his soldiers, and his constant ambition to better the condition of the colored race. Major General Leonard Wood once wrote of him: "His service in the army has been creditable to his race from every standpoint."

He loved his men and they loved him. Among his other accomplishments, as has been said, he was a natural musician; and it was not an uncommon sight to see him at the piano in his army quarters, surrounded by a happy group of his men, entertaining and being entertained. He possessed their sincere respect as well as their affectionate regard.

As commendable as was his record in the army under difficult conditions of environment, it is believed that his service in various civil capacities was even more to his credit. In fact, it is the writer's opinion that had Young, after having graduated at West Point, and after having tempered his academic career with ten years' command of men, then resigned from the army and entered civil life, he might have become a wonderful leader of his race, and notably helpful in directing his people into those channels which would best contribute to their prosperity and good citizenship.

As our attaché at Port au Prince, he ably represented his country, and this, in the face of difficult conditions which have since rendered occupation of Haiti necessary. While on this duty he made an extended military reconnaissance of the country, and mapped a considerable portion of the terrain, as well as part of the adjoining Republic of Santo Domingo. At that time he foresaw that American occupation might become necessary for the good of the people themselves; and his knowledge of both French and Spanish was of almost indispensable usefulness in his travels within the two West Indian republics.

However, Colonel Young seems to have found his greatest field of usefulness in Liberia, where his military and civil work received high commendation from our Secretary of State, from our Chargé d'Affaires at Monrovia, as well as from the President and Secretary of State of Liberia. His administrative ability, aided by his military education and experience, found special scope in a reorganization of the Liberian constabulary, which appears to have been a most creditable accomplishment. And when the inexorable manchu law of the War Department made it imperative to relieve Young from his detail in Liberia, the value of his labors was so universally recognized that strong effort was made by our State Department to have an exception made in his case. Had this been made possible, he would in all probability have been named as the head of the Liberian constabulary.

For this exceptionally good work in Liberia, Colonel Young was, on February 22, 1916, awarded the Spingarn gold medal, the gift of a former professor of that name on the staff of Columbia University.

Colonel Young was the second recipient of this honor, and the medal is awarded annually to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship, who has made the highest achievement during the year in any field of honorable human endeavor.

The presentation was made in Tremont Temple, Boston, by the Governor of Massachusetts, in the presence of some three thousand people, and the committee of award included such men as ex-President Taft, Doctor Dillard of Virginia, Oswald Garrison Villard of the Nation, John Hope, and Bishop John Hurst.

Colonel Young's premature death in Liberia, January 8, 1922, was a distinct loss to his race and to the country. Had he been spared another decade of life, he would undoubtedly have accomplished a vast amount of good for his people, for he was merely at the threshold of his usefulness.

As it was, he has left as a heritage the fine example of an honorable, efficient, and upright life, remarkable in its spirit of service and of sacrifice for duty, honor, and country.

Though life was often pathetically difficult for him in its problems of environment, he lived up to the best traditions of his Alma Mater, and played the game as a worthy graduate of the greatest of military academies.

Perhaps the best that can be said of him is that in all his relations with society, both as citizen and soldier, his constructive influence with his people was ever a potent factor along the troublous highway of enlightened progress.

RHODES, '89.

INDEX

	Page
REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING.....	5-8
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.....	9
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.....	10
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	11-12
ROLL OF MEMBERS.....	13-37
THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER	39
GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING	51
NOTE.....	52

O B I T U A R I E S

	Page
BORLAND, HAROLD (Portrait).....	53
BUFFINGTON, ADELBERT RINALDO (Portrait).....	54
DAVIS, GLENN HEDGES (Portrait).....	58
DEMPSEY, WILLIAM WORTH (Portrait).....	59
DUNIGAN, FRANCIS JOSEPH (Portrait).....	61
DURRSCHMIDT, FREDERICK JOHN (Portrait).....	63
FLAGLER, CLEMENT ALEXANDER FINLEY (Portrait).....	66
GREENE, FRANCIS VINTON (Portrait).....	69
GREENE, HENRY ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	78
GUILFOYLE JOHN FRANCIS (Portrait).....	80
HEARD, JOHN WILLIAM (Portrait).....	84
HODGES, HARRY LUMSDEN (Portrait).....	87
HOPKINS, EDWARD R. (Portrait).....	89
JONES III, EDWARD NATHANIEL (Portrait).....	90
LEDYARD, HENRY BROCKHOLST (Portrait).....	99
LYON, MARCUS WARD (Portrait).....	103
McANDREW, AMES WILLIAM (Portrait).....	104
MARSHALL, WILLIAM LOUIS (Portrait).....	110

MILLER, BERNARD AUGUST (Portrait).....	113
PALFREY, CARL FOLLEN (Portrait).....	114
PALMER, FRANCIS LORENZ (Portrait).....	118
PALMER, GEORGE (Portrait).....	119
PURNELL, VERN SCOTT (Portrait).....	120
ROBERTS, WARDER HIGGINS (Portrait).....	121
ROE, WILLIAM JAMES (Portrait).....	122
ROEMER, JAMES HUBERT (Portrait).....	129
ROYDEN, HERBERT NATHAN (Portrait).....	129
RUCKMAN, JOHN WILSON (Portrait).....	132
SARGENT, HERBERT HOWLAND (Portrait).....	134
SMITH, FREDERICK APPLETON (Portrait).....	138
SMOKE, SAMUEL AARON (Portrait).....	140
THORNELL, JOHN GRAY (Portrait).....	143
VAUTSMEIER, WALTER WILLIAM (Portrait).....	145
WHEELER, SHELDON HARLEY (Portrait).....	147
WOODRUFF, CHARLES ALBERT (Portrait).....	148
YOUNG, CHARLES (Portrait).....	152