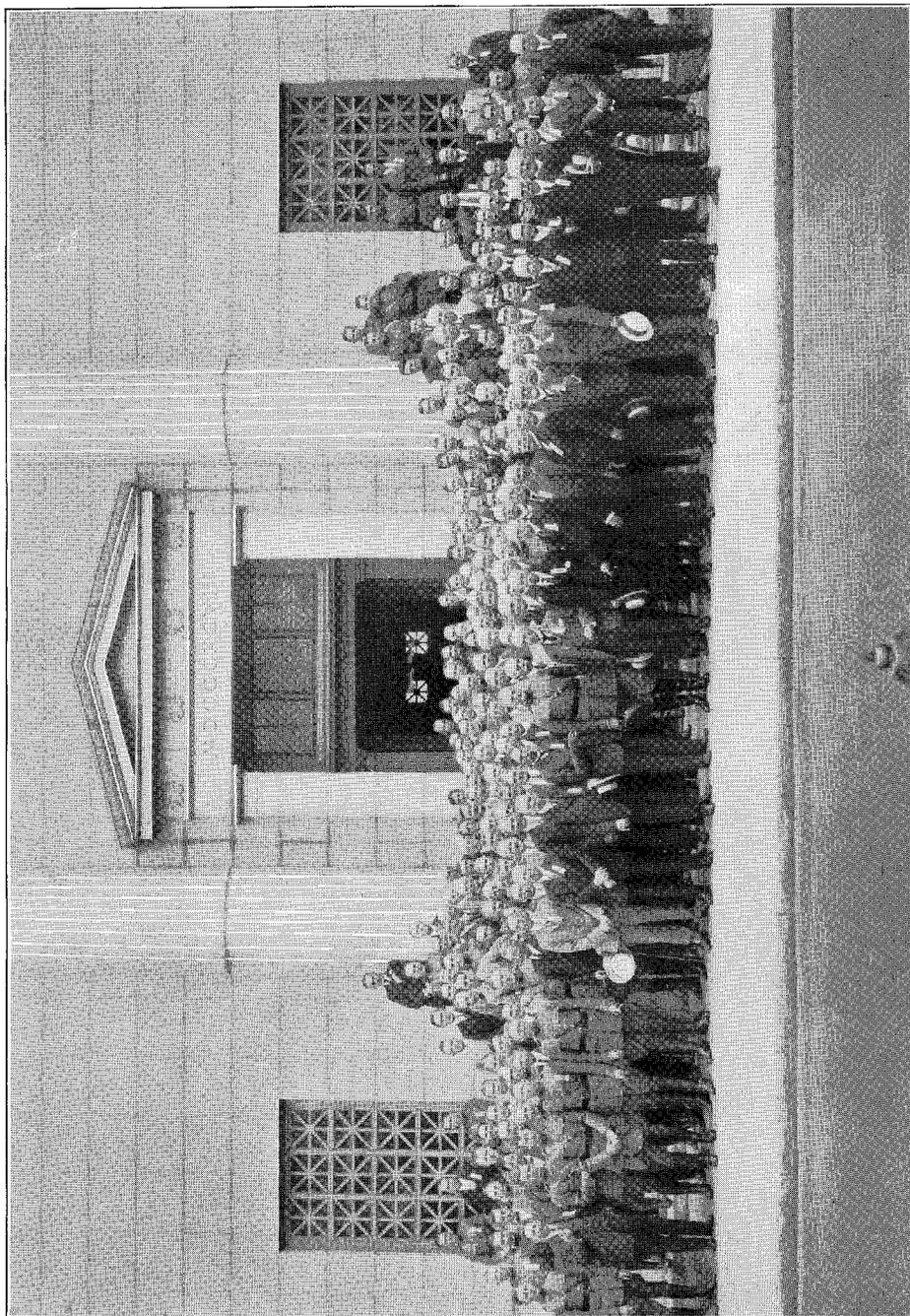


NOTE

With this volume of the Annual Report there is inclosed a portrait of Captain Carl F. Palfrey to replace the portrait erroneously published opposite page 114, Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, 1922.



CAPTAIN CARL FOLLEN PALFREY

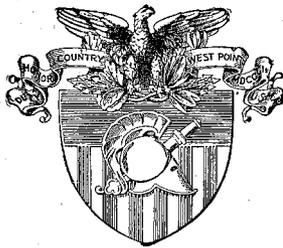


ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 11, 1923

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

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JUNE 11, 1923



SAGINAW, MICH.

Seemann & Peters, Inc., Printers and Binders

1923

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

June 11, 1923

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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 unusually large and a complete list of those attending was not secured. As a matter of interest the complete list of names as signed in the official register for visiting Alumni is printed in this volume of the report.
4. The President informed the meeting that 255 members of the graduating class of 1923 had joined the Association, and also that 57 members of former classes had joined since the last Annual Meeting.
5. A list of graduates who had died since the last Annual Meeting was read by the Secretary, the members present standing. There were thirty-one names on the list.
6. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.
7. The Treasurer, Chas. P. Echols, 1891, reported on the completion of the North Memorial Window in the Cadet Chapel, and on the progress of the fund for a Memorial in the Library of Louvain. He also recommended that the small balance left over from the installation of the Chancel Window, Cadet Chapel, be turned into the general fund of the Association of Graduates. A motion to the latter effect was made, seconded, and carried without dissent.
8. The President, Dykman, 1875, then made some brief but appropriate remarks calling attention to the athletic victories achieved during the year by the Corps of Cadets, commenting on the successful progress of the Louvain Library Fund, and congratulating the Academy upon the return of Sladen, 1890, as Superintendent. He also commented upon the success of Alumni Day, the inspiring effect of the special exercises upon both cadets and graduates, and the credit due Jerome, 1870, as Chairman of the Alumni Day Committee.
9. Jerome, 1870, responded, stating briefly the circumstances connected with the origin of the plan for Alumni Day, and thanking

- Schaff, 1862, for suggesting the exercises at Thayer Monument. He also urged co-operation between the Association of Graduates and societies and clubs in civil life.
10. The President then called for nominations for President and Vice-President for the ensuing year.
 11. Schaff, 1862, nominated Pershing, 1886, for President with a few appropriate remarks. The Superintendent stated that he was authorized to state for Pershing that the latter would be compelled to decline the nomination.

Willcox, 1885, moved that Dykman, 1875, be elected; the motion was seconded and carried viva voce.

Fieberger, 1879, nominated Spencer, 1882, for Vice-President, the nomination was seconded and Spencer was unanimously elected.
 12. Johnston, 1879, then spoke on the improvements in the post of West Point and in the morale of the Corps of Cadets, paying a generous tribute to Pershing, Chief of Staff; Davis, Adjutant General, and Sladen, Superintendent, as men loyal to their country and to each other, appreciating the relationship of the Army to the general public in its broadest aspects, and as having the true interests of the Military Academy at heart.

He spoke of the inspiring effect of the services of the preceding day in the Cadet Chapel, of the growth and development of the Chapel Organ, and of the devotion of the organist, Mr. Mayer.

He stated that a Harmonic Section was needed for the organ and would cost about twelve thousand dollars, recommending that the Association of Graduates undertake to raise the funds.

Chaplain Wheat gave additional information about the organ and the improvements needed. Bellinger, 1884; Bradley, 1891, and Jerome, 1870, also spoke urging action and bringing out pertinent facts. In the course of these remarks reference was made to the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge and attention was called to the opportunity for getting unusually favorable terms for additional work to the organ during the continuance of the current contract with the builders of the organ.
 13. After extended discussion, Burr, 1882, moved that the matter of additions to the organ be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association with power. The motion was seconded and carried.
 14. On account of other events scheduled for the day the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p. m.

R. G. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending June, 1923

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RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1922:		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Deposits	<u>1,903.01</u>	
	\$15,142.21	\$15,142.21
Interest on Bonds and Deposits		636.42
Life Membership Fees		1,850.20
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		182.00
Sale of Annuals		<u>12.00</u>
		\$17,822.83

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary	\$	120.00	
Stationery, postage, etc.		72.84	
Balance on hand, June 1, 1923:			
Bonds	\$13,239.20		
Deposits	<u>4,390.79</u>	17,629.99	
		\$17,822.83	17,822.83
In account with Chapel Window Fund:			
Balance brought forward from June 1, 1922.....			153.07
No expenditures.			

In account with World War Memorial Window:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1922.....	\$9,585.74	
Subscriptions to June 1, 1923	2,002.85	
Interest on deposits.....	<u>150.28</u>	
	\$11,738.87	11,738.87

EXPENDITURES

Final payment on window.....	9,000.00	
Stationery, Mailing, etc.	57.46	
Printing and mailing circulars.....	575.23	
Balance on hand, June 1, 1923.....	<u>2,106.18</u>	
	\$11,738.87	11,738.87

In account with Memorial of American Colleges at Louvain:

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions March 10, 1923, to June 1, 1923.....	5,110.54	
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EXPENDITURES

Stationery, Postage, etc.	18.07	
Balance on hand, June 1, 1923:		
Deposits	\$5,069.61	
Cash	<u>22.86</u>	
	\$5,092.47	5,092.47
		\$5,110.54

Audited and found correct:

F. K. NEWCOMER.

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

Officers of the Association

Executive Committee, 1923-1924

Members ex-Officio

William N. Dykman, 1875, President of the Association.
Eugene J. Spencer, 1882, Vice-President of the Association.
Fred W. Sladen, 1890, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

Chairman of the Committee

John J. Pershing, 1886.

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 F. 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 De W. Wilcox, 1885	Hugh H. McGee, 1909
Charles H. Muir, 1885	Robert L. Gray, 1911
Robert L. Bullard, 1885	

Presidents of the Association

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

Charles C. Parsons.....	Class of June, 1861.....	1870 to 1871
Edward H. Totten.....	Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Robert Catlin.....	Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Stanhope E. Blunt.....	Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1880 to 1900
William C. Rivers.....	Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918
William A. Ganoe.....	Class of 1907.....	1918 to 1920
Roger G. Alexander.....	Class of 1907.....	1920 to

Treasurers of the Association

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

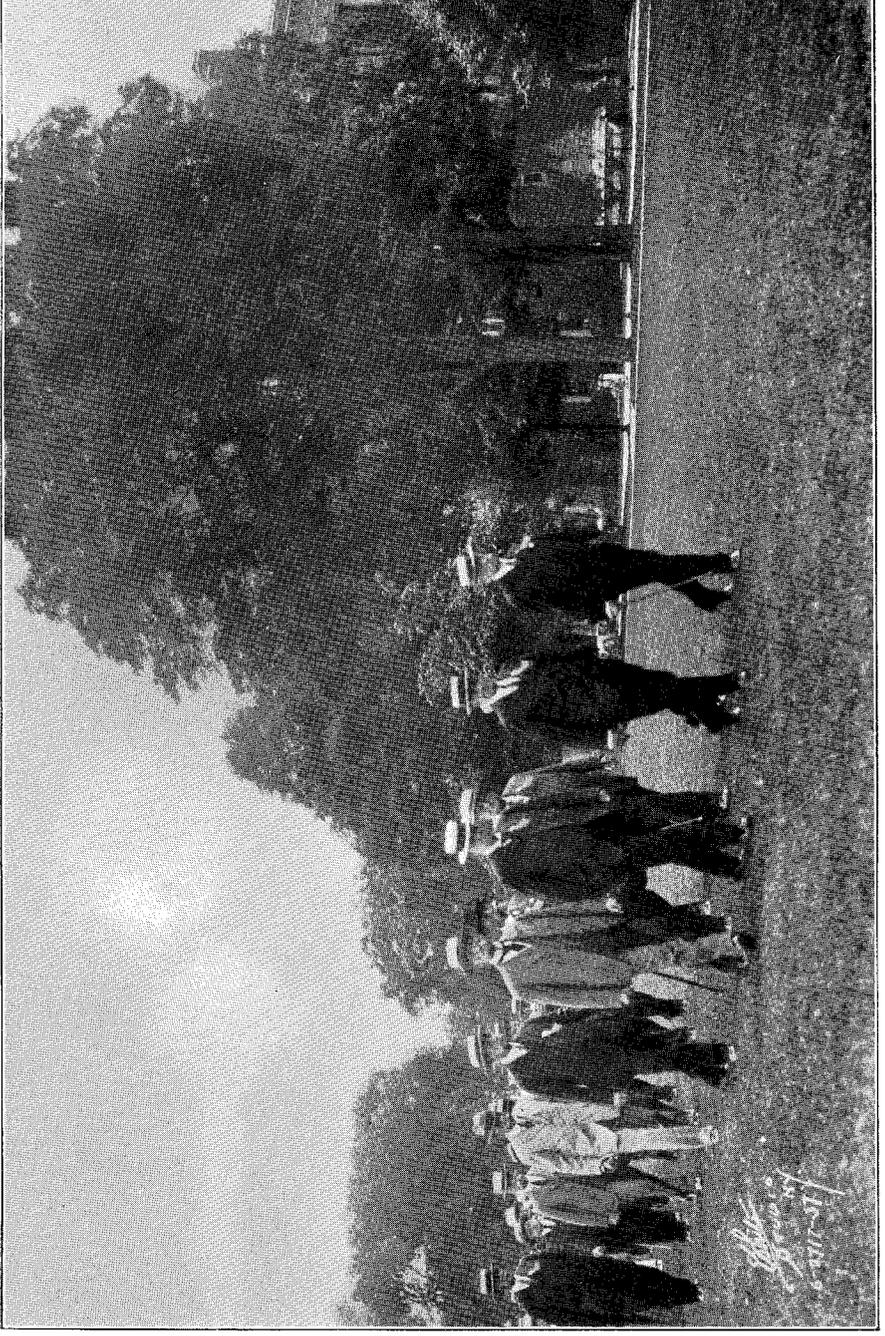
5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

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.



COLUMN OF ALUMNI AT REVIEW, CLASS OF 1862 LEADING

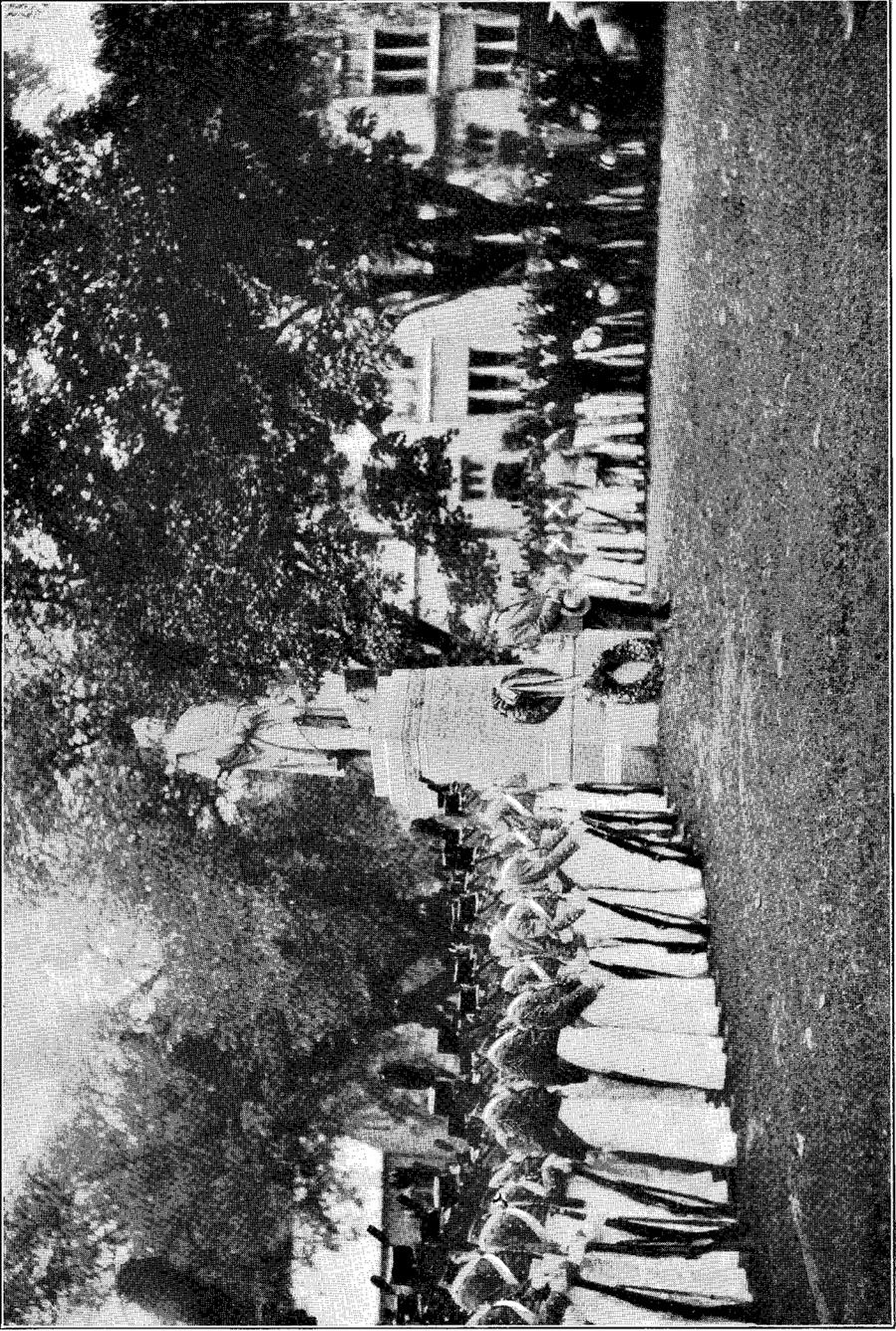
Visiting Alumni Officially Registered at West Point, June, 1923

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Name	Class	Name	Class
M. Schaff	1862	S. D. Freeman	1883
C. A. Dempsey	1865	W. Gallarty	_____
E. Hunter	_____	T. W. Griffith	_____
F. H. Hills	1866	H. C. Hale	_____
G. P. Borden	1867	W. G. Hancock	_____
E. S. Godfrey	_____	C. W. Kennedy	_____
J. Pitman	_____	W. C. Langfitt	_____
H. Metcalfe	1868	M. F. Steele	_____
F. W. Russell	_____	W. P. Stone	_____
M. M. Maxon	1869	C. C. Teare	_____
S. W. Fountain	1870	J. A. Thomas	_____
L. H. Jerome	_____	L. D. Tyson	_____
A. S. Cummins	1873	R. D. Walsh	_____
J. Garrard	_____	E. A. Wells	_____
D. H. Clark	_____	W. K. Wright	_____
J. A. Lundeen	_____	J. B. Bellinger	1884
H. T. Reed	_____	E. F. Ladd	_____
H. M. Andrews	1874	W. P. Richardson	_____
J. P. Jefferson	1875	W. S. Biddle	1885
W. A. Mann	_____	C. H. Muir	_____
W. A. Simpson	_____	M. Trier	_____
E. Wheeler	_____	U. S. Ward	_____
H. L. Scott	1876	J. A. Penn	1886
C. H. Murray	1877	J. J. Pershing	_____
L. D. Greene	1878	F. H. Beach	1887
D. A. Howard	_____	J. Edwards	_____
G. J. Fiebeger	1879	C. Gerhardt	_____
J. A. Johnston	_____	W. C. Rivers	_____
C. R. Noyes	_____	W. Weigel	_____
J. L. Chamberlain	1880	C. B. Wheeler	_____
C. J. Bailey	_____	E. Wittenmyer	_____
J. S. Rogers	_____	E. C. Young	_____
S. E. Allen	1881	W. E. Ellis	1889
A. C. Blunt	_____	E. E. Winslow	_____
H. C. Hodges, Jr.	_____	G. M. Brown	1890
F. G. Bonfils	1882	M. F. Davis	_____
H. R. Curtis	_____	E. Jadwin	_____
A. W. Gilchrist	_____	T. B. Lamoreaux	_____
C. M. Mendenhall	_____	J. R. Lindsay	_____
C. J. Riter	_____	G. D. Moore	_____
S. Rodman	_____	P. Murray	_____
C. J. Stevens	_____	J. J. Bradley	1891
B. C. Welsh	_____	W. J. Glasgow	_____
S. E. Adair	1883	J. W. Heavey	_____
H. C. Cabell	_____	W. P. Jackson	_____
G. H. Cameron	_____	P. E. Pierce	_____
E. Case	_____	F. H. Schoeffel	_____
S. N. Cragun	_____	A. W. Chase	1892
B. W. Dunn	_____	L. C. Andrews	1893
S. L. Faison	_____	W. C. Babcock	_____
W. F. Flynn	_____	B. B. Bassette	_____

Name	Class	Name	Class
W. Brown	1893	W. Willing	1901
E. C. Corey	—	E. N. Bowman	1903
H. B. Crosby	—	E. L. Bull	—
W. M. Cruikshank	—	P. D. Bunker	—
A. M. Edwards	—	O. G. Collins	—
M. Geleerd	—	W. J. Hawkins	—
M. K. Graham	—	C. S. Hofman	—
G. P. Howell	—	J. L. Jones	—
G. H. Jamerson	—	G. A. Lynch	—
R. P. Johnston	—	J. C. Montgomery	—
L. F. Kilbourne	—	G. M. P. Murphy	—
D. M. King	—	E. L. Oldham	—
C. W. Kutz	—	B. W. Phillips	—
L. B. Lawton	—	A. M. Pope	—
G. H. McManus	—	W. H. Rose	—
F. E. Mann	—	J. L. Schley	—
R. R. Raymond	—	M. C. Tyler	—
J. H. Rice	—	R. C. Richardson, Jr.	1904
W. R. Smedberg	—	G. W. Maddox	1905
M. C. Smith	—	E. McFarland	1906
R. E. L. Spence	—	A. G. Pendleton	—
H. Waite	—	I. A. Holibird	1907
K. W. Walker	—	G. Beavers, Jr.	1908
M. L. Walker	—	R. S. A. Dougherty	—
W. B. Ladue	1894	E. S. Hayes	—
J. L. Knowlton	1895	R. A. Hill	—
J. A. Brady	1897	G. A. Matile	—
F. R. McCoy	—	F. L. Sward	—
J. H. Young	—	C. A. Selleck	1910
N. Allaire	1898	R. L. Gray	1911
C. S. Babcock	—	T. Allen	1912
C. S. Beaudry	—	C. P. Dick	—
F. C. Boggs	—	E. C. Edwards	—
E. D. Bricker	—	P. D. Carlisle	1913
E. I. Brown	—	W. A. Cophorne	—
W. E. Cole	—	J. A. Dorst	—
R. C. Davis	—	W. C. Foote	—
C. W. Exton	—	F. R. Fuller	—
A. A. Fries	—	D. T. Greene	—
J. W. Gowen	—	M. M. Kimmel	—
C. B. Humphrey	—	G. W. Krapf	—
R. E. Ingram	—	J. E. McMahon	—
M. McCloskey	—	W. M. Manning	—
H. W. Miller	—	D. O. Nelson	—
C. A. Ranlett	—	H. P. Perrine	—
E. D. Scott	—	R. W. Putnam	—
M. G. Spinks	—	W. A. Rafferty	—
D. L. Stone	—	W. L. Roberts	—
I. C. Welborn	—	W. B. Rosevear, Jr.	—
A. E. Williams	—	L. B. Row	—
R. L. Armstrong	1899	O. K. Sadtler	1913
C. Game	—	F. J. Toohey	—
M. C. Mumma	1900	J. W. Viner	—
		G. R. Young	—

Name	Class	Name	Class
M. K. Barroll, Jr.	1917 (April)	L. H. Dunn	1920 (Nov., 1918)
W. S. Eley	_____	J. M. Glasgow	_____
F. A. Markoe	_____	G. B. McReynolds	_____
J. R. Nygaard	_____	H. Shaler	_____
W. Sackville	_____	B. G. Stevens	_____
W. W. Warner	_____	W. W. Barton	1921 (Nov., 1918)
J. T. B. Bissell	1918 (Aug., 1917)	E. H. Bowes	_____
W. B. Carswell, Jr.	_____	E. M. Gregory	_____
D. S. McGregor	_____	L. G. Horowitz	_____
S. D. Ringsdorf	_____	V. C. McAlevy	_____
E. E. Sarcka	_____	R. R. Raymond, Jr.	_____
L. V. Warner	_____	L. D. Syme	_____
G. B. Aigeltinger	'19 (June, 1918)	D. Cummings	1920 (June, 1920)
E. B. Bellinger	_____	J. H. McNulty	_____
M. C. Grenata	_____	W. E. Ryan	_____
R. E. Hamilton	_____	H. Ficklen	1922 (June 13, 1922)
D. Hodges	_____	A. A. Klein	_____
J. C. Marshall	_____	H. T. Molloy	_____
A. T. W. Moore	_____	R. W. Raynsford	_____
E. L. Sibert	_____	H. H. Stout, Jr.	_____
E. L. Stephens, Jr.	_____		
J. G. Sucher	_____		



MORRIS SCHAFF, 1862, ADDRESSING THE ALUMNI AND CORPS OF CADETS

Alumni Day at West Point

June, 1923

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June week at West Point has long been a favorite time for Alumni to re-visit the Academy, so it was not unusual for many graduates to return for the occasion in June, 1923. Upon arrival they found a program of events, including the customary exhibition drills and exercises, the old and well beloved ceremonies, and various novel and interesting forms of entertainment. But they found also in the program certain events especially for the Alumni, events occasioned by the increasing activity of the Association of Graduates and marking a distinct step toward a closer and more sustained interest on the part of all graduates in the welfare and advancement of their Alma Mater.

The welcome extended to visiting Alumni by the authorities of the Academy was most hearty and sincere. The Superintendent spared no pains to send out invitations and circulars of information in advance and to provide for the comfort, convenience, and entertainment of the visitors upon their arrival. The limited facilities of Memorial Hall were reserved for members of the oldest classes, but Cadet Barracks housed by far the greater number of visitors. There the graduates visited with each other and renewed the bonds of fellowship.

The events of June Week, of special interest to members of the Association, were the dedication of the North Window in the Cadet Chapel, the Graduation Exercises, and Alumni Day itself.

The North Window in the Cadet Chapel was completed shortly before graduation. On June 10th, at 2:00 p. m., the dedication ceremony was held in the Chapel. The President, in the name of the Association, formally presented the window to the Superintendent of the Academy as a gift from the Association and as a memorial to those graduates of the Academy who gave their lives in the World War.

The following were the remarks of the President, W. N. Dykman:
"General Sladen:

I have the distinguished honor of representing the Association of Graduates in this hallowed place, in this distinguished presence and under the battle flags of the Republic. The Association of Graduates has had a profound satisfaction in the installation of this gloriously beautiful window, dedicated to the memory of our brethren who gave their lives on the fields of Flanders and of France. Individually we have mourned with a poignant grief men we loved, but time has dulled our pain, and pride has almost conquered grief—pride that in every

crisis of the Republic the men of West Point have been foremost in her defense—pride that in a world crisis West Point men dealt the final blow in defense of civilization. If, sir, as many fondly believe, the spirits of the dead participate in the cares and concerns of this world, our brethren are here. They rejoice that we remember them, that we commemorate their deeds and their sacrifices, rejoicing they call us to consecrate our lives to the ideals of West Point: DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY. Sir, it is my great honor, speaking for the Association of Graduates, to present this window to the Military Academy and to the Government. Our prayer is that, through centuries to come, generations of cadets may be inspired by the lives of those we commemorate, to live as worthily as they lived and, if duty demands it, to die as bravely.”

On Tuesday, June 12th, the graduation exercises were held at Battle Monument. The day was fine and the simple but dignified exercises had all their accustomed impressiveness and beauty. The graduation address was delivered by General Pershing, as follows:

“Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

It is to me both a pleasure and a privilege to extend to the young men of the Graduating Class a cordial welcome into the army. Every old graduate present lives again in memory the happy day when with light heart he too left behind these surroundings and went forth to assume the new responsibilities of military service then hidden in the future. We would fain give some word of counsel to guide you in the career that lies before you, but experience is difficult of analysis, and it is not certain that this is the propitious moment to offer advice.

If you have profited by your period of preliminary training, then you have already laid the foundation for success. If you have accepted as necessary the rigid discipline imposed upon you for four years, then the serious side of the future has already made its appeal. If the sacrifices implied in our motto are fully appreciated, then you have become basically prepared to meet the important duties that will confront you in your new estate. If you have been inspired by the glorious pages of history written by those who have preceded us, then the country may depend upon you in days of peril.

Founded upon the principle of equality that eliminates every vestige of aristocracy, whether of personal prestige, ancestry or wealth, there exists no institution of learning more democratic than West Point. The Academy is peculiarly an institution for the upbuilding of character and for the development of leadership of which initiative, self-confidence and application are the essentials. Your daily tasks, both mental and physical, under the guidance of specially qualified officers, have required exercises for mind and body that make for self-reliance. The well-planned system of discipline has stimulated those qualities of honesty, integrity and manliness that inspire confidence among your countrymen.

But there is something that sets you apart from those who have not had these advantages, and that is your high ideal of citizenship. You have acquired an exalted viewpoint regarding your obligations to country, and in its development you have become consecrated to her service. This consecration has sprung primarily from the inherent

spirit of West Point, which elevates above the material things of life. The establishment, or at least the conception, of a national military academy was coincident with the foundation of the Republic, and its principles are those that inspired the signers of the Constitution.

They had seen the colonies as separate dependencies of Great Britain and, even during the Revolution, had found little cohesion among them. After the Constitution was written, there was serious doubt as to its ratification by all the states. A national consciousness among the people was slow of development, and there is small doubt that, in the minds of Washington and his far-seeing associates, one of the moving reasons for the creation of the Military Academy was to foster a spirit of devotion to the union as a nation. The idea of the unity of our institutions and a clear understanding of our obligations toward them are really the basis of sound citizenship, and these conceptions are fundamentally characteristic of West Point. Although following a prescribed course like many institutions where education for a profession is given, the Academy with wise vision has nourished this broad spirit to a degree unequalled by any other institution.

One of the purposes of the Constitution, as expressed in the preamble, was to provide for the common defense, and Washington during his first year as President said, 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only be armed but disciplined, to which a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite.' He visualized a policy for defense based upon the idea of a national army of the people. An act requiring that all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 should be liable for service in an emergency was soon passed to carry his recommendation into effect. The law was almost ideal and, if it had been supported by an intelligent public attitude based upon a national concept, the experience and the organization of the war for independence might have been transmitted to posterity. But jealousy of Federal dictation prevented the selection by the states of officers whose efficiency was measured by sound Federal standards.

As a consequence, the system utterly broke down in the War of 1812, two states refusing to assist in the common defense, on the ground that their citizens were not threatened. The failure to recognize a national obligation, clearly stated in the preamble to the Constitution, has caused us to risk our very existence in two great wars. After we joined the Allies in the World War, we had to create an entirely new National Army before we could participate. Millions of men had to be organized, equipped and trained and officers instructed to lead them. Through great good fortune our Allies held the battle-front while this tremendous task was accomplished, and we were finally enabled to take a decisive part in the conclusion of the war. Thus as a people we have drifted dangerously along, our citizens generally neglecting the principle of national responsibility and lulling themselves into inaction by feigning to believe further wars impossible. However, with the close of the great war there arose a new sentiment indicating a national consciousness in the making which was inspired by the great body of veterans and reinforced by West Point influence and direction, and Congress was prompted to pass the National Defense Act.

So it is now possible, as never before, to outline clearly your future professional mission. Graduates have always had a great

part to play in the defense of their country, but they have never had the incentive of a definite national military policy. We knew that in the War with Mexico and in the Civil War the proudest records of achievement were borne by the sons of our Alma Mater, and that the country would expect us to bear a great burden of responsibility in any war. We knew that the armies would be composed largely of citizen soldiers, but there was no agreement as to the plan or organization, no indication as to the character or source of the military units. An organization for war even in outline not only did not exist in peace, but it was not provided for in our laws.

Now, under the new laws, the organization, experience and the traditions of the combat units of the World War are to be perpetual, and upon this foundation we hope to build our future armies, in the event that our young manhood should ever again be called upon to bear the burden of war. It goes without saying that our people want no more of war, least of all those of us who know most of its horrors, but no intelligent citizen can ignore the lessons of the past, and ordinary prudence bids us take heed lest war should again come upon us unawares. The plan contemplates only the framework of civilian organizations that can be expanded to meet the requirements of war. The units will be under citizen officers with war experience, but as these men pass out we expect that our training system will furnish younger men to follow and bear the torch.

And so, young gentlemen, you are entering the military profession when, for the first time in our history, the mission of the graduate is definitely outlined. You will have a certain period with the Regular Army, followed by courses at the Service Schools to complete your preparation for assignment to the citizen forces. There will be nothing vague or uncertain as to your duties. The task of instructing these officers and men will be arduous and exacting. It will require infinite tact, patience and high efficiency, as those who form these forces serve as volunteers from a sense of patriotic duty. It should be your aim to encourage them both by example and precept in all that pertains to good citizenship, and to instruct them as far as possible in preparation for their duties in time of war. If armies should be needed again, many of you will be called upon to assume responsibilities for which you ought to be peculiarly well qualified through experience and association with these forces in time of peace.

Because of the prestige of your Alma Mater much will be expected of you. A greater responsibility rests upon those who go out from West Point today than ever before. It will be yours to promote the concept of a national conscience, and to teach the ideals of good citizenship. A new call has been sounded to which you must respond. You have at once a rare opportunity and a sacred obligation. No class has ever faced the future with a nation-wide mission so clearly defined. With this ever before you, and with the inspiration of high ideals and your consecration to your country's service, we leave you to do the rest.

I bespeak a high destiny for the class of 1923. Your Alma Mater bids you Godspeed."

But it was Alumni Day itself that marked a new note in the outward expression of that sentiment which binds all sons of the Academy to their Alma Mater. First proposed by L. H. Jerome, 1870, at the

Annual Meeting in 1922, the idea of having a special day set aside as Alumni Day was enthusiastically taken up by the Association. Jerome as Chairman of a special committee, worked indefatigably to arouse interest among the graduates. The Superintendent heartily co-operated and set aside Monday, June 11th, as Alumni Day.

And a very full day it was, as can be seen from the following program:

Formal Guard Mounting.....	7:45 a. m.
Coast Artillery, sub-calibre practice with 12" Howitzer and 6" Rifles at Sea Coast Battery (2nd class), at targets on the river	8:00 a. m.
Cavalry, School of the Troop (1st class) Mounted Drill Ground	8:30 a. m.
Field Artillery, School of the Battery, Mounted Drill Ground	8:50 a. m.
Infantry, the Company in Attack, on the Parade.....	9:30 a. m.
Signal Communications (3rd class), Cadet Camp.....	9:45 a. m.
Riding (1st class), Riding Hall.....	10:00 a. m.
Military Calisthenics (2nd, 3rd and 4th classes), on the Parade	10:30 a. m.
Alumni Exercises, followed by Review of the Corps of Cadets by the Graduates	11:00 a. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates, Memorial Hall.....	1:00 p. m.
Meeting of the Association of Graduates, Memorial Hall...	2:00 p. m.
Dedication of Class Window in Chapel, Class of 1898.....	3:30 p. m.
Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class.....	4:30 p. m.
Graduation Parade	6:30 p. m.
Graduation Hop, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.
	1:00 p. m.

After spending the early part of the morning in observing the various cadet drills on the program, all graduates assembled in front of Memorial Hall and the Officers Mess at 10:45 a. m. Here they formed by classes in column of fours with the senior class at the head of the column. Preceded by the U. S. M. A. Band, the column moved off and marched by the road in front of the Library to Thayer Monument. There the Corps of Cadets was already drawn up in mass formation in rear and to the west of the monument.

The graduates fell out and formed in a semi-circle to the north and east of the monument, and facing it. The oldest graduate, Morris Schaff, 1862, then placed a wreath of flowers at the foot of the monument with the following beautiful and appropriate invocation:

"Builder of Character, Teacher of High Mindedness and Good Manners, Inspirer of Devotion to Duty, Creator and Founder of West Point Ideals: In the name of every cadet that has walked the Plain,

in the name of every officer who has gained fame on the field, in the name of every fellow graduate who, living or dead, has added to the country's glory, we lay this wreath at the foot of your monument as a token of our appreciation and gratitude for what by your leadership and inspiring purpose you have done for each of us as individuals.

Master and Color-bearer, for our country's welfare, its ideals and its glory, may your spirit abide this day and every day in the over-arching bending sky of our dear old Alma Mater."

This was followed by the address of the President of the Association, W. N. Dykman, 1872, in which he said:

"General Sladen, Fellow Graduates, Gentlemen of the Corps of Cadets:

If you have read the literature of this event you will know that the Superintendent has announced that the President of the Association of Graduates will make a short address. I have never quite recovered from the dread and awe instilled into my youthful mind by several very unpleasant visits to the Superintendent's Office when I was a cadet, and I assure the Superintendent, and I know it will add to your satisfaction to know that I shall obey his orders. It is wholly meet and fit that on this, our first Alumni Day, when we are so greatly honored by the Superintendent, the Commandant and the Corps of Cadets, it is most fitting, I repeat, that we should gather before the Father of the Academy to renew our pledges to the "Spirit of Old West Point." The father of the Academy would, I am sure, wish that we acknowledge our debt to the Father of our Country. Washington, at headquarters in Newburgh, looking down the waters of the Hudson River to West Point, asked the opinion of his Generals of the need of military education and the means. Several of them recommended a school at West Point. Washington, in a report to the Continental Congress, in words that should be burned into the memory of all pacifists, warned the Congress of the dangers of unpreparedness and the need of military instruction to the youth of the nation. In 1793, in a speech to Congress, he again urged the need of military instruction, and in 1796 specifically recommended the establishment of a Military Academy. In 1798, and again in 1799, in letters to the Secretary of War, he repeated the urgent needs of the Republic. Alexander Hamilton was also an advocate of this Military Academy. In 1799, in a letter to the Secretary of War, that great statesman wrote, among other things: "To avoid great evils the nation must either maintain a sufficient force prepared for service or the means of preparing such a force with expedition. The latter, most agreeable to the genius of our government and nation, is the object of a Military Academy. Hamilton's prophetic instinct recalls the part of West Point in the preparation of the youth of the nation for the World War. Jefferson, as General Cullum truly called him when this statue was unveiled, 'Enlightened Statesman, patron of learning,' in 1801, ordered the establishment of this Academy, and ten engineer cadets and forty artillerymen made up the Cadet Corps. The Academy was singularly fortunate in the appointment of the first Superintendent, Major Jonathan Williams, son of a Revolutionary sire, grand-nephew of Benjamin Franklin. The Academy truly produced golden fruit and distinguished graduates. In the War of 1812 one-sixth of the graduates were killed, one-fourth seriously or mortally wounded, and of the survivors one-fifth received one or more brevets for distinguished gallantry on the

field of battle. The melancholy days of the Academy followed when it dropped to its lowest depth. Eustis, a doctor in the Revolutionary Army, was appointed by Madison, Secretary of War, and at once evinced his hostility to the Military Academy. He dispersed the corps and degraded those remaining to hard labor. In September, 1812, the military establishment of West Point consisted of Major Partridge, Acting Superintendent, and one cadet. In December, 1812, five other cadets reported, but shortly afterwards a winter furlough was granted to the six cadets making up the corps, on the ground that the winter climate of West Point was too inclement for the teaching of mathematics. Colonel Thayer was appointed a cadet in 1807. He had been a distinguished student at Dartmouth College and was about to receive his degree there when appointed to the Military Academy. He graduated in 1808. He was sent abroad in connection with the expedition to punish the Algerian pirates and later was ordered to observe the armies of Europe in the Napoleonic wars. He was appointed Superintendent in 1817 and was then thirty-two years of age. He found West Point in a state of chaos. Although the corps by the law of 1812 had an authorized strength of about three hundred, it was far below that number. Cadets were from twelve to thirty-four years of age. A considerable number were married, many were totally unfit for military service. There were no preliminary examinations or examinations during the cadets' course, and although the law required that cadets before graduation should go through all the classes, some were graduated in four months and others lingered during six years. There was no classification by merit. Graduation depended on vacancies in the army or the fancies of the Superintendent as to fitness of the graduates. A great number of cadets were absent on furlough and there was no record of their addresses, making necessary a newspaper advertisement of their recall to duty. A large proportion, disregarding the recall, were court martialed and dismissed. The Academy has been rightly called a 'drowsy school of supine students taught by a wholly incompetent academic board.' Colonel Thayer changed the chaos into ordered discipline. The Academy became a great school of science and of military art. Incompetent and indolent cadets were dismissed. The corps was organized into a battalion of two companies. A Commandant of Cadets was appointed. To the academic board Colonel Thayer brought great teachers. He instituted the January and June examinations. Classes were divided into small sections. The annual encampment was established. Leaves of absence were abolished and furlough of two months to one-fourth of the corps substituted. Daniel Webster visited the Academy during Colonel Thayer's administration and wrote in terms of highest praise of the ordered military discipline then in vogue. When Andrew Jackson came to the presidency, Colonel Thayer's troubles began and they may be illustrated by the story of a Brooklyn youth who was court martialed and dismissed. After the fashion of the day he proceeded immediately to Washington and the White House and, being shown in to one of the rooms on the ground floor he found a bright fire burning on the hearth and on the mantel piece was a well-used clay pipe with a jug of smoking tobacco. He lighted the pipe with a coal from the fire, sat down in the arm chair with his heels on the fender. His musings were rudely interrupted by a voice: 'Well, young man, what are you doing here?' and he rose to face President Jackson. With no particle of hesitation or embarrassment he told his story and Jackson, consistently opposed

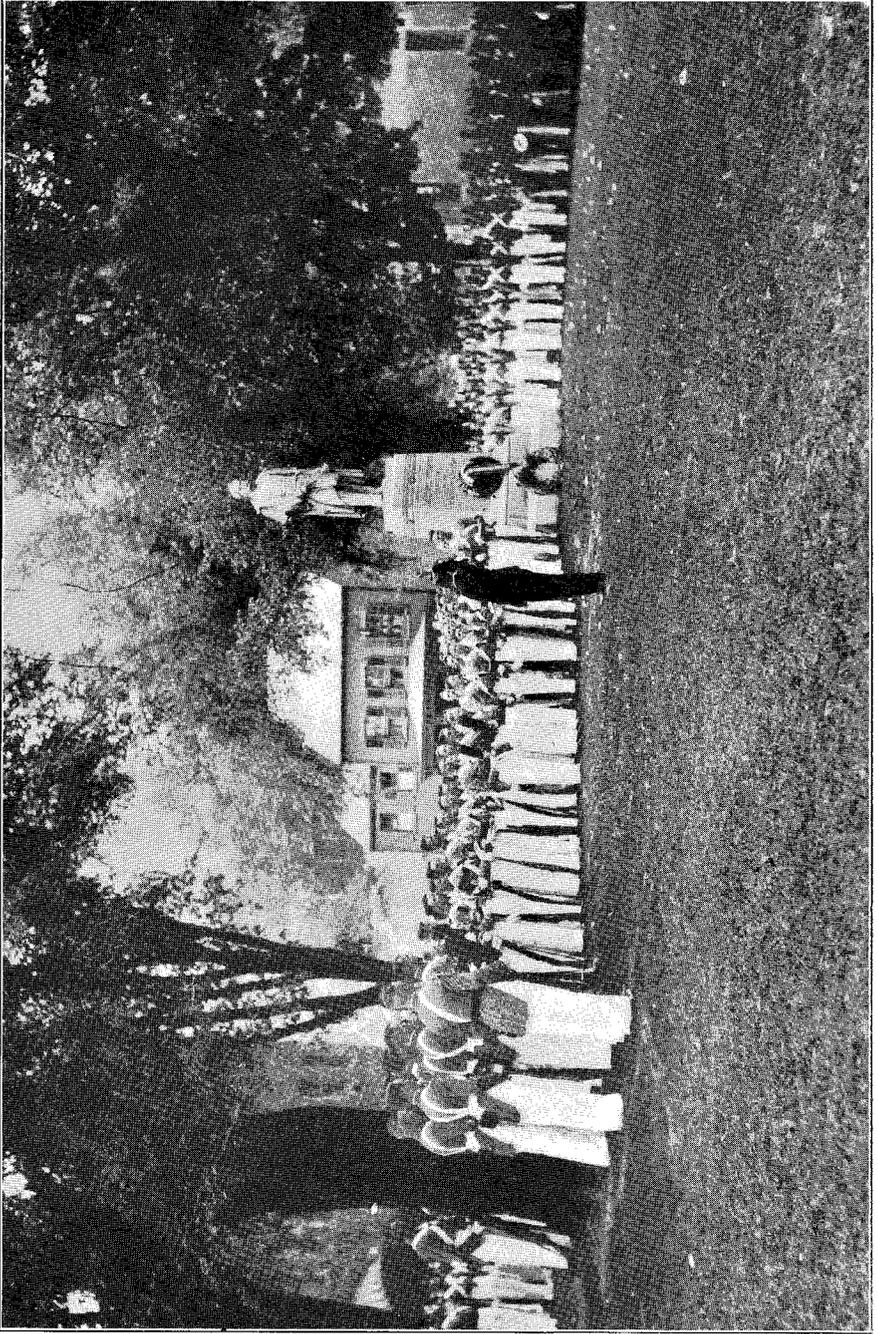
to ordered discipline, gave him an order of reinstatement to take back to West Point. On the night of his arrival, greatly elated by his success, he went into the neighboring forest, cut a hickory pole and at midnight planted it in front of the Superintendent's quarters. I should say to you, Gentlemen of the Corps of Cadets, lest you follow this example of the Brooklyn cadet, that ten days later he resigned. This was not the last of the great Superintendent's troubles with President Jackson, and in 1832 or 1833 he asked to be relieved and received the order requested. About this time Benjamin F. Butler, one of the most distinguished lawyers ever produced by the State of New York, and Attorney General in the Jackson cabinet at the time, wrote of Colonel Thayer this commendation: 'It was during the superintendence of that exact disciplinarian, whose praise is on every military lip, that the Academy emerged from comparative obscurity, and took, in its appropriate science, the first place among our public institutions.' After being relieved from the command of West Point, Colonel Thayer was appointed to the Board of Engineers and did distinguished service in that corps. Later, he retired to his native town in Braintree, Massachusetts, and continued to live a most useful life until September, 1872, at the advanced aged of eighty-seven, he answered the last call, soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust as one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

At the conclusion of the address the Cadet Choir, one hundred and thirty-five strong, grouped near the monument, sang "The Corps."

The above is a brief outline of the exercises at Thayer Monument on this, the first Alumni Day, but words are utterly inadequate to express the perfect beauty of that scene, or the emotions that stirred in the hearts of all present. While the bright sun filtered down through the leafy trees of that most perfectly beautiful spot, the addresses were followed with rapt attention, and the fresh young voices of the cadets swelling the strains of that lovely song, communicated a feeling of exaltation to every listener. Not a cadet or graduate present but felt a pride in being a son of West Point and a determination to be faithful to her highest ideals.

The exercises of the monument were followed by a review of the Corps of Cadets by the graduates. The line of graduates was almost as long as the line of cadets facing it, and numbered many officers of distinction on the active and retired lists, as well as many who have followed various pursuits in civil life and won merited recognition therein. The Corps never looked or marched better and the presence of the Alumni seemed to inspire the cadets with a desire to show that the younger generation is fully the equal of the older.

After such a strenuous morning the Alumni were indeed glad to repair to the luncheon of the Association. This had to be held in Memorial Hall on account of the unusually large attendance. Immediately afterward the meeting of the Association convened in the main



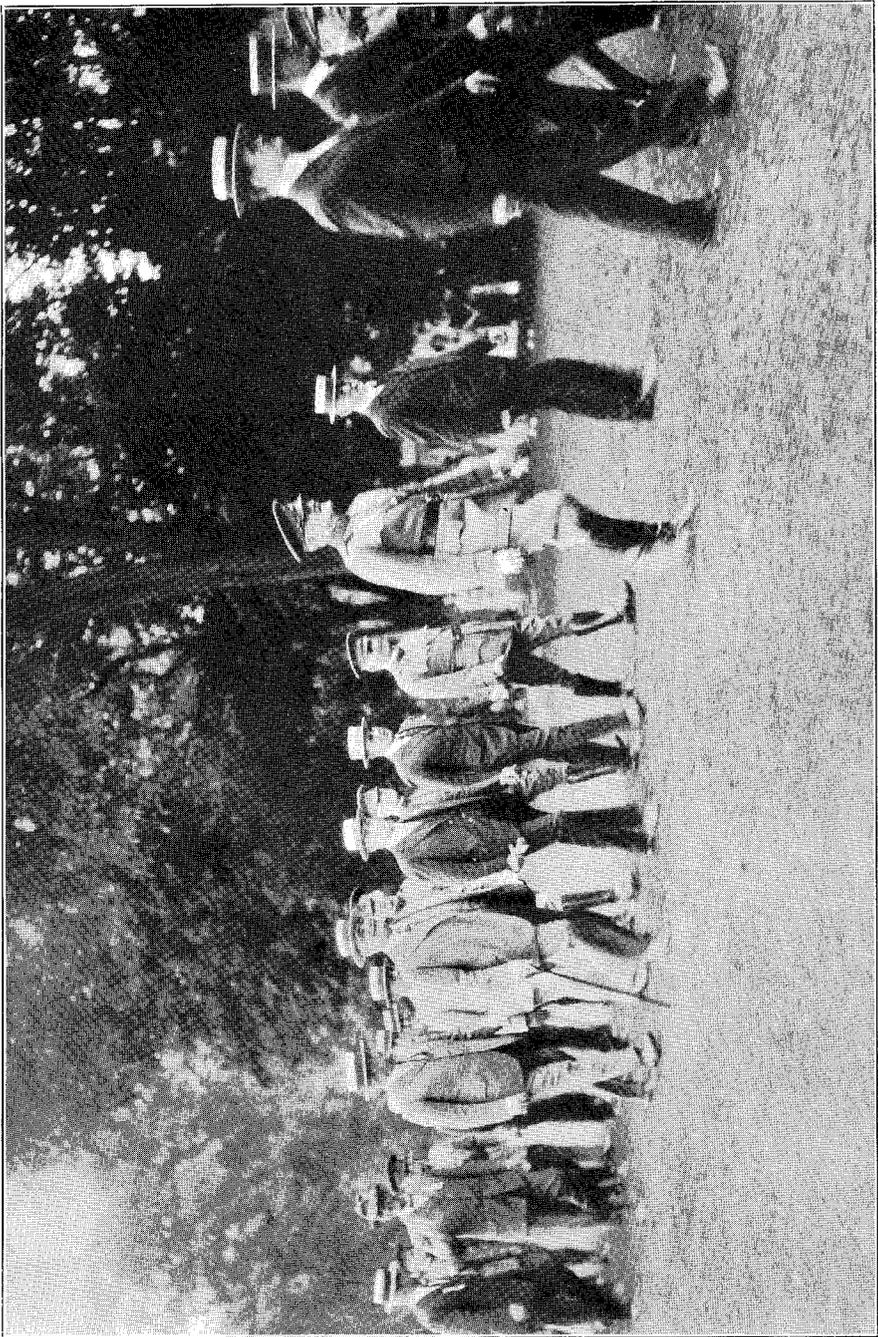
CADET CHOIR SINGING "THE CORPS"

ball room and remained in session until time for the graduates to attend the reception given to the First Class by the Superintendent.

Graduation Parade made a fitting close to this most enjoyable day. Many of the Alumni, however, continued on and attended the Graduation Hop in the evening.

All told, Alumni Day, 1923, was a very great success, and it is to be hoped that such a day will hereafter be included in every June Week at the Academy.

R. G. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.



ALUMNI PASSING AROUND THE CORPS AT REVIEW

Roll of Members

★ ★ ★

1847
HORATIO G. GIBSON

1854
HENRY L. ABBOT

1859
MARTIN D. HARDIN

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
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
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

1869
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN
ARTHUR S. HARDY
DAVID A. LYLE
WORTH OSGOOD
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. McCLERNAND
FREDERICK E. PHELPS
ROBERT G. CARTER
DEXTER W. PARKER
OTTO L. HEIN
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY
JOHN B. KERR
LOVELL H. JEROME

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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
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. McCALEB
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

EDWARD H. PLUMMER
 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
 HEBBER 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.
 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
 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 P. STONE
 WILLOUGHBY 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
 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

1887—Continued

CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH
 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
 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
 GEORGE T. LANGHORNE
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR
 FRANCIS E. LACEY, JR.
 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
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
PETER MURRAY
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.
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
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
CLAUDE B. SWEEZEY
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
 GEORGE H. McMANUS
 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
 KENZIE W. WALKER
 ARTHUR M. EDWARDS
 HOWARD R. PERRY
 LINCOLN F. KILBOURNE
 ROBERT E. L. SPENCE
 GEORGE H. JAMERSON

1894

WILLIAM B. LADUE
 WILLIAM J. BARDEN
 CLARENCE C. 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
 MILTON L. McGREW
 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
MARCH B. STEWART
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

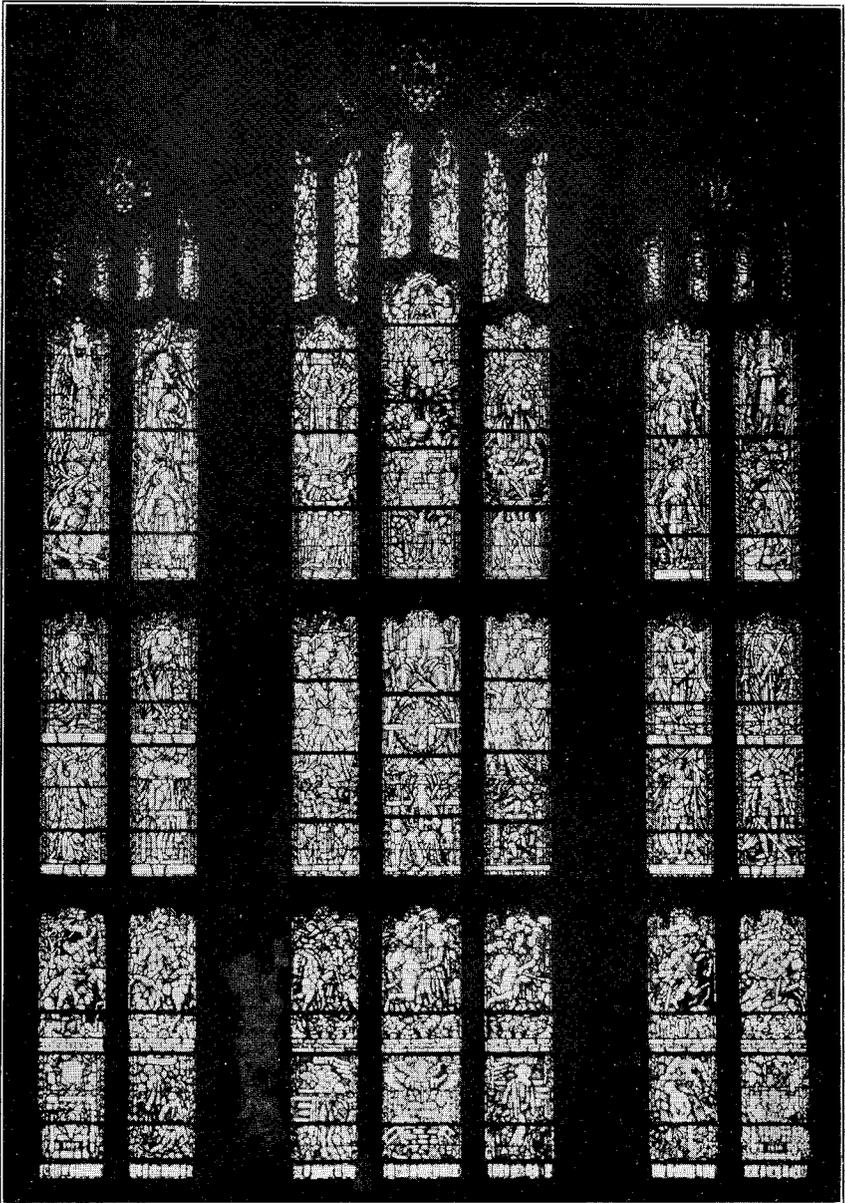
WILLIAM D. CONNOR
JOHN C. OAKES
SHERWOOD A. CHENEY
FRED W. ALSTAETTER
HARLEY B. FERGUSON
CHARLES D. ROBERTS
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY
FRANCIS H. POPE
EDWIN O. SARRATT
ALBERT J. BOWLEY
MATHEW E. HANNA
LAWRENCE S. MILLER
WINFIELD S. OVERTON
MERVYN C. BUCKEY
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON
CLAUDE H. 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
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



NORTH MEMORIAL WINDOW, CADET CHAPEL

Presented by Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., and dedicated, June 10, 1923.

1899—Continued

LAWRENCE D. CABELL
 CLYFFARD GAME
 GEORGE W. STUART
 ROBERT C. FOY
 WILLIAM T. PATTEN
 DUNCAN K. MAJOR
 ARTHUR S. COWAN
 EPHRAIM G. PEYTON

1900

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

1901

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

1901—Continued

ARTHUR J. LYNCH
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM
 WALTER H. SMITH
 WILLIAM TIDBALL
 GEORGE H. BAIRD
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL
 JAMES PRENTICE
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
 FRANK KELLER
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

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. MacLACHLAN
 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
 GEORGE W. BEAVERS, JR.
 ELBERT L. GRISELL
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON

1908—Continued

ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 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 ERLENKOTTER
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL
 HAROLD E. MINER
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE
 RONALD DEVORE JOHNSON
 GEORGE L. VAN DEUSEN
 EDWARD A. EVERTS
 ROBERT B. PARKER
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO
 JACOB L. DEVERS
 FRANZ A. DONIAT
 RAPHAEL R. NIX
 JAMES L. WALSH
 CARL A. BAEHR
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY
 FREDERICK W. TEAGUE
 JAMES G. ORD
 THRUSTON HUGHES
 ROBERT S. DONALDSON
 WALLACE C. PHILOON
 CHARLES B. MEYER
 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.

1909—Continued

HUGH H. MCGEE
 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
 CAREY 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 D. JONES
 MARTIN H. RAY
 MEADE WILDRICK
 FREDERICK A. HOLMER
 WALTER B. ROBB
 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. SURLES
 WILLIAM E. LARNED
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE
 ALFRED J. BETCHER
 CHARLES L. BYRNE
 PHILIP J. KIEFFER
 KARL S. BRADFORD
 HERBERT A. DARGUE
 FREDERICK GILBREATH
 JAMES B. CRAWFORD
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN
 CHARLES S. FLOYD
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS
 CARROLL A. BAGBY
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON
 ROBERT L. GRAY
 ZIBA L. DROLLINGER
 PAUL W. BAADÉ
 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
 WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER
 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
 OTIS K. SADTLER
 DESMORE O. NELSON
 HENRY P. PERRINE, JR.
 DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF
 HENRY B. LEWIS
 WYNDHAM M. MANNING
 SAMUEL A. GIBSON
 PAUL W. NEWGARDEN
 CHARLES A. KING, JR.
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH, JR.
 ROBERT L. SPRAGINS
 GEORGE W. KRAPF
 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
 LATHE. B. ROW
 JOHN F. CRUTCHER

1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE
 JAMES B. CRESS
 PETER C. BULLARD
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT
 ALLEN P. COWGILL
 GEORGE F. LEWIS
 HARRISON BRAND, JR.
 PHILIP L. THURBER
 WILLIAM C. HOUGHTON
 JOHN C. WYETH
 LA RHETT L. STUART
 JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
 CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ
 JOHN G. BURR
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD
 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. QUESENBERRY

1916

WILHELM D. STYER
 JOHN W. FRASER
 CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM
 DWIGHT F. JOHNS

1916—Continued

THOMAS D. FINLEY
 ELROY S. J. IRVINE
 STANLEY E. REINHART
 NOTLEY Y. DU HAMEL
 ROBERT G. GUYER
 JESSE F. TARPLEY, JR.
 ROBERT A. SHARRER
 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
 BURNETT R. OLMSTED
 GEORGE S. BEURKET
 CHARLES W. YUILL
 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

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

THEODORE L. FUTCH
 WILLIAM I. WILSON
 JOHN T. KNIGHT, JR.
 MILES A. COWLES
 GORDON G. HEINER, JR.
 GEORGE W. HIRSCH
 JOHN W. COFFEY
 FRANK C. MEADE
 ROBERT A. WILLARD
 CLYDE H. MORGAN
 WILLARD M. HALL
 TRACY C. DICKSON, JR.
 ROBERT W. HASBROUCK
 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
 PAUL L. DEYLITZ

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

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. RUNDELL
 JULIAN LAMAR
 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
GEORGE B. McREYNOLDS
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
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 E. 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
GEORGE McK. WILLIAMSON, JR.
CHARLES M. SMITH, JR.
HARRY L. ROGERS, JR.
GEORGE B. CONRAD
WILLIAM S. MURRAY
HARRY KRIEGER
JAMES C. WELCH
JOHN L. BINDER
JOSEPH M. GLASGOW
ELMER M. JENKINS

1921 (November, 1918)

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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

HERBERT M. JONES
 FRED W. MARLOW
 ORVILLE W. MARTIN
 WILLIAM J. REGAN
 ROY GREEN
 FORREST E. COOKSON
 HORACE M. BUCK
 GEORGE S. PRICE
 CARL S. MOLTOR
 PHILIP S. LAUBEN
 WYBURN D. BROWN
 ROBERT M. MONTAGUE
 CHARLES P. JONES
 ROBERT L. JOHNSON
 LESTER F. RHODES
 ALBERT R. S. BARDEN
 ROMEO F. REGNIER
 DON G. SHINGLER
 HARLAN N. HARTNESS
 LOUIS B. ELY
 JULIUS E. SLACK
 BERTRAM F. HAYFORD
 ERNEST A. BIXBY
 ROBERT R. RAYMOND, JR.
 HARRIS F. SCHERER
 DONALD M. DAVIDSON
 ERNEST J. RILEY
 JOSEPH V. PHELPS
 CHARLES A. PYLE
 ALEXANDER G. KIRBY
 JOHN R. HARDIN
 HERBERT W. SEMMELMEYER
 WILLIAM W. BARTON
 MAURICE P. CHADWICK
 FOSTER J. TATE
 HENRY J. D. MEYER
 ELTON F. HAMMOND
 ERNEST M. BRANNON
 FRANCIS G. MCGILL
 ROLLIN F. RISEN
 LUTHER L. HILL
 OSCAR A. SAUNDERS
 JOHN W. SHEEHY
 JAMES B. RIVERS
 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. JERVFY
 EDWARD L. STROBEHN
 MAURICE K. KURTZ
 WILLIAM H. WENSTROM

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

PAUL L. HARTER
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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. CRICHLLOW, 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. FOMBY
 FREDERICK B. PORTER
 BRYAN S. HALTER
 GORDON L. CHAPLINE
 HUGHES STEELE

1920 (June, 1920)

JAMES B. CULLUM, JR.
 FRANCIS H. OXX
 THOMAS H. STANLEY
 DONALD G. WHITE
 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. ROUTHÉAU
 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
 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. RANDLES
 JAMES A. SAMOUCE
 WILLIAM W. FORD
 GEORGE D. VANTURE
 CHARLES B. HARDING
 PASTOR MARTELINO 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. CHITTEBLING
 JOHN L. GOFF
 EDWARD M. EDMONSON
 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. BLAIK
EDGAR A. GILBERT, JR.
LESLIE E. MABUS
CLARENCE H. SCHABACKER
EWART J. STRICKLAND
FRED L. HAMILTON
ROBERT S. TRIMBLE, JR.
JOHN F. CASSIDY
GAINER B. JONES
J. FOXHALL STURMAN, JR.
JOSEPH J. BILLO
WILBERT E. SHALLENE
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. TOMEY
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
HAROLD T. CHAPMAN
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. COOLEY
 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 13th)

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 D. WHETTON
 ROBERT L. TAYLOR
 EDWIN N. CLARK
 STEPHENS C. LOMBARD
 HOWARD G. DAVIDSON
 FRED J. WOODS
 KENNETH F. PUGHE

1922—Continued

ROBERT S. McCLLENAGHAN
 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
 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
 HOLMER FICKLEN
 ALFRED L. PRICE
 CHARLES H. DOBBS, JR.

1922 (June 14, 1922)

FRANK L. BEADLE
 LANDON C. CATLETT, JR.

1922—Continued

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. WEDEMEYER
 EDWIN C. GREINER
 WILLIAM B. GODDARD, III
 DONALD H. HAYSELDEN
 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

1923

FRANCIS R. JOHNSON
 HUGH W. DOWNING
 GLENN H. PALMER
 ROYAL B. LORD
 KENNER F. HERTFORD
 RUDOLF C. MILTON
 STEVEN L. CONNER
 MILES REBER
 CHARLES W. STEWART, JR.
 WILLIAM F. M. LONGWELL
 JOHN R. NOYES
 LYLE ROSENBERG
 WILLIAM R. WINSLOW
 WILLIAM N. LEAF
 DAVID M. DUNNE, JR.
 FRANK M. ALBRECHT
 THEODORE M. C. OSBORNE
 RALPH A. TUDOR
 ROBERT F. HALLOCK
 KENYON M. HEGARDT
 HERBERT DAVIDSON
 STUART A. BECKLEY
 HAROLD D. KBHM
 JOHN W. WARREN
 J. WARNER FLETCHER

1923—Continued

JOHN A. CHAMBERS
 ISIDORE SASS
 ELINAR B. GJELSTEEN
 WILLIAM E. CARRAWAY
 JOHN M. PESEK
 THOMAS M. CONROY
 MARK H. GALUSHA
 JOSEPH C. KING
 HERBERT B. ENDERTON
 JOHN B. HORTON
 WOODSON LEWIS, JR.
 ALFRED L. JOHNSON
 LAWRENCE S. BARROLL
 JOSEPH L. HARDIN
 CARTER B. MAGRUDER
 WILLIAM J. D'ESPINOSA
 WILL W. WHITE
 WILLIAM J. MORTON, JR.
 FRANK E. WILDER
 WILBUR R. PIERCE
 DONALD H. GALLOWAY
 HOWARD W. SERIG
 BENJAMIN F. CAFFEY
 DANIEL F. J. DeBARDELEBEN
 PATRICK W. TIMBERLAKE
 EDGAR H. PRICE
 CLYDE K. RICH
 PAUL W. WOLF
 DAVID LARR
 LAURENCE C. CRAIGIE
 PHILIP R. DWYER
 SYLVESTER J. KEANE
 ALLEN L. KEYES
 DAMON M. GUNN
 CHARLES M. SEEBACH
 HARRY M. ROPER
 JAMES H. WORKMAN
 CHARLES W. GETTYS
 HENRY J. P. HARDING
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE, III
 GEORGE F. HEANEY, JR.
 WADE H. HEAVEY
 DONALD A. BECK
 WILLIAM R. GROVE, JR.
 WADE L. KERR
 DOUGLAS E. CHRISTIE
 GEORGE L. DEWEY
 SAVERIO H. SAVINI
 JOHN H. FARROW
 JAMES F. TORRENCE, JR.
 DOUGLAS G. PAMPLIN
 DAN CHANDLER
 GEORGE E. WALDO
 MICHAEL BUCKLEY, JR.
 BENJAMIN STERN
 WALLACE E. WHITSON

1923—Continued

LLOYD SHEPARD
 REX E. CHANDLER
 RUSSELL J. MINTY
 ROWLAND R. CASTLE
 SHEFFIELD EDWARDS
 JOHN R. BURNETT
 EDGAR L. LOVE
 RAYMOND STONE, JR.
 JOHN J. BINNS
 WALTER BURNSIDE
 BIRNEY K. MORSE
 BEN L. WELLS
 STEWART L. THOMPSON
 JAMES F. J. EARLY
 HOWARD J. VANDERSLUIJ
 ULYSSES J. L. PEOPLES
 WILFRED H. P. WEBER
 MORRIS K. VOEDISCH
 RICHARD B. EVANS
 EVERETT C. MERIWETHER
 ALDEN R. CRAWFORD
 WINSTON J. EADDY
 GARELD G. RUSK
 ROCHESTER F. McELDOWNEY
 THOMAS M. LOWE
 KEVIN O'SHEA
 CARL D. SILVERTHORNE
 LOUIS W. HASKELL
 DAVID M. SCHLATTER
 CHARLES T. MYERS
 WALDEMAR F. BREIDSTER
 EUGENE W. RIDINGS
 CHARLES W. COWLES
 KENNETH E. WEBBER
 ALEXANDER D. REID
 LESLIE P. HOLCOMB
 CHARLES A. HENNESSEY
 RAYMOND C. McCORMICK
 FRANK H. BUNNELL
 CHARLES V. BROMLEY, JR.
 JOHN W. HARMONY
 E. BYRON THOMPSON
 FRANKLIN K. GURLEY
 WILFRID H. HARDY
 LOUIS W. MARSHALL
 JAMES A. EVANS
 LESLIE M. GRENER
 JOSEPH SMITH
 HENRY L. SHAFER, JR.
 KENNETH S. SWEANY
 JOSEPH H. HICKS
 GUY H. STUBBS
 EARNEST H. PFEIFFER
 RALPH C. BING
 CLINTON J. HARROLD
 LOUIS H. IMHOF

1923—Continued

RUSSELL E. BATES
 EARL S. GRUVER
 WARREN C. STOUT
 DAVID B. BARTON
 PAUL R. COVEY
 WILLIAM A. D. THOMAS
 DUDLEY C. ROTH
 EUGENE L. HARRISON
 BERNARD A. TORMEY
 JOSEPH I. GREENE
 ABNER J. McGEHEE, JR.
 VALENTINE R. SMITH
 GEORGE W. HARTNELL
 JOSEPH A. CELLA
 JAMES B. CARROLL
 JOHN E. ADKINS, JR.
 CECIL W. NIST
 ROBERT C. OLIVER
 JAMES E. B. McINERNEY
 FRANCIS A. GARRECHT, JR.
 FRANK DORN
 ALLEN W. SMITH
 NATHANIEL LANCASTER, JR.
 CHARLES O. MOODY
 NOBLE P. BEASLEY
 CHARLES E. WOODRUFF, JR.
 DONALD McLEAN
 BRUCE R. KING
 PASCHAL H. RINGSDORF
 HARRY T. ROWLAND
 STUART L. COWLES
 JOHN M. WEIKERT
 GEORGE P. HOWELL, JR.
 WARREN A. BRINSON
 JOHN H. PITZER
 HERBERT R. CAMPBELL
 WILLIAM L. SCOTT, JR.
 DEAN S. ELLERTHORPE
 BERNARD H. SULLIVAN
 GUY N. IRISH
 ROSWELL H. HARRIMAN
 GEORGE C. MERGENS
 HORTON V. WHITE
 J. EDWARD BOWEN, JR.
 AUSTIN C. CUNKLE, JR.
 JOHN H. WHITE, JR.
 BRISCOE A. TROUSDALE, JR.
 FRANCIS T. DODD
 CHARLES C. CAVENDER
 GEORGE S. SMITH
 WILLIAM C. LUCAS
 CHARLES H. HEYL, JR.
 HARVEY K. PALMER, JR.
 WENDELL G. JOHNSON
 PAUL D. MICHELET
 HOWARD E. C. BREITUNG

1923—Continued

PAUL K. PORCH
 EDWARD E. LUTWACK
 JAMES S. JEFFERIES
 JOHN G. SALSMAN
 JOHN G. WILSON
 LYMAN O. WILLIAMS
 TEMPLE G. HOLLAND
 LEW M. MORTON
 DaJOSE A. y GARCIA
 PAUL C. SERFF
 LAURENCE L. SKINNER
 EDWARD F. ADAMS
 VINCENT P. O'REILLY
 THOMAS S. TIMBERMAN
 CYRIL Q. MARRON
 GEORGE F. WILLIAMS
 JOHN D. SUREAU
 ROBERT H. KRUEGER
 LOUIS J. STORCK
 GARCIA S. y GUEVARA
 DONALD C. TREDENNICK
 PAUL P. HANSON
 JOHN A. AUSTIN
 JOHN C. GRAFFIN
 DAVID S. BABCOCK
 JAMES J. CARNES
 JOSEPH W. BOONE
 GARRETT B. DRUMMOND
 WALTER B. TULLY
 HARRY L. SCHEETZ
 HUGH C. JOHNSON
 JAMES M. FITZMAURICE
 CHARLES C. HIGGINS
 FREDERICK T. MANROSS
 GEORGE C. STEWART
 LOUIS P. LEONE
 ROBERT L. DULANEY
 JAMES C. CARTER
 ROBERT M. SMITH
 RICHARD E. RUSSELL
 HOYT S. VANDENBERG
 LAWRENCE V. CASTNER
 HENRY G. FISHER
 HAL C. GRANBERRY
 RALPH M. NEAL
 STEWART W. TOWLE, JR.
 EDWIN B. HOWARD
 FREDERICK E. PHILLIPS
 JOHN PAUL EVANS
 WILLIAM H. SCHAFFER
 SIDNEY L. DOUTHIT
 ALLEN D. RAYMOND, JR.
 OSCAR C. STEWART
 JAMES C. SHORT
 LOUIS C. BARLEY, JR.

1923—Continued

DAVID F. STONE
WALTER C. WHITE
LYNN E. BRADY
GLEN C. JAMISON

1923—Continued

JAMES R. LINDSAY, JR.
ROY M. FOSTER
BORDNER F. ASCHER

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting, June, 1922

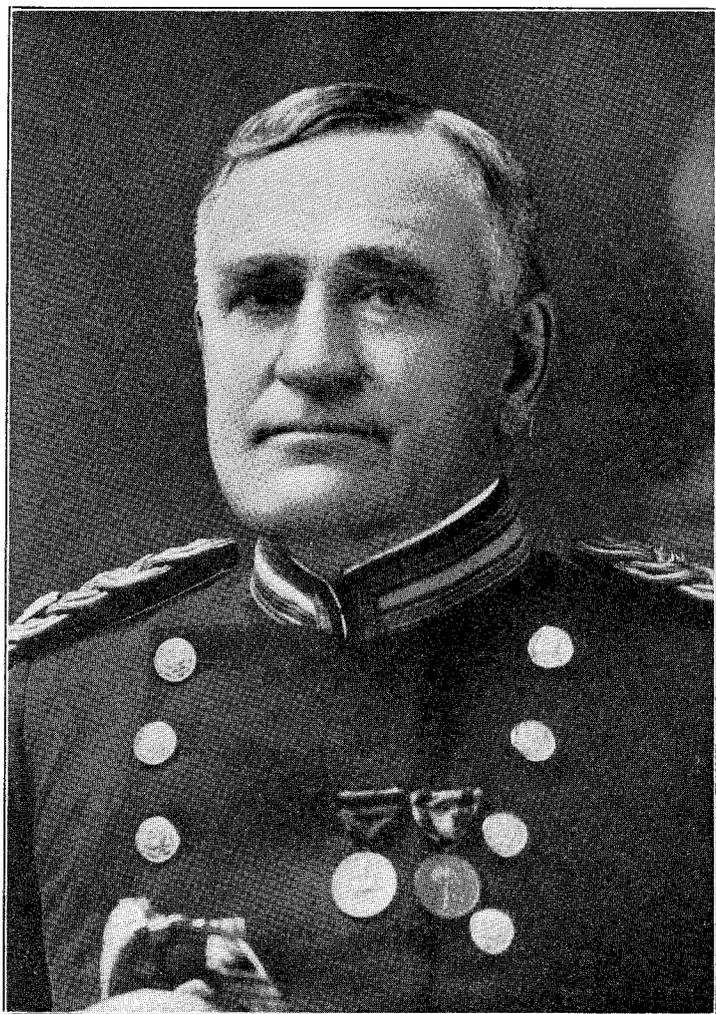
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	Class	Date of Death
Arthur Dow Newman.....	1914.....	July 1, 1922
Oscar Itin Straub.....	1887.....	July 9, 1922
Robert Henry Vickery Stackhouse.....	1920.....	July 27, 1922
Douglas Alden Olcott.....	1919.....	July 28, 1922
James Marks Williams.....	1894.....	Aug. 24, 1922
Thomas Lee Coles.....	1907.....	Aug. 24, 1922
Daniel Edward McCarthy.....	1881.....	Sept. 2, 1922
John Wesley Pullman.....	1869.....	Sept. 14, 1922
Richard Brobst Madigan.....	Nov., 1918.....	Sept. 16, 1922
Samuel Robert Jones.....	1867.....	Sept. 20, 1922
Thomas Lee Smith.....	1893.....	Oct. 30, 1922
John Kramer Miller.....	1892.....	Nov. 3, 1922
Charles Sidney Smith.....	1866.....	Nov. 18, 1922
Charles Francis Roe.....	1868.....	Nov. 30, 1922
Charles Mallon O'Connor.....	1873.....	Dec. 6, 1922
Francis Cutler Marshall.....	1890.....	Dec. 7, 1922
Charles Berard Vogdes.....	1880.....	Dec. 11, 1922
Jacob Garretson Galbraith.....	1877.....	Jan. 4, 1923
Tyree Rodes Rivers.....	1883.....	Jan. 30, 1923
Henry Peoble Kingsbury.....	1871.....	Feb. 1, 1923
Eugene Trimble Wilson.....	1888.....	Feb. 15, 1923
Edward Thomas Winston.....	1889.....	Feb. 16, 1923
George Washington Burr.....	1888.....	Mar. 4, 1923
Abner Hopkins Merrill.....	1866.....	Feb. 25, 1923
Caleb Henry Carlton.....	1859.....	Mar. 21, 1923
William Voorhees Judson.....	1888.....	Mar. 29, 1923
Silas Augustus Wolf.....	1878.....	Apr. 1, 1923
Tiemann Newell Horn.....	1891.....	May 5, 1923
Henry Martyn Robert.....	1857.....	May 11, 1923
Sydney Amos Cloman.....	1889.....	May 12, 1923
Earl Lindsey Canady.....	1913.....	June 5, 1923

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 1922, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never appeared in volumes previously issued.

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



COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDENER

Neurology

CORNELIUS GARDENER

No. 2504. Class of 1873.

Died, January 2, 1921, at Claremont, California, aged 71 years.

Cornelius Gardener was born in the Netherlands, September 4, 1849. His father was one of the first Holland clergymen who went to the western part of Michigan in 1852 from the Netherlands, with a considerable part of his congregation, having left the Netherlands due to religious persecution started against the Nonconformists in that country. Through the death of his father, Cornelius was left an orphan at the age of six years.

Young Gardener went to school at the academy at Holland, Mich., and later to Hope College, Mich. In 1869 he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point and graduated from that institution number thirty-seven in the Class of 1873. His first commission was that of Second Lieutenant, 19th Infantry. He passed in succession through all the grades of the infantry arm to that of Colonel, and also during the Spanish War he held advanced rank of Colonel of Volunteers with troops from his native state. At the time of his retirement by operation of law, September 4, 1913, he was Colonel of the 16th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The following is a brief outline of his military record as taken from the Cullum's Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Second Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, June 13, 1873. Served in garrison at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, November 15, 1873, to June 18, 1874; on frontier duty at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 4, 1874, to July 2, 1877; at Fort Dodge, Kansas, July 8, 1877, to May 27, 1880, (First Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, June 19, 1879); at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to August, 1880; at Fort Dodge, Kansas, to November, 1880; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to October, 1881; at Fort Brown, Texas, to May, 1888, and at San Antonio, Texas, to March, 1890. (Captain, 19th Infantry, February 24, 1891.) Served in garrison at Fort Wayne, Michigan, to August, 1893; on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to January, 1894; in garrison at Fort Wayne, Michigan, to August, 1896, and at Fort Brady, Michigan, to January, 1897; on duty with the National Guard, State of Michigan, January, 1897, to April, 1898.

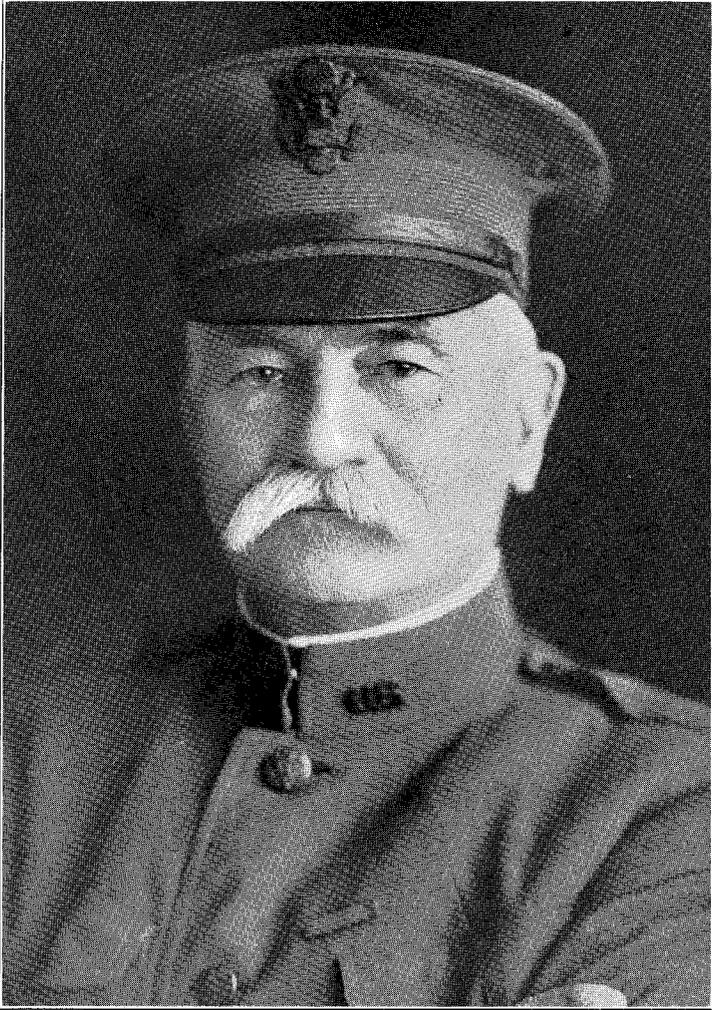
(Colonel, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1898.) Served commanding 31st Michigan Infantry Volunteers at Camp Thomas, Ga., May to August, 1898; at Knoxville, Tennessee, to January, 1899; en route to and at Cienfuegos, Cuba, to April, 1899, and at Savannah, Ga., until (Honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, May 17, 1899).

(Major of Infantry, 13th Infantry, September 16, 1899.)

(Colonel, 30th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, July 5, 1899.) Served: organizing and drilling regiment at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July to September, 1899; en route to Manila, Philippine Islands, in command of regiment, September 10, 1899, to October 28, 1899; occupying lines south of City of Manila from Pasay to San Pedro, Macate, until January, 1900; in command of regiment as part of General Schwan's southern expedition marched through the principal cities of the Provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Cavite and Tayabas, participating in the engagements at Binan, Batangas and San Diego and in numerous skirmishes with insurgent Filipinos until February, 1900; stationed in Tayabas until February, 1901; regiment returning home in March, 1901, he remained in Philippine Islands and was (Honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, April 15, 1901). Served on detached service as Governor of Tayabas Province from March, 1901, to March, 1902; with 13th Infantry to April, 1902; detached service at Lucena, Philippine Islands, to June, 1902; returned to United States, July-September, 1902, and at Alcatraz and Angel Island, California, to March, 1903.

(Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Infantry, February 8, 1903.) Served with regiment at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to September, 1904, during which time he attended maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, October-November, 1903, and inspected militia of North and South Dakota at various dates; member of retiring board; with regiment to Philippines, February, 1905, taking station at Calbayog, Samar, March, 1905; commanding Oras, Samar, and all troops on east coast of Samar, and in charge of operations in the field against the Pulijanes in that portion of the island from May to August, 1905; rejoined regiment at Camp Connell, Calbayog, August 31, 1905.

(Colonel, 16th Infantry, December 26, 1905.) Joined and assumed command of regiment at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, February 1, 1906; President of Board of Officers to consider plans and select sites for proposed buildings at Fort William McKinley; returned to U. S. with regiment, August-September, 1907; commanding regiment and post of Fort Crook, Nebraska, September, 1907, to June, 1910, with leave of absence and permission to go beyond the seas in summer of 1908; attendance at Camp of Instruction and Maneuver, Fort Riley, August, 1908; command of Provisional Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, on march from Fort Riley to St. Joseph, Missouri, September, 1908; same at Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa.



BRIGADIER GENERAL ELI DU BOSE HOYLE

September, 1909, and at Camp Thayer, Omaha, October, 1909; commanding regiment and post, Fort Seward, Alaska, July, 1910, to June, 1912, (detached to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, commanding Department of the Columbia, March to May, 1911); commanding Presidio of San Francisco, July, 1912, to May, 1913.

Colonel, U. S. A., retired, September 4, 1913, by operation of law.
SECRETARY ASSN. OF GRADUATES.

ELI DU BOSE HOYLE

No. 2567. Class of 1875.

Died, July 27, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years.

He was born in Georgia, January 19, 1851. In his youth he went to live with an uncle in Alabama and was appointed to the Academy from that state, becoming a cadet July 1, 1871.

As a cadet he was one of the leading spirits of the class. His principles were the best, his ideals the highest, his influence for good was great, not only in his own class but in the corps. He was a fine example of what a cadet and a gentleman should be. As the boy is father to the man, what he was as a cadet he was afterwards as an officer.

On graduation he became a Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery. It was the custom in those days to send two or three members of the graduating class back to West Point to drill new cadets. Hoyle was one of those selected from his class and spent the summer at West Point on that duty. It was a testimonial to his military qualities and character that he should be selected for this duty by the Commandant of Cadets, that distinguished officer, General Emory Upton.

He joined his regiment in North Carolina and served with it in various parts of the country. In Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania during the labor riots of 1877, and later in that year on frontier duty in Texas. While a student officer at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe he married Miss Fanny De Russey, daughter of the late General René E. De Russey, who had been a distinguished officer of Engineers, a graduate of the Academy, Class of 1812, and at one time Superintendent.

He was Adjutant of the Military Academy from July, 1882, to August, 1885, during the Superintendency of that splendid officer, General Wesley Merritt. In his order relieving him, General Merritt said: "In relieving from duty First Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, Second Artil-

lery, who has for three years past been Adjutant of the Academy, and who at this time is relieved at his own request, he having accepted the adjutancy of his regiment, the Superintendent feels it his duty to place on record his acknowledgment of the services of Lieutenant Hoyle.

"It is not too much to say that his performance of the duties of Adjutant has been perfect. In his bearing, both military and social, the example of Lieutenant Hoyle, if taken as a model by officers and cadets alike, would lead to success in the profession and the respect of all whose good opinion is of value. He has the best wishes of all at West Point for his success as a soldier, which success is assured by his character and devotion to duty."

He served a tour as Regimental Adjutant, 1885 to 1889. The following is an extract from an order issued by the temporary Regimental Commander in 1889:

"The Lieutenant Colonel commanding the regiment desires to acknowledge the appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, the Regimental Adjutant. The discipline and efficiency of the command have been greatly promoted by Lieutenant Hoyle's close application to and intelligent administration of the duties of his office, while the harmony that has been a notable characteristic of the encampment and this garrison has been largely due to the tact and loyalty he has shown in his delicate and confidential position." Reports of inspectors and efficiency reports of commanding officers at this period, and in fact throughout his military service, are uniformly appreciative and eulogistic.

In May, 1898, he was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, Volunteers, which he declined, and in July he was appointed Major and Chief Ordnance Officer. He was assigned to the First Division, First Corps, and reported for duty at Ponce; he participated in the Puerto Rico campaign, General Wilson's column, and the engagement of Coamo.

He was later Acting Inspecting General of the division; after returning to the United States he was Chief Ordnance Officer, Third Division, Second Corps, at Athens, Georgia, and later he went to Cuba as Chief Ordnance Officer and Provost Marshal General, Department of Matanzas. Major General J. H. Wilson, under whom he served both in Porto Rico and in Cuba in August, 1899, while in command at Matanzas wrote to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, urging the appointment of Captain (as he was then) Hoyle as Colonel of one of the regiments of volunteers being organized for service in the Philippines.. He wrote: "Captain Hoyle has served with me most of the time since the beginning of the Spanish War, in the Porto

Rican campaign, as well as in this island, and while our army is full of good and capable men, it is but the simple truth to say that Captain Hoyle is the peer of the very best. I know of no man in all my military experience who is his superior for character, soldierly bearing, inflexible purpose and high capacity. He belongs to a class of men which in a war a l'outrance would be selected for field marshals. His appointment would be approved by everybody who has ever come into contact with him."

In 1902 General Wilson wrote a letter to Secretary Root suggesting Major (as he was then) Hoyle, in connection with the detail, if one was to be made, of an officer as aide to Prince Henry of Prussia, who was about to visit this country. He wrote that Major Hoyle was one of the finest soldiers in the army, and that by his splendid personality and talents as a soldier he would reflect great credit on the army.

Hoyle had many important assignments. From August, 1900, to October, 1902, he was assistant to the Inspector General, Department of the East, at Governors Island. In 1906 he commanded the 3rd Battalion Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Virginia. In 1907 and 1908 he commanded the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum. During a large part of his active service he served at Fort Riley, Kansas; while a First Lieutenant he was Adjutant of the Light Artillery Battalion and School. He finally became Colonel of the 6th Field Artillery (horse). An officer who was under his command there wrote to Mrs. Hoyle as follows: "No officer in the army has affected my career as much as General Hoyle. He has always been the example that I have tried hard to emulate. He has been to me a living ideal of the very finest and highest type of the staunch American patriot, army officer, gentleman."

After passing by regular promotion through all the lower grades he was, in 1913, made a Brigadier General. Under this commission he served in the Philippines, commanding the District of Luzon, and afterwards Fort William McKinley.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the department, strongly urged, in a letter to the War Department, his appointment as Major General.

He was retired by operation of law in 1915. During the World War he was assigned to active duty and given the command of the Eastern Department. After his relief from active duty he made his home in Washington, where he died.

Secretary of War Weeks, in October, 1922, wrote to Mrs. Hoyle that a military post was established on part of the Edgewood Arsenal reservation and that it had been named Fort Hoyle in honor of her

late husband. He added: "The principal object in naming this permanent post after General Hoyle is to keep ever before the army personnel a name that meant duty, honor and integrity." For similar reasons the Chief of Coast Artillery selected the name, "Battery Hoyle," for one of the batteries in the Philippines.

General Orders No. 4, War Department, February 10, 1923, announced the posthumous award of the distinguished service medal to General Hoyle: "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Department Commander, Eastern Department, between August 25, 1917, and January 15, 1918. He handled many difficult problems arising in that department with rare judgment, tact and great skill." The medal was presented to Mrs. Hoyle.

These quotations show faintly General Hoyle the soldier. His private life was ideal. He was devoted to his family and was never so happy as when with them. He was a staunch and loyal friend.

The following was issued from the office of the Chief of Field Artillery:

IN MEMORIAM.

Brigadier General Eli D. Hoyle (retired), one of the charter members of the Field Artillery Association, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on July 27, 1921.

General Hoyle was one of the most widely known officers of our service, especially among artillerymen, and one of the best beloved. His death comes as a shock to his many friends and as an irreparable loss to his family.

The particularly distinctive quality of his character was his high sense of duty and his idealism. He carried with him throughout his long service in these prosaic times the idealism and the faith of the crusader and knight of the Middle Ages. His article of faith was service to his government—the best service that in him lay, and the best service that could be commanded from his subordinates. The spirit of service was his religion. With him there could never arise any question of personal comfort, ease, remuneration or reward, if these conflicted in ever so slight a way with the interests of the government—the latter absolutely controlled.

But his disposition was not stern and unyielding—on the contrary, his nature was warm and affectionate.

He was a man who delighted in the society of friends; he was always ready to converse with them; always ready to be of any assistance to them. In his family relations he left nothing to be desired.

General Hoyle's entire service until his appointment as a General Officer was in the artillery arm—except such details as he served with Staff Corps and Departments. In his arm he was one of the leaders, always progressive and serving with distinction.

In his death the country lost one of its finest citizens—a man of whom it may be said he was truly noble in his character.

W. J. SNOW,
Major General U. S. Army,
Chief of Field Artillery."

W. A. SIMPSON.



COLONEL HERBERT EVERETT TUTHERLY

HERBERT EVERETT TUTHERLY

No. 2460. Class of 1872.

Died, August 13, 1921, at Claremont, New Hampshire, aged 73 years.

Colonel Herbert E. Tutherly was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, April 5, 1848. His father was William E. Tutherly, a farmer and man of some local prominence, holding town offices, attending the State Legislature and serving on the Governor's council. His mother was Loretta (Rossiter) Tutherly, and they had six children, of which Colonel Tutherly was the oldest; a brother William is now the only one living.

Colonel Tutherly attended local schools, taught for several terms in school in his home district, and then attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, from which he entered West Point in June, 1868. When at the Point he became interested in rowing, to which some slight attention was then being paid at the Academy, was selected for the class crew and rowed number three in the six-oared inter-class races of June, 1870.

On graduation, June 14, 1872, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, and joined his troop at Benicia Barracks, California, which continued his station for five years, except when absent on field duty near Camp Lowell, Arizona, for six months, at the Presidio of San Francisco for a year, and at San Diego Barracks, California, for six months. From July, 1877, to June, 1878, he was on sick leave of absence, rejoining his troop first at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and then at Camp Harney, Oregon.

On April 4, 1879, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, and after a service of about two years at Fort Halleck, Nevada, was assigned to college duty as Professor of Military Science at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, where he remained for four years, receiving from the university in 1885 the degree of A. M.

Resuming duty with his troop, he was successively at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Custer, Montana, and Fort Sheridan, Wyoming, until October 1, 1889, when he was again detailed for college duty as Professor of Military Science at Cornell University, remaining there for three years, and during that detail being promoted (December 17, 1890,) to Captain, 1st Cavalry.

After four months in command of his new troop at Fort Grant, Arizona, he was, in February, 1893, ordered for duty with the National Guard of Vermont, and also assigned again as Professor of Military

Science at the University of Vermont, holding that position for another period of four years, returning in September, 1897, to his troop, then at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

He was engaged in the Spanish-American War in Cuba from April to August, 1898, commanding a squadron of four troops of the 1st Cavalry in the Battle of San Juan Hill and the subsequent engagements to the surrender of Santiago de Cuba, and returned with the Army of Invasion to Montauk Point, Long Island, and then for eighteen months was in command of Fort Yates, North Dakota.

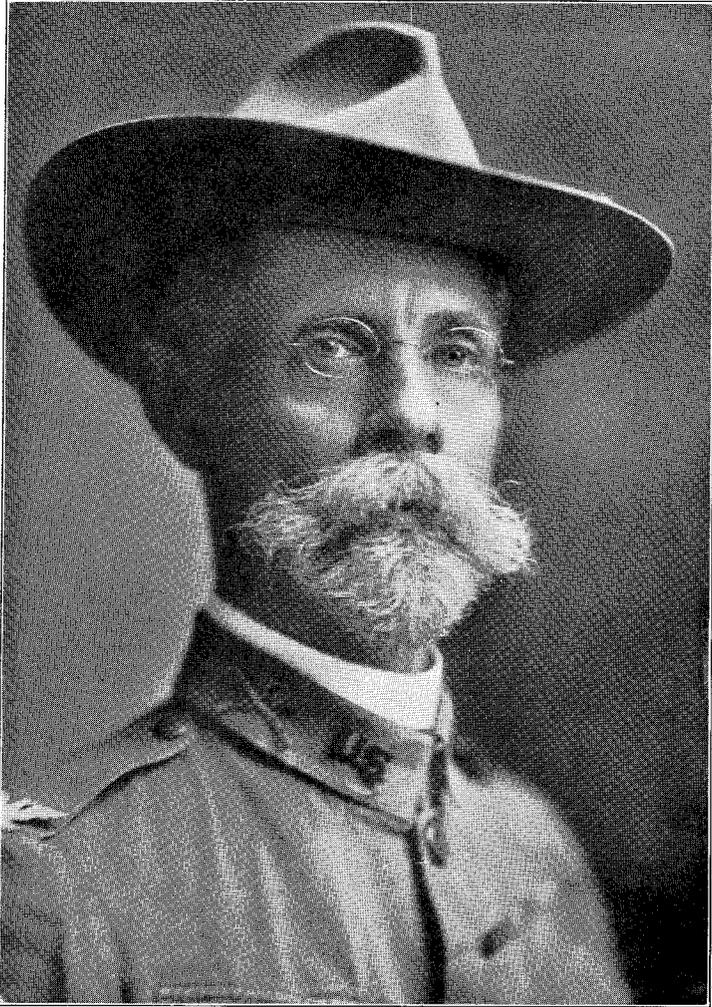
In April, 1900, he was detailed as Acting Inspector General, Departments of Alaska and the Columbia, and having been promoted Major of Cavalry, February 2, 1901, was on that date regularly detailed in the Inspector General's Department, continued on the duties he was then performing until July, 1902, when as an Inspector General he commenced a service of three years in the Philippine Islands.

Being promoted a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, June 22, 1905, he was relieved from service in the Inspector General's Department, returned to the United States and to the command of the post and Cavalry Recruiting Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, but on October 1, 1906, was at his own request retired from active duty for over 30 years' service, and returned to Claremont, New Hampshire, and built a home on a farm he owned there.

On January 10, 1907, he was assigned to duty with the Organized Militia (the National Guard) of New Hampshire, so continuing until January 9, 1911, and immediately thereafter was appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, Brigadier General and Adjutant General of the State, holding that position until May 1, 1915, when he was placed on the officers' retired list of the New Hampshire National Guard with rank of Brigadier General but the same year was elected by the New Hampshire Legislature as Commissary General of New Hampshire, holding the office to January 1, 1917, when he resigned and returned to his farm near Claremont, where he spent the remainder of his life. On July 9, 1918, he was promoted to be Colonel, in the Regular Army, on the retired list.

He married, on May 30, 1878, Maroa C. Cotton of Claremont, New Hampshire; they had only one child, George Cotton Tutherly, born at Fort Halleck, Nevada, September 11, 1879, who now resides at Chelsea, Vermont. Mrs. Tutherly died May 17, 1918, and was buried in Claremont, where three years later her husband was placed beside her.

Tutherly carried into his long service of Professor of Military Science at colleges and into his duty with the National Guard later in life a thorough knowledge of military matters and discipline, and an



COLONEL JOHN TIMOTHY VAN ORSDALE

intense interest in and devotion to these special services. He was of fine appearance and bearing and greatly respected by all his associates. He was the author of a Score Book for Riflemen and of an Elementary Treatise on Military Science and the Art of War.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

JOHN TIMOTHY VAN ORSDALE

No. 2425. Class of 1872.

Died, October 18, 1921, at Beverly Hills, California, aged 71 years.

Colonel John T. Van Orsdale, the son of Augustus Van Orsdale and Eunice (Graham) Van Orsdale, was born at Woodhull, New York, March 12, 1850. His native town was a small place numbering only a few hundred people, and while he faithfully attended its schools his preparation, when he entered the Military Academy in September, 1868, was not of the best, and placed by his name in the lowest section he had only just pulled out of it at the first January examinations when he stood sixty-fourth in a class of seventy-seven members. He was naturally bright, however, and faithfully applying himself had reached a general standing of forty-third at his first June, of twelfth when he went on furlough, and finally graduated No. 15, being particularly high in Spanish, a knowledge then acquired which he found useful in his later service.

A cadet private during most of his time at the Academy, he finally was appointed a Cadet Lieutenant in the latter part of his first class year.

On graduation he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, and in September, 1872, joined his regiment at Fort Shaw, Montana, which remained his permanent station for seven years, though much of that period was spent in exploring expeditions, on escort and other field duty. The Nez Perce's expedition in the summer of 1877 brought him active service against Indians, and in the Battle of Big Hole Pass, Montana, he distinguished himself. General Gibbon, commanding the expedition, and Colonel Comba, commanding his regiment, recommended the award to him of the Medal of Honor, and he received some years later, to date from August 9, 1877, the brevet of First Lieutenant for "gallant services in action against Indians". He was also, on August 20, 1877, promoted to be First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry.

Two years later his promotion to a Captaincy took him to the command of his new company at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and with it in the following year to Fort Stevenson, Dakota.

In the fall of 1882 the regiment was transferred to the Department of the Platte and Van Orsdale served for seven years at Forts Laramie and Washakie, Wyoming, the last four years being the Regimental Quartermaster.

After a fifteen months' recruiting detail at Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, he rejoined his company, then at Fort Logan, Colorado, in time to participate in the Wounded Knee campaign against the Sioux Indians of December, 1890, and January, 1891, returning to Fort Logan upon its expiration, where he remained until July, 1893, when, on account of his knowledge of the Indians, he was appointed Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

He was kept as an Indian Agent for nearly eighteen months and then resumed the command of his company at Fort Logan, Colorado, where he was still stationed at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War.

With the 7th Infantry he was on the expedition to Santiago, participated in the battle of El Caney (where his services were deemed worthy of a recommendation for brevet of Major for gallantry in action) and in the subsequent operations against Santiago to the surrender.

When the army returned to the United States he accompanied his company to Montauk Point, Long Island, and later to Fort Wayne, Michigan, until April, 1899, when his promotion to Major, 7th Infantry, carried him to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, where he remained in command of that post until the following spring, when in command of a battalion of his regiment he was sent to Alaska, and on arrival assigned to command the post of Fort Davis, Nome, Alaska. Here he remained for over a year assisting the civil authorities in preserving order and protecting life and property during the mining excitement following the rush to the gold fields in that country.

In the fall of 1901 he joined the headquarters of the 7th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Oregon, while there was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Infantry, but a month later was transferred back to the 7th Infantry, and then for about a year commanded a camp and depot for recruits and casuals at the Presidio, San Francisco.

In February, 1903, after over thirty years of service with the regiment he had originally joined upon his graduation from the Military Academy, he was transferred from the 7th to the 17th Infantry, accompanied the latter regiment to the Philippines, and on August 14, 1903, was promoted to be its Colonel. For over a year he commanded the Port of Cotabato, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and was also engaged in operations against the Moros and in expeditions under General

Wood, and in skirmish at Capumpernan, and operations against fortified position of Serenaya, being officially mentioned by General Wood for prompt and energetic performance of duties.

In August, 1905, he returned with his regiment to the United States and to Fort McPherson, Georgia. He participated with the regiment in maneuvers at Chickamauga Park in the summer of 1906, and was commended by his Commanding General for the splendid discipline and valuable work of his regiment thereat.

In the fall of 1906 he took two battalions and the machine gun platoon of the 17th Infantry to Cuba as part of the Army of Cuban Pacification, with station in that country for about two years at Camaguey, until January, 1909, when he returned to Fort McPherson, Georgia. The next year he again participated with his regiment in maneuvers at Chickamauga Park and also during 1909 and 1910 commanded the Department of the Gulf at intervals during the absence of the permanent commander.

During most of 1911 he commanded his regiment and later a brigade at San Antonio, Texas, returning in November with the regiment to Fort McPherson. He commanded the Department of the Gulf during the spring and summer of 1912, the maneuver camps at Anniston, Alabama, and Columbus, Mississippi, and also at intervals during the year 1913 the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, until on March 12, 1914, being then in command of Fort McPherson, Georgia, he was retired by operation of law, having reached the age of 64 years.

On the breaking out of the World War, Van Orsdale was (April 19, 1917,) recalled to active service and assigned to command of the War Prison Barracks (German prisoners) at Fort McPherson. When leaving there three years before he had put his household goods into storage at that post, and they were conveniently at hand on his arrival, though upon reaching there a letter from the War Department started some time previously and since following him from point to point finally over took him, bearing the request that he remove his property as the space it occupied was required for other stores. Van Orsdale continued at Fort McPherson during most of the war, until August 6, 1918, when he was retired from further active duty and ordered to his home.

He then settled in California, living there until his death at Beverly Hills, October 18, 1921, having reached the age of 71 years and 7 months. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, and on his tomb stone his widow had placed the translation of his West Point class motto, "My life is devoted", as fitly typifying his patriotism and his single hearted devotion to his country and his duty.

Colonel Van Orsdale was three times married, first on July 13, 1876, to Emily Odile Logan, daughter of Captain William Logan, 7th

Infantry. She died in June, 1877, leaving a son, John Logan Van Orsdale, who died in infancy. He married secondly, December 16, 1889, Miss Edith Shurtleff of Salt Lake City, who died at Fort Logan, Colorado, October 28, 1891, leaving one son, Allen A. Van Orsdale, born October 27, 1891, who was a First Lieutenant in the Chemical Corps, serving nearly two years in France in the World War, and now resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Colonel Van Orsdale married third, October 2, 1895, Margaret Logan, a sister of his first wife, who survives him and now lives in Hollywood, California.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

EDWARDS CRANSTON BROOKS

No. 3136 Class of 1886.

Died, January 14, 1922, at New York, New York, aged 61 years.

Colonel Edwards Cranston Brooks was the son of Major Quincy Adams Brooks and Elizabeth Cranston, pioneer settlers of Oregon. Born in Portland, Oregon, on November 2, 1860, his later boyhood was spent in Klamath County in the southeastern part of the state, whither the family moved when he was thirteen years of age.

Immediately following the close of the Modoc Indian War of 1872-73, which was fought out in Southern Oregon and Northern California, his father, Major Q. A. Brooks, with his invalid wife and four children, the oldest fourteen and the youngest two years old, traveled by wagon road sixty miles over the Cascade Range to a settlement not thirty miles distant from the late battleground, when the war cry of the Redmen had scarcely died out of the land or the tomahawk been safely buried under the lava beds, the stronghold of "Captain Jack", Chief of the Modocs.

This new and sparsely settled country bordering the twin lakes, Upper and Lower Klamath, hemmed in by high gaunt hills, was known as the Klamath Basin, which the bitter cold of winter turned into one vast waste of white snow and ice and the intense heat of summer melted into an equally vast waste of white alkali, intermixed with patches of burnt bunch grass, with stretches of tule in the low-lying swamps; the surrounding slopes bald and bare of any sign of vegetation save for a stunted growth of juniper and sage brush reaching thirstily down into the valley.

Numerous hot springs charged with minerals bubbled up from the volcanic soil and it was partly in the hope that the invalid mother might be benefitted by the waters that the Brooks family took up their abode amidst these grim surroundings (a temporary one at first,



COLONEL EDWARDS CRANSTON BROOKS

but where they eventually remained for twelve years) near a small town on the river connecting the two lakes—a town consisting of a “Main Street” with a straggling row of houses or shacks strung along on either side, then called by the name of Linkville—since known as Klamath Falls, now a prosperous city in a fertile valley due to the irrigating system introduced in later years by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

There were hardships and privations to be endured in this quarter of Oregon still in the rough and the raw, a land not yet flowing with milk and honey—where saloons were more plentiful and more in demand than school houses, and a grammar school or high school was unknown.

Up to this time the opportunities afforded young Brooks for attending school had been intermittent and inadequate, owing to the family's moving about from place to place. But the fires of ambition had early kindled in his breast and an education was one of them. Coupled with this determination was an indomitable will and perseverance. Obstacles however stubborn, before which the stoutest heart might quail, and apparently insurmountable were met by a resistance equally stubborn and in the end succumbed.

On this unpromising soil, while wrestling with all the rigors and untoward conditions of ranch life, he very soon exhausted the limited course of study which the small country school house offered—one of the primitive sort where all subjects were taught in a single room. Once or twice the school employed a teacher from a distance who was able to carry him and a few of his fellow students who dared to scale such dizzy heights up into some of the higher branches—algebra, geometry, trigonometry and a bit of Latin. As to French and the other languages, these were as much of a rarity as French pastry and as foreign to the taste of the population.

It was greatly to his advantage, however, that both parents of Colonel Brooks were educated people. His father, Q. A. Brooks, was himself a college graduate and university man. He entered Duquesne College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the youthful age of fourteen, finishing within two years and four months. Before graduating from the college he took up the study of law and in due course was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, he became a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania. This was the work of a brief seven years. All three, College, Law, University, were finished by the time Mr. Brooks had reached his majority. He was then twenty-one years of age and joined the great rush westward which began in '49, crossing the plains by way of Oregon to Puget Sound—the Mediterranean of the Northwest—in 1851. The rapid stride of civilization at that period swept him along with others like him into the forefront of things

through a succession of epoch-making events, and it became his privilege to play an important part in the early history of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho.

In 1852 Mr. Brooks was one of the forty-four delegates to the Monticello Convention which secured the separation of Washington from Oregon, and it was he who drew up the memorial to Congress asking for such separation of all that portion of Oregon territory lying "north of the Columbia River and west of the great northern branch thereof to be called the Territory of Columbia". This memorial was unanimously adopted without change. Thus was settled the long agitated "question of division" and concluded for all time to come the possibility, if not the probability, of the Cascade Range instead of the Columbia River being made the dividing line, with Oregon today in possession of the whole of her old Pacific Coast water front and the State of Washington left high and dry, located east of the Cascade Mountains.

When, in 1853, General Isaac I. Stevens was made the first Governor of the new territory of Washington, Mr. Brooks, then twenty-three years of age, received the appointment of private secretary to the Governor, afterwards holding various governmental positions in the Northwest. In the Indian war of 1855-56 he was detailed to serve in different capacities of a clerical nature.

At another time he held the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs; again in 1865-69 he was United States Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the Pacific Coast States with headquarters at San Francisco.

In the Modoc Indian War of 1872-73 above mentioned, sometimes called the War of the Lava Beds, he was appointed and served as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Oregon State troops, with rank of Major, forwarding supplies to the troops from Jacksonville (Oregon), where he was stationed. Some years after Major Brooks received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound and returned with his family to the State of Washington—to the scenes of his old-time experiences—locating at Fort Townsend, then the Port of Entry. This position he held from 1886 to 1889.

On his mother's side, Colonel E. C. Brooks was the descendant of hardy pioneer stock. When she was but a small child her parents, Ephraim and Roxanna Cranston, left Ohio with their children, crossed the plains by ox-team and settled in Oregon. Here she was reared and received the best education available in that early day, finishing at the Wilamette Institute, Salem (Oregon).

It may be well here to clear up some confusion which exists as to Colonel Brooks' first name—it is Edwards and not Edward. He was given the surnames of his two maternal grandparents, Roxanna Edwards and Ephraim Cranston.

To return to the story of the son's early struggles, who was to "carry on" as an officer in the American Army the work begun by the father as a part of that other great army, carrying westward the torch of civilization and as a public officer; the boy was always singularly destitute of the feeling of fear and early showed an adventurous spirit. It was through sheer pluck and grit that he was able at the age of eighteen to make his way to the university town of Eugene with little financial backing from his family (for the move to Klamath County had proved a most unfortunate venture not to say disastrous in a business way) and, through his own personal efforts and studious preparation, to find he was qualified to enter the State University of Oregon.

His life of roughing it, however, did not end in Eugene. Rigid economy was still his watchword and habits of strict astemiousness continued to be his mode of living. So he began his university days by "keeping batch" with four other boys and in none too comfortable quarters.

With but two years of the course completed, a new opportunity for advancement opened up before him when Hon. M. C. George, then the state's only Representative in Congress, announced that a competitive examination for the cadetship to West Point would be held in Portland at a certain date. Young Brooks decided to try for it and began to prepare accordingly. By teaching school he gathered together a little money of his own.

Klamath Falls (then Linkville) is distant about 300 miles from Portland, from which city at that date less than 100 miles of railroad running southward had been built. There were two ways to reach the railway terminus between the two places; but economy was the best policy in this case and to save expense he chose the more arduous route. This lay over the Cascade Mountains through a wild unsettled region and had to be made on horseback over a road little better than a trail; there were thick woods to pass, a hundred miles of desert to cross; he must camp out in the open where not a single human habitation was to be found.

Leading a pack horse with blankets and provisions, the young man set his face toward this unknown country he must traverse without guide or companion, and started on his two-hundred-mile ride. That singular freedom from fear before spoken of must stand this venture-some youth in good stead now—that spirit that would conquer the unconquerable must bear him up.

Picture the boy traveler alone on the desert at the approach of night—picketing out his horse, making camp and preparing his evening meal—studying for the coming examination by the light of his camp fire—spreading his blankets on the ground for a bed, his saddle for a pillow, his tent the dark bowl of the night sky, its inverted brim

resting on the darker circle of wilderness—at the center of all this desolate waste spread above and beneath him the one solitary bit of human life for miles around. Picture the boyish outlines as he lay curled up in his blankets in the careless relaxation of sleep, off guard and defenseless—at the dead of night to be startled out of heavy slumber, hardly realizing his whereabouts, to find himself surrounded by a pack of howling wolves drawing nearer and nearer—aroused to his peril, hastily raking together the smoldering embers of his camp fire. Picture again the boyish form silhouetted against the leaping, crackling flames, through the long black night while he piled on brushwood to hold the wolves at bay.

Perhaps no more severe test of endurance could have been deliberately planned, no harsher method devised to develop sinew of mind and muscle than were his experiences hardening him even before his time for the life he seemed predestined to follow.

When he arrived at Eugene, which lay on the route to Portland, he was almost ill from cold and exposure and well nigh discouraged. Otherwise he passed through these dangers unharmed and proceeded on his way by rail, reaching his journey's end in a few hours.

Out of a class of thirteen competitors for the cadetship E. C. Brooks won the appointment. The boy then hurried back home, traveling by the same route as before, and went to work in earnest to prepare himself for the examination at West Point. This he successfully passed in June, 1882, and was admitted to the Academy.

He carried his frugality a little further, almost to the breaking point—he wasted neither words nor money—and the single word "Passed" tingled along the wires to the humble farm house two thousand miles away, thrilling the anxious hearts of the "folks back home".

At the expiration of four years he was duly graduated, July 1, 1886, standing well up in his class. While he had his choice of the Cavalry or Artillery, he chose the former arm of the service because of his great fondness for horses.

With few associates save the animals on his father's ranch, both horses and cattle, he made friends and companions of these rather than of the youth of the neighborhood. On that memorable ride over mountain and desert, it was his faithful horse that carried him safely through and was his sole companion at night. Any mishap to his horses—if they had taken fright, broken loose from their pickets when the wolves were howling so close at hand, and taken to their heels, there is small likelihood the boy would ever have seen West Point.

This affection for animals led him at one period to refuse all meats or to partake of any food containing animal fats whatsoever. Any moral scruples he held he was inclined to carry out to the letter.

Having taken the temperance pledge in early youth, this was religiously adhered to throughout his life. Neither was he a user of tobacco in any form.

The newly graduated cadet from Oregon was then duly commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry. Shortly afterwards Mr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gray of Chicago and entered upon duty at San Antonio, Texas. Subsequently he was transferred to other regiments and served at different posts.

He was stationed at Fort Yates, South Dakota, at the time of the war with the Sioux Indians and participated in both of the two battles which took place near Pine Ridge in the winter campaign of 1890-91, and his was the Cavalry Battalion which brought in the body of Sitting Bull.

But this Oregon boy had smelt gun powder and had seen men shot down before entering the army. One day a sheriff arrived in Klamath Falls en route to another town in charge of a prisoner arrested for murder. The sheriff got word that a body of men had assembled not sixteen miles away and was marching on the town determined to lynch his prisoner. He called on the citizens of the town for assistance in protecting him. A number of persons responded to the sheriff's appeal and "Ed", then but a mere lad, always eager to take any hazard, was among them. The lynchers were known to be well armed and would arrive in an hour or two. Hasty preparations were made, arms taken from the "general merchandise" store and issued to the defenders. The prisoner was concealed on the second floor of the principal hotel, no jail having been built. That night there was a fight. The sheriff was shot down at Ed's side and died immediately; one of the lynchers was mortally wounded and carried off; others were more or less injured, but the lynchers were forced to retreat, the majesty of the law was upheld and young Ed escaped without a scratch.

From Fort Yates, Lieutenant Brooks went to Newark, Delaware, on college detail, having been assigned to Delaware College, where he remained from November, 1891, to January, 1893. He was then detailed to serve as Military Instructor at Girard College, Philadelphia, and continued in this position from January, 1893, to December, 1895, during which period he was promoted, 1893, to First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry.

As Professor of Military Tactics for the three years he was at Girard, his personal deportment and strictly temperate habits with their corresponding influence on the boy students, commended themselves so highly to the officers and faculty of that institution, his fine work as commander of the battalion of cadets numbering 540 (over double the number ever before enlisted), in bringing it up to such a

high degree of excellence so won their approval, calling forth the warmest praise, that Lieutenant Brooks received a most flattering offer from the Board of Directors of a permanent professorship and of a life position, the Second Vice-Presidency of the college.

This would, of course, have entailed his resigning from the army. After some deliberation the offer was declined and he joined his regiment at Fort Myer, Virginia, in January, 1896.

Colonel Brooks, then First Lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, was again called into active service when the Spanish-American War broke out and ordered to Cuba in 1898. He took part in the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, since called the Battle of San Juan Hill; was then promoted to Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Volunteers, September 17, 1898; was Aide-de-Camp to General Leonard Wood, May, 1899, to April, 1900, and was promoted to Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, January 3, 1901. Throughout the military operations of the brief Cuban campaign and for the three years he served on the staff of General Wood he rendered valuable service, notably during the Reconstruction Period which followed—to cite a particular instance, in the cleaning up of Santiago; also while acting as auditor for the Island of Cuba, from April 20, 1900, to May 6, 1901, when General Wood was Military Governor during the American Occupation.

Returning to the United States at the time the Philippine trouble was stirring up the country, Major Brooks had hardly established himself in his old quarters at Fort Myer when he was ordered to the Philippines. He had been promoted to Captain, 3rd Cavalry, February 2, 1901. For convenience of transportation of the troops his regiment was divided, one part to go by way of San Francisco and thence across the Pacific, the other from New York, crossing the Atlantic, and on by way of Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez.

Colonel Brooks (then Captain), with his wife and two small children, both girls, born at army posts on the western frontier, sailed from New York on the transport "Buford" for Manila on January 21, 1902, taking the longer route, which occupied two months before arriving at their port of destination. He remained in the Islands until March, 1904, when he was sent home to the United States and stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

He was not in very good health. He had been more than once seriously ill and confined in the hospital while in the Philippines. He still suffered from the trouble contracted there, which continued to affect him more or less in after years.

In 1905 he came west on furlough, visiting his parents at Port Townsend, Washington, proceeding thence to San Francisco, from where he took passage for Ecuador, South America, to look into a busi-

ness venture he had under consideration. His resignation from the army soon followed and was accepted on May 2, 1905.

A flying trip to London, Paris, and back in connection with the new undertaking, and he settled down in Ecuador. There he engaged in various business enterprises and lived for some years. It was at this time he became connected with the American Bank Note Company of New York City.

His long familiarity with the Latin-American races acquired during his residence in Ecuador and his mastery of the Spanish language were the means of his being employed by the above named New York company to travel through the South American countries for them, including the five Spanish-American Republics of Central America. Through a long period of years he covered practically every state of the southern continent many times over, visiting all of the capitals, the business he was engaged in requiring him to deal directly with the heads of the various governments.

Colonel Brooks remained in the employ of the Bank Note Company up to the time of his death, January 14, 1922, with the exception of a brief interval during the latter part of the World War. When America first entered the war he had tendered his services to the Governor of Oregon but failed to get a commission at that time. A few months before its close he was offered and accepted a Colonelcy of Infantry, U. S. A., and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas. Colonel Brooks was stationed here until the signing of the Armistice and returned to civil life, December 3, 1918.

The spirit of adventure which characterized Colonel Brooks as a boy, that would hardly brook defeat as a man, led him through a most eventful career covering a large portion of the earth's surface, seeing many peoples and many lands. Wanderer as he was, his life from early youth to mature age had never been a life of ease; rather was it one containing few comforts and fewer soft places whereon to lay his head.

Like many another boy, Colonel E. C. Brooks was self made—what is best of all, American made. From start to finish he fought his own way single handed—may it not be added, even to the darning and mending of his own clothing—for the sharp experiences involved in straightened circumstances with a mother invalid from the time of his childhood, early taught him the necessity for self-reliance and to depend solely on his own resources—a foretaste indeed of the soldier's life which lay hidden in the path before him.

After all, do not such as he who go forth to do battle with the elements, unflinching courage and force of character their only weapons—who break ground in a new land, prepare the crude soil for future generations—do not they serve their country well with spade and plough, yes, with their humble mending kit?—even as do they who march forth to conquer their country's foe with gun and bayonet.

HATTIE EVELYN BROOKS.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN CLARK

No. 3364. Class of 1890.

Died, March 4, 1922, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 57 years.

William Franklin Clark was born in Indiana on the 4th of March, 1865. At the age of twenty he entered the United States Military Academy and was graduated from that institution on the 12th of June, 1890.

On completion of the leave granted him after graduation, Lieutenant Clark joined his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, at Fort Sill. Thereafter his duties as a commissioned officer took him as far west as the Pacific coast and as far south as the Mexican border, but seldom east of the Mississippi River.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Clark was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, but before he had entered upon his duties at that place he was directed to muster into federal service the organizations of the Kansas Militia. When that task had been completed he requested to be returned to duty with his regiment which he joined enroute to Cuba.

During the time he was in Cuba, Lieutenant Clark was highly commended for his activity on patrol and escort duty, and while there he received his promotion to the grade of Captain of Cavalry.

After the conclusion of the Spanish-American War the usual duties of a line officer devolved upon Captain Clark. In 1912 he was promoted to the grade of Major and in 1916 to that of Lieutenant Colonel. He served a tour in the Philippines.

Upon the entry of the United States into the European conflict in 1917, Lieutenant Colonel Clark received a temporary appointment as Colonel and was assigned to the command of the Quartermaster Depot at St. Louis, Missouri. It was there that his outstanding ability as an organizer displayed itself. During Colonel Clark's tenure of office as commandant of the depot many millions of dollars worth of the most diversified materials and supplies were purchased. This huge responsibility Colonel Clark assumed as a matter of course, and he administered the office with notable efficiency, equability and breadth of vision. In 1918 he was promoted to the full rank of Colonel of Cavalry.

At the conclusion of the World War, Colonel Clark was detailed as a student at the General Staff College. In 1921 he transferred to the Finance Department. His last station was at Fort Howard, Maryland, where, on the 4th of March 1922, he suddenly died.



COLONEL WILLIAM FRANKLIN CLARK



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HAMPDEN SAGE

Including his cadetship at West Point, Colonel Clark's military career covered a period of thirty-seven years, a period filled with conscientious, efficient and loyal performance of duty. He died in the active service of the country he loved, a rare character who gave more than he received and therefore lives enshrined in the hearts and minds of sympathetic friends who hold him in highest veneration. What more can a soldier ask?

S. G. J.

WILLIAM HAMPDEN SAGE

No. 2952. Class of 1882.

Died, June 4, 1922, at Omaha, Nebraska, aged 63 years.

William Hampden Sage was born at Windsor, New York, on April 6, 1859, and much of his early life was spent at western army posts, as his father, William N. Sage, was an army officer and served almost continuously on the then western frontier.

He entered the Military Academy in the Class of 1881, but was turned back and graduated in 1882 and was assigned to the 5th Infantry, then on duty in Montana, and from then on until his death, with a few short intervals, his service was almost entirely with troops, most of it being in the west and in the Philippine Islands.

He was made a Major General at the outbreak of the World War and commanded the camp at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. While on this duty his blood pressure was found too high for overseas duty and he was not permitted to go abroad with his division. Always a silent man as to his own troubles, only his closest intimates realized how deeply he felt this occurrence. It was the bitterest disappointment of his life and one to which he never willingly thereafter referred.

He later commanded Camp Funston and Camp Gordon and after the Armistice was given the command of the brigade that was sent overseas with the possibility of service in Silesia. The Silesian duty, however, did not materialize and his brigade saw only garrison duty in Germany.

Upon his return from Germany he commanded Camp Grant and later Fort D. A. Russell. It was while on this latter duty that he was sent to the Fitzsimmons General Hospital at Denver and thence to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died on June 4, 1922. His acknowledgment and acceptance of the fact of his fast approaching death were typical of his general viewpoint. There were no heroics, no assumptions, his last words being to his son, "Well, Bill, I'm about out." A short time before his death he requested that he be buried in the

simple regulation casket, saying if it was good enough for an enlisted man it was good enough for a General. He was buried at Arlington with his oldest and best friends acting as pall bearers and in the simplest manner, in accordance with his desire.

His service is a matter of record, but his lovable qualities are recorded only in the memories of many officers and men with whom he served and lived. It is significant that among the letters received by his family after his death were some from enlisted men who had served under him in various places.

He was a great hunter and for years was one of the best rifle shots in the army. I remember one occasion, when he was a Major in command of Fort Missoula and had done no rifle shooting for many years, he went out on the range and after a few sighting shots at various ranges, ran the expert rifleman's course. He qualified with a comfortable margin, and upon handing over his rifle to an old sergeant, himself a distinguished marksman of many years' service, remarked, "Hell, Sergeant, that was easy. The present generation doesn't have to shoot for medals as hard as we used to," and went away chuckling, vastly amused.

He was very human in his relations with his men, and while a Lieutenant commanding a company in Texas I have known him, not once, but many times, to go on a hunting or fishing trip of several days' duration with some enlisted man, usually a recruit, who had been giving trouble or who showed signs of developing into a bad influence in the company. This close association usually had the effect of changing the man's point of view as concerned officers and other constituted authority and turned many a poor recruit into a good soldier.

During the insurrection in the Philippine Islands he won the Congressional Medal of Honor for volunteering to hold an advanced position near Zapote River with a small detachment while the main force crossed the river. The position was held but was so hotly contested that he was forced to take the rifle of a man who had been wounded or killed and to participate in the actual firing himself. His comment, based on the incidents attending the retirement to the main force after he had accomplished his mission, was to the effect that a series of rice paddies two feet deep in water made a poor skirmish range for close shooting.

Later Captain Sage was Adjutant of the forces in the Sulu Islands and was responsible for the relations with the Moros. It is worthy of note that during the time he remained at Jolo there was no sign of trouble with these difficult people on the Island of Sulu, and an American was as safe any place on the island as in the United States. I was only a boy at the time and this confidence in the Moros was exempli-



MAJOR ARTHUR DOW NEWMAN

fied by the fact that I was permitted to hunt, fish and visit for days at a time with my Moro friends in their villages and on their boats. This confidence was completely justified and the Moros of Sulu regarded it as a point of honor that no harm should befall any member of the American garrison.

He was a Colonel commanding the 12th Infantry at Nogales, Arizona, at the time the skirmish occurred with the Mexican forces. I was told by some of his men that he spent the time walking up and down in plain view just behind his firing line commenting on the poor shooting of the Mexicans and rallying his own men good naturedly on their waste of government ammunition.

Incidents of this sort endeared him to his troops as well as to his associates, and I know that throughout my own service in the regular army many a rough road has been smoothed and many a bad job has been made easier by the aid and loyalty shown me by both officers and enlisted men for no other reason than that I was Bill Sage's son.

In General Sage's death the army lost one of the fast disappearing set of "Old Timers" who, having received their earlier training in the old frontier posts, learned to know their lesson, the enlisted man of the American army, so thoroughly, and to love him so well, that their methods of handling and leading him will remain as an example long after they themselves have gone and left their work to the younger generation.

W. H. S., JR.

ARTHUR DOW NEWMAN

No. 5234. Class of 1914.

Died, July 1, 1922, at Washington, D. C., aged 32 years.

For six months I've been trying to write a few words about "Hook" Newman. Many times I have tried and each time—when I got to thinking what a loss I've sustained in losing old "Hook"—I just couldn't go on. Even now the task is not easy as I loved and respected him as I've loved and respected few men.

Difficult to know at first, and with a stern sense of duty, he was nevertheless a great companion and a staunch friend. A thousand instances of his wonderful character flood my memory. I recall that on one occasion he put off for three months a thing he desired above all else in the world, in order to help a friend in financial troubles. But that was Newman through and through. He thought of himself

last of all. No one could be near him long and have a chance to know and understand him, without loving him, and feeling that in "Hook" he had a friend that he could always, and under any circumstances, rely on.

After graduation from West Point in 1914, Newman joined the 3rd Cavalry, serving at Fort Sam Houston until March 1, 1915. He then served with detachments of the regiment at Mission, Fort Ringgold, Roma and Brownsville, Texas, to February 22, 1917. Promoted to First Lieutenant of Cavalry, July 1, 1916. Fort Sam Houston, March 14 to August 31, 1917. Promoted to Captain of Cavalry, June 2, 1917. At Camp McArthur, Texas, Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General, 85th Division, December 14, 1917, to February 26, 1918; at Camp Forrest, Georgia, with Machine Gun Battalion, March 23 to April, 1918; at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, and Landrum, North Carolina, with Machine Gun Battalion to June 17, 1918. Promoted to Major, National Army, June 17, 1918. At Camp McArthur, Texas, at Infantry Replacement Camp, to January 9, 1919. At Washington, D. C., with P. S. and T. Division, General Staff, January 13, 1919, to March 10, 1920. Captain of Cavalry, March 15, 1920. Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General, 3rd Division, Camp Pike, Arkansas, to June 30, 1920. Major of Cavalry, July 1, 1920. Assistant G-I, 3rd Division, July 1, 1920, to January, 1921. Office, Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D. C., January, 1921 to his death. His death was due to an accident occurring while playing polo at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1922. A. R. H.

OSCAR ITIN STRAUB

No. 3188. Cass of 1887.

Died, July 9, 1922, at Buffalo, New York, aged 57 years.

Oscar I. Straub was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1865. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania in 1883 and was graduated number 15 in the Class of 1887. Upon graduation he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to the 1st Artillery.

His first duty was at Alcatraz Island and later at Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Canby, Washington, and other posts on the Pacific Coast. From 1890 to 1894 he served on the Atlantic Coast at Fort Hamilton, New York, and Fort Monroe, Virginia, and at the latter place he was graduated from the Artillery School in the Class of 1892. Following this he served for two years on the Pacific Coast and then two years prior to the Spanish War at Fort Hamilton, New York.



COLONEL OSCAR ITIN STRAUB

During the Spanish War he was in the field with Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, from April 19, 1898, until January 16, 1899, and was stationed at Daiquiri, Cuba, July 9 to 20, 1898, whence he left for Puerto Rico, participating in the first landing, and subsequent campaign there, including the engagement at Hormigueros, Puerto Rico. He remained in Puerto Rico until November, 1898, when he returned to the United States and served for short periods at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Hancock, New Jersey; Fort Hamilton, New York, and various coast artillery posts in Florida. From 1903 to 1907 he served with the Field Artillery at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Snelling.

In 1907 he was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps as a Major and commanded the post of Fort Mansfield, Rhode Island, and later Fort Strong, Massachusetts. From 1909 to 1912 he was on general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. From 1913 to 1920 he was in command of the Coast Defenses of the Columbia, then of Charleston, South Carolina; Baltimore, Maryland; Naragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and lastly of Key West, Florida.

He was appointed First Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, January 3, 1894; Captain, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901; Major, Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907; Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, July 28, 1911, and Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, August 9, 1915. At his own request, and after thirty-six years' service, he was retired as Colonel, U. S. A., June 24, 1920.

After retirement he settled in Buffalo, New York, where he died very suddenly of heart trouble, July 9, 1922. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jeannie Andrus Straub; by one daughter, Mrs. John M. R. Morton of Baltimore, and by two sons, Major Oscar A. Straub, Class of 1915, U. S. M. A., and Lieutenant Theodore F. Straub, Class of 1922, U. S. M. A.

The foregoing is but a brief outline, the salient facts in a busy and useful life, and now a word as to those personal qualities which early won the affection of his classmates and later claimed the esteem of all who knew him in the service.

On June 12, 1922, those members of the Class of 1887 whose stations and duties permitted, gathered at the Military Academy to celebrate the 35th anniversary of their graduation. Among them, and foremost in his efforts to make the occasion a success, was Ostor I. Straub. Time had dealt lightly with him and save for whitening his abundant wavy hair, had left him with the same bright eyes, the same youthful complexion, the same cheery smile, the same alert and kindly interest in the affairs of his classmates that characterized him as a cadet.

Happily married to a devoted wife (the daughter of General E. Van A. Andruss of the Class of 1864), the father of a charming daughter and of two sons, both of whom followed in his footsteps and graduated from the Academy, free from financial worries, and apparently in abounding physical health, all indications pointed to the prospect of many years of a happy and useful life for him, yet within two weeks of the reunion, while interesting himself in overhauling an automobile, he overtaxed his strength and developed an unsuspected weakness in his heart which rapidly brought his life to a close.

Standing high in his classes as a cadet, quick to learn, shirking no task but performing efficiently whatever duty fell to his lot, the close of his career adds one more name to those whose example has contributed to the honor of the Academy.

CLASSMATE.

THOMAS LEE COLES

No. 4540. Class of 1907.

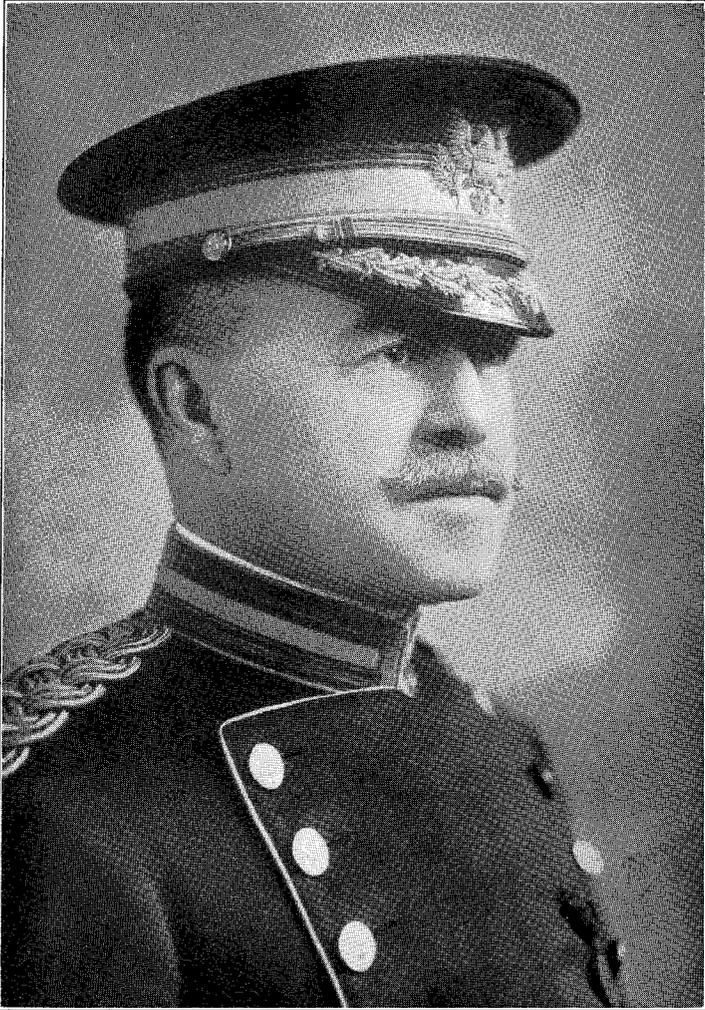
Died, August 24, 1922, at Boston, Massachusetts, aged 40 years.

Our Tom Coles was born in Marshall County, Alabama, the son of Robert Thomas Coles and Lucy Virginia Wartham. His youth was spent on the old plantation where he was born. In 1901 he entered the University of Alabama, leaving after his junior year to join our little group which was later to become the Class of 1907. On graduation he chose the Coast Artillery and went to Fort Moultrie, where he met his charming wife, Hatty Lucus of Charleston. In 1909 he transferred to the Ordnance Department. His services in the Ordnance prior to the war were largely technical, for which his keen mind and studious habits admirably fitted him.

When war was declared he was ordered from Watertown Arsenal to Washington, in charge of heavy artillery design in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1918, and in April ordered to France, where he was assigned as Technical Assistant to the Ordnance Officer, G. H. Q., Chaumont. Later he was made Ordnance Officer of the Sixth Corps and served with it in the Argonne. Receiving his promotion as Colonel, he was made Assistant Ordnance Officer of the Third Army at Coblenz and in this capacity received the Artillery turned over to us by the Germans under the terms of the Armistice. On his return to the United States he was made a member of the Technical Staff and, as Secretary of the newly organized Ordnance Board, was largely instrumental in its success.



COLONEL THOMAS LEE COLES



COLONEL DANIEL EDWARD MCCARTHY

Throughout this period of tremendous expansion of the Ordnance Department, and the almost greater strain after the Armistice, when technical experience and knowledge were in greatest demand, Tom did not spare himself. The strain was too much and months of illness followed, then a slow period of recuperation, and he was ordered back to Watertown Arsenal. With the return of the symptoms last August, he went to a specialist in Boston, who diagnosed tumor on the brain and advised an immediate operation. Tom knew the chances were against him and left his work in shape to be carried on by another, and with the quiet courage which we had learned to know was his, he went to the operation under which he died. Gracious, unassuming, full of gentle humor, he lives in our memory an able officer, a faithful friend, a chivalrous gentleman.

CLASSMATE.

DANIEL EDWARD McCARTHY

No. 2908. Class of 1881.

Died, September 2, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 63 years.

In Chicago, on September the 1st, 1922, Colonel Daniel Edward McCarthy, retired veteran of many wars and one of the best known and best liked officers in the army, passed away to his eternal reward after five months of patient suffering, the after effects of a breakdown in France and a vigorous career. He was the first member of the A. E. F. to land in France and was known far and wide as the man who broke up the graft rings in the Philippines. Honesty, service and loyalty were his key words, and he had no use for the man who did not return one hundred cents in value for every dollar that passed through his hands. For over twenty years "Little Mac", as he was sometimes known, was the nemesis of grafters in army contract work. A strict disciplinarian, he was beloved by those under him for he never failed to give credit to those who earned it, and he set the example for all by efficient, industrious, hard work and devotion to duty. Great things to be done and odds against him only seemed to spur on the more this fighting Irishman, and he never gave up, even through the long last months of suffering. Possessed of a pleasing personality and real Irish wit, he readily made lasting friends and his passing is deeply mourned by people in all walks of life. He was laid to rest at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Evansville, Indiana, following services at The Assumption Church. He is survived by a wife and two children, a daughter, Laura Gertrude, and a son, Daniel F.

Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy was born in Albany, New York, April 14, 1859. Graduating from High School at the very early age of 13 years, he entered the employ of the Whitney department store, where he remained for four years. At this time he accidentally ran across a news item stating that the examinations for entrance to West Point would be held in two weeks and he was urged by his friends to try, but upon learning that his employer's son had also planned to take the examination, it is said that Colonel McCarthy decided not to take them. However, Mr. Whitney urged him to go ahead and if possible to get a higher average than his son.

During the two weeks intervening before the examinations, Colonel McCarthy studied at night time, and although it had been four years since he had last attended school and the class of candidates was very large, he easily passed with highest honors and was admitted to West Point in 1877. His service at West Point was notably marked by his high averages in all studies and strict observance of the rules and regulations of the Academy. He was graduated in the Class of 1881 and promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of the 12th Infantry, and served as an officer of this regiment until appointed in the Quartermaster Department as a Captain on October 14, 1896.

Colonel McCarthy's first year of service after graduation was spent on the frontier at Fort Bowie, Arizona, and after duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was again on frontier duty when the Indians were troublesome, being stationed at Forts Sully, Yates and Bennett in the Dakotas from August, 1877, to October, 1891. He took part in the expedition against the Apaches, 1881-1882, and was in the Sioux campaign in the Dakotas, 1890-1891, at which time he was in command of the Indian Scouts and also organized Troop L of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, which at that time was composed of Sioux Indians. He saw very strenuous service during these campaigns as they were waged under most adverse conditions, the weather being extremely cold and the snow very deep. Food was scarce and because of the wildness of the country and the cunning of the Indians, the white soldiers were forced to undergo many hardships.

Colonel McCarthy was subsequently on other service at posts in North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois. Even in these early days of his service, Colonel McCarthy quickly drew attention to himself by his excellent handling of men and the splendid discipline and training of his command. His company was always the best drilled and best equipped, and several times his commanding officers put him in command of companies lacking discipline and training and invariably in a short while he had them on a footing equal or better to the other companies in the regiment.

After services on the frontier, Colonel McCarthy was sent to Evansville, Indiana, as a recruiting officer, and it was here that he met and married Miss Laura Fendrich. Later he rejoined his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and was made Regimental and Post Quartermaster. As usual, he conducted these offices in such an exemplary manner that Secretary of War Lamont, who was then touring the country, commented highly upon the efficiency of this officer and, through his own observation and at his own command, promoted Colonel McCarthy from First Lieutenant to Captain and permanently transferred him to the Quartermaster Corps. Secretary Lamont during his term in office, personally promoted only two other officers; these were Generals Barry and Bell, and in each case he saw the unusual in the officer and promotion was a fitting reward for services well rendered.

After serving as Post Quartermaster at Fort Sheridan, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Colonel McCarthy was sent to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, as Depot Quartermaster. He was given the task of organizing a huge supply depot where troops were equipped for field service. This necessitated a great amount of work, and for several months Colonel McCarthy was at his desk from 16 to 20 hours a day, including Sundays. He even kept at his work after he was taken ill with typhoid fever and the doctors had ordered him to bed. The system he worked out, however, was so efficient that the large number of troops passing through this depot were supplied with every equipment necessary for the field and no hitch at all developed to cause delays. Colonel McCarthy was highly commended for this notable work, not only by his superior officers and officials in the War Department, but he also received numerous letters from senators, business men and from National Guard or Volunteer regiments that had passed through the depot, and he was promoted to Major and Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 3, 1900, and served as Assistant Chief Quartermaster at Havana.

Later Colonel McCarthy was Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where, at the command of the Secretary of War, he built the largest and finest fort in this country. About this time he wrote the "Manual for Quartermasters Serving in the Field", which has long been used as a text book and guide, not only for quartermasters in this country but it has been used in the Quartermaster Schools of foreign nations. Speaking of this book, the Army and Navy Journal of that time says it is the most complete book ever written for Quartermasters and answers every question that might arise, giving complete tables for outfitting and caring for any body of soldiers from a squad to a field army.

From Fort Leavenworth, Colonel McCarthy was sent to Manila as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, 1905-1907. In the Philippines, Colonel McCarthy is particularly commended for the huge amounts of money he saved the government. It was estimated at that time to be in the neighborhood of two and a half million a year. He was instructed by his commanding officer to investigate conditions in the Quartermaster Department in the Philippines and his thorough investigation disclosed padded payrolls, graft of various kinds, including misuse of funds and supplies, and a lack of development of island facilities. Because of the seriousness of many of the charges, this investigation was tabled until General Wood took command of the island, and at that time the recommendations of Colonel McCarthy were again brought to light and followed out. This included establishment of coal mines in the islands which reduced the price of coal by two-thirds and enabled the American Navy to have a coaling station on the islands, and America was no longer dependent upon England and Japan for coal supplies in the Orient. Huge dry docks were established for the care of the island fleets. All this work heretofore had been done at extremely high prices by English concerns, and in case of trouble America would have been entirely dependent upon foreign help. Grafting in the purchasing of equipment was disclosed and upon recommendation of Colonel McCarthy work that had been done by outsiders, or foreign nations, was now done entirely in the Philippine Islands.

After service in the Philippines, this officer was next made Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri. He received his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in 1910 and in 1911, during Mexican Border trouble, he was Quartermaster of the Provisional Division at San Antonio, Texas. Going from there to Chicago, he served as Chief Quartermaster from 1911 to 1912. For a few months at this time he was called to Washington to do some special work in the Quartermaster Chief's Office and later returned to Chicago as Chief Quartermaster until a second outbreak of border trouble, when he was made Division Quartermaster at Texas City, Texas, 1913-1914. He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and served again as Chief Quartermaster at Chicago until 1917. At the end of 1916, however, he was ordered to Washington for duty at the War College, which also included special work and studies.

Upon the declaration of war, Colonel McCarthy was selected by General Pershing to be the Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces and he sailed with the Commanding General and his staff on the S. S. Baltic, May 28, 1917. Landing in England, the party was received in audience by King George, Buckingham Palace. Colonel McCarthy was selected as President of the Board of

Officers to precede General Pershing to France and select the Ports of Debarkation for the American armies that were to follow. Being in command of this party, Colonel McCarthy went down the gang-plank first and thus has the distinction of being the first man of the American Expeditionary Forces to set foot on French soil, this on June 10, 1917, at Boulogne.

The early duties of the Quartermaster Department in France were very strenuous, as the plans for equipping and training American troops in France were worked out at this time. The thoroughness with which every detail was planned or carried out was a matter of much comment in the Allied armies, and Colonel McCarthy was highly commended by prominent foreign officers.

For five months Colonel McCarthy, as General Pershing's Chief Quartermaster, selected the points of debarkation, built camps, provided for rest areas, pushed forward all railroad construction and took over the responsibility of feeding, clothing and transporting the American soldiers. A slave for work, this energetic officer was out in all kinds of weather in France, and in October, 1917, contracted neuritis. Aggravated by the climatic conditions, he became worse and, much against his will, army surgeons ordered him to the States. He returned to America and was invalided to a base hospital at Chicago. From Chicago he was sent to the Southwest Department, serving as Department Quartermaster and Depot Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he established a huge reclamation depot saving the government many thousands of dollars. Later he was Quartermaster of the 4th Corps Area at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

In 1914 the Secretary of War selected Colonel McCarthy out of all the officers in the American army to attend the British Service School at Aldershot, England, with the idea that later on a similar school might be established in this country. He was to have sailed on September 14th, but owing to war being declared, England closed this school and the appointment was cancelled.

Colonel McCarthy is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry Schools, the Field Officer School at Fort Leavenworth and the Army War College at Washington.

He was retired from active service on June 30, 1921, upon his own application, after 44 years' service, which included the Indian Wars, Spanish-American Wars, Philippine service and World War overseas.

D. F. McC.

RICHARD BROBST MADIGAN

No. 6116. Class of November, 1918.

Died, September 16, 1922, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, aged 25 years.

He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Madigan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was on his way to Lexington, Virginia, where he was an instructor in Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, having been discharged from the Walter Reed Hospital, September 14th. His death was a great shock and was the result of a nervous breakdown. He is buried in the Cadet Cemetery.

To be a "West Pointer" had always been his ambition, and he was the happiest boy in the country when he received word to report there in July, 1916. Previous to entering West Point he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

He graduated November 1, 1918, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery. The Assistant Secretary of War, who made the graduation address at that time, promised the young officers, unless the Armistice was signed, to have them in Europe within three months. This was received with prolonged cheers. Unfortunately, it seemed to them, the Armistice was signed less than two weeks after that and Dick was sent to Fort Sill "School of Fire", and from there to Fort Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. He served overseas from June, 1919, to January, 1921, at Metternich, Germany. Then with the 15th Field Artillery at Camp Travis, Texas, and Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird, Maryland.

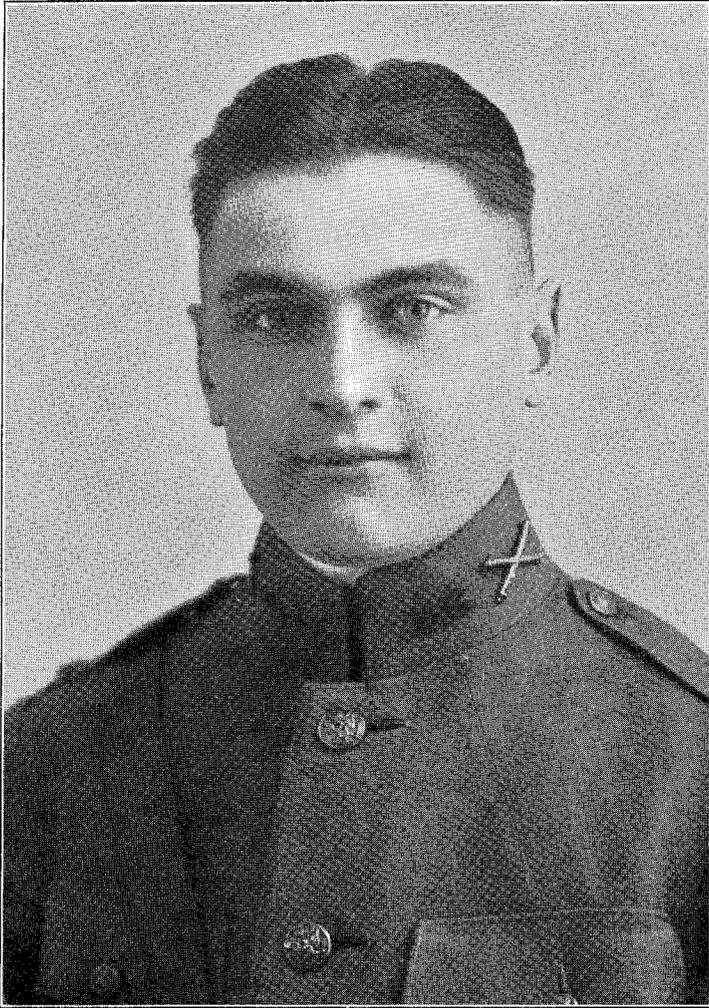
He loved his work and put his whole heart into every duty. The following tribute from his class at the Virginia Military Institute shows the esteem in which he was held:

"My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Madigan:

It is hard to express in writing, and at such distance, the feelings with which we received the news of your recent loss. We realize that anything we may write will not lessen your bereavement, nor will it begin to make clear our sense of personal loss in the loss of your son.

As Lieutenant Madigan of the Artillery, we knew your son as one of the finest and best of officers and men. We felt his earnestness of purpose and anxiety for our thorough instruction, while appreciating his never-lacking kindly consideration of us. We found him to be an officer ever helpful in nature, a soldier whose military standards and private character were of the highest, and a friend who was more constant to us than we were to ourselves.

Like you, we too have experienced a sense of loss. We know that there were few men like him, and we cannot find one to take his place. It is hard to part with a gentleman and a soldier who has showed his claim to the highest honor an officer can gain—the respect and love of those over whom he was placed.



LIEUTENANT RICHARD BROBST MADIGAN



COLONEL THOMAS LEE SMITH

We can only extend to you from the bottom of our hearts our fullest sympathy at this hour, assuring you that we will always hold in deepest regard our instructor, your son, Lieutenant Madigan of the Artillery.

Sincerely and with all possible regard, yours,
Artillery R. O. T. C. Unit, V. M. I.
Corps of Cadets, V. M. I."

MARY E. MADIGAN.

THOMAS LEE SMITH

No. 3543. Class of 1893.

Died, October 31, 1922, at Columbus, Indiana, aged 51 years.

Thomas Lee Smith, son of Webber and Anna Smith, was born at Columbus, Indiana, November 12, 1871, and graduated from the High School of Columbus in May, 1888. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1889, and graduated in the Class of 1893, when he was immediately commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 17th Infantry, with his first station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

He was twice recommended for brevet commission, once for gallantry in action at El Caney, Cuba, on July 1, 1898, and again for valuable services in the campaign from Angeles to Tarlac, Philippine Islands, 1899 to 1900, and he also participated in the following engagements in the Philippine Insurrection:

San Fernando de Pampanga, Philippine Islands, June 16, 22, 30, and July 4, 1899.

Calulut, August 9, 1899.

Angeles, October 11 and 16, 1899.

Magalang, November 5, 1899.

Masapinit Cross Roads, November 11, 1899.

Conception, November 21, 1899.

Sitio Cabelalan, February 15, 1900.

Near Nayantoc, April 5 or 10, 1900.

In the Cuban campaign of 1898 his company commander reported that "in the absence of medical attendants he displayed courage under fire in caring for wounded."

While in the Philippines in 1900 his regimental commander reported that "Lieutenant Smith is one of the most efficient officers in the regiment, and has rendered valuable service in every capacity in which he has been employed. In action his conduct has been highly meritorious"; and in 1905 again remarked that "this officer displayed

good judgment and ability in commanding troops in the field and in action against hostile Moros and Datto Ali in the Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, June, July and August, 1904."

He was also highly commended by the Inspector General, Department of Mindanao, for his efficient administration under adverse conditions of the post which he commanded; and by General H. L. Scott, then commanding Jolo Jolo, Philippine Islands, both for his ability as a military commander and for the judgment and discretion exhibited in his civil capacity in charge of affairs among the Moros.

In addition to his service with troops in the field he rendered most important and valuable services to the Government while he was in the Army War College, the Quartermaster General's Office (especially in the preparation of the present Quartermaster Manual), and the General Staff.

He was retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty on December 5, 1915, and upon his retirement engaged jointly with his brother, Brock Smith, in the successful conduct of a wholesale paper business at Evansville, Indiana.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War he immediately offered his services to the Government, though this involved the sacrifice of his business at great personal loss.

During this time he served first in the office of the Quartermaster General, then as Depot Quartermaster at the large and important embarkation depot at Newport News, Virginia, and later, after its organization, in the Finance Service at Washington, where his broad experience, sound judgment, rugged honesty and extended knowledge of finance were of inestimable value to the Government during a period when qualifications such as he possessed were greatly needed and hard to find. During this strenuous time, in spite of his broken health, he gave unselfishly and without stint his continuous and best efforts toward a solution of the Government's urgent and manifold financial war problems. There can be no doubt that his untimely end was hastened as a result of his unselfish devotion to his work given without thought of his health.

His record on file in the office of the Adjutant General of the army is an inspiration in itself. It is a record of duty well done, a record of a clean Christian life and of commendations and praise, with not one exception, from a succession of commanders under whom he served.

His West Point classmates remember well that combination of boyish enthusiasm and serious purpose which he possessed to such a marked degree. He was the very embodiment of courtesy, gentleness, frankness, honesty and loyalty. Throughout his life these characteristics became even more marked, and during his last years of hard work and ill health his consideration for others and his enthu-



COLONEL JOHN KRAMER MILLER

siasm and optimism never diminished. He was not only a good soldier, but he was the fine type of the true American citizens who is useful to his country and whose great delight is encouraging and helping his fellowman.

Besides his wife and five children, his mother, two brothers and two sisters, he left behind him a host of friends both in the army and in civil life, who will always remember him because of his many lovable qualities, high character, and blameless life.

K. W. W.

JOHN KRAMER MILLER

No. 3473. Class of 1892.

Died, November 3, 1922, at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., aged 53 years.

John Kramer Miller, born March 29, 1869, at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, was appointed to West Point from that state in 1888, and upon graduation in 1892 was assigned to the 8th Infantry. He served with that regiment as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain until 1907, on detail in Quartermaster Corps as Paymaster from 1907 to 1909, and with the 9th Infantry and 5th Infantry as Major and Lieutenant Colonel until 1917. Meantime he had had details as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and on recruiting duty at Wheeling, West Virginia, and had graduated from the Army School of the Line in 1914 as an honor graduate, and from the Army Staff College in 1915. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 he participated with his regiment in the battles of El Caney, San Juan and Ridge of Santiago, and during the Philippine Insurrection was in action against Insurrectos at Calanan, Philippine Islands, March 15, 1901, and at Barrio Bobocal in December, 1901. He served on the Mexican border from 1907 to 1913, and in the Panama Canal Zone from 1915 to 1917.

In the World War he was appointed a Colonel of Infantry, National Army, August 5, 1917, and sailed for France with his regiment December 10, 1917. After being attached to the 1st Canadian Division and participating in action with them in front of Loos, in January, 1918, he was detailed as Instructor and Director, Army School of the Line, at Langres, France, and remained on this important duty during the greater part of a year. Assigned to command the 326th Infantry (January 3, 1919), he returned to the United States with that regiment in May, 1919, and was honorably discharged from his National Army commission, June 30, 1920. He was detailed to the

Adjutant General's Department as Lieutenant Colonel, August 2, 1919, promoted to Colonel, June 28, 1920, permanently transferred to the Adjutant General's Department, May 1, 1922, and was on duty in charge of the Enlisted Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington at the time of his death.

This record speaks for itself—an unblemished record of thirty years' commissioned service in the line in peace and war, including efficient, gallant service with troops in action in each of the three wars in which the United States was engaged during that period, and in addition, during the World War, a year's service in the important position of Instructor and Director, Army School of the Line at Langres. It shows Colonel Miller not only as an exceptionally good soldier, at home with troops and highly efficient in the performance of his duties with them, but as an intellectually superior officer, versed in his profession and capable of imparting his knowledge to others.

In his final service in charge of the Enlisted Division of the Adjutant General's Office, which he performed with distinguished ability, a noticeable feature was the infinite pains he would take to protect or secure the rights of individual enlisted men and their dependents—in so far as this could be done by the War Department—and, on the other hand, to resist efforts to obtain special privileges. Even handed justice, with the scale tipping, if at all, in favor of the unfortunate, was characteristic of Colonel Miller's administration of the office.

Energetic and full of vim, notwithstanding physical ailments, highly intelligent and clear headed, of large and continually developing experience, excellent judgment, always cheerful and withal a very human person, it seems certain he would have reached high rank had he been spared for the ten or twelve years remaining until his retirement for age.

Named J. K. Miller, he was called "Jake" by his classmates, and as "Jake Miller", a title of affection, he will be mourned not only by his classmates but by the army.

B. A.

CHARLES SYDNEY SMITH

No. 2128. Class of 1866.

Died, November 18, 1922, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.

One of the youngest of fifteen children of the Rev. Worthington Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church at St. Albans, and from 1849 President of the University of Vermont, Charles Sydney Smith



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES SIDNEY SMITH

was born December 17, 1843, and much of his boyhood was spent in that neighborhood. The father was a ripe scholar, deeply read in biblical history, a man of high character and prominence in the community. As was to be expected, the children, sons and daughters both, were studious and without exception careful readers.

Little can be learned of Smith's boyhood and companions. Very few of the latter and only the youngest of the family survive. "Clean, straight and square", he is described by the one playmate with whom it was possible to communicate, "but always ready for any innocent fun". The public schools of St. Albans were excellent, and he there received the foundation of the store of knowledge that later distinguished him. But the public schools did not carry him into the classics, yet in those he was well grounded, something never suspected until the day of our graduation among even his closest friends in the class. There never lived a lad in cadet barracks more reticent about his attainments.

From his youngest and possibly his favorite sister, Mrs. James N. Granger, it is learned that he studied out of school under tuition, and when only sixteen left home to take some minor position in New York City. Soon thereafter he moved to Chicago, where Judge Corydon Beckwith, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, started him in a similar position at Cairo, and then succeeded in obtaining for his young brother-in-law the congressional appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Here a new world opened before the eyes of the transplanted Vermonter. Never until the Civil War days had the young men of that tribe seemed to consider the military service of the nation as a possible career. Then the eldest son, Edward, joined the volunteers and appeared speedily on the staff of General A. H. Terry, of Connecticut, and from that date until long years thereafter never left him. Edward Smith was one of the cultured, scholarly men of the army, and Terry, himself a man of the law and of letters, set the highest valuation on his character and services. We of the cavalry learned to know him on the far frontier. It was Edward Smith who drafted and signed the famous and long-discussed letter of instructions handed on the 22nd of June to General George A. Custer, as that distinguished leader set forth at the head of the 7th Cavalry on the last campaign of his adventurous life. Three days later he and five of his favorite troops (companies) of that famous regiment lay dead on the upland prairie of the Little Big Horn.

Of all the motley gathering of candidates at the Point in June, 1862, about the least conspicuous for anything was the silent little representative of a Chicago congressional district. He rarely spoke except in answer to questions. He sought no intimacies, was utterly

unobtrusive, minded his own business, did cheerily whatsoever old cadets on or off duty demanded, got few demerits, learned quickly, made few mistakes, and not until camp was over and studies began in September did anybody suspect what was in him.

Barely five feet five and of slender form, looking sixteen rather than eighteen, he had several surprises in store for us. It presently developed that physically he was hard as nails, that mentally he was keen and alert; mathematics had no terrors for him, and the English grammar then prescribed, a curious text book, was a mine of untold merriment. French was a bit hard for him for a time, but fencing a joy. A bigger classmate, tackling him in sheer exuberance of spirits and the idea of throwing him, found himself flat on his back in the snow-covered "area", wondering what had happened. When January came he stood high in studies and conduct. When June came around again his name was well up on the list of lance corporals. During the yearling year, shortest and slightest of the picked eight, he was a member of that war-time gun detachment, whose record stood unrivaled—11 seconds from the command (Mount the carriage. Mount the piece and fire) to the flash and roar of the 3-inch ordnance rifle, then the boast of the field artillery. When the cadet officers were announced, in June, 1864, he was given the enviable berth of quartermaster sergeant (in those days we had but one), and before the snows of the following winter had melted in over our low shoe tops, was hailed throughout the little battalion as "Damages", and had a lively, laughing scuffle with one or more of his now numerous following in every one of the eight divisions when he made his hebdomadal circuit of the old barracks in quest of needed repairs.

First class year confirmed him as Cadet Lieutenant and Quartermaster and, Camp Lincoln brought to a close, he and the Cadet Adjutant who two years previous, side by side as then ordained by the Casey-Hardee "Tactics", had adorned the left flank of "B" Company, moved into the tower room, first floor of the First Division, with tall, lanky and phenomenally witty Dick Savage of '68 across the hall, with dreamy Arthur Sherburne Hardy in the area room at their back, and John Brisbin Walker in the opposite quarters—three men who became famous in the literary world before they reached their fiftieth year.

And then began a friendship and intimacy that lasted a lifetime—full fifty-seven years—and in that half century what had not Smith accomplished? Only three of the class at graduation were assigned to the Ordnance—numbers 10, 11 and 12. Smith was commissioned in the 4th Artillery, became First Lieutenant within a year, and soon thereafter was transferred to the Ordnance, where he speedily found himself at home.

Always studious and thoughtful in spite of the merry and almost mischievous temperament, a delighted reader of the standard authors, notably Dickens and Thackeray, with an accurate memory and a love for quotation, the most popular man in the class and universally liked throughout the corps, he was nevertheless, even to his roommate, in whose eyes he had not a fault or blemish, one of the most reticent fellows that ever lived. Of his home, his family, his boyhood, he never spoke. We had three or four college men in the class. Amherst, Yale, Kenyon and Columbia were represented, and it sometimes happened in the winter evenings that Yale and Columbia, at least, came together in the tower room, and the talk drifted to college days and to the classics, and Smith would listen to the discussion without so much as a word. No one ever dreamed he had ever read a line of Virgil or Horace, much less of Homer and of Xenophon, never until the memorable 18th of June came round and, relieved from duty (and released from pledge) at 7 a. m. many of the class spent several hours before we boarded the afternoon boat for New York, calling upon numerous officers and instructors and saying good-bye, receiving their blessing, and after the manner of that day and generation, partaking of their hospitality, to the end that tongues were loosened and, to the astonishment of his most intimate friends, Smith burst forth in fluent description of the morning's meandering in the language of the Anabasis—in choice and copious Greek. Obviously he had found time in that frolicsome boyhood at St. Albans to master many a page of the classics, for Horace and Homer that day fairly rippled from his lips. He knew far more of them than one at least of the collegians of his class had ever begun to learn.

His love for music, too, was another trait but little known or suspected. He used to take the guitar and pick out chords and simple melodies. He loved to visit Arthur Sherburne Hardy, who played softly and skillfully and lived just behind us. He was forever hunting up yearlings and plebes who had some knowledge of instrumental music and bringing them to the room to be tried out as to their possibilities. He was neat as wax in his dress and person and as indulgent and considerate and cheery a chum and companion as could be found in the corps. There was never a cloud on our friendship—a word or thought of dissention.

And yet, for long years after our graduation we wrote but seldom, we met but once—in New Orleans in the winter of 1872-3, when, all unannounced, he appeared one day at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, where his quondam roommate was on duty as Aide-de-Camp. It was not until long after his marriage, and my retirement from Cavalry service, that once again we came together, and thereafter the years were few in which we had not a delightful meeting and long and even joyous talk.

That one romance of Smith's life, however, I never heard him even remotely refer to, and of course until he spoke of it I could not. It came about long years after his graduation, a complete surprise to most if not all his army friends, and by that time they were legion. Even as at the Point he had been universally loved, so in that larger family circle, he, the last but two of the fifteen children of Worthington—long hailed as President Smith—and of Mary Ann Little, his wife, was the beloved of the entire household—a most devoted son and a most sympathetic, unselfish and affectionate brother. As a cadet he had cared little for feminine society, had no girl correspondents, no sentimental attachments. Only as a looker-on did he attend the "hops", but he never missed a concert. And so, for long years (as the sole survivor, his youngest sister, Mrs. James N. Granger, tells me), he was ever gentle, joyous and supremely content with the love they lavished on him. Yet after a while his home visits became more frequent. He found time to spend many an hour in the society of one of the most attractive of the daughters of St. Albans—Miss Emma Louise Northrop, yet such was the reticence of his nature, he never talked of her, and such was the family reticence, they never inquired. Sara, his nearest of age and perhaps his favorite sister, had by that time married and was living in her western home. He had ever been of a religious nature; he read and thought much on such subjects, but seldom spoke of them. There had been some years in which he took pleasure in teaching in Sunday school, and it is possible that through church influences and associations his interest in and regard for Miss Northrop began and progressed.

And yet the family were surprised when informed of the engagement, unprepared for the speedy marriage, yet rejoicefully greeted and received her as one of them, and then only three weeks after the quiet little ceremony that gave them yet another sister, were shocked and stunned by her sudden and deplorable death. Malignant diphtheria in three days had ended their honeymoon and her beautiful life.

What the blow meant to Smith, however, no one on earth was ever permitted to know. If he received my letter of condolence and sympathy he never referred to it. When we met long after it was as though she had never been. He had long lived a bachelor and for years thereafter he lived as he had begun. It was said of him that he threw himself with redoubled energy into his work, and as to this no one can speak as well as did General Crozier in his letter to the Adjutant General urging, and to President Roosevelt, thanking him for Smith's promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. Extracts from these letters are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief of Ordnance,
Washington.

August 13, 1907.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend the appointment of Colonel Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, to the grade of Brigadier General in the army before the date of his statutory retirement, which is December 26th next.

* * * * *

As an officer of the Ordnance Department he has been the means of accomplishing results of real and lasting benefit to the service and to the country, since to him more than to any other one individual is due the inception of the manufacture, and the final successful establishment in the armament of the coast defenses, of the present built-up steel guns; this in the face of most determined opposition on the part of those who had special interests to be served by the adoption of other types of armament. In attaining this result his work before Congress and in professional fields not only laid the foundation, but cleared the way for others to complete, in the design of gun carriages and other accessories, our excellent sea coast armament.

* * * * *

Amongst the first acts of his office, in charge of gun construction, was to inaugurate the valuable publication of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance", chiefly contributions of officers of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, to the science of the mechanical engineer in ordnance. These papers have now reached the 87th number and have been recognized at home and abroad as classics in their field.

* * * * *

Captain Smith was a prominent member of the Board on Fortifications and other defenses, commonly called the Endicott Board, which was appointed pursuant to Act of Congress, March 3, 1885, and rendered its report January 23, 1886. The recommendations of this Board, as is well known, formed the basis for subsequent work in sea coast defense. Numerous other duties involving special trust and confidence have devolved upon this officer and been performed with credit. This sketch would, however, be very incomplete if it failed to specifically mention the part he took in establishing the manufacture of steel guns in this country with its concomitant benefit to the steel industry, especially for high grade material, and the influence he exercised in shaping the valuable legislation of Congress for armament of fortifications that has been continually erected since 1888.

* * * * *

The designing of these new guns by Captain Smith and the professional work done under his supervision or incentive, in experiments that proved the reliability of the metal and of the principles of construction to be used in their manufacture, deserve recognition; their completeness and thoroughness were universally recognized by competent authorities.

* * * * *

It is believed that the general statement can be made that Colonel Smith deserved promotion for his efficient and valuable services in connection with the establishment of the sea coast defenses of the United States, and the supply of the Artillery Service with modern armament.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief of Ordnance,
Washington.

December 3, 1907.

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to express my particular appreciation of your appointment of Colonel Charles S. Smith, of the Ordnance Department, to be Brigadier General, in anticipation of his retirement on December 26th. Colonel Smith's most notable service was done in connection with the adoption and inauguration of the manufacture of the present type of built-up forged steel cannon, and with the commencement of the work of rehabilitation of the sea coast defenses, by Act of September 22, 1888.

* * * * *

Colonel Smith studied this subject carefully, being in charge of gun construction during the period, the '80s, and kept close watch upon progress. He recognized the built-up gun as the solution of the ordnance problem appropriate to the time, and steered the government and the country to the adoption of the production of this type, involving the establishment of the industry of making high grade steel in large masses, through the labyrinth of fake designs and individually beneficial solutions, with which the War Department and Congress were beset, all against the determined and oftentimes malignant opposition of those whose special projects were interfered with.

* * * * *

Another heavy piece of work, occurring at about the same time as the gun struggle, was the task of persuading Congress to take up the subject of the defense of the sea coast, which had been neglected for many years, during which Congress and the country were tired of the whole subject of war and all that related to it. In the winter of 1887 and 1888 there was no Fortification Bill in prospect, the manufacture of ordnance was falling into desuetude, and there was every probability that the art and science of ordnance construction would cease to exist in the country.

Under these conditions a desperate effort was made by the Ordnance Department to secure funds for the manufacture of some experimental guns, using steel forgings to be purchased abroad, and experimental carriages of the disappearing type which had been declared to be essential. An amendment carrying \$500,000.00 was prepared for attachment to the bill for the support of the army.

* * * * *

In the whole struggle Captain Smith represented the Ordnance Department, which carried it on. He worked day and night and Sundays in preparing bills, meeting objections, drawing up memoranda, prompting members of Congress, and doing all the severe work which is necessary to get a public measure through Congress against a determined opposition, even when there is a majority in its favor.

He had the confidence of the members of the committee, but did not escape attacks upon the floor, and misrepresentations of his motives. Mr. Gorman stated in a speech that never in his experience of the Senate has such pressure, official, political and social, been brought to bear to influence the passage of an appropriation bill carrying a large sum of money, and that the interest appeared to be too great to be honest. This remark he did not allow to appear in the record. He declared that the officer responsible for such vigorous attempts as were made to influence the action of Congress should be sent from Washington to the most remote army post on the western frontier.

I have no hesitancy in saying that to Captain Smith, more than to any other man in the country, was due the passage of the bill inaugurating coast defense work, and without his efforts this legislation would not have been secured at the time when it was; although, of course, the sentiment of the country would have brought it about later. For this work he has never received any recognition or reward, other than the

privilege of being permitted to continue at work, until the announcement of his designation for appointment as Brigadier General, with the reasons therefor, now comes to arrest attention upon his efforts of twenty years ago, and to brighten the last weeks of a service which has been efficient, inspiring and cheerful to its end.

Mr. President, I thank you for it.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM CROZIER,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

To The President.

Charles Sidney Smith made a notable success in his service in the Ordnance Department to which he transferred from the Artillery in 1874, when about thirty-one years of age, after filling a detail in the Signal Service.

His long service as principal assistant in the Ordnance Office enabled him to completely supervise the design of the splendid steel guns and rifled mortars which constituted our sea coast armament in 1900. The improvements since then have been in degree, rather than principle, in consonance with world progress.

He served a term as Inspector of Steel at the Midvale Steel Works, and terminated his active service as Commanding Officer at Sandy Hook Proving Ground in 1907.

He made warm friends in every place and carried with him their sincere best wishes on his retirement. In addition to his scientific attainments, he was a great reader, with a most retentive memory, and kept fully abreast with general topics. He was also a consistent Christian, a church member, and a liberal supporter of worthy charities.

Charles Sidney Smith was a warm and steadfast friend, while not too tolerant of those who did not inspire his confidence, and a man of clear vision and keen perception. His great attribute as an executive was the faculty of getting the best of work out of those with whom he was associated. He lived happily to a good old age, retaining all of his faculties until stricken by a brief illness, himself not even anticipating a fatal termination within a few hours of his death. Many friends mourn his departure while having faith in his future well being.

ROGERS BIRNIE.

Such tributes as these, from men so distinguished in their profession, leave nothing for the layman of the Line to say. Had Alfred Mordecai been spared to us another year or two, he undoubtedly would have spoken as to Smith's eminence as an Ordnance Officer, for he was one of his former pupil's most devoted friends. He had hastened to join our classmate in New York when there befell the latter the almost tragic bereavement to which reference has been made. Mordecai's aid and sympathy at such a time were almost priceless.

Further words as to Smith's professional career, however, would be superfluous. It remains to his old-time chum and room-mate to speak only of the character and traits that made him so dear to the old battalion as it was in the war days of the sixties, and to the array of brother officers with whom he was associated in the long years that followed, especially the double decade in which he served as Senior Assistant to the successive Chiefs of Ordnance.

Just as in cadet days Smith was forever discovering and "drawing out" lads in their plebe or yearling year, encouraging and developing their gifts—musical, literary or rhetorical (we had some stirring recitations in the old First Division that last winter of '65 and '66), so, secure in his estimate of professional ability, it was his habit year after year to single out among the younger members of the Ordnance Corps, officers who gave promise of excellence, and needed only opportunity. Tasks were assigned them, duties prescribed, that brought into the limelight and notice of the Chief the peculiar ability of man after man, some in one line of work, some in another. He was forever aiding and developing; he would have no man's light hidden under a bushel; he did not know what it was to begrudge another the full fruition of his labors; he did not know what it was to envy or to covet. A more generous soul, a more genial, helpful, kindly spirit our band of martial brothers never mustered. Modest to the verge of self-effacement where his own merits were concerned, he seemed ever striving to illumine the virtues of another. Silent and almost shrinking where his own work was held up for admiration, he seemed to find pleasure mainly in heralding that of someone else. Just in every dealing, patient, tolerant, courteous almost to the point of concealment of another's weakness, a steadfast friend in time of need, a joyous comrade and companion, a wise and trusted counselor, he lived to win and hold the honor and esteem of every man or woman who ever knew him—the love and admiration of those who knew him intimately and well—and to die a Christian gentleman, without fault or stain, a well nigh perfect type of the product of our Alma Mater—an honor to West Point and to all it stands for.

CHARLES KING.

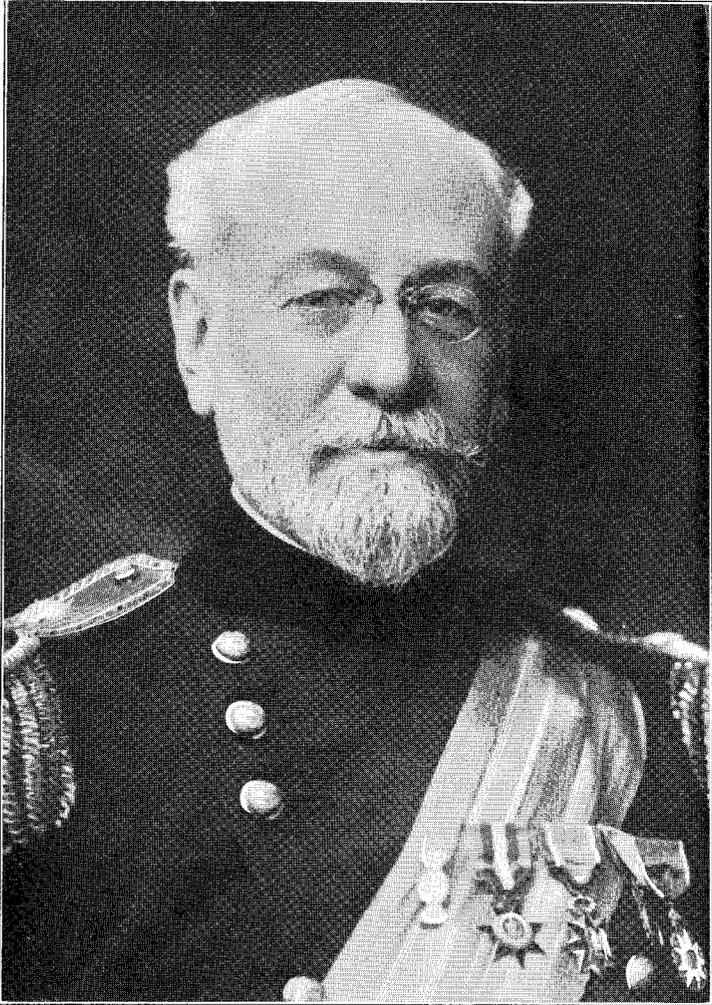
NOTE: The Editor regrets that the two letters from General Crozier and the one from Colonel Birnie could not be printed in full. They are most interesting and will remain on file with records of the Association of Graduates.

CHARLES FRANCIS ROE

No. 2268. Class of 1868.

Died, December 1, 1922, at Highland Falls, New York, aged 74 years.

Charles Francis Roe, the son of Stephen Roamer Roe and Josephine A. Foster Roe, was born in New York, May 1, 1848. He entered the United States Military Academy June 15, 1864, and graduated therefrom number 50 in a class of fifty-four members on June 15, 1868. As a cadet he was popular among his comrades, and possessed a dignity and self-poise that was unusual for one so young. Even as



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES FRANCIS ROE

a boy he spoke soberly, and only after weighing his subject carefully. His generosity, without ostentation, and his sense of justice and fair dealing, were marked.

Appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry upon graduation from the Academy, Roe was transferred to the 2nd Cavalry, October 29, 1870, and was mustered out of the service on the 28th of the following December in the reduction of the army that, under an act of Congress, took place that year. His separation from the service at that time is a conspicuous example of the frequently ill-considered selections for discharge that may be observed whenever there is a large reduction of the commissioned personnel under the operation of a special law. He was re-appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry, December 9, 1871, and late in the following year joined the squadron, or battalion, as it was then called, in which I was serving at Fort Ellis, Montana. Here the friendship that had sprung up between us at West Point was renewed and enlarged until it became an important factor in my life, which it in no small degree colored, for no one could be intimately associated with Roe without feeling the influence of his exalted character. He radiated good will, common sense, and fair dealing. His opinion carried weight on all occasions, and was sought whenever a difficult situation presented itself.

Lieutenant Roe was admired and respected by the men of our battalion. They trusted to his sense of justice, and felt their interests were secure in his keeping and good judgment. He was a disciplinarian without effort; seldom having to resort to the court-martial, or other usual disciplinary methods, for in some subtle way his expressed wish was sufficient to gain the desired end, even where the recipient had previously thought, or wished, otherwise. As a drill master he secured the most admirable results, and in such a quiet way that one often wondered how he did it. The effort to please, and to meet his wishes, seemed to be common to all who served under him. His deportment inspired confidence, and he was a natural born leader, although without an exceedingly modest man. As a companion his company was sought, and his friendship cherished, by his brother officers. In short, Roe was in many ways, I think, the finest man I ever knew.

It was the writer's good fortune to be associated in the field with Lieutenant Roe on various occasions, and he especially and vividly recalls his persistent good nature and cheery companionship in the long and trying campaign along the Yellowstone and its tributaries in 1876 against the Sioux Indians and their allies, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes. This campaign covered six months of privations in the wilderness, with many hard marches, and was of a character to test the mettle of which a soldier was made. In Roe's case it only served to more prominently mark him as a man to tie to in an emer-

gency, as a leader whose counsel was eagerly sought, and whose footsteps were gladly followed.

In the latter part of April, 1876, two troops, or companies as they were then called, were sent by General Gibbon, under Captain Ed. Ball, 2nd Cavalry, from the north to the south side of the Yellowstone to reconnoitre along the Big Horn River, and via Old Fort Smith, the Little Big Horn and Tullock's Fork, in the hope of locating the whereabouts of the hostile Indians. Roe, as a Second Lieutenant, commanded one of the troops. It was not intended that Ball, with his small command, should attack the Indians, but by using care and good judgment he was to work his way through the country so as to see and not be seen. If attacked he was to select as strong a position as possible, and fight on the defensive. Ball, in full appreciation of the gravity of the situation, directed that two of the four officers on duty with the detachment should stand guard, day and night, on the march as well as while in bivouac. It is no reflection upon others to say that Roe's presence on this trying march, with his calm judgment and clear vision, was a tower of strength to his companions. Others might be excited, or worried, but, so far as could be observed, Roe never. He was always ready and on time, though apparently never in a hurry.

In a former obituary of General Roe that mentioned his bearing as, under Terry, he was approaching the field where some twenty-four hours before the gallant Custer had for the last time set a squadron in array and fought his last fight, it was said: "The few surviving members of that command under Generals Terry and Gibbon, known as the "Montana Column", that went to the rescue of the heroic 7th Cavalry after their dashing leader had met his death in a struggle against overwhelming odds, can well recall Roe when, as a Lieutenant in command of Troop "F", he was ordered to cover the right flank of the advancing column against what was thought to be an impending attack, for we had learned through our Crow scouts something of the disaster that had befallen Custer the day before, and although the Sioux and their allies were giving way as Terry moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn, their retreat was slow and sullen. On this occasion, as on many another, Roe's bearing was characteristic of the man—calm, dignified and vigilant, inspiring his men with confidence, and every inch the soldier." The report of the defeat that had been received from the Crow scouts, the hostile Indians hovering around the column, the failure so far to locate any of the 7th Cavalry or the whereabouts of the main body of the enemy, all aided in producing an intense, even if a suppressed, excitement in Terry's command, but Roe, if he felt it at all, was at least outwardly unmoved. In fact, he possessed to an unusual degree the gift of rising to the occasion, however difficult.

Lieutenant Roe was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, the 2nd Cavalry, November 2, 1876, and continued to serve in that capacity until March 31, 1878, and he was again Adjutant from December 20, 1880, to May 1, 1886. Although he was still a Second Lieutenant when first made, and such an appointment was rather contrary to the custom of the service, his selection, nevertheless, met with practically the unanimous approval of the regiment. Certain of our regiments have been influenced by their Colonels in a marked degree, and sometime in its previous history the 2nd Cavalry must have had a commander who had a strong sense of duty to the service in general and of the loyalty to the regiment, for those traits were peculiarly characteristic of the members of the 2nd. As Adjutant, Roe cherished and cultivated these desirable traits, and through his unobtrusive persistence and the wide popularity he enjoyed among the officers and men of the regiment he materially assisted his several commanding officers in extending and confirming them.

In 1873, Lieutenant Roe married Katherine Bogert in Bozeman, Montana, to which place Miss Bogert's family had recently moved from Brooklyn, New York. They had two children; a son who died at the age of twenty in 1896, and a daughter, Josephine, now Mrs. Prescott Slade, residing in New York City, who has two children; one, a boy, named Charles Francis Roe for his grandfather, and a daughter, Katherine.

General Roe died at Highland Falls, New York, where he owned a handsome country residence.

After the death of General Roe's father the financial affairs of the family proved to be too large for the mother, whose health was not good, to assume, and the son resigned from the U. S. Army on January 31, 1888, and took up his residence in New York City. About this time a certain number of young men of patriotic impulses, and members of some of the best families in the City of New York, sought to have themselves mustered into the National Guard of the State as a troop of cavalry. The then Adjutant General of New York, Major General Josiah Porter, gave his consent to this request, provided Roe would accept the captaincy. This he did, and was commissioned Captain of Troop "A", April 3, 1889. With this troop as a nucleus he ultimately created Squadron "A".

While the services of Lieutenant Roe in the Regular Army had been of a high character, the writer, when asked to prepare this obituary, fully recognized the fact that his great work in life had been with the National Guard, and for this reason turned to those who had been his comrades there for an estimate of what he had accomplished in that field of labor.

The reader of these lines who did not have a personal acquaintance with General Roe may think that undue space has been given to citing his enviable qualities, and that the writer has permitted his enthusiasm for a friend to color his judgment, but if such a reader will follow this article to the end he will probably conclude that the opinions heretofore expressed were held in common by all who were closely associated with the General.

Those in the guard who were appealed to for help responded so eagerly that it was at once evident that for them to say a word for General Roe was not a task, but a labor of love. He had caught and held their admiration, respect and affection in a way that reflected his accomplishments in the regular establishment. As those who served with, and under, him in the National Guard can speak more intelligently of his work there than can others, I intend to quote liberally from the replies to the inquiries sent out, and thus let his comrades among the state troops tell what he did for them.

General Oliver B. Bridgman, who served as a Lieutenant in Troop "A" when Roe was its Captain, says: "His inspiration to all the troopers was splendid from the very beginning," and in speaking of his more extended work as commander of the entire Guard of the State he adds, that "by his example, and strict ideas as to the military discipline required, he soon placed the Guard second to none in point of efficiency and discipline."

Troop "A" did such excellent work in the railroad strike at Buffalo, and in the trolley strikes in Brooklyn, that it was expanded into a squadron and Roe was appointed Major, February 18, 1895. He was commissioned Major General, Commanding Division, National Guard of New York, February 9, 1898, but as there was really no divisional organization in the State, he was re-commissioned, April 4, 1898, as Commanding National Guard, with the original date of rank as Major General retained. He was retired for age May 1, 1912.

General George Albert Wingate, who was prominent in the Guard for years, and who was also widely known in the Regular Army, has this to say for Roe and his work in New York: "By continuity of policy and systematic effort" Josiah Porter, who held office as Adjutant General of the State through the terms of four governors, from 1886 to 1894, advanced the efficiency of the Guard to a very considerable extent, but after his death in the last named year there followed a series of adjutants general and chiefs of department all changing regulations, methods and instruction to suit their own ideas. This practice continued until 1898, when through the efforts of the National Guard itself the law was changed and the entire Guard placed under the command of Major General Roe, as previously stated.

"Under General Roe's direction and guidance, the Guard steadily improved. During his service in the troop and squadron he had become acquainted with the Guard, and its limitations and possibilities. He adopted a definite plan of drill and instruction, simple and practical, and firmly insisted on adherence to it. He developed schools of instruction. By a careful system of inspection he caused mistakes to be discovered and corrected, and required and attained a high degree of discipline. He brought about the complete equipment of all units, so that there was maintained at all times in their armories full field equipment. He developed small arms practice in armories, and in the field, and brought about a high state of general efficiency."

"No small part of the development was the increase in quality and morale of commissioned officers. The ethical and professional standards of such officers were strictly adhered to and the highest sense of honor was attained."

"General Roe also gradually developed the staff corps; formed the scattered separate companies throughout the state, first into battalions, then into regiments, and finally into brigades; formed additional troops of cavalry, which were organized into a regiment, and a separate squadron; re-organized one infantry regiment as an engineer regiment, and three infantry regiments as coast artillery commands; combined the light batteries into a battalion; increased the number of signal companies; organized field hospitals and ambulance companies, and finally brought about the entire re-organization of the State Guard to conform with the Federal Militia Law—a co-ordinated force of about 18,000 officers and men."

All this certainly indicates a fine creative ability, and a continuing energy that may well be envied.

From the time of his appointment as commander of the Guard until the date of his retirement in 1912, Roe presided over the State Armory Commission, and of his work there Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, who served with him as secretary of the board, writes that "under his active leadership this board procured appropriations and constructed twelve of the finest armories in the United States. The selection of the sites, the procurement of the land, and the plans and specifications for these structures had the careful personal attention of General Roe. He enlarged and developed the State Camp of Instruction, at Peekskill, and some twenty-five field ranges throughout the State were established during his active service."

Returning again for a moment to General Wingate's illuminating statement of General Roe's efforts, he says that during the General's service with the Guard there were several occasions upon which it was ordered out to preserve the peace; "notably at Croton Dam, and

at Albany, and on numerous minor occasions." He adds that in thus aiding the civil authorities he, Roe, invariably "ordered out such a number of troops as to make it at once apparent that to attack, or resist them, would be futile."

"He was a man of unusual attainments and remarkable capacity. His powerful physique and remarkable strength made it possible for his mind to function free from fatigue on occasions when others were dulled by the strain of physical effort."

And now General Wingate puts his finger on the principal secret of Roe's success when he says, "the wonderful directness of his mind, which enabled him to brush aside that which was immaterial and inconsequential and get quickly to essentials, was his predominant faculty."

General Wingate concludes his fine analysis of General Roe's character by saying, "he had a great sense of fairness and justice, and never condemned any man unheard; he was universally beloved and esteemed, and was admired and respected by all who came in contact with him—commanding officers, juniors, enlisted men—all felt the same."

Upon the outbreak of war with Spain, General Roe procured a leave of absence from the State of New York and entered the service of the general government as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, on June 10, 1898, but before separating himself from the immediate interests of the State he performed valuable service in establishing Camp Black at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, and in organizing the volunteer quota of New York for the war. In this connection it may be said that the esprit de corps he had established in the National Guard under his command was so great that when the several organizations composing it were called upon to say whether or not they would volunteer for United States service during the war all, except one, responded favorably.

We are indebted to Major Louis M. Greer of New York City, who served during the Spanish War as Aide-de-Camp to General Roe, for the following details of the General's service with the volunteers:

"On the morning of July 4th he reported in person at Chickamauga Park to Major General Brooke, U. S. Army, commanding the camp, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Corps, composed of the 1st Georgia, 31st Michigan and 60th Indiana regiments of infantry."

"General Roe had the entire confidence of his command. The officers individually and collectively sought his advice, and by his great fund of 'common horse sense' he always found a way out of the most difficult situations."

About the first of August the sick list at Chickamauga Park became alarmingly large, and Generals Roe and Sanger were directed to investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of the camp.

They reported adversely upon its further use, and recommended that the troops there be sent elsewhere. As a result General Roe and his brigade were moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where, because of the termination of the war, he was honorably discharged September 10, 1898.

Major Greer continues: "General Roe was one of those quiet yet forceful characters that we find among the born leaders of men. He was a strict disciplinarian, but always tempered discipline with common sense. He never offered advice, but was always willing to give it when asked, and sooner or later he was always asked. I have seen him in the most difficult and trying situations, but never once did he give way to temper." These words constitute a fine testimonial from one who is well qualified to speak.

Mr. F. R. Coudert, so widely and favorably known in New York, had the highest respect and admiration for General Roe, and pays the following eloquent tribute to his memory: "I can say about the General briefly, that he was one of the noblest personalities with whom I ever came in contact, and that I count him as one of the formative influences in my life. It was he who created the original Troop "A" by infusing into a little group of men without military experience an enthusiasm, an esprit de corps, and an admiration for discipline and organization which led to permanent results. The Squadron "A" of today is, in truth, a creation of Charles F. Roe, and it lives and develops according to the spirit which he implanted in its original members and which is now handed down as a tradition to the younger men."

"General Roe had that rare and signal faculty of leadership, based upon a personality so attractive as to draw men to him. The peculiar influence which he exercised was utilized to the full in creative effort. He became the head of the National Guard solely by reason of merit, uninfluenced by political, social or other considerations. In that position he infused into the Guard, always more or less subject to parochialism and petty jealousies, a spirit of comradeship which it had not theretofore known."

"I am convinced that no stronger or finer influence has ever been brought to bear upon our state troops than the influence exerted by General Roe. When he went off on his last march, he was followed by hundreds of men who had made for themselves an influential place in our community, all of whom looked to him as one of the most inspiring figures in their lives. He was a splendid gentleman, an accomplished soldier, and the noblest of comrades." What a splendid testimonial, every word of which is deserved.

In truth Roe was a great man, a bigger man than many thought him to be. He was a credit to the great Academy that educated him,

to the army which he served so long and so faithfully in the West, and to the National Guard of New York, which he in no small measure created. Fortunately his State showed a more intelligent appreciation of his value than did the National Government, and opened the door to his creative energies.

Perhaps we cannot close this obituary in a better way than to refer to the commemorative services held for General Roe at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City on December 20, 1922. Bishop Shipman, for a long time chaplain of Squadron "A", officiated at the exercises, which consisted of prayer, singing of hymns and reading of the scriptures. Following this the Bishop called upon Mr. Walter W. Price, one of the oldest members of the organization, to make an address.

Mr. Price spoke in a most touching and eloquent way, and described General Roe in his simplicity and greatness in a manner that vividly recalled him to his friends. Mr. Price referred feelingly to the influence the General had exercised on the lives of thousands of young men who had served under him, and said that in every instance it was distinct and remarkable. He spoke of the manliness, rugged honesty, courage and dignity of the man, and asked his hearers to consecrate themselves to that distinct ideal with which their departed friend had "always squared his life in the continued effort to be true to himself, conscious of the truth that, if this was accomplished, he would in turn completely fulfill his responsibilities to his fellowman."

E. J. McCLERNAND.

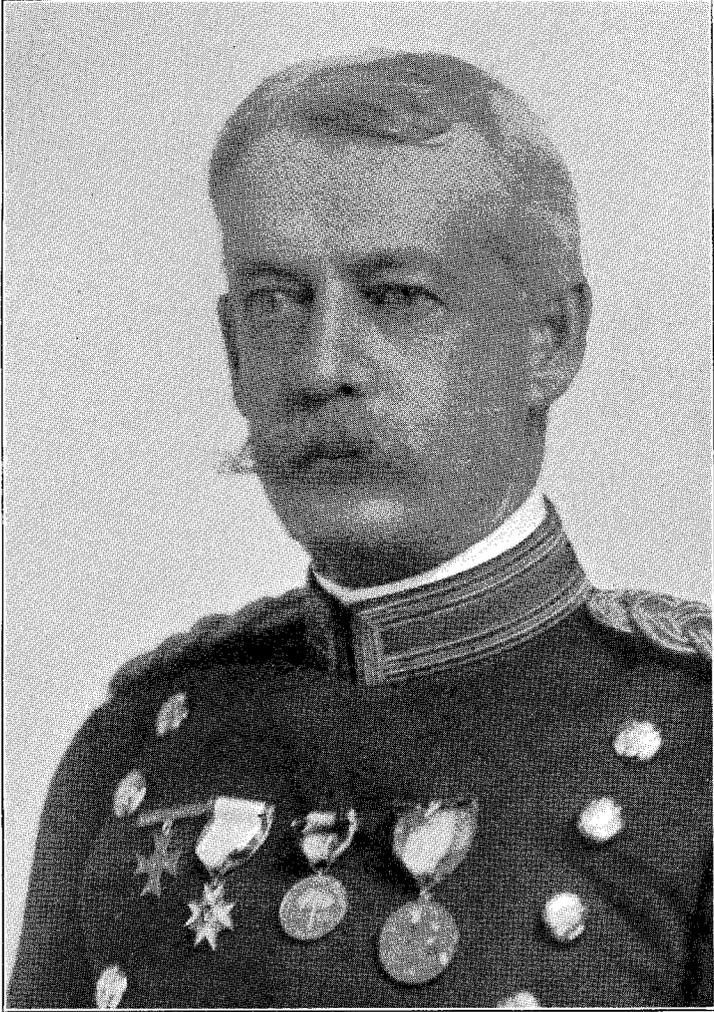
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1923.

CHARLES MALLON O'CONNOR

No. 2499. Class of 1873

Died, December 6, 1922, at Atlanta, Georgia, aged 71 years.

Charles Mallon O'Connor was born on October 3, 1851, in Muscatine, Iowa, whither his parents had moved shortly before and where his father was engaged in the practice of law. Of the pioneer stock which has extended the frontier of the nation from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific, his father, Henry O'Connor, born and educated to manhood in Dublin, and his mother, Sarah Hill, of a Puritan Rhode Island family, began their life together in what was then the newly settled West. They underwent the vicissitudes common to all such pioneer settlements, and during the cholera epidemic which swept the



COLONEL CHARLES MALLON O'CONNOR

Mississippi Valley in 1852, they cared for many of the stricken in their own home. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry O'Connor enlisted and served throughout the war in the 35th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, attaining, at the siege of Vicksburg, the rank of Major. He was later a member of the Iowa legislature and was, for ten years, solicitor for the State Department at Washington.

It was early training in American ideals and inspiration of relatives who fought in the Civil War (as, for instance, his uncle, Colonel Sylvester Hill, killed while leading a brigade at the battle of Nashville) that led Charles to seek a military career and, though a start in Latin and Greek had been made toward a classical education, he obtained, in 1869, from President Grant, an appointment to the United States Military Academy. While at the Academy he was a good student, standing in the upper half of his class and reaching the rank of Cadet Lieutenant. His early life, active as it was, with skating upon the frozen Mississippi in winter and swimming and boating in summer, fitted him well for a military life and, though of slender build and short in stature, he showed himself to be the physical superior of much larger classmates.

At the time of his graduation, in 1873, the mission of the army included the opening of new routes in the West, the protection of settlers and the punishment of hostile Indians, the most active part of which fell to the lot of the cavalry. It was this arm that attracted young Lieutenant O'Connor and he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Union, New Mexico, then far from any railroad. The record of those days shows many months of each year occupied in scouting. This meant the covering of hundreds of miles with small mounted detachments, contact with the denizens of the really wild West, now disappeared forever, braving the bitter cold of the Colorado mountains, the shimmering heat of New Mexico deserts, the fevers of semi-tropic Texas and the blizzards of Montana and Dakota. But it also meant life in the stimulating atmosphere of the great plains, the consciousness of representing civilization in that wilderness and association with a breed of people who were to conquer it and with comrades who had high soldierly qualities and the same lofty ideals.

At Fort Brown, Texas, Lieutenant O'Connor married Sallie Allaire, daughter of the late Colonel Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. A., who now resides in Atlanta. Five children also survive him. Brought up in the service, Mrs. O'Connor was a true army wife of the school that thought no hardship too great if one could accompany her husband. Traveling hundreds of miles over the plains in stage coaches and Dougherty wagons with small children was but one of the features that would have daunted less hardy spirits.

In the early eighties Lieutenant O'Connor was on duty with his troop at Fort Leavenworth at the time that post began its scholastic history. He would tell with a chuckle of the first classes organized by General Otis. In one class the instructor was a "rough diamond" of an officer, a product of the Civil War, who was very deficient in early education. Lieutenant O'Connor was his sole student in this class and soon found many excuses for being absent from recitation. Hearing of this, General Otis sent for him and demanded an explanation. Lieutenant O'Connor said: "General, I know a great deal more about this subject than Mr. Blank, and I confess that I have absented myself from his class." The General was bound to have a class so, in the next and succeeding class periods, Mr. O'Connor heard the recitations of Mr. Blank.

In 1888 Lieutenant O'Connor, as Quartermaster, accompanied the 8th Cavalry on its march from Fort Brown, Texas, to Fort Meade, in Dakota, which occupied four months. Save for a two-year tour as recruiting officer at St. Louis, his service at Fort Meade lasted until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when, in May, 1898, Captain O'Connor was sent with his troop to guard the Northern Cheyenne Indian Agency at Lama Deer, Montana. It was not until active operations had ceased that he was ordered south, in command of his squadron, to the concentration camp at Huntsville, Alabama. During the ensuing year, in Cuba with the Army of Occupation, he saw many of his comrades perish from typhoid and yellow fever. For most of this period he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Puerto Principe.

At Fort Leavenworth, in 1901, he organized the first squadron of the 14th Cavalry and commanded it and the post of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, until 1903, when the regiment sailed for the Philippines. Major O'Connor's squadron was stationed at Malabang, Mindanao, but much of its service was in the field against hostile Moros. Salient activities of this tour of duty were the Lake Lanao and Jolo Expeditions of November, 1903, in which the squadron marched from Malabang to Lake Lanao, skirted the lake shore to Marahui (later Camp Keithley), thence embarking at Camp Overton, on the sea coast, for Jolo, where their operations shortly disposed of the enemy. This was the new squadron's baptism of fire and it was presently to have much more experience in dealing with the Mohammedan warriors in the engagements at Hunan and Suliernan Heights, in February, 1904, in the Rio Grande Expedition of March, 1904, and in the Third Sulu Expedition of April and May, 1905. In March, 1905, Major O'Connor commanded a provisional battalion composed of American infantry and cavalry, with detachments of artillery and engineers, and of native scouts and constabulary, in the attack on the cotta or fort of Datto

Pala on the Island of Jolo. Pala was killed, his fort taken and his followers killed or scattered.

Returning to the United States, Major O'Connor served at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and, during the trial of Haywood and other anarchists, his squadron was sent to preserve order at Boise, Idaho. As Lieutenant Colonel he returned to his old regiment, the 8th Cavalry, and, after two years at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, was detailed to the War College Class of 1910. During all of his service Colonel O'Connor had been a keen student of his profession and had collected a very complete library of historical and technical military works. His delight was in reading history, which caused him to take a great interest in the international events of the present. The writer recollects that at the outbreak of the World War, in 1914, through his wide knowledge of the strategical features of France, he would, in a matter of fact manner, predict events that were later fulfilled to the amazement of the less well informed. There was no branch of the military art that did not interest him. While a book-soldier in the sense that he studied the writings of those who contributed to the art of war, he was no less a practical field soldier of full experience who knew the technique of his profession in its primary function, command, and in its secondary aspects of administration, and the supply and care of troops. For thirty-seven years he had never had a permanent station in the United States east of the Mississippi, and this detail at the War College was his only one while on the active list.

Upon completion of the War College year Colonel O'Connor was assigned to the command of the 6th Cavalry and of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He took the regiment to Arizona for border duty during the Mexican unrest, in 1911, at which time its efficient work caused him to be recommended for promotion to Brigadier General. He again went south with it in 1913, to the camp of the 2nd Division at Texas City. After periods in command of the Department of the Colorado, at Denver, and as Inspector General of the Central Division, at Chicago, he was placed in command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade on border patrol duty with headquarters at Douglas, Arizona. Upon reaching the age of sixty-four years, in October, 1915, he was retired.

One might consider that after forty-six years of service, much of which was of the most arduous kind, and after retirement for age, that he was entitled to a well earned rest. Not, however, one led, as was Colonel O'Connor, by the ideals of duty, honor and country, absorbed at the knee of his Alma Mater, for, on the entrance of the United States into the World War, he volunteered and was placed on active duty in charge of the Training Camps Division at Headquarters of the Eastern Department, at Governors' Island, New York,

where he served until May, 1919. This work, under pressure as it was, since it involved the obtaining and training of thousands of officers for our huge forces, shortened his life, for it was during this period that the illness manifested itself which was to have on December 6, 1922, a lethal ending.

During the time of his fatal illness, in which both arms were paralyzed, his patience, cheerfulness and optimistic outlook were a shining example to those about him, and there was none who was not forced to forget his own trifling irritations in the face of such courage. His enthusiasm for new things and his interest in international events, always characteristic, became, perhaps because of the limitation of his activity, even more marked near the end. Within a few days of his death he dictated letters in which were keen observations on the international questions resulting from the war.

Selfishness was unknown to his nature. Can one say that his success in life suffered from a dearth of personal advertising? If one accepts a common view that, with bombast and show, one must, in the modern phrase, "sell" his abilities, must make a fortune, must live in comfort amidst the flesh-pots, perhaps so. But if one counts the affectionate regard of old comrades, the respect of his men who were taught by the force of example, the consciousness of honorable duty well done and of ideals not forgotten, the love of his sorrowing family, and all who knew him here, his was indeed a successful life. Here was a man whose faith in the goodness of human nature never wavered, whose sense of duty never faltered and whose adherence to the principles of a well taught youth and the ideals of West Point were the marvel of more sophisticated men, "To such belongeth the kingdom of God."

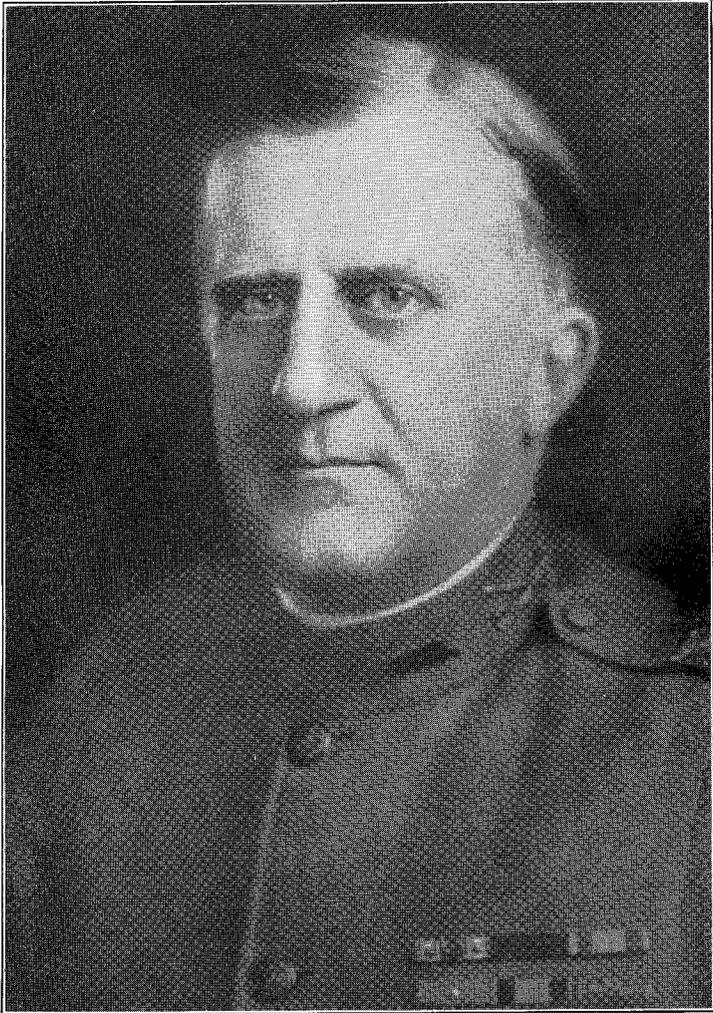
CHARLES M. O'CONNOR, JR.

FRANCIS CUTLER MARSHALL

No. 3349. Class of 1890.

Killed in an airplane flight from Rockwell Field, California to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, December 7, 1922, aged 55 years.

The tragic taking away of Tildy Marshall has brought sorrow to the hearts of the many who loved him—something that he never brought to them during his life. Always happy and cheerful, he brought happiness and cheer to those about him. His vigor of body, his keenness of mind, his sympathy of heart, and his righteousness of soul made of him a character without fear and without reproach. From



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS CUTLER MARSHALL.

the day that he entered West Point as a plebe to the day of his sudden and tragic death, he was a soldier who loved his profession. Its hardships and its pleasures, its associations and its traditions, its aims and its ideals were everything to him.

As a subordinate, his outstanding quality was loyalty. As a commander, it was consideration and concern for those serving under him. He was a leader, not a driver. In the young officer and soldier he always took a personal interest, and he furnished an example of soldierly bearing and soldierly spirit that has been an inspiration to many a one of them.

As a comrade, he typified the best of our service. Always ready to help and join with others in work or in play, he was the life of the mess and a participant in all activities.

About November 1, 1922, he left Washington where he was on duty as Assistant to the Chief of Cavalry for a tour of inspection of the Cavalry posts of the country. Some of the necessary trips he had been making by airplane, and on December 7th, in company with Lieutenant C. L. Webber of the Air Service, he left Rockwell Field, San Diego, California, by plane for Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Failing a report of arrival on schedule time, the Commanding Officer of Rockwell Field became apprehensive and commenced wiring inquiries. No news of them being obtainable, a search was promptly instituted which was quickly increased in extent as the news of the probable disaster spread. Navy planes from the Pacific Coast and army planes from Rockwell Field, El Paso and San Antonio joined in the search. Troops from the 9th Corps Area, and from Fort Huachuca and Camp Stephen D. Little of the 8th Corps Area scoured the country. Permission was obtained from the Mexican Government to cross the border and the active assistance of the Mexican authorities was given. Automobile parties were sent out and by every means a most thorough and extended search was conducted for many days in Southern California, Arizona, and Northern Mexico. The civil authorities and individuals lent their aid. A boyhood friend of Colonel Marshall's, who owned a ranch in Northern Mexico, offered a large reward to anyone finding the officers or the plane. Rewards were offered by the Cavalry Division at El Paso and by friends of Lieutenant Webber, but it was all to no avail. During all this time there were many newspaper reports and rumors that the plane had been seen at various places. There were reports that the bodies and the wreckage of the plane destroyed by fire had been found by cowboys and Indians, but upon investigation all proved to be without foundation.

Under War Department instructions the Commanding General, 9th Corps Area, appointed a Board of Officers to investigate the occurrence. It was determined that in all probability the two officers had

met their death in a forced landing of the plane in which they were flying. The War Department approved the proceedings of the Board and their names have been dropped from the rolls of the army. Since that fateful day when the plane disappeared from the view of the observers at Rockwell Field into the bank of clouds to the east of San Diego no word or message or token has returned to those who are left behind, and the fate of Marshall and Webber remains one of the mysteries of the air.

Francis C. Marshall was born in Galena, Illinois, March 26, 1867. When a boy he moved with his parents to Darlington, Wisconsin, where he attended school prior to his entry into West Point. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1886, from which he was graduated in June, 1890. Assigned to the 8th Cavalry, he joined his regiment and had his first service on the frontier. During the Pine Ridge campaign he commanded a detachment of enlisted Sioux scouts. From 1892 to 1895 he commanded Troop L of the 8th Cavalry, which was composed of Cheyenne Indians. The organization was known as "Casey's Scouts". In this early period of his service he attracted the attention of his superiors by his energy and resourcefulness and his efficient performance of duty. It was here that he learned his first lessons in field service, and it was this class of service that held for him the greatest attraction. He became an expert in scout craft and in the expedients of life in the open. Many times, during the anxious days immediately after it was known that he must have met with an accident, and while there was still hope that he might come out of it alive, the remark was made by different ones who knew him that "if anyone can take care of himself in difficulty it is Tildy Marshall". So well known was his courage and resourcefulness.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, in 1897. While with that regiment he served in the China Relief Expedition. He was recommended for the brevet of Captain by General Wint for meritorious conduct in action near Tientsin, China. With a command consisting of a troop of cavalry of his regiment and a troop of Bengal Lancers he led a charge against the enemy which routed them with many casualties and a loss of 300 prisoners. He later served as Adjutant General of the United States forces at Tientsin under the command of Major General S. S. Sumner.

His promotion to Captain came in February, 1901; to Major in September, 1912; to Lieutenant Colonel in July, 1916, and to Colonel in June, 1917.

From 1904 to 1908 he was on duty in the Department of Tactics at West Point. He loved his Alma Mater, and he often spoke of the pleasure and pride it gave him to have had the opportunity for service there.

He was on duty with the Cavalry of the New England National Guard as Inspector Instructor from 1911 to 1914. Although by first choice a field soldier, he entered upon this work with his natural enthusiasm. Impressed with the importance of work with the Guard, which was not then but since has become one of the essential components of our army, he threw himself heart and soul into it, and he left the New England National Guard with the admiration and respect of all with whom he had come in contact and with close friendships that lasted throughout the remainder of his life.

At the commencement in 1916, the President of Trinity College conferred upon him an honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He had three tours in the Philippines, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, and 1915-1917. The outbreak of the World War found him in the Philippine Islands. Upon return to the United States he was placed in command of a cavalry regiment which was transformed into Field Artillery. Upon his promotion to Brigadier General, he became commander of the 165th Field Artillery brigade, which he took to France in June, 1918. In October, 1918, he was transferred to the 1st Division and commanded the 2nd Brigade in the Meuse-Argonne operations. He was with the 3rd Army in the occupation of Germany, commanding brigades in the 1st and 4th Divisions.

Upon return to the United States he served at various stations on the border until August, 1920, when he was ordered to Washington for duty as Assistant Chief of Cavalry. His selection for this duty was in accordance with the wishes of the Chief of Cavalry, and to the great satisfaction of his brother officers of the cavalry by whom he was held in high esteem. In this, his last assignment, his outstanding qualities of loyalty and sympathy, his high professional attainments, and his sterling character, simply measured up to and crowned the splendid reputation achieved in the service he loved.

He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm. An order from the General Headquarters of the French Armies of the East gives him the following citation:

"After the approval by the General Commanding in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East cites in an order of the army:
Brigadier General F. C. Marshall, 2nd Infantry Brigade, American Army:

Superior officer of great bravery, inspired by the highest sentiments of duty. At the head of a select brigade of infantry, showed most accurate judgment and great ardor during the operations of November, 1918.

At the Great General Headquarters,
The Marshal Commanding in Chief
The French Armies of the East,
PETAIN."

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in command of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 20, to November 11, 1918, when by his energy, professional skill, and his pronounced qualities of leadership, especially in the attack of the 1st Division on the line of the Meuse, November 6, 1918, and the subsequent operations against Sedan, November 6-7, 1918, he contributed in large measure to the success of his division."

Some days after the belief became well nigh a certainty that Tildy Marshall had left this earth, a well worn piece of paper on which was written the following words was found in a uniform coat which he had worn much in France. Perhaps those who knew him best and were nearest and dearest to him, may, in reading these words, hear and see in their memories the spoken word and the light of his countenance, and feel that his spirit is hovering near.

"I will keep a strong body for the work I have to do, a loving heart for all those about me, a clear mind for all truth where recognition brings freedom, a poised unconquerable soul for the ideal whose champion I declare myself;

"And I will possess a faith mighty enough to rout anxiety, ride over difficulties, challenge hardships, smile through grief, deny failure, see only victory, looking to the end; to which hopeful assurance now attuned, I am at peace with myself, the world and the infinite."

G. S. S.

Note—On May 12, 1923, five months after the disappearance of General Francis C. Marshall, the uncertainty as to his tragic death was ended when a cattleman came upon the remains of an airplane wrecked in a lonely spot on the slope of the Cuyamaca mountains, fifty miles from San Diego, California. Officers and men from Rockwell Field, California, went to the site and brought back the remains of the two aviators and such portions of the machine as had not been burned.

From indications at the scene of the tragedy it is believed that the aviators became lost in a fog and, coming too low, crashed into pine trees on the side of the mountain and then to the ground. The gasoline tank, broken by the impact, must have immediately burst into flames.

The remains of General Marshall were brought East and buried with military honors at West Point, May 21, 1923.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

CHARLES BERARD VOGDES

No. 2870. Class of 1880.

Died, December 15, 1922, at San Diego, California, aged 66 years.

Charles Berard Vogdes was the son of Brevet Brigadier General Israel Vogdes and Georgiana Berard Vogdes. His father, a distinguished artillery officer, was on the active list of the United States



MAJOR CHARLES BERARD VOGDES

Army for forty-three years and for fourteen years Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy. His maternal grandfather was Claudius Berard, for years Professor of French at the same institution. An ancestress was Anne Wayne, sister of General Anthony Wayne so famous in the Revolutionary War.

Major Vogdes was born at Key West, Florida, July 31, 1856. He entered West Point in September, 1876, graduated June 12, 1880, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry. His first service was frontier duty at the mouth of the Rio Pecos, Texas, October 20, 1880, to March 20, 1881, after which he was at Fort Davis, Texas, and camp near Presidio del Norte, Texas, until May 1, 1882. The summer of 1882 found him in camp near Clifton and on the Gila River in Arizona. He then went to Fort Grant, Arizona, for a month, after which he took a long leave of absence. Fort Verde was his next post, and on February 14, 1885, he was transferred to Whipple Barracks, Arizona. From April to August, 1886, he was on leave of absence, and on August 14th he joined his regiment at Angel Island, California. In October, 1887, he went to the Presidio of San Francisco and in September, 1888, to Alcatraz Island, returning in April, 1889, to the Presidio of San Francisco, whence in July, 1889, he moved to Monterey, California. He received his First Lieutenancy in March of that year. He remained in the Department of California until July, 1893, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University, Iowa, where he remained until 1897, returning then to the Department of California.

The Spanish War took him to Cuba with his regiment and he participated in the Battle of El Caney and was in the trenches in front of Santiago until the surrender. In April, 1898, he had become a Captain. He went to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and remained there until November, 1899, serving from May to November of that year as Regimental Quartermaster. For the next two years he was on general recruiting service at Knoxville, Tennessee, and from November, 1901, to December, 1902, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. Transport McClellan. In December, 1902, he was detailed to the Quartermaster Department and was Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Meade, South Dakota, until February, 1904, being retained there for a time after his retirement.

On October 15, 1903, much against his will, he was placed on the retired list as a Major for disability in line of duty. Notwithstanding his retirement, he applied for active service and was detailed on general recruiting service, June 2, 1904, until June 25, 1906, with station at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and Fargo, North Dakota. In September, 1906, he settled at Lemon Grove in the vicinity of San Diego, California, and devoted himself to fruit farming. During the World War he was Acting Military Instructor at Pomona College, California,

October 1, 1917, to February 20, 1918; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, February 21 to September 13, 1918; Commanding Students' Army Training Corps, September 13 to December 27, 1918; and Professor of Military Science and Tactics, December 27, 1918, to August, 1920.

When Charley Vogdes entered the Military Academy he was a tall, very thin, awkward boy and for a long time was not valued at his true merit. Soldiering came hard to him and he was never a cadet officer, but nevertheless he had a great love for the military profession. People often underrated him, but those who knew him best realized what a fine character he was, how honorable and with what integrity and sense of duty. One could always depend on Charley. Twenty years later his classmates found him a fine upstanding man with little trace of the slender cadet they remembered. His army record was a most creditable one and his great regret was his enforced retirement from the service.

During the World War he did his part in the training of young men. One of his friends writes:

"It was not until after Major Vogdes' death that anyone realized how much he meant to the boys who served under him during the World War. Then the letters came telling of the help, encouragement, and good council he had given to these boys. Boys who came with almost bitterness in their hearts against being called to arms stayed to learn the love of service to one's flag, to feel that they were giving the greatest thing they had to give to the greatest call of all—their country. Boys that came treating it all as a joke stayed to learn that reverence that only love of an ideal can bring. To the man in earnest there was always help and encouragement—to the man in need there was a friend generously provided through friends, and many a man stayed not only to finish his college education, but to have embedded in his mind that sacred duty—the guarding of one's flag and country."

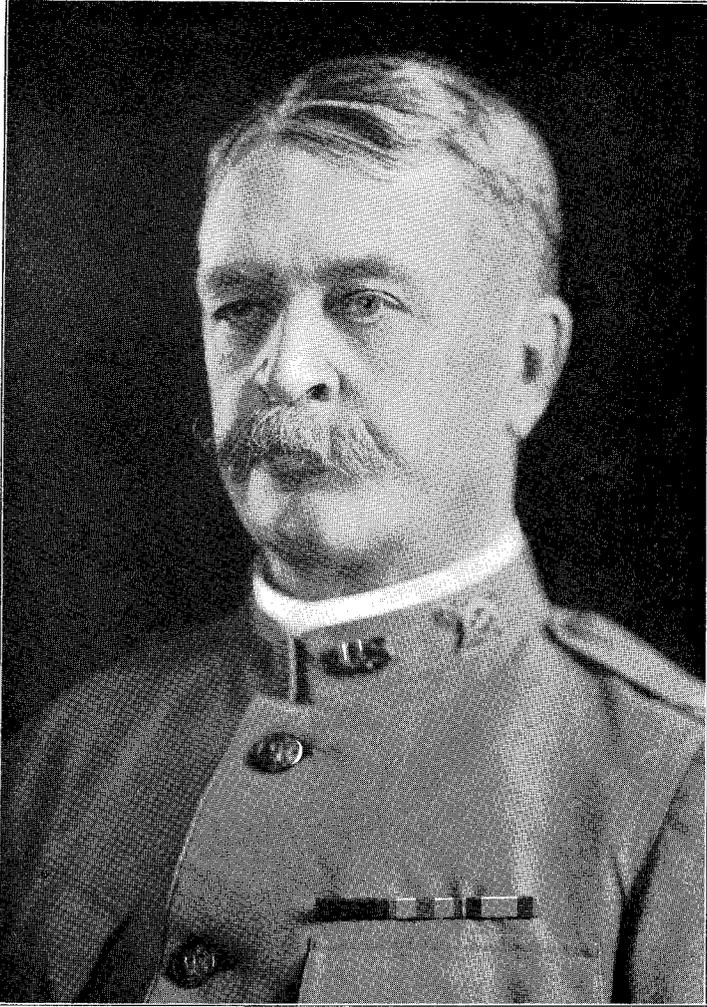
Another said:

"I have deemed it an honor to have known and loved the Major, to have in some small way patterned my life after his. My children shall be taught from their earliest childhood to love their country and to deem it an honor to be called to defend their flag, and they shall be told of the man that not only gave me my chance of a college education, but who gave me my chance to know what love of country means and to know that forever it stands above all else."

And yet another:

"You little realize what knowing the Major has meant to me. He was always so unassuming, going about in his quiet way, doing good things that so few will ever know of. I truly believe that it can be said of him that the life of no man was hurt by his having lived, and after all is this not greater than a few great deeds that so often cover over the smaller harms? And so while the flag floats over the campus at half-mast all this week, speaking to us of a life that has been well lived, and as the soft breeze flutters it above our heads, we shall think of him as gone before to lead the way even as he guided us here, as one departed, his duty done."

He was married, May 26, 1886, at Chicago, Illinois, to Harriet Putnam Hawkes, a daughter of Henry Fitch Hawkes of Chicago, who



COLONEL JACOB GARRETSON GALBRAITH

survives him. He leaves two children, Frances Marion, wife of Major John Lee Holcombe of the Coast Artillery, and Blanch Berard, wife of Stewart C. Kendall of San Diego, who served with the American Expeditionary Force in France during the World War.

Major Vogdes died suddenly of heart disease. His was an unostentatious life, full of duty well performed and kindness to others—a precious heritage to his children.

J. W. B.

JACOB GARRETSON GALBRAITH

No. 2664. Class of 1877.

Died, January 4, 1923, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 67 years.

Jacob G. Galbraith was born in Minnesota, April 28, 1856. His father was a United States Indian Agent and was stationed at the agency near the frontier trading post of Yellow Medicine, Minnesota, during the sudden Sioux uprising of 1862. He was absent at the time it occurred, but his wife and three children, with fifty-eight others, mainly women and children, were saved by the courage and devotion of John Other Day, a converted Indian, who conducted them during many weary days and nights of hardship and danger to the white settlements. Thus early in life Galbraith saw something of the horror of war.

He was admitted to the Academy from Pennsylvania in 1873 and graduated well up in the Class of 1877. He served in all the grades from Second Lieutenant to Colonel of Cavalry. He was in the Bannock Indian War of 1878 and in the fight of June 23rd at Silver Creek, Oregon. He was also in a number of other Indian campaigns and on many long scouts, and did his full share in the development of the great west.

During his earlier service he held many regimental positions of responsibility, always having the confidence of his senior officers.

He was a Captain in the Spanish War and was nominated by the President for the brevet of Major on account of gallantry in action at Las Guasimas, June 24, and Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 2 and 3, 1898. He served in the Philippines from 1900 until 1903 and did especially valuable work as Depot Quartermaster, Batangas, during the campaign against Malvar.

He was in the Inspector General's Department from 1905 until 1909, acting as Inspector General of the army for four months during the absence of the Inspector General. At the expiration of this detail

he received most sincere letters of appreciation for his very able service from the Inspector General and the Commanding General, Department of Missouri.

The papers found among his effects contain many other letters of commendation and esteem. It is doubtful whether he ever used any of them to further his own advancement.

He was graduated from the War College in 1911. He was Inspector of the Hawaiian Department in 1913 and Philippine Department in 1914 and 1915. He was retired on account of disability in line of duty in 1916. He was recalled to active service in the World War and was Inspector of the Southern Department from October, 1917, until February, 1919.

His home life was particularly happy. His wife, Mrs. Harriet L. Galbraith, daughter, Mrs. Bowers Davis, and several grandchildren survive him.

He was a man among men, able and just in judgment, magnanimous in thought and action. He possessed determined purpose, yet unflinching courtesy, poise and quiet humor.

As fine a soldier as any going, with less modesty he would have reached a higher station.

CLASSMATE.

TYREE RODES RIVERS

No. 2999. Class of 1883.

Died, January 31, 1923, at Governors' Island, New York, aged 61 years.

Tyree Rodes Rivers was born in Mississippi, May 10, 1862. His father, William Rivers, and his mother (nee Julia Flournoy) were both natives of Giles County, Tennessee; and it was from the native state of his parents that he was appointed to West Point at the age of seventeen by Congressman Washington Curran Whitthorne. He graduated from the Academy in the Class of 1883 and joined the 3rd Cavalry, with which he served as Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant, both as a troop and a staff officer. On September 25, 1894, he was united in marriage with Katharine Fenlon, at Leavenworth, Kansas. On promotion to his captaincy he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, on October 16, 1898. In the meantime he participated in the Garza campaign in Texas, in 1892-1893, and in the Santiago campaign (1898), during part of this time as Aide-de-Camp to Major General S. B. M. Young.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYREE RODES RIVERS

He served with the 2nd Army Corps from September, 1898, to May, 1899, at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Augusta, Georgia, and with the 4th Cavalry he took part from 1899 to 1901 in the operations against the insurgents in the Philippines, returning then to the United States, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from November, 1901, to October, 1904, and at Presidio of San Francisco until September, 1905. Returning to the Philippines in October, 1905, he participated in the operations against the hostile Moros in the southern islands, and, on March 5, 1906, he was wounded in action in the storming of Monte Bud Dajo, Jolo.

On April 18, 1907, he was promoted Major and assigned to the 9th Cavalry, transferring back to the 4th Cavalry on the 26th of the same month. He graduated from the War College with the Class of 1907. On June 26, 1909, he was detailed to the Inspector General's Department and assigned to duty in the office of the Inspector General, where he served until July 15th and was then assigned as Inspector General, Department of Texas, remaining on this duty until March 26, 1910, when he was relieved and returned to the Philippines for duty as Assistant to the Inspector General of that department. This assignment was terminated by his promotion, August 24, 1912, to be Lieutenant Colonel, but he remained on duty at Department (later Division) Headquarters until February 1, 1913, when he was assigned to the 13th Cavalry and returned to the United States.

He was promoted to be Colonel on July 1, 1916; and, on the entrance of the United States into the World War, he was placed in command of the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1917, and then assigned to duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he served during the terrible epidemic of influenza, and for his services received many encomiums. On October 1, 1918, he was appointed Brigadier General and placed in command of Camp Sherman. He later served at Camp Meade, Maryland, in command of the 154th Depot Brigade, and on March 10, 1919, he was returned to the grade of Colonel, U. S. Army.

On March 11, 1919, he was detailed to the Inspector General's Department; and on September 13, 1920, was re-detailed for duty in that department, serving in the office of the Inspector General, part of the period as Executive Officer of the department, until June 21, 1921, when he was transferred to Governors Island as Inspector, 2nd Corps Area, whence he crossed to the Great Beyond after a life full of service honest and faithful, leaving his widow, one daughter, Myra, and an only living brother, Colonel William C. Rivers, to mourn his loss, sustained by the knowledge that the husband, father and brother, who has gone before, has left a heritage of many good and noble deeds, modestly performed and mostly unrecognized by the multitude, unheralded by himself, but recorded in the good book above.

The Commanding General, 2nd Corps Area, in a General Order of February 1, 1923, said to his command:

"In the death of Colonel Rivers the army loses an efficient and loyal member, his family a devoted, loving father and husband. A high minded gentleman has passed away, but the imprint of his ideals will long remain. Honor, loyalty and duty will find no higher embodiment than in the life and character of Tyree R. Rivers."

Appreciation of the man was shown by the people of Chillicothe, Ohio, and vicinity, on his promotion to be Brigadier General, by many expressions of esteem:

"The people of Chillicothe have come to learn that General Rivers is a fine, frank, red blooded, up standing man, who is filled with human sympathy, and yet one who enforces discipline mixed with common sense. * * * He is a soldier and a gentleman." (Daily Scioto Gazette, October 11, 1918.)

On receiving notice of his death the same paper said of him:

"It will be sad news to many persons here to learn that Colonel Tyree R. Rivers, U. S. A., is dead. Colonel Rivers was in command of Camp Sherman during the flu epidemic and his kindness and consideration for the soldiers under him and those who were making the desperate fight against the flu endeared him to all who knew him here."

An officer who served under General Rivers said:

"Colonel Rivers left an indelible impression on the lives of those who served under him. I have often wished that his last words to the officers at Camp Meade might be broadcast through every army post, every school and college in the country. His transfer from our brigade brought forth a genuine regret from all ranks and he said, in passing:

"The esteem, respect and confidence of one's associates is, after all, the highest reward in life, and if I have, through my personality and through my being human, exercised one-half the good influence that you attribute to me—I am content."

"Colonel Rivers showed us the germ of life and I, for one, would see his memory live that all the world might rise up and say: 'There was a man.'"

The Kansas City Times, February 1, 1923, said of him:

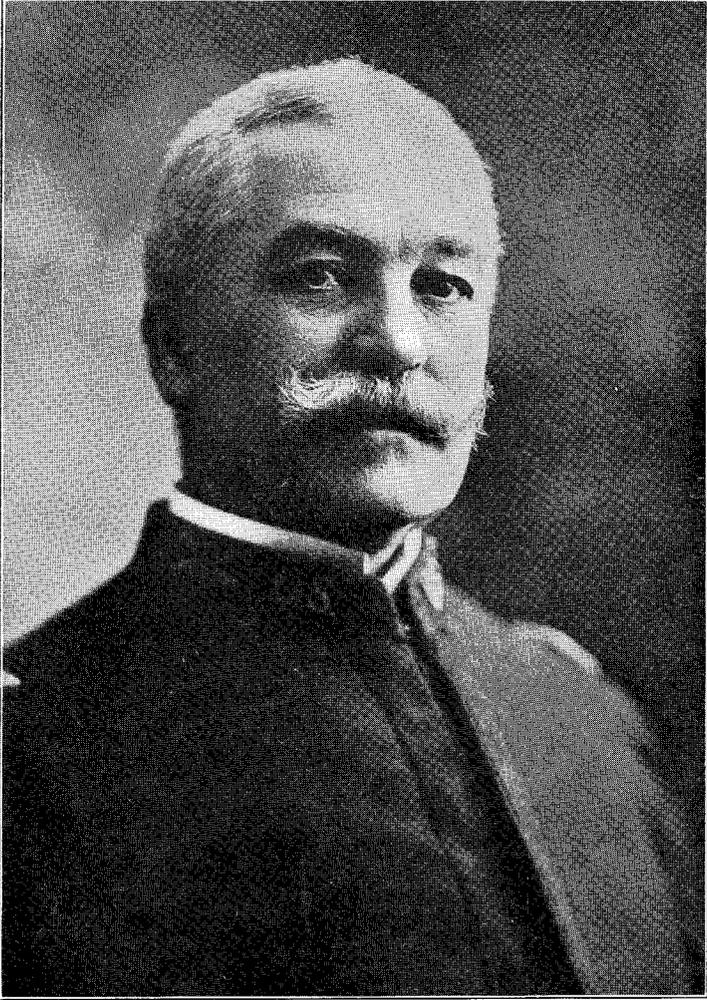
"One picture that probably stands out the most prominently in the memories of these men (of the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley in 1917) is that of a stockinged sorrel horse and its rider, a straight, slender Colonel, with ruddy complexion. The rider was Colonel Rivers, Commandant of the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley. Colonel Rivers often said, 'A satisfied soldier is the best soldier.' As a commander he always tried to make soldiers in his command the best."

The Washington Post, after his death, published a letter from an intimate friend:

"In the death of Colonel Tyree Rodes Rivers a heroic figure passes out of the lives of those who had the honor to serve under him.

"By his splendid courage and example General Rivers added a finished efficiency to the 154th Depot Brigade, an efficiency which was at once the result of his superior military training, and his humane consideration for his subordinates.

"Not only was our General an officer and a gentleman, but he was a philosopher as well.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ABNER HOPKINS MERRILL

"He was an inspiration to the young men and at the same time a satisfaction to the older officers. Always did he inspire confidence, loyalty and devotion."

An officer who served under General Rivers at Camp Meade, in a letter to him of March 20, 1919, after his departure from that station, said to him:

"I wanted to express my feelings to you last Thursday, but in the stress of emotion at your departure you left with what I wanted to say unsaid. I feel a great personal loss in your relief from this command. I regard you as unquestionably the highest type of Regular Army officer it has been my good fortune to meet during my two years in the service. I am fortunate to have had the privilege of serving under your command and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. Your keen, analytical mind; your splendid ideals of duty, right and wrong; your breadth of vision; your charity and the human element which you always displayed, have been an inspiration to me, and will be always. From you I have learned more of the problem of life and have made more progress in my preparation to meet its many trials and vicissitudes than from any other person with whom I have ever come in contact, save my own father and mother. I say this to you in all sincerity in an effort to tell you how great is the debt I feel I owe you."

Let this be for the comfort of the dear ones Tyree has left behind; his life has been full of good works, an inspiration to his friends, an everlasting heritage to his family, a service honest and faithful to his country.

O. E. H.

ABNER HOPKINS MERRILL

No. 2132. Class of 1866.

Died, February 25, 1923, at Poughkeepsie, New York, aged 80 years.

The first of nine children of Lemuel Hulbert Merrill and Eunice Hopkins, his wife, Abner H. Merrill, of the Class of 1866, was born on a farm in the township of Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, January, 1843. He became a book worm, so said the neighbors, from the time he began to read. It is recorded of him by the eldest of the sisters that, because of the rapidly increasing family, the father sorely needed help in his fields, could not afford to hire it, and could not induce his first born to take part in it. The boy was never without a book in his hand, or secreted about his person, reading sometimes aloud to himself. If needed for "chores" or errands, he had to be hunted up about the premises, for he was deaf to every kind of call. If captured and sent afield to hold the plough that implement would presently be reported in an abandoned furrow, the team hanging dejected heads and the ploughboy, far from homeward plodding his weary way, would finally be dragged forth from some sequestered nook, his eyes glued to the printed page smuggled under the hickory

shirt front, and the adventures of "Childe Harold" rather than the tilling of the fruitful soil, the object of his absorbed attention.

By the time his fifteenth birthday came about, Abner's father, so far as farming and home usefulness were concerned, had given him up as a hopeless proposition. The boy had won prominence in his studies at the district school; the rule in the Merrill household, it seems, was that of "help yourself", and since he could not be induced to help support the others, Abner was permitted to go forth and make his own way in the world.

He did so, to the surprise of the family and the satisfaction of the countryside—teaching school. He began it before he was fairly fifteen and kept at it until mid-summer 1862, when told there was a vacancy at West Point, and before anybody in the household knew what he was about, Merrill had persuaded their representative in Congress assembled to bestow the cadetship upon him, and having thereby escaped all the plebe trouble and turmoil of the camp, and much of the drilling and grilling to which the new cadet was then subjected, Merrill, A. H., previous occupation school teacher, being 19 years and seven months of age, joined our ill-starred class and continued his perusal of Byron, Scott and Edgar Allen Poe, glancing into Davies' Bourdon and French's Grammar only so often as was necessary to avoid a report for neglect of studies.

The English grammar in use at West Point in 1862-3 was the work of Professor (and Chaplain) French, who died eight years later.

It became obvious almost from the day he donned the uniform that no martial ambition had lured him to the Academy; he was there to receive an education and eventually a commission, meantime to indulge his fondness for the poets and philosophers of the past. His fellow plebes at our table, noting with mischievous glee the damaging report of "absenting himself from formation of guard detail", sought to quiz him at supper time (silence and squared shoulders and ingrowing chins not in those days being required) hoping to worry him, and failed dismally in the attempt. "Busy" was the only explanation they could wring from him, and "the four extra tours", then mistakenly awarded as punishment, conveyed no terrors. He could recite his favorite cantos while rambling along his post, unmolested by anybody.

He went speedily to the upper section in mathematics and English and easily stayed there. He walked "extras", as they were termed, long after their designation was changed. He scorned the dancing academy and he endured the drills. He never came within reach of a corporalship, though more than a score were "made" the following summer, and he simply astonished the class when furlough time drew nigh by applying for and receiving orders (with Adams, H. M., our

head) to report for temporary duty at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, then just settling at City Point. There were others of our number, let it be recorded, who would gladly have done the same thing, but were kept at the Point until the 28th of July, because they declined to sign any statement or certificate as to their participation in what was then called "devilng" plebes.

Long years afterwards when, having reached the grade of Colonel in the Coast Artillery and retirement for age being imminent, he reminded the Adjutant General of the army of an act of Congress providing an additional grade on retirement to officers who had served in the Civil War, that functionary had no recourse but to make out a commission as Brigadier General and lay it with a copy of the law upon the desk of the Secretary of War.

Meantime, almost everybody else having forgotten that war-time episode, the announcement that Merrill had been made a Brigadier General in the army gave rise to all kind of comment, much of it satirical. Some few there were whose hopes being temporarily blasted, believed it a piece of personal and political favoritism on the part of President Roosevelt and said so, the facts being that Colonel Roosevelt had no more volition in the matter than the Kaiser. As Merrill himself said, "It was simply a matter of routine". Few men in the army had less military ambition than had Merrill. He disliked garrison life, and, when possible, got detailed on other duty, starting soon after graduation on signal work, and in the summer of '69 turned up at regimental headquarters, Fort Hamilton, with orders to teach all the subalterns the rudiments of wig wag, which took just so much valuable time from more congenial pursuits, and was herefore unpopular.

What Merrill might have achieved as commanding officer was never solved, as he reached his 64th birthday almost as soon as his commission reached him. In a way he was not unhappy in the army. He never married, he had no family cares, he rarely visited or saw anything of his kith and kin. We never heard him mention them. After a fashion he enjoyed life on the retired list, keeping bachelor's hall part of the time in New York City, but during the last ten years residing at Poughkeepsie, where, with an excellent housekeeper and nurse, a well-stocked larder and library, and a wise medical advisor, he dwelt placidly among his fellow men, making no intimates, seeking no companionship, but developing a genuine interest in the few surviving members of the class.

With one of these at least he exchanged occasional letters and had for him almost affectionate welcome when visits were possible. He attended the reunion of the class at the Point on the 40th and 50th anniversaries of our graduation, and showed great pleasure in the

meeting with each and every one. He at one time bought a farm near his boyhood home and tried bucolic pursuits as a diversion, but soon gave them up and returned to city life and surroundings. The scattered members of the family saw little of him and seem to have heard as little. That farm, now worth considerably more than he paid for it, so says his legal and business adviser, his library and furniture, with a few hundreds in bank constituted the bulk of his fortune, when in the winter of 1922-3, his slowly failing strength at last gave way, and he peacefully slept himself into another world.

It is understood that to one of his sisters he bequeathed his earthly all. There was not an officer of the army near at hand when the death angel appeared at his gate, but the Superintendent of the Academy, hearing of his lonely passing, sent one of his staff to see what should be done, and through his thoughtful consideration a detachment from the Point, with firing party and bugler, took part in the simple ceremony. The remains were sent to Troy, as Merrill had requested, for cremation; the ashes returned to the undertaker, where they remained until the matter was reported to General Sladen, who again came to the rescue and saw to it that they were given suitable interment in the Cadet Cemetery. Peace to those ashes! It had never occurred to him to ask that they be properly disposed of. The army and the army alone paid him the last honors due his rank and station. Cullum's Biographical Register gives full details of his somewhat uneventful service and they need not be further recorded here.

CLASSMATE.

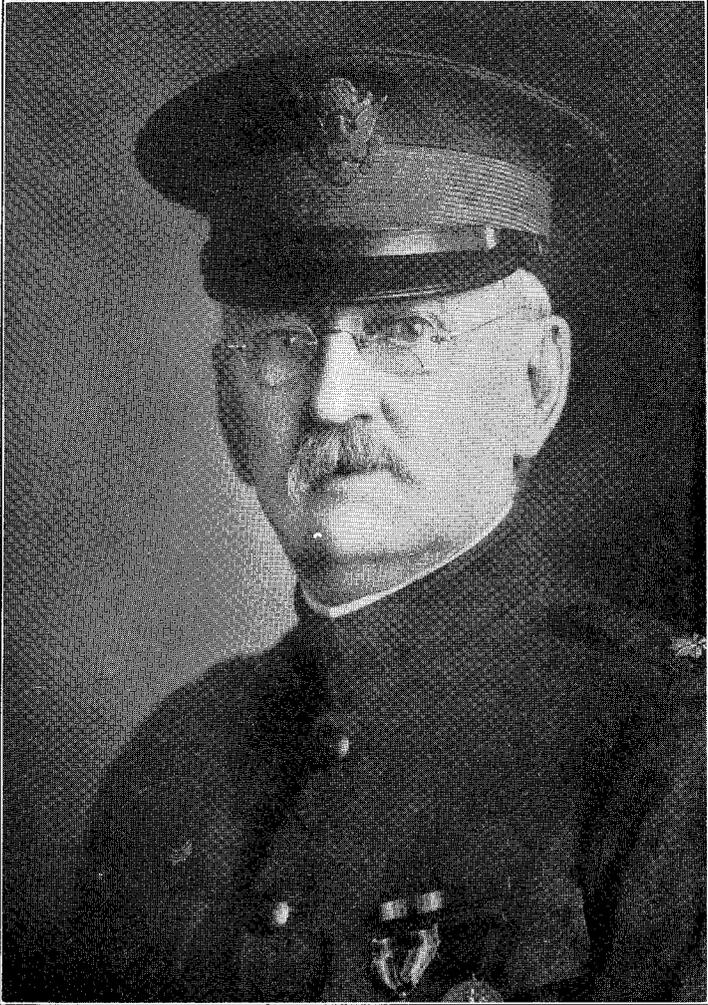
FREDERICK E. PHELPS

No. 2348. Class of 1870.

Died, June 10, 1923, at Urbana, Ohio, aged 75 years.

Frederick E. Phelps was born at Saint Marys, Ohio, October 8, 1847, the youngest child of Judge Edward M. and Lucinda Phelps. He got his primary education at the village school, but Saint Marys was a place of only 1,200 inhabitants and its school was so elementary that young Phelps, when he entered the Military Academy at the age of seventeen, had never seen the inside of an algebra.

The son of a lawyer and farmer, he spent his boyhood vacations at hard work on his father's farm. There was no farm machinery in those days, and at the age of sixteen he mowed grass with a scythe and raked it with a wooden rake, and cut wheat with the old time cradle and bound it by hand.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, FREDERICK ELISHA PHELPS

He received his appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy from Hon. F. C. LeBlond and reported at West Point in June, 1865.

His first room-mate in cadet barracks was his classmate, Eric Bergland, but only for a short while. To equalize companies, Bergland was transferred from D company to A, leaving Phelps alone in the cockloft of the old 7th Division. Phelps always believed Bergland's transfer to A company set him back a year in his military career; for Bergland, who graduated at the head of the Class of 1869, was one of the best mathematicians in the class, while Phelps, owing to his lack of previous instruction in higher mathematics, had a very hard struggle the first year. The following June he failed in mathematics and was turned back to the Class of 1870, with which he graduated number 37 in a total of 58.

He applied for assignment to the 8th Cavalry and on graduation joined that regiment with six of his classmates, Wood, Williams, Cobb, Godwin, Fountain and Coxe. Toward the end of their graduating leave all these classmates, except Cobb, met at Coxe's hospitable home in Louisville en route to their stations in New Mexico. Cobb joined them at St. Louis.

Three of these young officers, Wood, Godwin and Phelps, had married while on leave and were accompanied by their brides to their frontier stations. The classmates traveled together as far as the end of the railway, the town of Kit Carson, Colorado. From this point Godwin and his bride and Cobb were fortunate enough to get passage by coach as far as Fort Union, two hundred miles; but the rest, with the other two brides, joined a detachment of recruits and marched to Fort Union. Phelps and his bride, with two or three of his classmates, had to continue the march some two hundred miles further to Fort Craig.

Here Phelps joined his troop. He remained on duty at Fort Craig until the next year, when he marched to Fort Bayard for station. Here his wife died in March, 1874, at the age of twenty-two, leaving him with an infant daughter and son. The latter also died within a month. After the death of his wife and son Phelps was obliged to go on sick leave for a year.

In those days Fort Bayard, now our splendidly equipped army hospital for tubercular patients, was a desolate post. The junior officers' quarters were mere huts of mud and stone. The life there was hard for men and women. The post was five hundred miles from Kit Carson, the nearest railway point. From there supplies were hauled with Mexican bull teams. Officers and enlisted men alike lived on the ration eked out by canned stuff which they could purchase in very meagre quantities and variety from the commissary. There were no fresh fruits or vegetables of any kind. When a cargo

of canned goods came in they were sold to the officers pro rata, and Phelps used to tell of carrying his six months' supply to his quarters in two pails.

The Apaches were troublesome at that time and many scouting parties were sent out after them. Phelps was engaged in two small combats with them in 1871, the first at Mount Graham, Arizona, in July, and the second at Horseshoe Cañon, in August. For coolness and gallantry in the first he was recommended for the brevet of First Lieutenant.

During the first half of the year 1876 he was assisting in the construction of the military telegraph line from Santa Fé to San Diego, and while he was on that duty the 8th Cavalry marched to Texas for station. He asked to be allowed to rejoin his troop and march with it, but his request was not granted. Later in the year, when relieved from detached service, he was granted leave of absence and visited his old home in Ohio before rejoining his regiment. There he was married on the 8th of May to Miss Mary E. Patrick, who shared with him the pleasures and hardships of his remaining fourteen years of active service. To their union three children were born, Elsie L. Cochran of Cincinnati, Margaret C. Phelps of El Paso, and Major Fred C. Phelps, U. S. Army. Mrs. Phelps died February 10, 1892.

From 1876 to 1888 Phelps served with his regiment at various posts in Texas, Forts Ringgold, McIntosh, Duncan, Clark, Del Rio and Davis, except three years from September, 1884, to September, 1887, when he was instructor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky at Lexington. While serving in Texas he saw a great deal of field service, and took part in three big raids into Old Mexico in pursuit of Indians. He was in combats with bands of Apaches and Lipans at Saragoso, Mexico, and at Sierra Carmen, three hundred miles south of the boundary.

He was promoted First Lieutenant March 20, 1879. In the summer of 1888 he marched with his regiment from Texas to Dakota, a distance of more than 2,000 miles, and took station with his troop, of which he was then in command, at Fort Yates. Here he was promoted Captain, September 28, 1889. On the 20th of April, 1891, he was retired from active service on account of injuries received by the fall of his horse.

Settling at Urbana, Ohio, he took up business, but having had no previous experience in business he, like most other army men who undertake to play the game of money-making for themselves, lost all that he had. On February 10, 1892, his wife died, and two years afterward he was united in marriage to Anna L. Rawlings of Urbana, who

with one son, Ralph, a newspaper man since his discharge from the army, survives him.

In July, 1900, Captain Phelps was placed on active duty and detailed as Instructor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanic College of North Carolina, at West Raleigh, North Carolina, where he remained five years. In 1907 he was again placed on active duty as recruiting officer at Pittsburg. At his own request he was relieved from this duty in May, 1913, and returned to his home at Urbana.

He served again as recruiting officer at Detroit from June, 1916, to September, 1918, when the service of recruiting was replaced by the draft. He was then ordered to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he served as member of a permanent general courtmartial until August, 1919. From that time he lived quietly at Urbana, keeping up a correspondence with his classmates and old army friends and awaiting the summons that must come to us all. He was advanced to the grade of Major in June, 1916, and Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1918.

Phelps hated the inactivity of retirement and eagerly accepted every chance for active service, both in peace and during the World War, and out of his twenty-one years on the retired list, he served fourteen on active duty.

During his service on the frontier he had always been an ardent sportsman, hunting and fishing wherever game and fish were to be found. He loved his comrades and associates in the army and found his chief recreation and pleasure in garrison in communing with them. He was also a voracious reader, and when at leisure, if he was not talking with friends, he would always be found with cigar or pipe in his mouth and book, magazine or newspaper in his hand.

After an illness of five weeks he died at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 10, 1923, of heart disease, and was, at his expressed wish, buried with full military honors in Oak Dale Cemetery, at Urbana. The pall-bearers, the members of the firing squad, and the ex-service men who attended his funeral, were all members of the H. M. Pearce Post, of the American Legion, of which he had for two years been the chaplain.

MATTHEW F. STEELE.

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