

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 11, 1924

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

At WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JUNE 11, 1924



Seemann & Peters
Printers and Binders
Saginaw, Michigan
1924

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

June 11, 1924

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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.
4. The President informed the meeting that 341 members of the graduating class of 1924 had joined the Association, and also that 11 members of former classes had joined since the last annual meeting.
5. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.
6. The President made some brief but appropriate remarks relative to the work of the Association during the year just completed.
7. The President then called for nominations for President and Vice-President for the ensuing year.
8. Morris Schaff, 1862, nominated John J. Pershing, 1886, as President of the Association. The nomination was seconded by Samuel W. Fountain, 1870, and Pershing was unanimously elected.
9. The new President was then escorted to the chair by the two oldest graduates present, Morris Schaff 1862, and William Ennis, 1864.
10. The new President then spoke briefly on the field of work open to the Association as a body and to the members as individuals. He commented upon the inspiring exercises and ceremonies of Alumni Day as serving to bring back to each graduate an appreciation of that spirit of West Point so beautifully expressed and extolled by Morris Schaff, and asked for the assistance and support of all members in furthering the interests of the Association.

He pointed out that the spirit of West Point must be made the spirit of the army, since upon the regular service must fall the duty of carrying out the law of 1920 and the duty of seeing that the citizen forces are properly trained and the nation kept properly prepared. Since our graduates are the leaders of military thought, he stressed the duty of the Association to support the movement and forward it in every possible way.

11. The President then called for nominations for Vice-President for the ensuing year.
12. John A. Johnston, 1879, was nominated by Bellinger, 1884, seconded by Hodges, 1881, and unanimously elected.
13. Several members spoke briefly but feelingly in commendation of the work of W. N. Dykman, 1875, the retiring President of the Association, stressing particularly his successful efforts to enlarge the Association and to enlist the interest of the younger graduates in its work. Among others, Andrews, 1893, Allaire, 1882, and Tillman, 1869, spoke, the latter also paying a tribute to Braden, 1869, for his many years of work for the Association.
14. Dykman, 1875, responded and also brought up the question of additions to the Chapel Organ, explaining that the proposed enlargement to the organ would involve changes in the Chapel and that the advisability of the changes would need further study.
15. Upon motion by Murray, 1877, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of five members to examine the whole question of the addition to the organ and to report at the next meeting.
16. The Secretary then presented to the meeting a communication inviting the Secretary of the Association to become a member of the Association of Alumni Secretaries. A motion was made, seconded and carried authorizing the Secretary to join and to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, if the latter were deemed advisable.
17. The Secretary then presented a special resolution which had been prepared to meet the wishes of some of the members. This resolution, which was adopted by the meeting, was as follows:

“Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Association that graduates of the Academy and former cadets of the Academy, have, at times, made use of their status as graduates, or as members of classes of the Academy, to assist them in soliciting subscriptions or support for private business ventures, some of a more or less speculative character; and

Whereas, It is evident that this practice may result in misplaced confidence, and, through the failure of enterprises publicly sponsored by graduates or former members of classes as such, may bring financial loss to Alumni and others, and discredit to the Academy; be it

Resolved, That the Association is opposed to any graduate or former cadet of the Academy using the fact of his graduation or membership in any class of the Academy to further private business ventures; and be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the officers of the Association to send copies of this resolution to any graduates or former cadets who shall in the future act contrary to the spirit of this resolution.

18. A resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted extending a vote of thanks to F. W. Sladen, 1890, Superintendent of the Military Academy, for the hearty welcome and many courtesies extended to the visiting Alumni.
19. 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, 1924

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In Account with Association

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1923:		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Deposits	4,390.79	
		\$17,629.99
Interest on Bonds and Deposits	711.22	
Transferred from Chancel Window Fund	153.07	
Life Membership Fees	2,680.50	
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues	210.00	
Sale of Annuals	3.12	
		\$21,387.90

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary	120.00	
Printing of Annual	2 601.33	
Stationery, postage, etc.	84.70	
Balance on hand June 1, 1924:		
Bonds	\$13,239.20	
Cash and Deposits	5,342.67	18,581.87
		\$21,387.90

In account with World War Memorial Window:

Receipts, balance on hand June 1, 1923	\$ 2,106.18	
Subscriptions to June 1, 1924	170.00	
Interest on Deposits	44.20	
		\$ 2,320.38

EXPENDITURES

Stationery	2.25	
Balance on hand June 1, 1924	2,318.13	
		2,320.38
Contributions to New Organ Fund held temporarily	132.50	

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Audited and found correct:
NORMAN D. COTA,
Captain, F. D.



PRESENTATION OF GOLD STARS TO DISTINGUISHED CADETS AT REVIEW, JUNE 10, 1924

In account with Fund for Memorial of American Colleges at Louvain:

RECEIPTS

Balance brought forward June 1, 1923	\$ 5,092.47	
Subscriptions to January 1, 1924	959.42	
		————— \$ 6,051.89

EXPENDITURES

Stationery, Postage, Printing, Collections	400.91	
Payments to H. S. Haskell on account of Fund	5,650.98	
		————— \$ 6,051.89

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer.

1/29/24
Audited and found correct:
NORMAN D. COTA,
Captain, F. D.



Officers of the Association

1924-1925

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John J. Pershing, 1886, President.
 John A. Johnston, 1879, Vice-President.
 Charles P. Echols, 1891, Treasurer.
 Roger G. Alexander, 1907, Secretary.

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 1924

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.

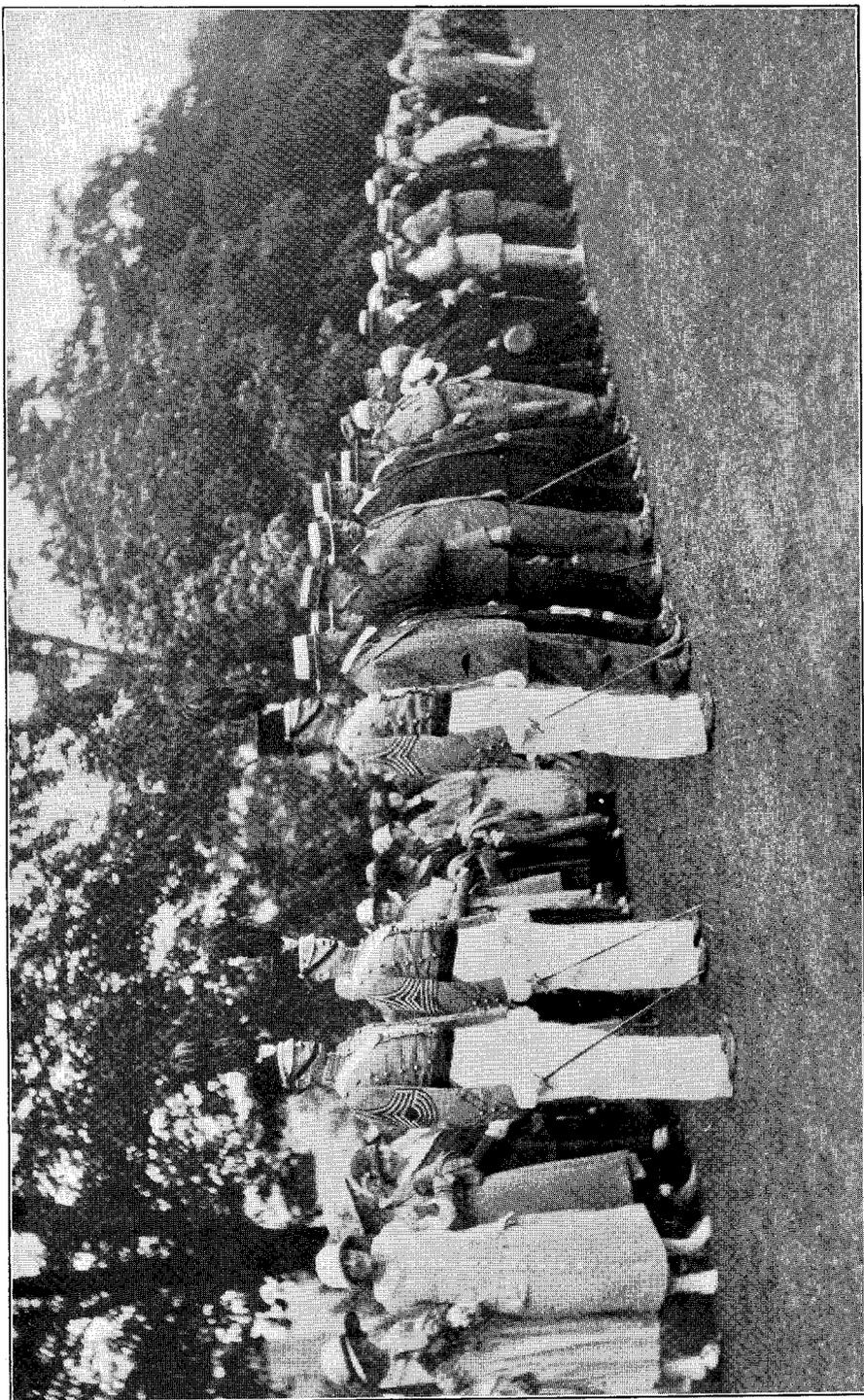
5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

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.



GRADUATE REVIEWING CORPS, JUNE 11, 1924

June Week at West Point 1924

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For the information of those graduates and former cadets who were unable to attend the reunion at West Point in June, 1924, it is desired to publish in this volume the program for June Week and the detailed program for Alumni Day, with a few brief comments.

In the program for June Week there will be noted a new ceremony held for the first time on Tuesday, June 10, 1924. This was a Regimental Review for the Presentation of Stars to Distinguished Cadets. For many years the Army Register published annually the names of all cadets whose total proportional parts on the general merit roll for the year exceeded a specified per cent of the possible total, this per cent to be fixed by the Academic Board. The Army Register no longer publishes these names, but for several years past the distinguished cadets have been authorized by the Regulations, U. S. M. A., to wear a five-pointed star on each side of the collar of the dress coat and full dress coat.

The per cent at present fixed by the Academic Board is ninety-two per cent. Since the names of the distinguished cadets are no longer published in the Army Register, the Academic Board considered that some other form of public recognition should be given these cadets. Accordingly the stars were presented at a special review. In 1924 stars were awarded to twenty-three cadets.

While it had been expected that the Secretary of War would be present and deliver the address to the Graduating Class on Thursday, June 12th, when the day arrived he was unable to be present. Instead the address was delivered by General Pershing.

Alumni Day was again a very great success. The ceremony at Thayer Monument was most beautiful and impressive. The attendance at the luncheon of the Association was perhaps the largest in history, and nearly everyone remained for the Annual Meeting. The weather was fine and the lawn party in the grounds of the Superintendent's quarters largely attended. The warmth of the welcome extended to all alumni and former cadets by General and Mrs. Sladen made a deep impression.

Graduation Parade was unique owing to the fact that the graduating class was twice as large as any class ever graduated before. The class had to advance front and center in two lines and stand in double rank behind the officer receiving the parade. Each rank would have made an unusually large class.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

Program for June Week

1924

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Thursday, June 5.

Gymnastic Exercises (4th Class), Cadet Gymnasium.....	10:30 a. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting.....	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters.....	8:15 p. m.

Friday, June 6.

Intramural Finals in Baseball, Lacrosse and Soccer.....	9:30 a. m.
Athletic Review.....	2:30 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting.....	4:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop—Reception, Graduating Class to 2d Class, Memorial Hall.....	8:15 p. m.-12:00 m.

Saturday, June 7.

Track Meet with Army Members of American Olympic Team	10:00 a. m.
Inspection	1:15 p. m.
Baseball—Army vs. 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.....	2:00 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting.....	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop, Memorial Hall.....	8:15 p. m.-12:00 m.

Sunday, June 8.

Chapel, Catholic Chapel.....	7:50 a. m.
Cadet Chapel.....	11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital at Cadet Chapel.....	3:30 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting.....	5:30 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters.....	8:15 p. m.

Monday, June 9.

Horse Show, Riding Hall.....	9:00 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
	1:30 p. m.- 6:00 p. m.
Baseball—Corps Team vs. Intramural Champions.....	2:00 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting.....	5:30 p. m.
Officers' Reception and Hop for Graduating Class....	9:00 p. m.-12:00 m.

Tuesday, June 10.

Horse Show, Riding Hall.....	9:00 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
	1:30 p. m.- 6:00 p. m.
Military Calisthenics (2d, 3d and 4th Classes) on Parade.....	10:15 a. m.
Lacrosse—Corps Team vs. Intramural Champions.....	2:00 p. m.
Regimental Review for presentation of Stars to Distinguished Cadets.....	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters.....	8:15 p. m.

Wednesday, June 11—Alumni Day

Informal Guard Mounting, 15 minutes after return of the Corps from breakfast.	
1st Class Ride, Riding Hall.....	9:30 a. m.
Alumni Exercises	11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by Alumni.....	11:45 a. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates, Memorial Hall.....	1:00 p. m.
Followed by meeting of Association.	
Superintendent's Reception to Graduating Class.....	4:00 p. m.
Graduation Parade.....	6:30 p. m.
Graduation Hop, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.-1:00 a. m.

Thursday, June 12.

Graduation Exercises at Battle Monument—Address by the Secretary of War.....	10:00 a. m.
Formation of the Corps on Parade, immediately after Graduation Exercises for Publication of Cadet Appointments.	
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium.....	8:15 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters.....	8:15 p. m.

Ceremony at Thayer Monument

Alumni Day, 1924

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To the Graduates and Former Cadets of the United States Military Academy:

A year ago today on our way to review the Corps of Cadets we halted in front of the monument erected to his memory to do honor to the Father of the Academy, General Thayer, and to deposit a wreath upon the monument. Brief services were held, the oldest graduate present, General Morris Schaff, Class of '62, placed the wreath at the base of the monument and gave a short impressive talk befitting the occasion. Colonel W. N. Dykman, Class of '74, President of the Association of Graduates for the past four years, spoke of General Thayer and his influence upon our Alma Mater, and the Cadet Choir sang "The Corps".

It seems fitting that we of the Corps of yesterday, before taking our post to receive the salute of the Corps of today, should pause on our way to do honor to those of our comrades who during the past year, have departed from our midst and joined the long gray line over yonder. The ceremony indicated by the program below will be carried out with this idea in mind, and it is hoped that it will be carried out on each Alumni Day.

FRED W. SLADEN,

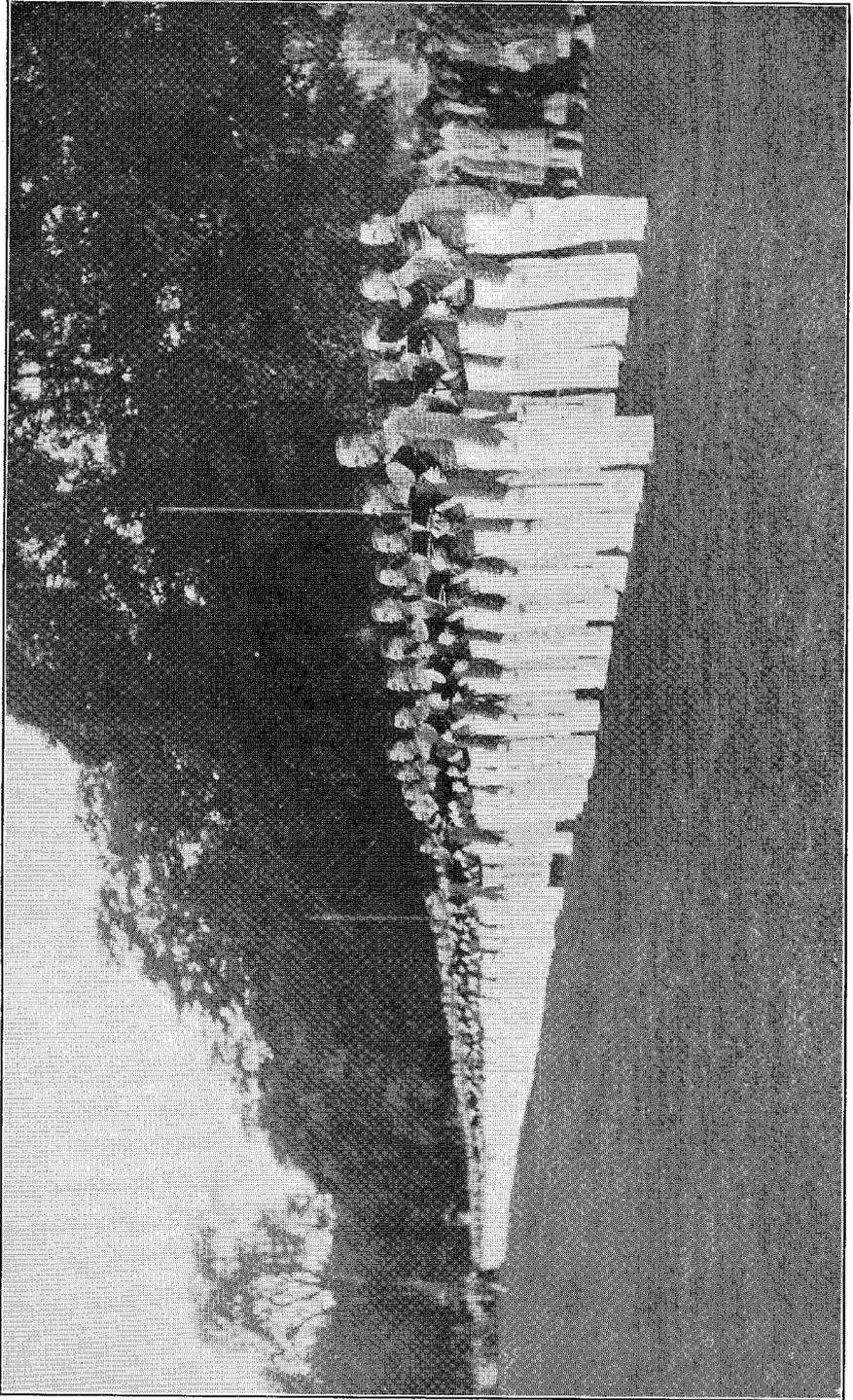
Major General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

PROGRAM.

1. "Alma Mater", by the Choir.
2. Roll Call of Graduates Who Died During the Past Year.
3. Taps.
4. Prayer by the Chaplain.
5. "The Corps", by the Choir.

List of Graduates who Died Since Last Meeting

Names	★ ★ ★	Class	Date of Death
Edgar Wellington Howe.....		1878	June 13, 1923
William Sullivan Peirce.....		1888	July 10, 1923
Edward Allison Godwin.....		1870	July 13, 1923
Quincy O'Maher Gillmore.....		1873	July 14, 1923
Edwin Howard Clark.....	April,	1917	July 30, 1923
Frank West.....		1872	Aug. 26, 1923
Ivens Jones.....		1910	Sept. 7, 1923
Daniel Dee Pullen.....		1910	Sent. 22, 1923
James Kenrick Whetton.....		1922	Sept. 30, 1923
Benjamin Ransom McBride.....	June,	1918	Nov. 11, 1923
Lawrence Julian Fleming.....		1890	Nov. 23, 1923
Martin D. Hardin.....		1859	Dec. 11, 1923
Montgomery M. Macomb.....		1874	Jan. 19, 1924
George Gereld Rusk.....		1923	Jan. 26, 1924
Joseph Garrard.....		1873	Feb. 4, 1924
Daniel Cornman.....		1873	Feb. 5, 1924
Thomas M. Willey.....		1868	Feb. 9, 1924
Peter Lee Atherton Dye.....	June,	1918	Feb. 15, 1924
Frederick Leroy Buck.....		1900	Mar. 8, 1924
DeRosey Carroll Cabell.....		1884	Mar. 15, 1924
Horatio Gates Gibson.....		1847	Apr. 17, 1924
Henry Joseph Goldman.....		1877	Apr. 17, 1924
Alexander McCarrell Patch.....		1877	Apr. 20, 1924
Walter Henry Gordon.....		1886	Apr. 26, 1924
Isaac William Littell.....		1883	May 1, 1924
John William Barker.....		1894	May 14, 1924
Noble Penfield Beasley.....		1923	May 29, 1924
Stewart Leon Thompson.....		1923	June 5, 1924



CLASS OF 1924 AT GRADUATION PARADE, JUNE 11, 1924

Roll of Members

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1854	1868
HENRY L. ABBOT	ALBERT H. PAYSON
	RICHARD L. HOXIE
1860	JOSEPH H. WILLARD
JAMES H. WILSON	HENRY METCALFE
BENJAMIN SLOAN	ROBERT FLETCHER
	DAVID D. JOHNSON
1861, May	EUGENE O. FECHET
HENRY A. du PONT	WILLIAM P. HALL
ADELBERT AMES	JOHN D. C. HOSKINS
JOHN I. RODGERS	FRANK W. RUSSELL
1862	1869
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD	SAMUEL E. TILLMAN
MORRIS SCHAFF	ARTHUR S. HARDY
	DAVID A. LYLE
1863	WORTH OSGOOD
FRANK H. PHIPPS	HENRY P. PERRINE
THOMAS WARD	MASON M. MAXON
1864	1870
OSWALD H. ERNST	EDWARD E. WOOD
	HENRY A. REED
1865	CHARLES W. BURROWS
WILLIAM H. HEUER	IRA MacNUTT
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN	WALTER S. SCHUYLER
EDWARD HUNTER	SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN
EDGAR C. BOWEN	FREDERICK K. WARD
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY	EDWARD J. McCLERNAN
	FREDERICK E. PHELPS
1866	ROBERT G. CARTER
CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS	DEXTER W. PARKER
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY	OTTO L. HEIN
CHARLES KING	WINFIELD S. EDGERLY
WILLIAM H. UPHAM	JOHN B. KERR
FRANCIS L. HILLS	LOVELL H. JEROME
1867	1871
ERNEST H. RUFFNER	WALLACE MOTT
LEWIS M. HAUPT	JAMES B. HICKEY
JOHN PITMAN	GEORGE F. CHASE
CROSBY P. MILLER	FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD
JOHN McCLELLAN	HENRY E. ROBINSON
JAMES BASSEL	
EDWARD S. GODFREY	
GILBERT P. COTTON	

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT
 FRANK BAKER
 HENRY R. LEMLY
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST
 GEORGE RUHLEN
 CHARLES A. VARNUM
 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
 EZRA B. FULLER
 CALVIN D. COWLES
 DILLARD H. CLARK
 HOEL S. BISHOP
 WILLIAM H. CARTER
 HUGH T. REED

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY
 HENRY M. ANDREWS
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON
 JOHN P. WISSER
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON
 RUSSELL THAYER
 GEORGE R. CECIL
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD
 LUTHER R. HARE
 WILLIS WITTICH
 EDWARD E. HARDIN
 CHARLES A. WILLIAMS
 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

1875—Continued

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
 EDWARD H. PLUMMER
 MEDAD C. MARTIN
 AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM
 CUNLIFFE H. MURRAY
 ROBERT R. STEVENS
 HENRY KIRBY
 WILLIAM C. BROWN
 WILLIAM T. WOOD
 CHARLES J. CRANE
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
 GEORGE W. BAXTER
 ROBERT T. EMMET
 HEBER M. CREEL
 JAMES B. JACKSON
 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
 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

1880—Continued

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
 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
 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
 HUGH J. GALLAGHER
 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. PARMETER

1885—Continued

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
 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
 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

1887—Continued

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
 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

1889—Continued

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
 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. SYMMONDS
 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. BENNETT
 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 B. 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 CHAMBERLAIN
 JOHN McA. PALMER
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL

1892—Continued

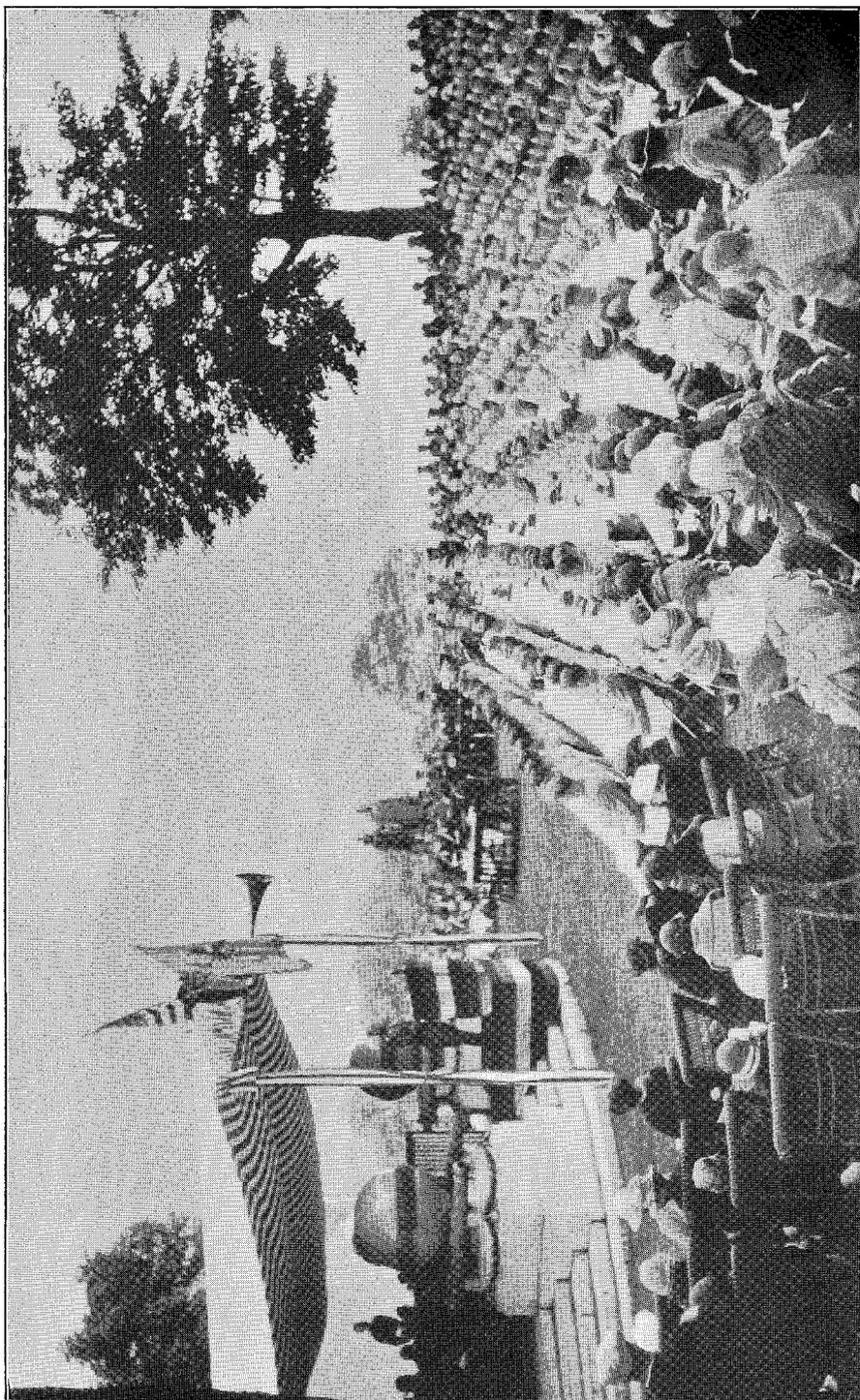
JAMES H. REEVES
 KIRBY WALKER
 CLAUDE B. SWEEZEY
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS
 JULIUS T. CONRAD
 HOWARD R. HICKOK
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD
 WILLIAM NEWMAN
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
 SAMUEL McP RUTHERFORD
 JOHN E. WOODWARD
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS
 ISAAC ERWIN
 GEORGE H. McMASTER
 ROBERT W. MEARNS

1893

GEORGE P. HOWELL
 CHARLES W. KUTZ
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER
 ROBERT P. JOHNSTON
 ROBERT R. RAYMOND
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK
 GORDON G. HEINER
 JOHN H. RICE
 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



GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE 12, 1924

1894—Continued

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
 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 LONDON
 Le ROY ELTINGE
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN
 LLOYD ENGLAND
 GEORGE W. MOSES
 PERCY M. KESSLER
 CHARLES E. STODTER
 JOHNSON HAGOOD
 ALEXANDER M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE
 CHARLES McK. SALTZMAN
 FRANK K. FERGUSON
 HARRY O. WILLIARD
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK
 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
 MATTHEW E. HANNA
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON
 MERVYN C. BUCKEY
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON
 CLAUDE H. MILLER
 HAROLD B. FISKE
 EARLE D'A. PEARCE

1897—Continued

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

1899—Continued

SAMUEL T. ANSELL
 ROBERT H. PECK
 HALSEY E. YATES
 CLEMENT A. TROTT
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY
 CHARLES C. FARMER
 WILSON B. BURTT
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL
 STUART HEINTZELMAN
 FREDERICK W. VAN DUYN
 JOHN D. LONG
 GRAYSON V. HEIDT
 JAMES C. RHEA
 JAMES HANSON
 FRED R. BROWN
 WILLIAM T. MERRY
 FREDERICK B. KERR
 LAWRENCE D. CABELL
 CLYFFARD GAME
 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

1901—Continued

CLARENCE H. KNIGHT
 WALTER D. SMITH
 WILLIAM P. ENNIS
 FRANK P. LAHM
 GUY E. CARLETON
 CREED F. COX
 BEVERLY F. BROWN
 GEORGE M. RUSSELL
 WILLIAM R. BETTISON
 ALFRED A. MAYBACH
 JEROME G. PILLOW
 RALPH N. HAYDEN
 JOHN A. BERRY
 EDWARD H. DE ARMOND
 KERR T. RIGGS
 JOHN A. PEARSON
 PRINCE A. OLIVER
 CHARLES BURNETT
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH
 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

1902—Continued

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
 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

1903—Continued

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
 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

1904—Continued

URSA M. DILLER
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON
 EDWIN BUTCHER
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS
 MARTIN C. WISE
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE
 RALPH DICKINSON
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON
 HORATIO B. HACKETT
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS
 HENRY J. REILLY
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON
 THOMAS L. CRYSTAL
 WILLIAM S. DOWD
 ARTHUR D. BUDD
 ERLE M. WILSON
 MERRILL E. SPALDING
 JOSEPH J. GRACE
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT
 MERRILL D. WHEELER
 LOWE A. McCLURE
 JAMES S. GREENE
 GERALD C. BRANT
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT
 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

1905—Continued

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
 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. BURLESON
 JAMES W. RILEY
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL
 CHARLES G. METTLER

1906—Continued

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
 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

1907—Continued

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 SANTSCI, JR.
 WILLIAM A. GANOE
 ELMER F. RICE
 EDWIN C. McNEIL
 BENJAMIN F. CASTLE
 WILLIAM D. GEARY
 EDWARD H. TEALL
 HAYDEN W. WAGNER
 EMIL P. PIERSON
 JOHN W. LANG
 HENRY H. ARNOLD
 WALTER R. WHEELER
 ARTHUR W. HANSON
 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

1908—Continued

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
 YOUIR 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
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 AGARD H. BAILEY
 CHESTER A. SHEPHARD
 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
 JOHN C. H. LEE
 ALBERT H. ACHER
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS
 CHARLES T. RICHARDSON
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL
 HAROLD E. MINER
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE
 RONALD DEVORE JOHNSON
 GEORGE L. VAN DEUSEN
 EDWARD A. EVERTS
 ROBERT B. PARKER
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO

1909—Continued

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.
 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
 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

1910—Continued

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. SURLS
 WILLIAM E. LARNED
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE
 ALFRED J. BETCHER
 CHARLES L. BYRNE
 PHILIP J. KIEFFER
 KARL S. BRADFORD
 HERBERT A. DARGUE
 FREDERICK GILBREATH

1911—Continued

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
 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

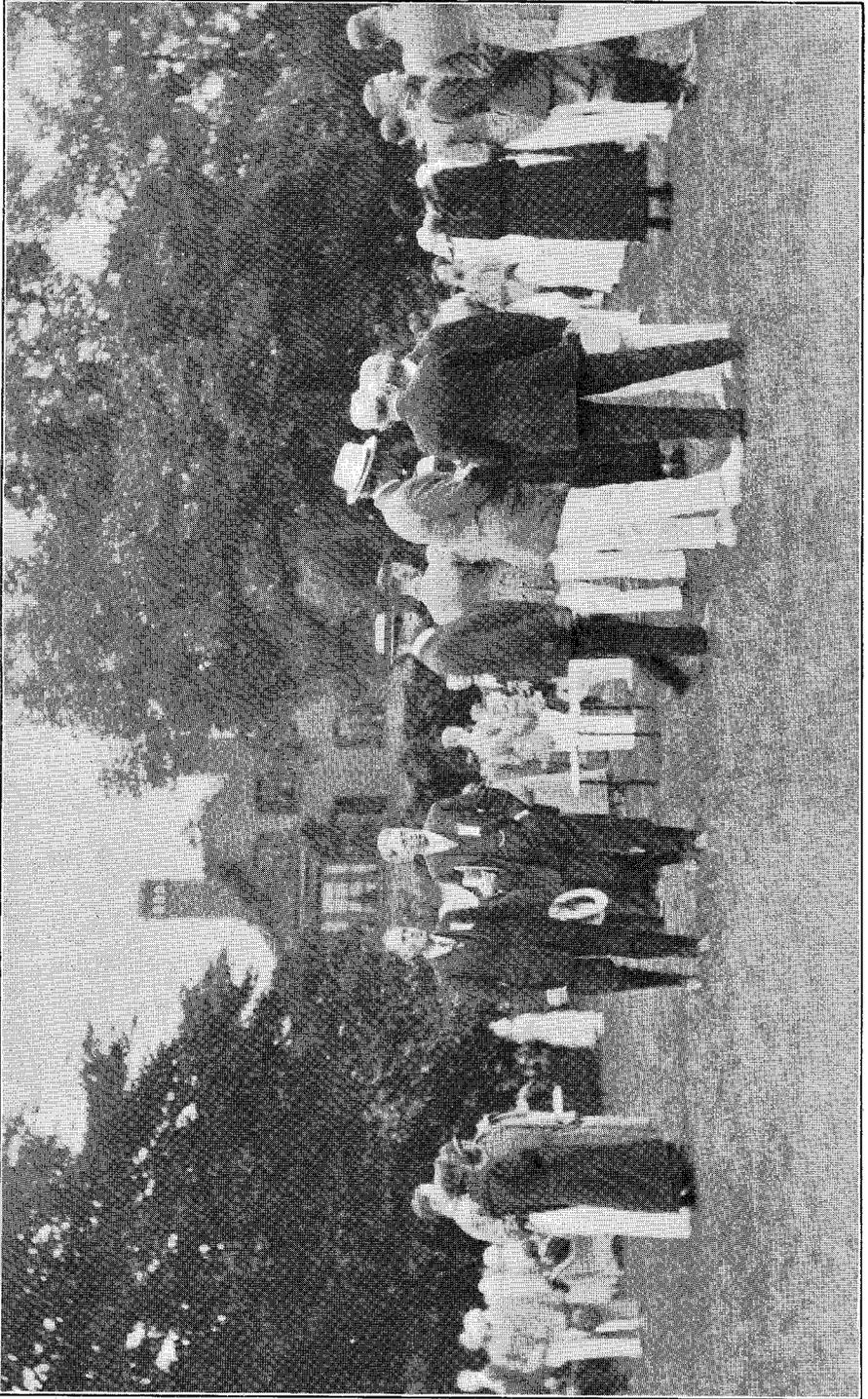
HOWARD S. BENNION
 EARL G. PAULES
 MILO P. FOX
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
 CHARLES J. BROWNE
 ROBERT H. LEE
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS
 OSCAR J. GATCHELL
 JOHN N. HAUSER
 CRIS M. BURLINGAME
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER
 LEONARD L. BARRETT
 STEPHEN H. MacGREGOR
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE
 WESLEY M. BAILEY
 EDGAR S. GORRELL

1912—Continued

DAVENPORT JOHNSON
 JAMES KIRK
 WADE H. HAINSLIP
 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
 FRANK J. RILEY
 HENRY C. McLEAN
 KARL C. GREENWALD
 BENJ. F. DELAMATER, JR.
 WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY

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



LAWN PARTY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS, JUNE 11, 1924

1913—Continued

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. KRAPP
 CHARLES H. CORLETT
 CHARLES L. KILBURN
 HANS R. W. HERWIG
 REDONDO B. SUTTON
 HOWARD C. DAVIDSON
 WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH
 PAUL D. CARLISLE
 BERNARD P. LAMB
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY
 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

1914—Continued

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. LANPHER
 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. SMYLBIE, JR.
 LEHMAN W. MILLER
 DOUGLAS L. WEART
 EARL E. GESLER
 EDWIN A. BETHEL
 WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS
 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

1917 (April)—Continued

FRANCIS G. BONHAM
 NORMAN D. COTA
 JOSEPH S. TATE
 ARTHUR McK. HARPER
 CARLETON COULTER, JR.
 JAMES H. FRIER, JR.
 LEO J. ERLER
 ROBERT D. NEWTON
 WILLIS R. SLAUGHTER
 WILLIAM W. COWGILL
 COALTER B. COMPTON
 HARRY R. PIERCE
 THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
 GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
 STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
 CLARE H. ARMSTRONG
 SIDNEY H. YOUNG
 WILLIAM S. ELEY
 ASA P. POPE
 JOHN R. NYGAARD

1918 (August, 1917)

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

1918 (Aug., 1917)—Continued

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
 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

1915—Continued

SIDNEY C. GRAVES
 CLESEN H. TENNEY
 FRANK E. EMERY, JR.
 EDWARD C. WALLINGTON
 RICHMOND T. GIBSON
 CLYDE R. EISENSCHMIDT
 EDWARD B. HYDE
 LOUIS A. MERILLAT, JR.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS
 METCALFE REED
 BENJAMIN G. FERRIS
 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
 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
 RALPH G. BARROWS
 HOLLAND L. ROBB
 RAY C. RUTHERFORD
 FREDERICK W. BONFELS
 ROBERT R. NEYLAND, JR.
 WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.
 WILLIAM R. WOODWARD
 TATNALL D. SIMKINS
 ALBERT W. DRAVES
 H. CRAMPTON JONES
 LESLIE T. SAUL
 CARL L. MARRIOTT
 JAMES K. COCKRELL
 JOHN W. RAFFERTY
 WILLIS McD. CHAPIN

1916—Continued

FRED B. INGLIS
 ROBERT B. McBRIDE
 RICHARD P. KUHN
 WILLIAM E. SHIPP
 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. BENNETT
 CLARENCE S. MAULSBY
 GEORGE S. ANDREW
 RAYMOND P. CAMPBELL
 SPENCER A. TOWNSEND
 RICHARD C. BIRMINGHAM
 JOSEPH H. GRANT
 JOSEPH J. O'HARE
 ARTHUR M. ELLIS
 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
 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. YULL
 WILLIAM W. EAGLES
 FRANCIS A. MARKOE
 JOHN J. McEWAN
 LOUIS L. MARTIN
 WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.

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
 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

1919 (June, 1918)—Continued

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
 HARRY B. SHERMAN
 CARROLL TYE
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON, JR.
 CARROLL K. LEEPER
 HERBERT B. WILLIAMS
 HAROLD B. LEWIS
 HUGH McC. WILSON, JR.
 DWIGHT J. FRANCIS
 ROBERT T. FOSTER
 EDWIN D. DANDO

1920 (November, 1918)

ARTHUR W. FENCE
 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

1920 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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 B. FITZPATRICK
 DEAN R. DICKEY
 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

1920 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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
 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. MOLITOR
 PHILIP S. LAUBEN
 WYBURN D. BROWN
 ROBERT M. MONTAGUE
 CHARLES P. JONES
 ROBERT L. JOHNSON
 LESTER F. RHODES
 ALBERT R. S. BARDEN
 ROMEO F. REGNIER

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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. JERVEY
 EDWARD L. STROBEHN
 MAURICE K. KURTZ
 WILLIAM H. WENSTROM
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

CHARLES H. BRYAN
 JOHN ENDLER
 JOHN H. COLLIER
 VINCENT C. McALEVY
 GEORGE G. ELMS
 JOHN D. ARMSTRONG
 RALPH F. STEARLEY
 DONALD H. NELSON
 JOHN V. DOMMINEY
 JAMES V. COLE
 HORACE P. SAMPSON
 RALPH B. KINDLEY
 JOHN A. BRUCKNER
 CLARENCE A. FRANK
 FREDERICK B. DODGE, JR.
 CLARKSON D. McNARY
 BERNARD A. BYRNE, JR.
 GEORGE L. DILLAWAY, JR.
 WARREN W. CHRISTIAN
 DALE W. MAHER
 ROBERT B. HUTCHINS
 JOSEPH W. KULLMAN
 GEORGE D. ROGERS
 HAROLD E. MARSDEN
 ROBERT J. MERRICK
 WILLIAM H. J. DUNHAM
 LANDON G. DANIEL
 IRVIN ALEXANDER
 JOHN H. MADISON
 GEORGE E. BRUNER
 THOMAS L. WATERS
 URBAN NIBLO
 THOMAS H. DAMERON
 ROGER S. EVARTS
 CHARLES L. WILLIAMS
 HARRY M. REX
 WILLIAM L. McENERY
 ROBERT M. SPRINGER
 RUSSELL J. NELSON
 CHARLES M. WOLFF
 SIMON FOSS
 DAVIS W. HALE
 EDWARD M. STARR
 JOSEPH S. BRADLEY
 ARTHUR L. MOORE
 ROBERT W. CRICHLow, JR.
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

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. COOBY
 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
 ADNA C. HAMILTON
 STERLING E. WHITESIDES, JR.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY, JR.
 ALBERT C. WEDEMAYER
 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

1921 (Nov., 1918)—Continued

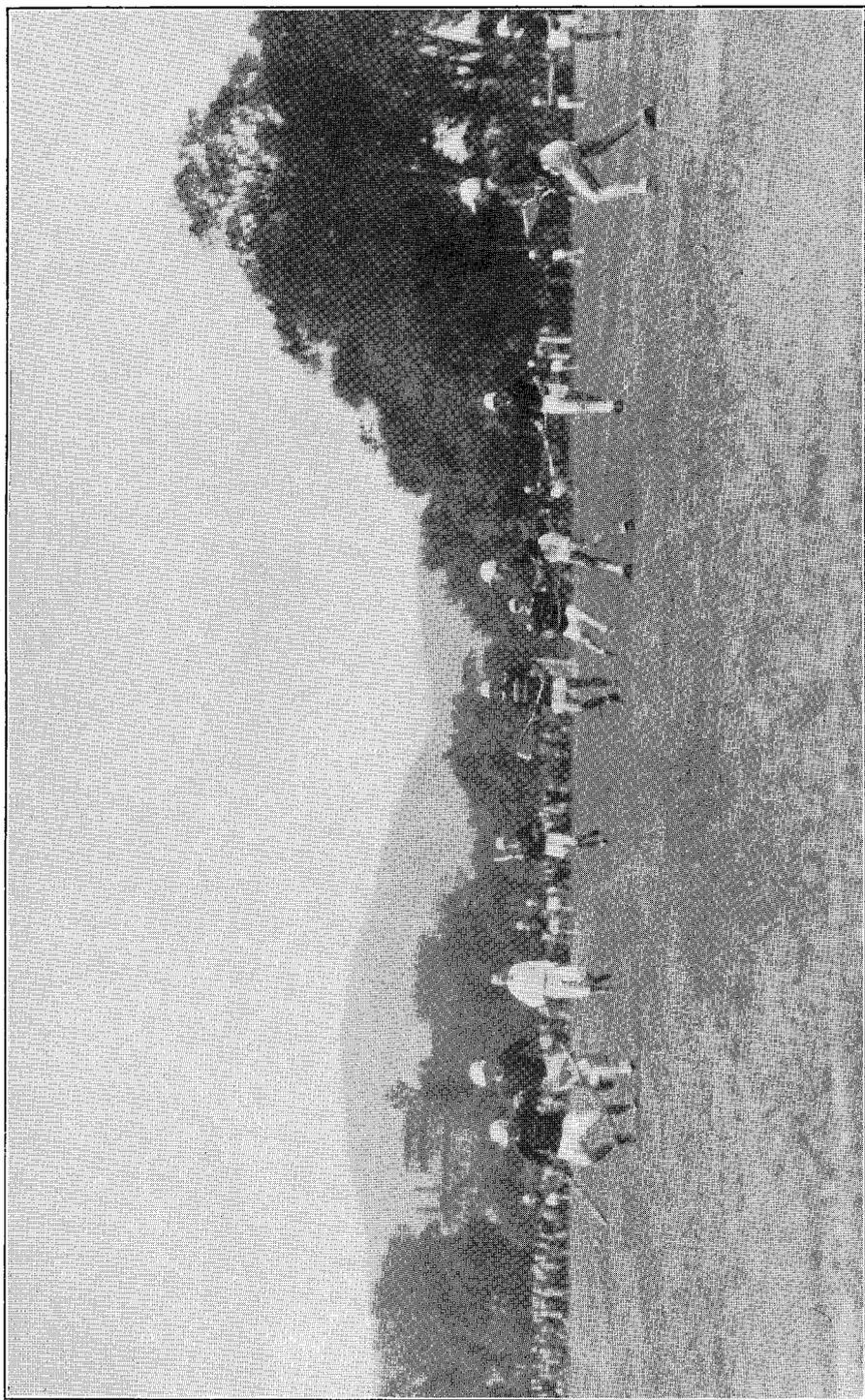
BRYAN S. HALTER
GORDON L. CHAPLINE
HUGHES STEELE

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. ROUTHEAU
THEODORE T. KNAPPEN
GODFREY D. ADAMSON
WILSON B. HIGGINS
ALBERT N. TANNER, JR.
WILLIAM A. WATSON
FREDERICK L. HAYDEN
WARREN C. RUTTER
HAROLD F. HANDY
EDWARD J. McGAW
WILLIS McDONALD III.
HAROLD T. MILLER
JOHN C. FELLI
VOLNEY A. POULSON
TYREE R. HORN
WILLIAM C. COE
JAMES W. CLARK
JOSEPH L. LANGEVIN
WILLIAM P. LARNER
W. HARDY HILL
LOUIS J. CLATERBOS
HERBERT R. PIERCE
CARL V. ERICKSON
AUGUSTE RHU TAYLOR
JAMES K. MITCHELL
FRANK A. HENNING
EWART G. PLANK
JAMES M. LEWIS
DONALD E. CUMMINGS
BERNARD L. ROBINSON
JOHN R. CULLETON
JAMES G. RENNO
CHARLES S. WHITMORE
JAMES H. STRATTON
LOPER B. LOWRY

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

LAWRENCE G. SMITH
EDWARD H. LASTAYO
ALEXANDER R. MacMILLAN
ROY W. BARHYDT
GEORGE DeGRAAF
JAMES V. WALSH
LATHROP R. BULLENE
BERTRAM W. RANDES
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. CHITTERLING
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
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



ARMY-NAVY LACROSSE GAME, MAY 31, 1924

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

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. TOMBEY
 JOSEPH H. ROUSSEAU, JR.
 LAWRENCE J. CARR
 FREDERICK S. DIXON
 MAURICE W. DANIEL
 ROBERT D. DURST
 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

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

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. RLODGETT
 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
 JAMES M. RUDOLPH
 WILLIAM E. CRIST
 WILLIAM R. BREWSTER
 CLAUDE M. McQUARRIE
 CHARLES W. SMITH
 WILLIAM L. MITCHELL
 HARRISON G. TRAVIS
 ESCALUS E. ELLIOTT
 MILTON C. SHATTUCK
 JOSEPH V. de P. DILLON
 FRANCIS J. STARR
 WILLIAM E. RYAN
 HAYDEN A. SEARS
 NEWTON N. JACOBS

1920 (June, 1920)—Continued

JOHN T. LYNCH
 WILLIAM D. LONG
 HENRY I. HODES
 CLIFFORD A. TANEY, JR.
 HARVEY K. GREENLAW
 WILLIAM J. T. YANCEY
 LEON E. LICHTENWALTER
 SIDNEY R. HINDS
 JOHN A. McNULTY
 HALLEY G. MADDOX
 SNOWDEN AGER
 JOHN E. NELSON
 RANDOLPH B. WILKINSON
 JOHN T. CURTIS
 GEORGE H. KRAUSE
 HAROLD T. TURNBULL
 HUGO P. RUSH
 JOHN W. WOFFORD
 WRAY B. AVERA
 CHARLES F. IVINS
 WALTER D. BUIE
 JOHN T. WARD
 JOHN E. REIERSON
 EDWARD M. FLEXNER, JR.
 HENRY J. HUNT, JR.
 GEORGE H. BARE

June, 1921

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

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

1922—Continued

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
 ROBERT L. TAYLOR
 EDWIN N. CLARK
 STEPHENS C. LOMBARD
 HOWARD G. DAVIDSON
 FRED J. WOODS
 KENNETH F. PUGHE
 ROBERT S. McCLENAGHAN
 FRANCIS X. MULVIHILL
 CHARLES H. REED
 TOY R. GREGORY
 WALTER R. HENSEY, JR.
 ORVAL R. COOK
 PERRY McC. SMITH
 JAMES W. SPRY
 GORDON S. ARMES
 HENRY E. TYLER
 FREDERICK W. HEIN
 RAYMOND B. BOSSERMAN
 DeWITT L. McLALLEN

1922—Continued

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.
 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

1922 (June 14, 1922)—Continued

TOWNSEND GRIFFISS
 WILLIAM A. WEDEMMEYER
 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. KEHM
 JOHN W. WARREN
 J. WARNER FLETCHER
 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

1923—Continued

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
 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

1923—Continued

BEN L. WELLS
 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
 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
 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

1923—Continued

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
 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. ROBINSON
 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
 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

1923—Continued

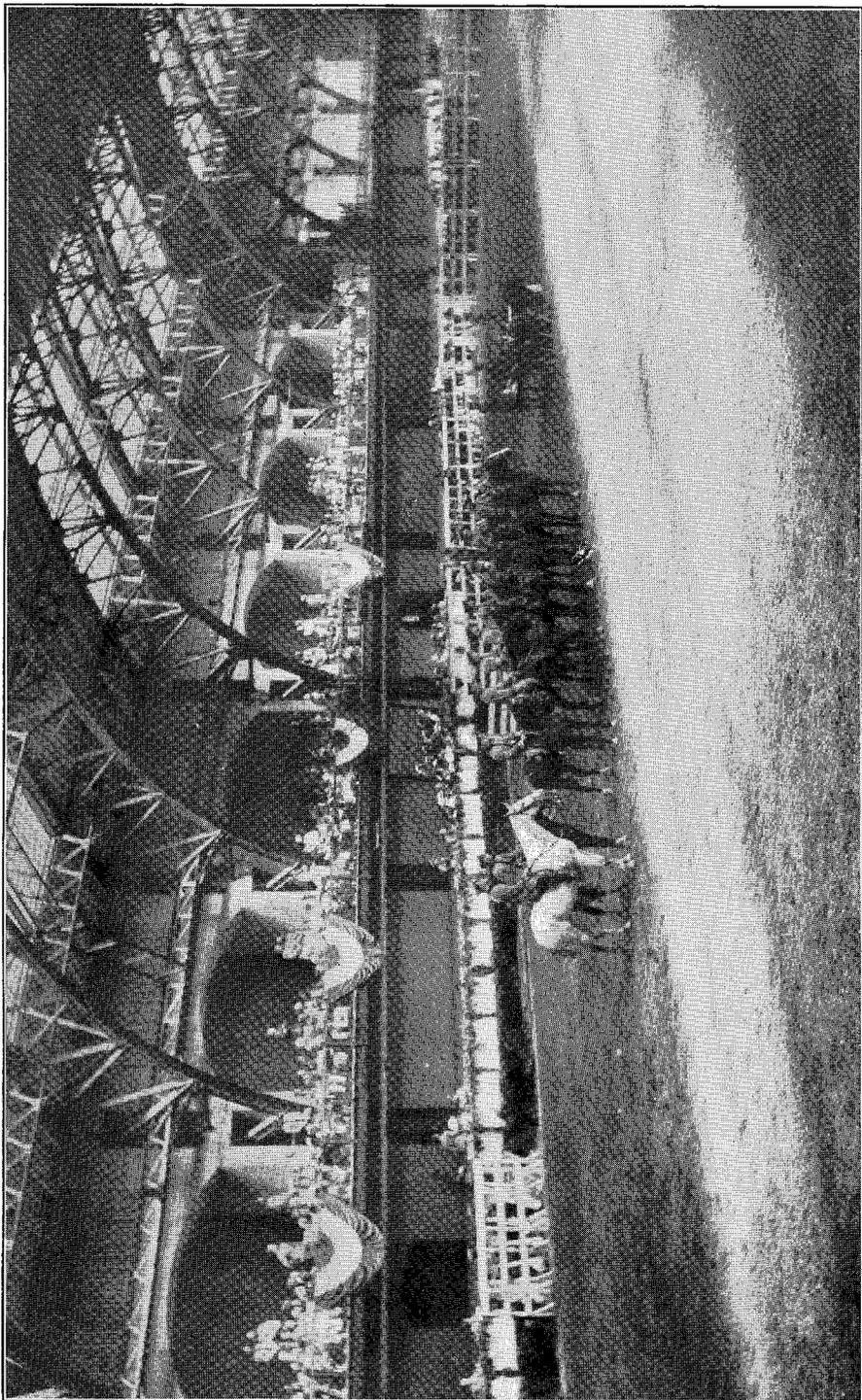
LAURENCE L. SKINNER
 EDWARD F. ADAMS
 VINCENT P. O'REILLY
 THOMAS S. TIMBERMAN
 CYRIL Q. MARRON
 GEORGE F. WILLIAMS
 JOHN D. SUREAU
 ROBERT H. KRUEGER
 LOUIS J. STORCK
 SANTIAGO G. GUEVARA
 DONALD C. TREDENNICK
 PAUL P. HANSON
 JOHN A. AUSTIN
 JOHN C. GRAFFIN
 DAVID S. BABCOCK
 JAMES J. CARNES
 JOSEPH 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.
 DAVID F. STONE
 WALTER C. WHITE
 LYNN E. BRADY
 GLEN C. JAMISON
 JAMES R. LINDSAY, JR.
 ROY M. FOSTER
 BORDNER F. ASCHER

1924

ALBERT F. GLENN
 JOSEPH A. MORRIS
 ROBERT V. LEE
 EARLE E. PARTRIDGE
 FISHER S. BLINN
 DONALD C. HILL
 BENJAMIN S. MESICK, JR.
 ADOLPH P. RASMUSSEN
 REGINALD L. DEAN
 MORROW E. SORLEY
 PHILIP R. GARGES
 JOHN L. M. DES ISLETS
 GERALD J. SULLIVAN
 GEORGE D. CROSBY
 ARTHUR G. TRUDEAU
 JOHN H. BREWER
 EMERSON C. ITSCHNER
 ERNEST O. LEE
 HOWARD KER
 CHARLES D. PALMER
 HERBERT D. VOGEL
 FREMONT S. THOMPSON
 FRANK L. LAZARUS
 EMIL J. PETERSON
 EVERETT C. WALLACE
 VERNUM C. STEVENS
 OTIS McCORMICK
 WENDELL BLANCHARD
 THOMAS D. ROBERTS
 CLINTON F. ROBINSON
 FREDERIC A. HENNEY
 FRANCIS J. CLARK
 LEONARD L. BINGHAM
 FLOYD A. MITCHELL
 SAMUEL V. KRAUTHOFF
 JOSEPH P. SHUMATE
 ROBERT L. MILLER
 JOHN I. HINCKE
 GEORGE A. DUERR
 FRED A. INGALLS
 RAYMOND T. BEURKET
 CHARLES G. MEEHAN
 VICTOR A. CONRAD
 ROBIN B. PAPE
 HARRY J. THEIS
 AMEL T. LEONARD
 CLYDE MASSEY
 BRUCE W. BIDWELL
 ELMER E. COUNT, JR.
 ROBERT W. BERRY
 HARRY VAN WYK
 GLENN B. McCONNELL
 HAROLD P. TASKER
 WILLIAM H. ARNOLD
 ROBERT L. BROOKINGS

1924—Continued

CLAUDE E. MOORE
 RAYMOND H. COOMBS
 WELLINGTON A. SAMOUCHE
 FRANCIS E. KIDWELL
 WILLIAM H. BARKSDALE, JR.
 EUGENE B. ELY
 RICHARD W. STEPHENS
 JOHN H. HAILE, JR.
 ROBERT C. LAWES
 RICHARD L. BAUGHMAN
 EDWIN H. HARRISON
 CARY J. KING, JR.
 LAWRENCE R. DEWEY
 RALPH I. GLASGOW
 OREN W. RYNEARSON
 WILLIAM A. BUGHER
 WILBUR K. NOEL
 JESSE B. WELLS
 JAMES W. A. McNARY
 CECIL E. HENRY
 GEORGE A. BICHER
 JAMES T. LOOME
 HAROLD P. GARD
 ANDREW A. FRIERSON
 CRAIG ALDERMAN
 JOHN S. THOMPSON
 OVID T. FORMAN
 LESLIE S. FLETCHER
 CHARLES R. LANDON
 GEORGE W. PALMER
 ARTHUR R. GRIMM
 THOMAS E. BINFORD
 CLARK C. WHITMAN
 ERNEST A. MERKLE
 CARL W. A. RAGUSE
 LEO D. VICHULES
 THOMAS C. RYAN
 GEORGE A. HADSELL, JR.
 EARL MATTICE
 HERBERT T. BENZ
 UZAL G. ENT
 HENRY S. JERNIGAN
 WORTH HARPER
 JAMES S. WILLIS
 KARL A. WOLTERS DORF
 FRANK J. THOMPSON
 AUGUSTINE D. DUGAN
 DONALD D. RULE
 CLARENCE E. ROTHGEB
 MARCUS B. STOKES, JR.
 FRANCIS M. DAY
 WILLIAM H. SCHAEFER
 ROBERT H. PATON
 CLARENCE W. BENNETT
 GORDON B. ROGERS



WEST POINT HORSE SHOW, 1924

1924—Continued

BERNARD F. LUEBBERMANN
 JAMES A. WATSON, JR.
 RUSSELL L. MABIE
 EWING H. FRANCE
 WILLIAM J. EYERLY
 GEORGE D. PENCE
 MURRAY B. CRANDALL
 WILLIAM J. REARDON
 LESTER J. TACY
 CHARLES L. DASHER, JR.
 SANFORD J. GOODMAN
 GERALD G. GIBBS
 WILLIAM H. LAMBERTON
 WILLIAM J. HOWARTH, JR.
 HAYDON L. BOATNER
 FRANK S. LYNDALE, JR.
 DAVID MARCUS
 CARY B. HUTCHINSON
 CLARENCE K. DARLING
 ZACHERY W. MOORES
 WILLIAM B. WREN
 PERRY W. BROWN
 JAMES E. MOORE
 SILAS W. HOSEA
 ELLIS S. HOPEWELL
 HAROLD J. KEELEY
 STEPHEN S. KOSZEWSKI
 JOHN C. SMITH
 PETER C. HAINS, 3rd.
 MONRO MacCLOSKEY
 GEORGE E. YOUNG
 HARDY C. DILLARD
 LINDSAY P. CAYWOOD
 RICHARD E. NUGENT
 WALTER A. BUCK
 JOHN P. KIRKENDALL
 CHARLES D. DANIEL
 JOSEPH A. KIELTY
 CLELAND C. SIBLEY
 ROBERT R. SELWAY, JR.
 JAMES A. DAVIDSON, JR.
 JOHN G. MOORE
 EDWARD L. ANDREWS
 JAMES G. ANDING
 GEORGE A. TUCKER
 JOSEPH R. BURRILL
 LESLIE A. SKINNER
 LAWRENCE W. ADAMS
 NATHANIEL C. CURETON, JR.
 CLARENCE S. RAYMOND
 JOHN A. McCOMSEY
 GEORGE M. KERNAN
 GEORGE B. LEONARD
 JAMES E. POORE, JR.
 MAXWELL W. TRACY

1924—Continued

HOWARD E. KESSINGER
 FRANCIS E. GILLETTE
 WALTER A. LINN
 ALBERT K. STEBBINS, JR.
 WASHINGTON M. IVES, JR.
 WILLIAM L. JOHNSON
 RICHARD G. PRATHER
 DOUGLAS B. SMITH
 ROBERT E. CULLEN
 RANDALL SOLLENBERGER
 JOHN J. WILLIAMS
 MERTON G. WALLINGTON
 ELEAZAR PARMLY, 3rd.
 LUTHER S. SMITH
 BERNARD W. JUSTICE
 SAMUEL G. CONLEY
 STEPHEN W. ACKERMAN
 L. SPENCER KIRKPATRICK
 FRANK G. TREW
 EDWARD O. McCONAHAY
 OTTO L. NELSON, JR.
 WARFIELD R. WOOD
 JOHN C. L. ADAMS
 WILLIAM J. CLEARY
 ALBERT G. FOOTE
 ROBERT W. HARPER
 AUGUSTUS J. REGNIER
 WALTER L. WEINAUG
 WILLARD K. LIEBEL
 OLIVER M. BARTON
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, JR.
 JOHN A. STEWART
 LEONARD H. RODIECK
 ROBERT C. McCLOUD
 FREDERICK C. PYNE
 JOHN G. STADLER, JR.
 LOUIS C. FRIEDERSDORFF
 DAVID P. PAGE, JR.
 WALTER D. MARINELLI
 ALEXANDER G. GREIG
 JOHN L. HITCHINGS
 KENNETH C. STROTHER
 WILLIAM E. SLATER
 GEORGE A. MILLENER
 DANIEL F. HEALY, JR.
 JOHN P. MAHER, JR.
 RUSSELL A. BAKER
 FRANK S. KIRKPATRICK
 GEORGE W. VAUGHN
 PAUL COOPER
 LEE W. GILFORD
 LAURENCE K. LADUE
 LEO H. TOWERS
 RALPH PULSIFER
 LOGAN C. BERRY

1924—Continued

THOMAS J. HOLMES, JR.
 GILBERT F. BAILLIE
 ROBERT J. McBRIDE
 CHARLES W. VAN WAY, JR.
 HARRY D. McHUGH
 WILLIAM H. BERTSCH, JR.
 WILLIAM R. FORBES
 EDWARD H. WHITE
 JAMES W. CLYBURN
 JAMES HEWINS, JR.
 ROY D. REYNOLDS
 DAVID S. STANLEY
 DAVID G. ERSKINE
 ARMISTEAD D. MEAD, JR.
 ALBERT N. STUBBLEBINE, JR.
 CHARLES H. ROYCE
 DENNIS J. MULLIGAN
 ROBERT C. CAMERON
 PAUL A. PICKHARDT
 GEORGE P. O'NEILL
 OSWALDO DE LA ROSA
 WILLIAM O. EARECKSON
 WILLIAM L. COUGHLIN
 WILLIAM T. SEXTON
 HENRY C. BURGESS
 FRANCIS R. STEVENS
 GEORGE E. WROCKLOFF, JR.
 CAMPBELL WEIR
 JAMES E. MACKLIN, 2d.
 RICHARD W. GIBSON
 FREDERICK R. KEELER
 CHARLES E. HART
 KENNETH N. DECKER
 GEORGE A. FORD
 EDWARD A. CHAZAL
 FELIX MARCINSKI
 THOMAS A. JENNINGS
 RUPERT D. GRAVES
 REED GRAVES
 MARK E. SMITH, JR.
 JOHN G. HILL, JR.
 JOSEPH MASSARO
 JAMES B. KRAFT
 ANDREW S. GAMBLE
 HOWARD J. JOHN
 CHARLES M. READING
 EARL L. SCOTT
 CHARLES L. BOOTH
 ANDREW P. FOSTER, JR.
 JOHN J. OUTCALT
 MELVIN E. MEISTER
 EMIL LENZNER
 HOBART A. MURPHY
 WILLIAM H. MAGLIN
 CAMILLE H. DUVAL

1924—Continued

RALPH E. FISHER
 GEORGE W. SMYTHE
 JOHN H. CLAYBROOK, JR.
 JESSE T. TRAYWICK, JR.
 LESLIE E. GRIFFITH
 PHILIP M. KERNAN
 HOWARD A. MALIN
 JAMES E. PURCELL
 JOHN W. RAMSEY, JR.
 FRANCIS J. GRALING
 JAMES P. HULLEY
 SAMUEL W. SMITHERS
 KENNETH R. BAILEY
 LUCIEN F. WELLS, JR.
 RICHARD T. MITCHELL
 GEORGE E. LIGHTCAP, JR.
 SAMUEL H. FISHER
 DENNIS M. MOORE
 CHARLES R. BONNETT
 VAL EVANS
 CLARK N. BAILEY
 GEORGE J. SMITH
 VICTOR E. PHASEY
 CLYDE D. EDDLEMAN
 RUSSELL L. MOSES
 JOHN O'D MURTAUGH
 SARRATT T. HAMES
 PEYTON F. McLAMB
 VIRGIL R. MILLER
 JAMES S. STOWELL
 BERTEL E. KUMHOLM
 WILLIAM J. RENN, JR.
 MICHAEL H. CLEARY
 BRIANT H. WELLS, JR.
 ROBERT C. POLSGROVE
 GEORGE E. PENTON
 WILLIAM W. O'CONNOR
 REEVE D. KEILER
 GEORGE E. ELLIOTT
 WILLIAM W. CORNOG, JR.
 HENRY I. KIEL
 DANIEL H. HUNDLEY
 WILLIAM W. LLOYD
 JACOB R. MOON
 THOMAS H. ALLEN
 RAYMOND R. ROBINS
 PETER SATHER, JR.
 IRVING B. GREENE
 RICHARD G. THOMAS
 FRANK F. CARPENTER, JR.
 RALPH P. EATON
 HAROLD C. KING
 RICHARD G. HERBINE
 HENRY DAHNKE
 CLEMENT H. DABEZIES

1924—Continued

RALPH H. LAWTER
GEORGE H. DOANE
ROBERT C. ANDREWS
HERBERT F. M. MATTHEWS
BUFORD A. LYNCH, JR.
WILLIAM J. BRUNNER
NOAH M. BRINSON
ALBERT J. DOMBROWSKY
JEAN D. SCOTT

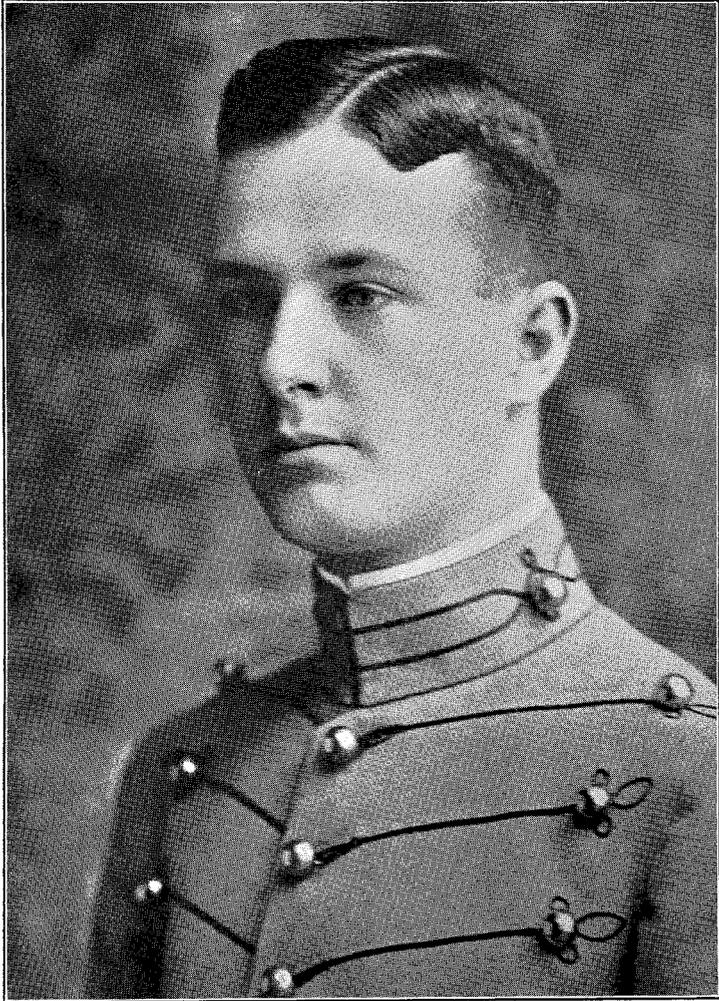
1924—Continued

ROBERT W. STIKA
OVID O. WILSON
LEIGHTON M. CLARK
MARTIN F. HASS
EDWARD J. HIRZ
CORNELIUS W. COUSLAND
CLARENCE W. HOEPER
EDWARD A. ROBINS
RAMON R. ARIAS

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 1923, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never appeared in volumes previously issued.

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



LIEUTENANT FRANK SIDNEY LONG

Neurology

★ ★ ★

FRANK SIDNEY LONG

No. 5883. Class of 1918.

Killed in action, October 5, 1918, near Fleville, France, aged 23 years.

Frank Sidney Long, the son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Frank S. Long, Coast Artillery Corps, was born August 31, 1895, at Burlington, Iowa.

He attended and graduated from Hull Grammar School, Hull, Massachusetts, the English High, and the Huntington Preparatory School of Boston, Massachusetts.

Having spent his boyhood on army posts, and his ancestors having served their country in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War, it was only natural that Sidney should choose the army as a career.

He entered West Point with the Class of 1918, in June, 1914, and graduated on August 30, 1917. While a cadet, Sidney won the love and friendship of all his classmates by his cheerfulness, straightforwardness, and loyalty to his friends. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, but before joining his regiment he was detailed as an instructor in the Second Training Camp at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, being relieved from this duty and joining his regiment at Camp Greene, South Carolina, at end of camp. In February, 1918, he sailed with the 7th Infantry for England, en route to France.

Lieutenant Long's first service at the front was with the 7th Infantry, one of the regiments of the Third Division at Chateau Thiery in June, 1918. While leading his platoon to the relief of a detachment of Marines that had been cut off by the enemy, he was severely wounded in the chest by a hand grenade. He was evacuated to the hospital, where he remained until late in September, when he was sent to the Replacement Depot in the Toul Sector. From the Replacement Depot he was assigned to and joined the 110th Infantry at Chatel-Chehery, near Grand Pre, on the afternoon of October 4, 1918. This regiment was actively engaged when he joined and Lieutenant Long was at once sent to the front line to take command of Company "D".

Upon crossing the Aire River to join his company, Lieutenant Long found about 250 men of "A", "B", "C", "D" and "I" Companies without an officer. These were all that were left of the First Battalion and were at the foot of a wooded slope that was being shelled by the

enemy. Lieutenant Long organized these men into four companies with Sergeants in command, administered first aid to the wounded and sent the latter to the dressing station. He then began advancing his men to better positions along the Grand Pre-Varennes Road about three-fourths of a mile east of Fleville. While returning through a wood for the second company his left shoulder was broken by shrapnel. He went to the dressing station and had his wound dressed and, though tagged for hospital, refused to be evacuated to the rear, returning to his men and leading them to the selected positions where they could engage the enemy. About dusk he attacked and captured enemy machine gun nests at Chatel Farm. On the morning of October 5th the enemy began shelling his command with anti-tank guns and shrapnel. While making reconnaissance toward Fleville for better positions, Lieutenant Long was struck in the right shoulder by a fragment of shell and an instant later received the fragment of another shell in his heart, killing him instantly.

Citation for distinguished service:

General Orders,
No. 95.

EXTRACT.

War Department,
Washington, July 6, 1919.

* * * * *

VII—AWARDS, Posthumous, of Distinguished Service Cross.—

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, W. D., 1918), the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe to the following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Frank S. Long, First Lieutenant, 110th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Fleville, France, October 5, 1918. Having been wounded in the side by shrapnel, while caring for wounded men of his platoon, Lieutenant Long refused to be evacuated, but returned from the dressing station to his command. While withdrawing his platoon to a better position under a heavy barrage he was instantly killed by shell fire. His courage and self-sacrifice furnished a splendid inspiration to his men. Next of kin: Colonel F. S. Long, father, 71st Artillery, C. A. C. Home address, 309 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

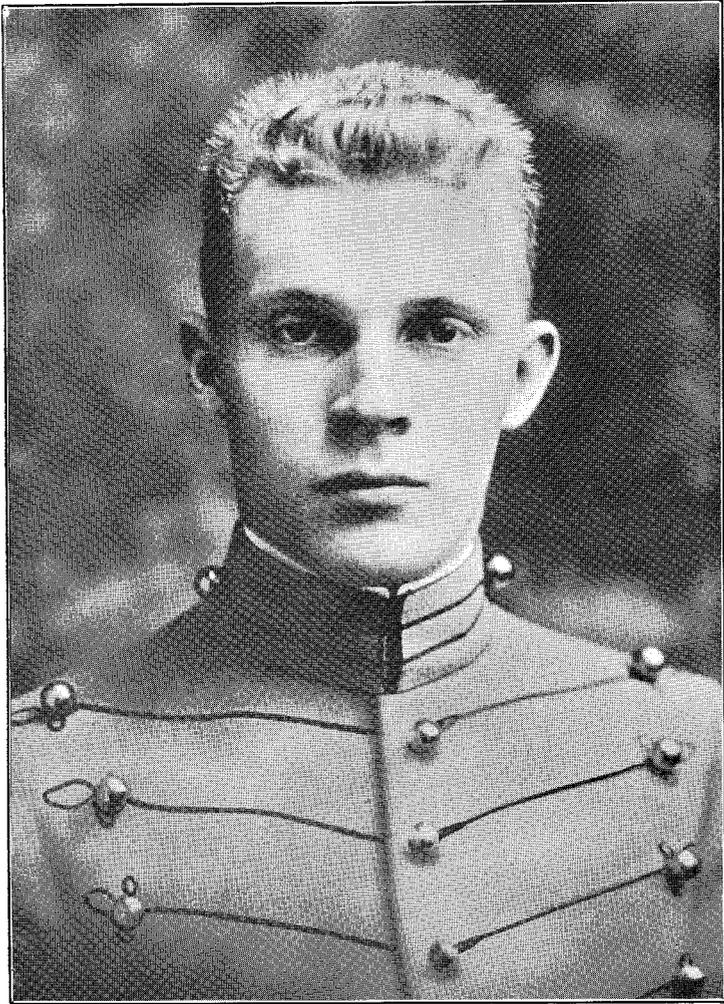
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

He was buried that night on the field of battle. In 1919 his body was removed to the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Grave 10, Row 5, Block A, Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon (Meuse), France, which is one of the permanent American Military cemeteries in France.

A further act of the appreciation by the United States Government of his heroism and self-sacrifice is shown by the following:



CAPTAIN ROBERT EARL SYMONDS

(G. O. 13)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1922.General Orders,
No. 13.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *

III--Naming of Military Reservations and Seacoast Batteries.--

2. Names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

a. On the Fort Duvall, Mass., Military Reservation.

Battery Frank S. Long, in honor of First Lieutenant Frank S. Long, Infantry, who was killed in action in France, October 5, 1918.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Upon the death of Frank Sidney Long, the army lost a brave, faithful, efficient and conscientious officer, and all his classmates and associates lost a true, loyal friend.

So let us all hope and pray that when our opportunity comes that we will acquit ourselves as well as he—and not be found wanting.

S. P. HUFF, Classmate.

 ROBERT EARL SYMMONDS

No. 5809. Class of 1918.

Died, November 22, 1918, in France, of wounds received in action, aged 24 years.

Robert Earl Symmonds was born November 30, 1894. He came from a distinguished army family, his great grandfather being Brigadier General Earl D. Thomas of the Class of 1869, U. S. M. A., and his father Brigadier General Charles J. Symmonds of the Class of 1890, U. S. M. A.

Captain Symmonds entered the Military Academy in June, 1914. He soon endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact by his never-failing good humor and quiet friendliness. He graduated on August 30, 1917, and was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. In December, 1917, he was assigned to Headquarters Troop, 2nd Division, and proceeded overseas. On June 27, 1918, he was promoted to be a temporary Captain of Cavalry. While with the above organization he took part in the fighting at Belleau Woods, Soissons, and St. Mihiel.

He then left the division, taking a short course of instruction at the Machine Gun School at Sangres, on the completion of which he was re-assigned to the 2nd Division and ordered to report for duty with the 5th Machine Gun Battalion. On the afternoon of November 3, 1918, he reported to the commanding officer of this organization, which was then heavily engaged with the enemy in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Upon reporting he requested the commanding officer that he be assigned to a company that was in actual contact with the enemy. He was consequently placed in command of Company D, which that very night made an attack upon a ridge just south of Beaumont. It was while leading his company in this attack that he was mortally wounded. He was removed to a nearby hospital, where he died November 22, 1918.

The foregoing facts were given in a letter by his commanding officer. This letter also contained the following statement: "The above incidents remain clear in my mind on account of the fact that Captain Symmonds, instead of awaiting orders for somewhere in the rear echelon, went forward to the front line where he knew he would get into action and then requested that he be placed with a company that was engaged with the enemy, thus displaying remarkable qualities of bravery and leadership."

A CLASSMATE.

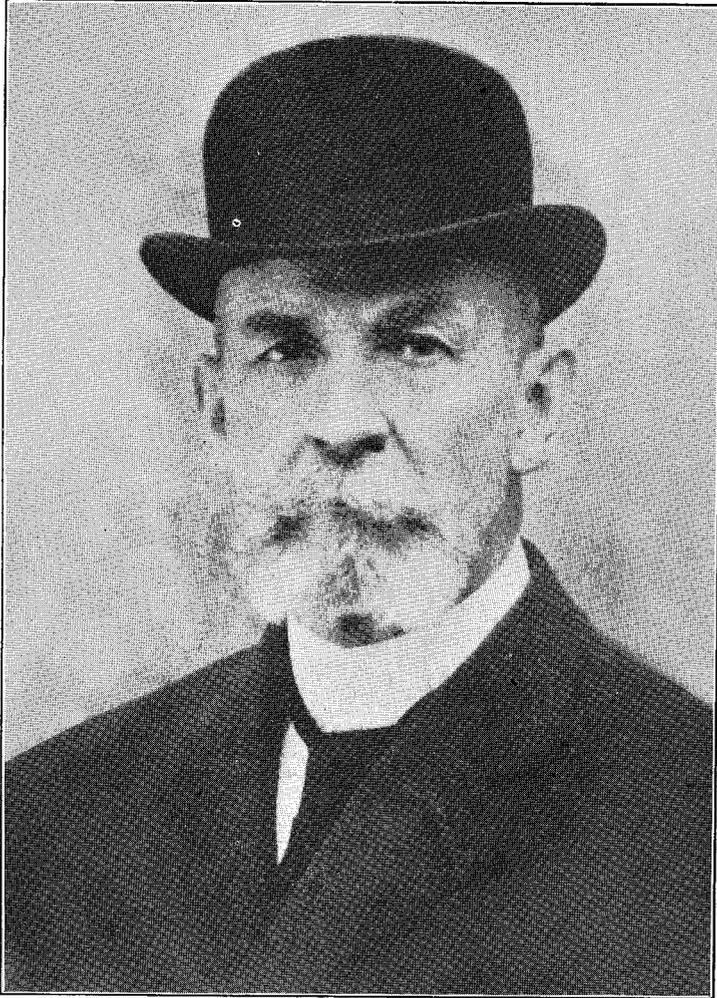
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MAHAN

No. 2166. Class of 1867.

Died, November 27, 1918, at Paris, France, aged 68 years.

Frederick A. Mahan was born March 28, 1847, the son of Professor Dennis H. Mahan, for many years Professor of Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy. Entering the Academy, July 1, 1863, he graduated with the Class of 1867 and was promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1867. He became First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, February 22, 1869; Captain, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1881; and Major, Corps of Engineers, September 18, 1894.

Before leaving the Academy he served during the summer of 1867 on artillery duty at the Academy. Joining the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y., he served with it for two years and then acted as Assistant Engineer of the Survey of the West Shore Railroad, through West Point, N. Y., during the fall of 1869. He was at the Academy from 1869 to 1872, serving first as Assistant Professor of Engineering and later as Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.



MAJOR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MAHAN

From 1872 to 1884 he served on the work of river and harbor improvement under the Corps of Engineers, going first to the Ohio River near Pittsburg, Pa. This duty included at various times the examination of water gauges on the Lower Mississippi and tributaries, survey of Youghiogheny River, survey of Allegheny River, Recorder of Board of Engineers to select site for movable dam on the Ohio River, for improvement of the Ohio River, and for plan of lock and gate of movable dam on the Ohio, and Superintending Engineer of the improvement of the Ohio, Monongahela, and Little Kanawha Rivers. It also included construction of Harbor of Refuge near Cincinnati, Ohio, and improvement of Guyandotte and Big Sandy Rivers.

In 1884 he went for a year to command an engineer company at Willet's Point, at the end of which time he became Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a year, then went in charge of river and harbor improvements and surveys in Western New York. He was engineer of the 4th Lighthouse District, 1890-1891, and Engineer Secretary of the Lighthouse Board from 1891 to 1894. From 1894 to 1898 he was in charge of the defenses of Pensacola, Florida, and of the improvement of harbors on the west coast of Florida, and of the rivers of Alabama and Western Georgia. He was also a member of a Board to consider the project for the improvement of Pensacola Harbor, and of a Board to consider certain questions relating to the construction of locks on the Coosa River Alabama, and the Cumberland River, Tennessee.

From 1898 to 1900 he served as military attaché, U. S. Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark. Previous to this time he had on two occasions, once in 1876 and again in 1883, visited Europe on professional duty. In 1900 he retired from active service at his own request, after 30 years' service.

After retirement he resided for many years in Paris, France, where he acted as attorney for the Automobile Club of America. He also served with the National Waterways Commission from 1909 to 1911, and on duty under the Engineer Department collecting special information about the organization of public works in various European countries from 1911 to 1915. During the World War he served in 1917 and 1918 as military attaché to the American embassy in Paris.

In 1869 he translated Bresse's Hydraulic Motors from the French. He is also known as the author of sundry articles on military bands and instruments.

He died, November 27, 1918, in the Military Hospital, Rue Chevreuse, Paris, following an operation.

His widow, Mary Morris Bonbright Mahan was buried at West Point, March 6, 1920.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

FREDERIC THOMAS STETSON

No. 3503. Class of 1892.

Died, July 9, 1919, at New York City, aged 50 years.

Frederic Thomas Stetson was born in Minnesota and appointed to the Military Academy from New York. He entered the Academy, September 1, 1888, and was graduated June 11, 1892, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, 4th Infantry.

After graduation he served in garrison at Fort Sherman, Idaho, until September 11, 1893; at Spokane, Washington, until October 12, 1896; and at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, until May 15, 1897. From September 1, 1897, until April 19, 1898, he was under instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Having been promoted First Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, April 26, 1898, he served with his regiment at Tampa, Fla., until June 14, 1898, and then in the campaign against Santiago in Cuba until July 27, 1898, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan, and in the siege of Santiago. After a sick leave, until October 10, 1898, he was with his company at Leech Lake, Minnesota, until January, 1899, and then in the Philippines until February 24, 1900. From October 25, 1899, to January 25, 1900, he was on sick leave in Japan. On May 25, 1900, he was retired from active service for disability in the line of duty.

After retirement he studied law, was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, November 10, 1903, and was graduated from the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, May, 1905. Following this he engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL

No. 2470. Class of 1873.

Died, October 11, 1919, at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, aged 70 years.

William T. Rossell was born in Alabama, October 11, 1849, the son of Brevet Major William H. Rossell, U. S. Army. He was admitted to the Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1869, and was graduated and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 13 1873.

For over forty years thereafter he served with honor and distinction in the Corps of Engineers, passing in succession through all the



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL

grades of that corps and reaching the highest possible honor in that corps when he was appointed Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, August 12, 1913.

Immediately after his graduation from the Military Academy he served for three years with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, New York. The next four years, 1876 to 1880, he served as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy. Then, after four years as assistant to older engineer officers, he was placed in charge of the fortification works of Forts Marion, Taylor and Jefferson on the coast of Florida, and the river and harbor improvements at Key West, Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys. This was followed by work on the Mississippi River as officer in charge of the Third Engineer District and as a member of the board of officers on the building and repair of the levee system.

In 1890 he was appointed Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and two years later was appointed Commissioner. During his term as Engineer Commissioner he served also as a member of the Rock Creek Park Commission.

From 1893 to 1895 he was stationed at Willet's Point, New York, where he commanded Company B, Battalion of Engineers, and later commanded the post and Engineer School. During this period he also had charge of the coast defense fortification work at Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, and the construction of the sea wall at David's Island.

In 1895 he went to Mobile, Alabama, and for the next six years was in charge of river and harbor improvement in Alabama and Mississippi. From 1901 to 1906 he was stationed at Staten Island, New York, as Engineer, 3d Lighthouse District, and member of various engineer boards. In 1906 he went to the Ohio River and for the next three years was in charge of the river and harbor improvement on that great river system. From 1909 to 1913 he was stationed at New York City as Division Engineer, Eastern Division, and in charge of the New Jersey district.

Among the various important boards upon which he served were the following: Mississippi River Commission, Board of Engineers for Fortifications, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, New York Harbor Line Board, New York Board for the Examination of Officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion, Board on construction or modification of locks and dams on the Ohio River, and many other boards for the investigation and study of special engineering works.

On August 12, 1913, he was made Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers and placed in charge of the Corps of Engineers and the Engineer Department. On October 11, 1913, he was retired by operation of law having reached the statutory age limit.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, General Russell was one of the first of the retired engineer officers to be called back into active service and placed on river and harbor work to release younger officers for service in the field. He was at once placed back at his old station, New York City, where from April 17, 1917, until November 21, 1918, he administered an engineer district and served on the important engineer boards. Among the new duties of his office, incident to the war, was that of examining applicants for commission in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, and candidates for railway regiments in connection with the Reserve Corps.

General Russell lived less than a year after retiring from active service the second time, as he died at Staten Island, October 11, 1919. Himself a son and grandson of army officers, he sent two sons to the Military Academy, one of whom, Daves Russell, Class of 1917, gave his life on the field of battle in France.

The long career of General Russell, marked as it was by many and varied duties well performed, brought honor to himself, to the army, and to the corps of which he was a member. He applied his keen intellect and good judgment to the solution of many complicated engineering questions. His professional work brought him a wide contact with engineers and others in civil life. By them he was held in high esteem. The many younger engineer officers who served under him or knew him as member of various boards, will always remember him with affection and respect.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

ARTHUR PENDLETON BAGBY

No. 1574. Class of 1852.

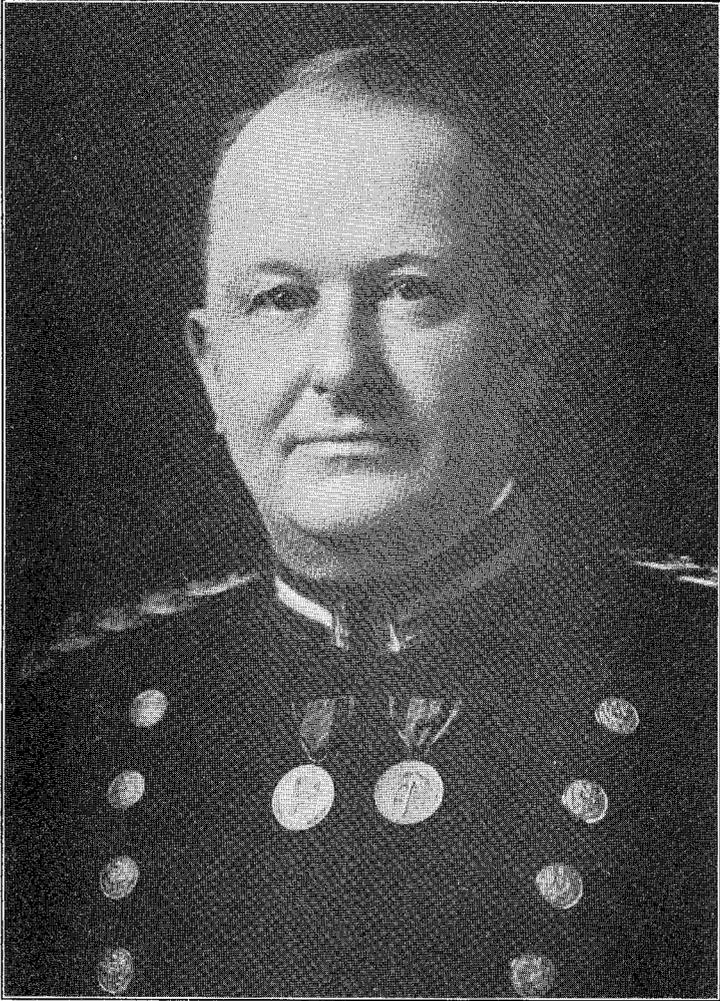
Died, February 21, 1921, at Hallettsville, Texas, aged 89 years.

Born, May 17, 1831, in Alabama, Arthur P. Bagby was, at the time of his death, the second oldest living graduate of the Military Academy. He was appointed a cadet in 1848 and graduated with the Class of 1852.

He was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, July 1, 1852, and served in garrison at Fort Columbus, New York, 1852-1853, and on frontier duty at Fort Chadburne, Texas, in 1853. He resigned from the service September 30, 1853. With the outbreak of the Civil War he cast his lot with the Confederacy.

He was engaged in the practice of law at Mobile, Alabama, from 1854 to 1858, and at Gonzales, Texas, from 1858 to 1861. After the close of the war he made his home in Texas.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES ANDERSON IRONS

WILLIAM MCKINLEY LAUMEISTER

No. 6764. Class of 1920.

Died, July 13, 1921, at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, aged 24 years.

William McKinley Laumeister was born in Fresno, California, September 23, 1896. He was appointed to West Point from California and entered in June, 1918. He received his appointment while serving as a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, June 15, 1920, and upon the expiration of his graduation leave he reported for duty at the infantry school as a student in the basic course. He was promoted to grade of First Lieutenant, April, 1921. Upon the completion of his studies at Fort Benning in June, 1921, he was assigned to the 26th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. He was on temporary duty with the R. O. T. C. at the same station when the accident occurred which caused his death. On July 9, 1921, he was wounded by the premature explosion of a rifle grenade while at drill. His wounds resulted in death on July 13, 1921. He was the first man of his class to be killed in service.

"Bill" was one of the quiet, unassuming men of the corps. Difficult to know at first and with a strict sense of duty he was, nevertheless, a good companion and a true friend. Those who knew his sterling qualities realize that in his untimely death the army lost the services of a loyal and efficient officer.

CLASSMATE.

JAMES ANDERSON IRONS

No. 2808. Class of 1879.

Died, July 22, 1921, at Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, Italy, aged 64 years.

James A. Irons was born in Pennsylvania, February 21, 1857, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1875. He was graduated and commissioned as Second Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, June 13, 1879.

The first two years of his service as an officer were spent on the frontier at Fort Brown, Texas, followed by two years at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. From 1883 to 1885 he was at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Then followed two more years on frontier service, this time at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. From 1887 to 1891 he served as instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth.

He served in garrison at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, from 1891 to 1894, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from 1894 to 1898.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned as Major and Engineer Officer, U. S. Volunteers, June 13, 1898, taking part in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, and being engaged in the actions at El Caney and San Juan, Cuba. He served in Cuba as Engineer Officer, Provisional Division, 5th Corps, and later at Macon, Ga., as Engineer Officer and Mustering Officer, 1st Division, 1st Corps. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service, February 16, 1899.

He served with his regiment in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, taking part in the action at Guadaloupe, Pasig, Cainta, Philippine Islands, March, 1899. Detailed as Inspector General, 1901, he served as Inspector General, Department of Colorado, from 1901 to 1903, at Washington, D. C., 1903 to 1904, and at St. Louis, Mo., as Assistant to Chief of Staff, Division of the Missouri, 1904 to 1905. He served as member of the General Staff Corps, 1903 to 1905.

He commanded the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, from 1905 to 1906, and continued on garrison duty at that post until 1907. With a three years' intermission from 1910 to 1913, during which he commanded the 20th Infantry at Manila, Philippine Islands, and Fort Douglas, Utah, he served as military attaché at Tokyo, Japan, 1907 to 1910, and from 1914 to 1917. He was present as Military Observer with the Japanese Army at Tsingtao, China, when the city was captured from the Germans in 1914. In 1917 he was military attaché to the Imperial Japanese War Mission in the United States and was later awarded the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun of Japan.

During the World War he was commissioned as Brigadier General, National Army, August 5, 1917, and served as such until honorably discharged, March 18, 1918. His World War service included command of the 166th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington, command of the 5th Regular Brigade at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and command of the camp and 49th Infantry at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, with brief temporary commands of the 91st Division, and 3rd Regular Division. In 1918 he served for a few months at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, and at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. He then served in command of the 157th Depot Brigade, Camp Gordon, Georgia, until July 1, 1920, when he retired at his own request, after over 45 years' service.

The various promotions of General Irons came as follows:

First Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, May 14, 1887.

Captain of Infantry, 20th Infantry, August 25, 1893.

Major, 20th Infantry, February 2, 1901.



COLONEL FRANKLIN SWART HUTTON

Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Infantry, April 9, 1905.

Colonel, 20th Infantry, June 26, 1909.

In May, 1924, the following citations for gallantry in action were published by the War Department:

"James A. Irons, Colonel, Infantry, United States Army, then Captain, 20th Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Cainta, Luzon, P. I., March 16, 1889. Nearest relative, Mrs. James A. Irons, wife, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. Entered Military Academy from Pennsylvania."

"James A. Irons, Colonel, Infantry, United States Army, then Captain, 20th Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. Nearest relative, Mrs. James A. Irons, wife, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. Entered Military Academy from Pennsylvania."

The many friends of General Irons were glad to read the above citations, even though posthumously published. The affection and respect they felt for him were briefly but fittingly expressed at the time of his death in one of the service journals. The tribute is again quoted:

"For those of us who had the privilege of serving with Colonel James A. Irons a wealth of memories has been unsealed by his departure. I recall how simply and nobly he initiated young officers into a code of manners and honor that has stood them in good stead through all the years. That was some time ago, but he won affection and respect then that has worn well and deepened with time. Those young officers gave him a loyalty that is not easily won. Quiet and dependable, his very presence had a calming effect in an emergency. His home life was exceptional, the love and unselfishness with which he gave himself standing out even in a class where these attributes are common. As the Colonel of a regiment he had a devotion to old ties that was beautiful. He gave dignity to the whole command and dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand. Men noted and felt a justice in him that caused peace of mind to those who served under him. It is true that we owe God a death, but I believe that when Jimmie Irons paid his debt a host of friends awaited him."

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

FRANKLIN SWART HUTTON

No. 3649. Class of 1895.

Died, October 31, 1921, at Cobleskill, New York, aged 50 years.

Colonel Franklin Swart Hutton was born near the village of Cobleskill, New York, February 4, 1871. His ancestors had lived in this locality for many years, two of them having been soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1891; graduated in June, 1895, and was assigned to the Second U. S. Infantry. He served with his regiment in Nebraska and the Dakotas.

When the Spanish War came on he went to Cuba with his regiment and took part in the battle of San Juan and the siege of Santiago.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Infantry, July 9, 1898. He returned to the states with his regiment but was transferred shortly thereafter to the Fourth U. S. Infantry, which he joined at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in December, 1898, and with which he went to the Philippines. He had active service in and about Manila and on February 28, 1901, was promoted to Captain and transferred to the 26th U. S. Infantry, with which he saw active service until July 20, 1902, when he went on leave and detached service until January 14, 1903, when he joined the 12th U. S. Infantry at Fort Duchesne, Utah. After a year of service with this regiment in Utah he went with it to the Philippines for station at Camp Jossman and vicinity.

February 28, 1905, he was detailed as a Major, Philippine Scouts, and had varied service in the Island of Samar until his relief, March 31, 1909. For a little over a year he was on detached service with the organized militia of New York. On September 1, 1910, he rejoined his regiment at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, where he remained until January, 1912, when he returned with his regiment to the United States, taking station at Monterey, California.

He was on general recruiting duty at Fort McDowell, California, from September 7, 1913, to October 6, 1916, when he moved with his regiment, the 3d U. S. Infantry, to the Texas border. He was promoted to Major on July 1, 1916, and to Colonel, National Army, on August 5, 1917. On August 25, 1917, he was transferred from the Texas border to Camp Funston, Kansas, where he held important commands up to his retirement on July 26, 1918, for disability contracted in the line of duty.

As a cadet, while he did not aspire to the highest honors, he was of the substantial, dependable type, always ready to give a good account of himself as a student, a soldier, or an athlete. The character of his service in the army is indicated by the following extracts taken from his record on file in the War Department:

In 1898, "Spanish-American War: Commended for specially serviceable and gallant action carrying orders under fire."

"Nominated for brevet of First Lieutenant for gallantry in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898."

In 1903, Commended by the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, "for the professional zeal which is being manifested in the instruction of his command."

In 1906, "Please extend hearty thanks of Insular Government to Major Hutton and his command for excellent work in securing Te Duc Duc and his entire force with their arms."

"Your administration of affairs at Borongon has been highly satisfactory and conducted with your usual good tact and judgment in dealing with natives."

"Displays unusual tact in dealing with natives of Philippine Islands."

"Can be intrusted with important duties—excellent discretion and good judgment."



MAJOR GENERAL PETER CONOVER HAINS

He was on sick leave for a time after his return from the Spanish War, and toward the end of his service was suffering from the malady that resulted in his retirement in 1918 and death in 1921.

Shortly before his retirement from the service he married for the third time and established his home in Cobleskill, New York, in the property which had been in the Swart-Hutton family for more than a hundred years. He interested himself in the new home, planning for all the remodelling, and designing the actual plans himself. He had been in the remodelled home less than a year at the time of his death.

He was, above everything else, a soldier and loved the service. Even when ill health forced him to forsake all military endeavors, he offered to accept any army assignment, even if it necessitated a reduction in rank. He was an extremely broad minded man and took great pleasure in interesting himself in the ordinary pursuits of life.

"The golden evening brightens in the west;
Soon, soon to faithful warriors comes their rest."

CLASSMATE.

PETER CONOVER HAINS

No. 1951. Class of June 24, 1861.

Died, November 7, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 81 years.

The death of Major General Peter Conover Hains at Walter Reed Hospital on November 7, 1921, ended a career conspicuous for long, faithful and distinguished service to his country. Born at Philadelphia, July 6, 1840, he crowded into the eighty-one years of his life activities both varied and intensive. He enjoyed the distinction of having participated as an officer on active duty in the three major wars waged by his country during the span of his life—the Civil, the Spanish-American and the World Wars. This record, though unusual, was not unique, for at least one other officer of the Corps of Engineers, Major General Alexander Mackenzie, rendered similar service. General Hains, however, is believed to have been the oldest officer on active duty during the World War.

General Hains entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1857 from New Jersey, and was graduated June 24, 1861. His commission as Second and First Lieutenant of Field Artillery both date from that day. Commanding a battery of the 2d Field Artillery at Bull Run, he had the distinction of firing the first gun as a signal to begin that battle. From then on he was constantly at the front, participated in no less than thirty engagements during the war, and took part in the sieges of Yorktown and Vicksburg.

The great demand for engineer officers caused his transfer in 1862 to the Topographical Engineers, and subsequently to the Corps of Engineers. Notwithstanding his youth, his great ability brought him the positions of Chief Topographical Officer of the Central Division, Army of the Potomac; Chief Engineer of the 13th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and later, in 1864, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Gulf. He was brevetted Captain in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hanover Courthouse, Virginia, and again as Major for meritorious service while on the staff of General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, and finally, in 1865, as Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious service throughout the war. General Hains became a Major, Corps of Engineers, in 1870; Lieutenant Colonel in 1886, and Colonel in 1895.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he received the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers. In this capacity he commanded temporarily the 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, and later the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, of that corps. Under General Miles in Porto Rico, during August, 1898, he assisted at the capture of Guayama and Las Palmas. He was honorably discharged as a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898. In 1903 he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular establishment, and retired with that rank at the age of 64 on July 6, 1904. In recognition of his exceptional services, a special act of Congress in 1916 created him a Major General on the retired list.

The need of officers for service overseas at the outbreak of the late war caused General Hains to be assigned, on September 18, 1917, to active duty in charge of the Norfolk District, U. S. Engineer Department. He was later made Division Engineer for the entire Eastern Division. His final retirement from active duty came on September 2, 1918, when he returned to his home in Washington.

The long service of General Hains in the Corps of Engineers in war and in peace was marked by great energy and remarkable professional knowledge. As an officer of the corps he was engaged in works of river and harbor improvement, and on fortification duties in many parts of the country, and served on numerous boards and commissions. He constructed some of the most important light houses in the United States, and was for five years Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board, being associated in this duty with Commander George Dewey, at that time the Naval Secretary.

Notwithstanding the importance and number of these works, General Hains was perhaps more generally known for his part in the improvement of the City of Washington. Incidental to the betterment of the river channel that today makes the city commercially accessible by water from the Chesapeake, General Haines effected the reclama-

tion of the Potomac flats, a work that eventually resulted in the conversion of a pestilential swamp of 650 acres into the present beautiful and spacious Potomac Park. As a rule, the public works upon which officers of the Corps of Engineers are engaged come under the supervision of one officer after another, and do not constitute distinctive monuments to any one individual. The reclamation of the Potomac flats, permitting their conversion into a magnificent public pleasure ground, was an exception to this rule. In recognition of his work, the southerly end of Potomac Park, between the two channels, now bears the name, "Hains Point". Whatever monuments may hereafter be erected to the memory of General Hains, it will be difficult to devise any which will be more unique or more appropriate.

More important, probably, was the work of General Hains as a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission in 1897-1899, and immediately thereafter on the first Isthmian Canal Commission. He was influential in the choosing of the Panama route rather than that through Nicaragua, though his stand was contrary to the public opinion of the time. A new constructive commission, appointed in 1904, aroused general sentiment in favor of a sea-level canal instead of the lock project decided upon by the first commission. When this commission was reorganized in 1905, General Hains was made a member and at once began to combat the idea of the sea-level project, and it is due to him and other members that the idea did not prevail. In the light of later developments, it is safe to say that had the sea-level project been adopted, it would not have been completed as such. It is now evident that if the excavation of the Cueba Cut had been carried down 85 feet deeper than in the existing canal, the slides would have proved insuperable, and the work would possibly have been abandoned.

On November 17, 1864, General Hains married Virginia Pettis Jenkins, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thornton Jenkins, U. S. Navy. She, with three sons, survives to mourn his loss.

The long and consistently productive service of an officer like General Hains reflects credit not only on the man himself, but on the army of which he was a member. In the depth of devotion to his work, in the height of professional attainment, and in the range of activities, his record has seldom been equalled. He deserved well of his country. It was fitting indeed that his remains should be interred with the great ones of his own generation in the Arlington Cemetery, overlooking the scene of some of his most beneficent labors. For their consummation, generations still unborn will honor his vision and revere his memory.

BEN MILLER CAMPBELL

No. 6621. Class of 1920.

Died, December 22, 1921, at Fort Bliss, Texas, aged 21 years.

Ben Miller Campbell, the third son of Dean and Mrs. Harry D. Campbell of Washington and Lee University, was born in Lexington, Virginia, July 2, 1900. He was educated in the Lexington schools, graduating from the high school in June, 1916. In the fall of the same year he entered the university and completed the work of the sophomore year in June, 1918.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy by Congressman H. D. Flood of the Tenth District of Virginia, and reported for duty July 15, 1918. He was graduated from West Point on June 15, 1920, and commissioned in the Field Artillery.

Upon completion of his graduation leave, Lieutenant Campbell reported for duty at Camp Knox, Kentucky, as a student in the Basic Course for Field Artillery officers. In April, 1921, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. He graduated from the Field Artillery School in June, 1921, and was assigned to the 82d Field Artillery Battalion (Horse), at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was on duty with that organization at the time of his death. He was instantly killed on the morning of December 22, 1921, when the horse which he was riding fell while jumping a hurdle. Lieutenant Campbell was thrown and the horse came down on top of him.

Every one who knew him liked and respected Benny Campbell. And well he deserved it. Even under the most trying circumstances he always had a cheerful word and a smile. He was loyal and efficient in the performance of duty. Yet in his dealings with others he was always human. As a result he made many friends. And by his going we who are still here lost a true one.

CLASSMATE.

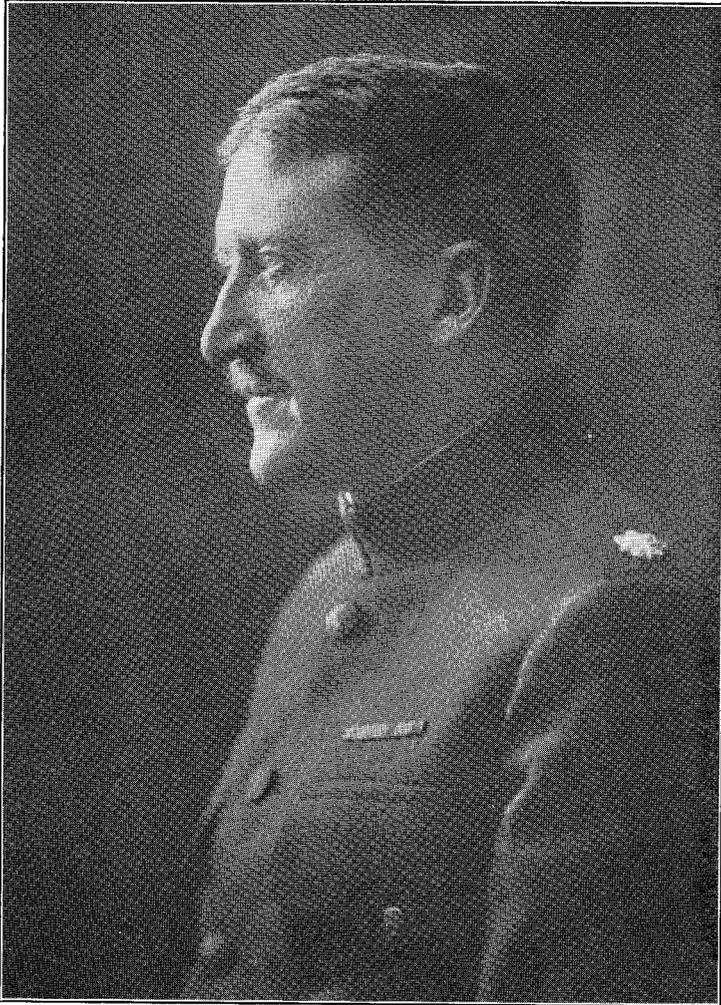
EDWARD BUCHANAN CASSATT

No. 3542. Class of 1893.

Died, January 31, 1922, at Berwyn, Pa., aged 52 years.

Edward B. Cassatt was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1869. He was the son of Alexander J. Cassatt, for many years the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Entering the Military Academy June 15, 1889, he was graduated, June 12, 1893, and promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, 9th



LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD BUCHANAN CASSATT

Cavalry. He served with the 4th Cavalry for two years at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and then served for three years at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Modern Languages.

Commissioned as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Volunteers, May 12, 1898, he served as Adjutant General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Corps, at Jacksonville, Florida, until July 31, 1898, as Adjutant, Light Artillery Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Corps, at Coamo, P. R., until October 4, 1898, and then as Adjutant General, District of Ponce, Ponce, P. R., until March 27, 1899.

He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service May 12, 1899, and commissioned as Major U. S. Volunteer Infantry, July 5, 1899, serving with the 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry until May 5, 1900. Meanwhile he had received his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry, 4th Cavalry, March 2, 1899.

From June, 1900, until June, 1903, he served as military attaché at London, England, receiving his promotion to Captain, 13th Cavalry, February 2, 1901. From November, 1903, until January, 1909, he was on duty with the 13th Cavalry, being Regimental Commissary, 1905 to 1908, and Regimental Adjutant, 1908 to 1909. He resigned from the service January 28, 1909.

During the World War he was commissioned as Major, Inspector General's Reserve Corps, and served on active duty at Camp Upton, New York, as Assistant Inspector, 77th Division, and Assistant Camp Inspector from October to December, 1917, and then as Assistant to Port Inspector, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, and at Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He was made Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, July 8, 1918, and relieved from active duty December 31, 1918.

After his resignation from the army in 1909, Colonel Cassatt made his home at Berwyn, Pennsylvania, where he had a fine country place and farm known as "Chesterbrook Farm". Sharing his father's love for fine horses, he engaged in the raising of thoroughbreds and his colors were carried to victory on the leading race tracks of the United States and Canada by several well known horses, of which the best was Flying Fairy.

He was twice married and is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Eleanor B. Smith of Warrenton, Virginia, and by one daughter, Mrs. Lois C. Thayer, of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

GEORGE DRAPER WATTS

No. 5874. Class of August, 1917.

Died, February 21, 1922, at Norfolk, Virginia, aged 28 years.

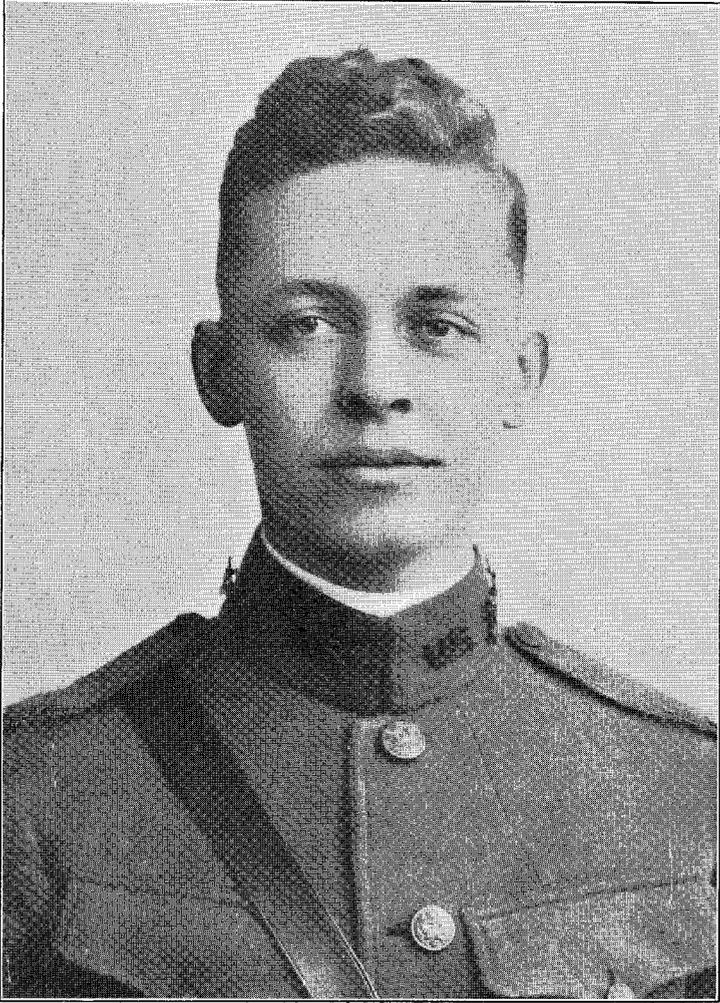
George Draper Watts was born November 4, 1893, at Indianola, Mississippi, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Watts. Before entering the Military Academy in June, 1914, he was a student at the University of Mississippi, where his hearty participation in activities both in and out of the classroom earned him immediate recognition. He was "Indianola's pride" wherever he went, and well may they have been proud of him. They loved and admired him not only for his gallant service to the country, but also for something which came much closer home to them, his devotion to his widowed mother. In his death they felt a distinct personal loss.

Leaving his beloved South, he came to the Military Academy in June, 1914. Kindly, courteous, and hospitable, he immediately became known to his classmates as "the Southern Gentleman", and remained to them as such during his Academy years. His abundant good humor, cheeriness, and hearty laugh, are some of the pleasant memories of cadet days.

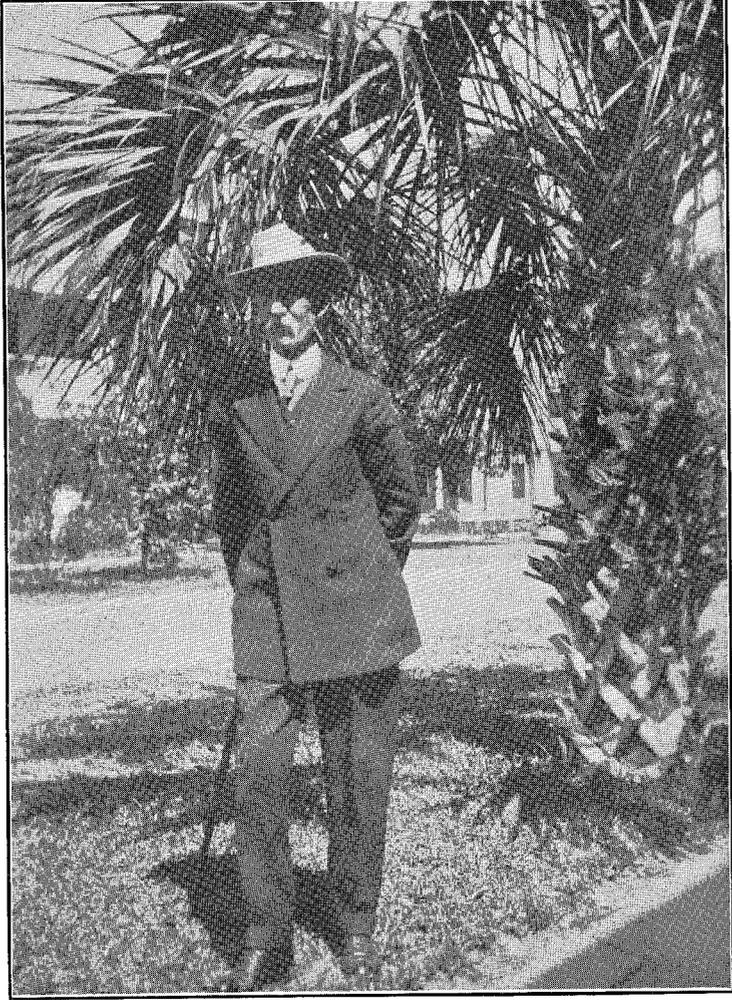
His class was graduated early, on August 30, 1917, and he was assigned to the 57th Infantry in the grade of Second Lieutenant, later being promoted to First Lieutenant as of the same date. He served with the 57th Infantry at San Benito and Sour Lake, Texas, and then with the 13th Machine Gun Battalion. He went overseas with the Advance School Detachment of the 5th Division, but soon went to England on detached service in American Rest Camps. Later he returned to France for duty with the 13th Machine Gun Battalion, with which organization he returned to the United States in July, 1919.

Even during his cadet days Watts had an idea that in the air service he would find a field of unusual opportunity. During the war, of course, the Infantry furnished plenty of action and real service and he was contented. It was a year later that he decided to make a change, and in August, 1920, was detailed in the air service and was assigned to the Balloon School. He graduated from this school in 1921 and went to Ross Field, California. On November 17, 1921, he was promoted to the grade of Captain.

While at Ross Field, California, Watts had a narrow escape from death when a captive balloon, while he was in the basket, broke loose from its moorings and instantly rose to a height of 15,000 feet. He opened the relief valve and, due to some unknown reason, the balloon began to drop suddenly and he was forced to take to the parachute. Fortunately he returned to the ground safely, but the balloon itself had crashed long before he arrived.



CAPTAIN GEORGE DRAPER WATTS



LIEUTENANT EDWARD COKE EDGERTON

Soon afterwards he was sent to Langley Field, Virginia, and it was there that he met his death in the accident to the Airship Roma, in which so many of the finest men of the air service were killed. The sacrifice of this energetic, capable, efficient young officer, a pioneer in the efforts to navigate the air, was a real loss to the whole country. We who knew him as a classmate feel this loss more keenly and our hearts go out to the mother to whom he was a devoted son.

A CLASSMATE.

EDWARD COKE EDGERTON

No. 2335. Class of 1870.

Died, March 26, 1922, at St. Petersburg, Florida, aged 76 years.

Edward C. Edgerton was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 4, 1845. He entered the Military Academy from Indiana, July 1, 1865, and was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, June 15, 1870.

He served on frontier duty with his regiment for a little over two years, being stationed in succession at Fort McPherson, Nebraska; Sidney Barracks, Nebraska; Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and Camp Grant, Arizona. During this frontier service he met and became a keen personal friend of Colonel William Cody ("Buffalo Bill").

Resigning from the service, December 31, 1872, he became manager of the Fort Wayne Steel Plow Works, and also became actively interested in the extensive land and timber interests of his father in Maumee and Jackson townships. For more than thirty years he made his permanent home at Woodburn, Indiana, spending the winters at St. Petersburg, Florida, during the latter part of his life.

He was married to Miss Emma Harris, of Berne, Indiana, who survives him and resides at Woodburn. He died at St. Petersburg, Florida, March 26, 1922, and was buried in Lindenwood Cemetery, Fort Wayne, Ind., following funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Fort Wayne.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

HARRY JEAN HIRSCH

No. 3418. Class of 1891.

Died, June 6, 1922, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 54 years.

Harry J. Hirsch was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1867. He entered the Military Academy, June 16, 1887, and was graduated and promoted to be Second Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 12, 1891.

He served at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, October 1, 1891, to October, 1896; at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, from October, 1896, to November, 1897; at Willet's Point, New York, from November, 1897, to April, 1898. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 18th Infantry, December 16, 1897.

Joining the 18th Infantry in camp at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 29, 1898, a month later he went with the regiment to San Francisco, California, and remained there until August, 1898. He then embarked for the Philippines with the 3rd Battalion, 18th Infantry, disembarking at Honolulu en route and remaining there in camp for eleven weeks. He served in the Philippines until October, 1901, receiving his promotion to Captain, 25th Infantry, July 13, 1900, and transferring to the 20th Infantry, July 30, 1900. He was appointed Regimental Commissary, July 1, 1903, and Regimental Quartermaster, April, 1905.

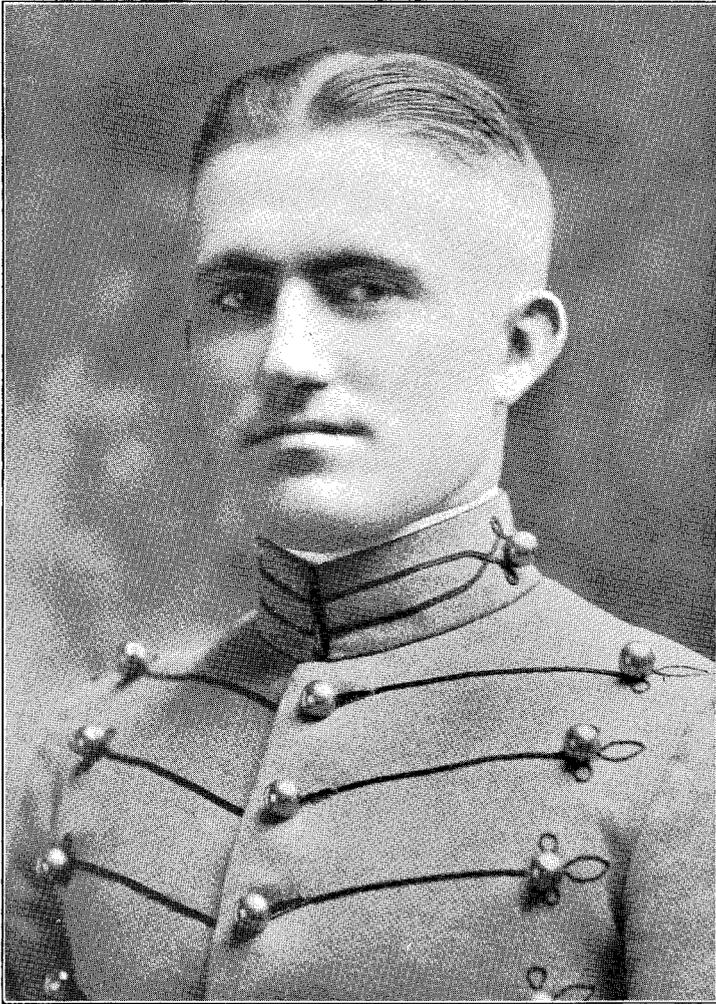
From 1907 to 1911 he was detailed in the Quartermaster Department. He was assigned to the 20th Infantry, March 7, 1911; was promoted to Major, 8th Infantry, November 27, 1911; transferred to the 11th Infantry, December 1, 1913, and transferred to the 16th Infantry, March 5, 1914. He was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps, July 1, 1914, received promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, March 2, 1917, and was made Colonel, temporary, of Infantry, August 5, 1917.

He retired with the rank of Colonel, October 8, 1919, and died June 6, 1922.

Harry Hirsch did not change much in the thirty odd years that we of '91 knew him. He was a modest, unassuming boy when he reported at West Point and remained so to the end. He was diligent and painstaking in all his duties. His industry in learning and his patience in execution attracted attention in the service and for many years this kept him on administrative work and on details, for which his good nature and his willing helpfulness particularly fitted him. He was first made Commissary and then Quartermaster of his regiment and later was several times detailed in the Quartermaster's Department, in which he rendered most conspicuous service.



COLONEL HARRY JEAN HIRSCH



LIEUTENANT ROBERT HENRY VICKERY STACKHOUSE

During the World War, the knowledge of supply duties and systems acquired by him in the years of service in the Quartermaster's Department was quickly recognized and utilized to the fullest extent. The results attending his efforts were such as to increase by steps the responsibilities placed upon him, and early in the war he was given charge of a large personnel dealing with the procurement of cloth, clothing, and uniforms. It was a stupendous task, but Hirsch stuck to it as he had to his lessons in cadet days, and to his problems at the various posts of duty in the army.

He came to be implicitly trusted in a work that required trust. He made and executed large contracts and saw to the details of the fulfillment. The office force through which the immense work was conducted was built up entirely by Hirsch's own efforts. The unremitting attention given to this huge task undermined his health, which was none too good. He was retired on his own application and on account of disability, shortly after the war and as soon as he could dispose of his work and finish the task to which he had devoted so much energy.

The Class of '91 called him "Wankie", a nickname he earned by his early efforts to pronounce the French for "twenty". Few will remember how he came by this name, but it is an evidence of his popularity that everyone used it.

Wankie was a good and true friend to all and was very popular. He was at all times inclined to be studious and serious in all matters and stuck to his point and to his ideals, and was ready at all times to back his judgment by action and to defend it by argument and reason. He had, however, a ready sense of humor, and, when not deeply engaged in a discussion, his face would light up with a faint smile. On such occasions his black eyes would twinkle as a signal of his appreciation of the humor of the situation and his admission that the other side of the question might have some rights.

Hirsch was the right man for the job that fell to his lot. He was big enough to carry it, and not afraid to give his life in its execution. He was a casualty of the war as surely as if he had fallen in battle.

A CLASSMATE.

ROBERT HENRY VICKERY STACKHOUSE

No. 6573. Class of 1920.

Died, July 27, 1922, at Rantoul, Illinois, aged 24 years.

Robert Henry Vickery Stackhouse was born in Pennsylvania on August 30, 1897. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the Sixth District of Pennsylvania and reported for duty June 14, 1917.

He was graduated from West Point, June 15, 1920, and commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps. He spent the next year as a student in the Basic Course at the Coast Artillery School. He was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant in April, 1921. Shortly after completing his studies at Fortress Monroe, he was detailed in the Air Service. He started his pilot training at Carlstrom Field, Florida, and continued this training at Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was a graduate of the Air Service Pilot School, 1921. In July, 1922, he was transferred to Chanute Field at Rantoul, Illinois. He was on duty at this station with the 15th Squadron (Observation) at the time of his death. He was killed in an airplane accident on July 27, 1922.

"Stack" was a man of ability and good judgment. He had the respect and esteem of everyone who knew him in the Corps. He was always willing to help a classmate in academic difficulty, and many a man owed his "tenth to spare" to Stack's intelligent and kindly assistance. By his death the service lost an able and efficient officer and those who knew him a true friend.

CLASSMATE.

CALEB HENRY CARLTON

No. 1842. Class of 1859.

Died, March 21, 1923, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, aged 86 years.

Brigadier General Caleb H. Carlton, U. S. A., retired, who died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 21, 1923, in his 87th year, as noted briefly in this paper on March 24, had a most interesting and distinguished army career. He was born in Ohio, September 1, 1836, and was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, Class of 1859, when he was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the 7th Infantry. For his gallantry in battles during the Civil War, General Carlton received two brevets. He was awarded the brevet of Major in 1862 for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsular Campaign, and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga.

He became a Second Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, October 12, 1859, and was subsequently assigned to the 10th Cavalry in 1870, to the 3d Cavalry in 1876, and to the 7th Cavalry in 1889. He was retired in June, 1897, at his own request, after over forty years' service, and with the rank of Brigadier General. As a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, General Carlton marched with 300 recruits under command of Colonel Floyd-Jones from the head waters of the Missouri River to Walla Walla through the wilderness inhabited only by Indians, buffalo and antelope, where now are thriving states.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CALEB H. CARLTON

On the Pacific Coast he aided in keeping California in the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War, returning by sea and the Isthmus of Panama to the East just after the first battle of Bull Run. As First Lieutenant and Captain of the 4th Infantry, he served in the Army of the Potomac in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Gaine's Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg and other battles of the Peninsular Campaign.

In 1863 he was made Colonel of the 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served in the Georgia Campaign with the Army of the Cumberland till he was captured with the remnant of his regiment at Chickamauga. After four months in Libby prison he was exchanged and returned at the close of the war to his captaincy in the 4th Infantry. In 1870 he transferred to the Cavalry, in which he served twenty-seven years as Captain of the 10th, Major of the 3d, Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th and Colonel of the 8th regiments of Cavalry. Most of this service was on the then Indian frontier, west of the Mississippi, where he ably shared in the work of building up the nation by protecting the early settlers from the hostile savages in Indian Territory and at various posts in Wyoming, Nebraska, Arizona and Texas, arduous duty familiar to those of the old Regular Army.

After retiring in 1897, General Carlton spent his remaining years principally in Washington, D. C., Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Rye, New York. He was always active in his endeavors to improve the army and the condition of the enlisted men particularly, and was one of the first to institute the canteen. He also was one of the first to suggest the Star-Spangled Banner as our national anthem. Unable, to his great regret to take an active part in the World War owing to his age and many infirmities, he wrote many editorials and articles on army organization and other military subjects. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Army and Navy Journal.

To the last the keen mind, broad outlook and unflinching courage of General Carlton aroused admiration in all who met him. He spoke of the past only to draw lessons for the present, and believed the present a great improvement on the past. On the sword presented him on his graduation by his father are the words, "Stand by the Union". The device of the Class of '59, a sword and an olive branch, and its motto, "Ready for Either, Faithful in Both", well express his character.

The interment was with military honors in the family lot in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 24, the Very Rev. Francis S. White, D.D., dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, officiating. General Carlton married Miss Sarah Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pollock of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Mrs. Carlton died in 1896. Two children survive, Schuyler C. Carlton of New York City and Mabel P. Carlton of Rye, New York.

General M. D. Hardin writes to the Secretary of the Association as follows:

"Your letter brings me the first news of the decease of my dear friend and classmate, General Caleb Carlton. We began not only our West Point life together, but our military life and experience by crossing the Great Plains from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Vancouver, Oregon, by the Great Northern Route in the summer of 1860.

Carlton stood very high in my admiration from the moment he was so seriously injured whilst we were cadets, by his almost superhuman power in bearing up so well against injuries, mental or physical, never complaining, nor ever declining any duty cast upon him however much pain or suffering he was enduring. He was always a hero in my eyes and very dearly beloved.

I have often stopped over in Washington whilst en route south to my winter home in Florida, and also on my return north, just to have a few minutes with Carlton, my beloved friend and classmate. God rest his soul."

Similarly General Hugh L. Scott writes:

"General Carlton was a soldier of the old school, with all the courtly traditions of the days before the Civil War. He was a gentleman of the highest type; a fearless, just, humane, and upright soldier, with a wonderful resolution and endurance of pain, under whom I served with more satisfaction to myself owing to the above qualities than under any other, during an experience of many years in the army.

He was possessed of a store of wisdom from which I learned much; he had an understanding and consideration for the Indians, who revered him; he was a strong support for those he considered his friends, among whom I was honored to fill a place, and I feel a deep sense of personal loss at his death."

Note—Biographical sketch by Miss Mabel P. Carlton with acknowledgments to Service Journals.

WILLIAM VOORHEES JUDSON

No. 3240. Class of 1888.

Died March 29, 1923, at Winter Park, Florida, aged 58 years.

William Voorhees Judson was born and spent his boyhood in Indiana. Although he left there at the age of seventeen, hardly to return, he never ceased to consider it with the greatest affection. His immediate family (descended on the one side from earliest New England stock and on the other from the first Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam) was intensely religious. While still a young boy, however, he felt himself faced with the spiritual necessity of choosing between the orthodox religion of the day and Darwinism. He had obtained from somewhere "The Origin of Species", which he read in secret, the very name of Darwin being anathema in his family. He chose science—which he believed contained truth and light—and to this choice he remained steadfast until the end.

At seventeen he went to Harvard. While at home on a vacation during his second year he took a competitive examination for an



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM VORHEES JUDSON

appointment to the United States Military Academy. The result determined his whole career, for in June of 1884 he entered West Point. He was popular as a cadet, being for two years President of his class and a chosen leader in many activities at the Academy. Never throughout his life did his affection wane for his classmates and friends of Academy days.

Graduating third in his class, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. After a leave which he spent abroad, he went to duty with the Engineer Battalion and attended the Engineer School of Application (the professional graduate school of the Corps of Engineers). For several days immediately after the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, he served as the President's Aide de Camp. He graduated from the Engineer School in 1891, and in the spring of that year, at her home in Lexington, Kentucky, he married Alice Carneal Clay. The marriage was characterized by unswerving mutual devotion until the day of his death.

For the next few years he acted as assistant engineer to various officers in connection with river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie, the Upper Mississippi and at Galveston, Texas. During a part of this time he served under the orders of the then Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, who later became Chief of Engineers. There was thus laid the foundation of a deep friendship and mutual admiration.

After a year and a half as Adjutant of the only battalion of engineers our army then boasted he became, in 1898, the recorder of the Board of Engineers, the body which passed in a supervisory way upon most of the engineering problems handled by his corps.

Probably the most important work which Captain Judson had done up to that time was as Chief Engineer, and President of the Board of Public Works of the Island of Porto Rico from July, 1899, to August, 1900, under the military governorship which obtained immediately after the war with Spain. Just before his assumption of these duties there occurred the tropical hurricane of unprecedented violence which swept away roads, bridges and other public works. The task before the young engineer was a great one. How well he accomplished it is indicated by the opinion of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, General George W. Davis, who, in his annual report to the War Department, said of Captain Judson:

"He has shown marked ability as an organizer, administrator, and as an engineer."

Following his year in Porto Rico Captain Judson was for a year and a half in charge of river and harbor improvements and fortification construction on the Gulf Coast and in Georgia and Alabama; and for three years in Washington as an instructor in the Engineer School,

a member of the River and Harbor Board, and assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

Then in 1904 he was suddenly plunged into duty of a different character. From March of that year to July of 1905 he was Military Attaché with the Russian Army in the Russo-Japanese War. At the battle of Mukden, the last significant engagement of the war, he was captured with a large body of Russian troops by the rapidly advancing Japanese. He returned to America through Japan. His official report on the war was filled with his distinctive independence of thought and sound common sense. Any detailed comment on it would be out of place here, but it is interesting to note that he forecast many of the characteristics of the great war.

The report contained a plea for military preparedness, although its author was the most peaceable of men. The press of the day was full of critical comments, accusing Captain Judson of being a pessimistic militarist because he recommended the establishment of a system which, while not increasing our standing army, would have given us 100,000 reservists. The recommendation seems mild in these days—but it was then some years ahead of its time.

The report, too gave Captain Judson an opportunity to touch upon a matter which was always close to his heart—the “Strategic weakness resulting from the ownership of islands beyond the sea”. This doctrine that there was a weakness in such an ownership was in those days quite new, and it is only now, twenty years later, that it is being considered with any degree of seriousness. The last paragraph in the report gives an insight into the character of Captain Judson, displaying his breadth of vision and power to reach beyond the little things to the vital. Remember that he wrote in 1904:

“Finally, it may be said that when under present conditions, two countries reasonably well prepared make war, the result is apt to be so near a draw that even victory is extremely unprofitable. This is a splendid fact, as it makes for peace, and may eventually lead to partial disarmament by international convention.”

After his return from Russia, Captain Judson was offered a post at Panama where the commission headed by Goethals had been sent during his absence. It was a little later that General Mackenzie, the Chief of Engineers, who had suggested the personnel of the commission to President Roosevelt, said, “If the canal had been built ten years earlier I would have built it; if it had been built ten years later, Judson would have built it”.

Captain Judson asked, however, to be sent to the Engineer District at Milwaukee, where he wished to develop certain engineering ideas over which he had long been pondering. During the next four years, therefore, he spent one of the happiest periods of his life in that friendly city, in charge of harbor and light house construction on

Lake Michigan. He then put into actual use the concrete caissons which he had invented several years before, taking out a patent in 1901 and another on an improved design in 1909. This device, which he gave to the government, was described by him in a professional paper read before the Western Society of Civil Engineers and published by that organization in 1909.. Many engineers consider that the reinforced concrete caisson furnishes the most satisfactory method of break-water construction yet devised, and General Judson always regarded his invention of these caissons as the most valuable single piece of constructive work he ever did for the government. It was partially in recognition of this service that Harvard University conferred upon him, in 1911, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In March, 1909, Major Judson was appointed, by President Taft, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. For four years he filled this office with distinction. During that period he succeeded in effecting substantial economies and improvements in the lighting service of the city, in obtaining more adequate revenues and a better method of distribution of the water supply, and in bringing about marked improvement in the system of street cleaning. He earnestly advocated legislation leading to better regulation of corporations, public utilities, and private building operations. He sought remedial laws to put an end to abuses in the business of insurance as then carried on in the district. He urged the passage of legislation that would secure a definite program for the execution of public works and the acquisition of parks and the extinction of the public debt. He constantly preached the development of the nearby water power of the Potomac for municipal purposes. He asked for the passage of a law providing for the indeterminate sentence and the parole of criminals, none then existing in the district. He designed and constructed on a large tract of land in Virginia a model work house for 600 district prisoners. He voluntarily adopted a merit system for his department and asked that Congress provide a similar system by law for the whole district government.

At this time the chairman of the sub-committee of the House of Representatives, which performed for the District of Columbia the function of a city council, was Congressman A. S. Burlison of Texas, who later became Postmaster General. In spite of his powerful position, Mr. Burlison never sought a favor or an appointment or made a political request of the District Commissioners. His ability and unselfish service immediately won the admiration and life-long friendship of Major Judson. The latter found, too, that throughout his term Mr. Taft gave the most careful and intelligent attention to District of Columbia affairs and displayed from the beginning his never-failing resolution to serve the public without regard to mere political considerations.

Toward the end of the Taft administration, at the special request of General Goethals, Colonel Judson was ordered to Panama. For one year he was Assistant Division Engineer of the Atlantic Division, which included the work at Gatun.

The next three years Colonel Judson spent in charge of the Engineer District and Division with headquarters at Chicago. This again was a happy period for him and his family. He had many friends and his work suited him. During this time, too, he developed many of his ideas with respect to our national policies, ideas which he had been formulating throughout a lifetime of thought on questions of international strategy. It is a tragedy that his death came before freedom from official restrictions permitted him to publish his papers, so many of which now lie idle for want of that finishing touch which alone is necessary to make them available.

In 1916 Colonel Judson was ordered to Baltimore to take charge of the engineer office with headquarters in that city. His work there included the construction of fortifications as well as river and harbor improvement. He had been there nearly a year when war was declared on Germany.

Immediately after the declaration of war Colonel Judson was ordered to organize and command a regiment of engineers to be taken to France as soon as possible. What this duty might have led to can never be known, for before he could begin to execute it the orders were countermanded and he was attached to the mission headed by Elihu Root, then about to start for Russia. He sailed with this commission across the Pacific in May, 1917. The commission landed at Vladivostock and crossed Siberia in the very railway car in which the last of the Tzars had so recently signed his abdication. Arriving in Petrograd, Colonel Judson hastened to put Mr. Root in touch with M. Goutchkoff, an able and prophetic Russian statesman whom he had known in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, and who had since that time become a political leader of the first revolution, having himself presented to the Tzar the papers of abdication. For a time Goutchkoff had been War Minister, but the onswEEPing revolution had thrust him aside before his interview with Mr. Root, who unfortunately was thus induced to look upon him as a disappointed politician. As a matter of fact, he was a true patriot with a real insight into the situation. Had his words been given more serious consideration the mission would not have brought back to the United States, in the summer of 1917, the report that all was well with the Kerensky government.

Before the commission departed, however, Colonel Judson and one of its members, General Hugh Scott, together with several other officers, visited the Russian front as the guests of General Brussiloff, the Commander in Chief. There they saw the last real offensive of the

Russian army—watched the battle as it rolled across the great plains with its initial success, and then as the impetus of the first attacks died down they saw the army, without discipline, begin to crumble. From that moment Colonel Judson knew that unless heroic measures were taken Russia was doomed.

After the officers had been decorated by General Brussiloff (Colonel Judson received the Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class, with Swords, and later from the Russian Government the Order of St. Stanislaus, 1st Class, with Swords), they proceeded to the headquarters of the Roumanian army. While there they dined with the King and Queen and members of the General Staff and then returned to Petrograd. The Root mission almost immediately left for America. Colonel Judson was ordered by General Scott (who was then Chief of Staff) to remain as Military Attaché and as Chief of our Military Mission in Russia. Shortly thereafter he received his commission as a Brigadier General in the National Army.

General Judson saw, what the diplomats failed to see, that the revolutionary spirit in the army, the lessening of the authority of officers, the abolishment of the salute, and the resulting lack of discipline, were sure to bring chaos in their wake. As early as August 7, 1917, he cabled the war college, "At least an even chance that Russia will go out of war within few months. Our larger war plans should be made accordingly."

The diplomats constantly reported, up to December, 1917, that Russia would surely stay in the war to the bitter end. They failed to understand that without discipline no army would fight, particularly if that army were composed of war-weary Russian peasants. Constantly General Judson urged the American Ambassador to join with the allied diplomats in bringing all possible pressure to bear on Kerensky to restore that discipline. And from the beginning, when he sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Root Mission to recommend the sending of American troops to Russia, he continued from time to time to urge that step. It was never taken until the war was over, when it became almost obviously the wrong thing to do.

So with that great nation crumbling about him into terrible chaos he was bitterly disappointed at his failure to accomplish the big ends he aimed at. He never thought his recommendations were certain to bring success, but in the face of the great catastrophe which threatened he believed that every attempt should have been made to save the situation. As he put it in his report, "As the greatest repository of man-power at the disposal of the Allies and the guardian of the longest front, it was Russia that should have received our first and most serious attention".

He assisted Colonel William B. Thompson and Colonel Raymond Robins, then with the Red Cross in Russia, to fight the advance of

Bolshevism, helping direct the expenditure of \$1,000,000 of Colonel Thompson's private funds, in an entirely unofficial anti-Bolshevik crusade. After the Bolsheviks took over the government and became the only power in Russia, General Judson urged that the inevitable be recognized and that every effort be made to guide the exercise of that power along lines most in the interest of America and the Allies.

Lenin and Trotski had already declared for peace and the latter was about to leave Petrograd to negotiate the armistice. General Judson, with the grudging consent of the Ambassador, arranged for an interview, and on December 1, 1917, he was ushered into a conference with Leon Trotski, the Bolshevik leader. General Judson had carefully prepared for the interview. He introduced it by saying that though he was chief of the American Military Mission, he came as an individual and not officially. He then adroitly called attention to the lines in which the interests of the Bolsheviks and the United States ran parallel. Trotski was apparently moved by the argument, admitted that the better terms Russia could get at the armistice the better off would she be when the treaty of peace was made, and he finally said he would demand a long armistice, the detention of enemy troops along the front and no exchange of prisoners or products.

The great service which General Judson rendered in this trying time was to assist, first, in delaying the Bolsheviks entry into power, and, second, in encouraging them to resist the imposition of unfavorable military terms in the armistice and treaty. If, as seems only reasonable, these efforts and the invaluable work of Robins and Thompson, served to delay the making of peace for a month, then it may be that the Allied and American victory was thus made possible. All students of the war will remember that in March, 1918, the German advance on the western front through the British Fifth Army came within a hair's breadth of bringing defeat to the Allies. If at that time Germany had been entirely at ease on her eastern front, with the free use of all her divisions which were still detained there, it is certainly not beyond the bounds of possibility that she might have been victorious.

The immediate result of the visit to Trotski, of garbled reports of that visit, of the supposed inconsistency of his attitude and that of his loyal and able assistant, Colonel Monroe C. Kerth, and perhaps partly as a result of the complete lack of understanding existing between him and the Ambassador, General Judson was ordered to the United States in January, 1918. It was not until several years later, after a full appreciation of his work as Chief of our Military Mission in Russia that the President awarded him a Distinguished Service Medal for his services there.

Soon after his return he was ordered to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where from April to July he was in command of the 38th Division,

composed chiefly of Indiana and Kentucky troops. The division had not enjoyed a very high reputation, and he plunged into his new work with that ardor which was characteristic of him. Never a "military" man, in the narrow sense of the word, being of a genial and friendly disposition, he nevertheless accomplished wonders with his organization. In the official report of the Inspector General, who inspected the troops on July 25, 1918, there appears this brief remark:

"Brigadier General W. V. Judson, N. A., who commanded the Division from the departure of General Sage to the early part of July, is worthy of commendation for the progress made in the training and discipline of the Division while under his command."

In July he was suddenly ordered to Washington to report to the Chief of Staff. General March he always admired, and after the war it was his conviction that March had, through his ability, force and insistence on pushing troops over seas, contributed more than any other American to victory. When he reported, March told him that Goethals, then Assistant Chief of Staff in Charge of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, was about to leave for France to be placed in command of the Service of Supply of the Expeditionary Forces, and that Judson was to succeed Goethals in Washington. He was immediately assigned to his old friend's department and for a month or more assisted in the development of its organization. When the imminent likelihood of Goethals going to France disappeared, General Judson was ordered to the command of the Port of Embarkation at New York, relieving Major General Shanks. There he had a constantly expanding task and at the same time was held in readiness to take over Goethals' duties if the latter did go overseas. For the next two months he was responsible for the embarkation and transportation of half a million men and for the shipment of the greater part of the supplies for the expeditionary forces. As commander of the port he had under his command the camps of Merritt, Upton, Mills, and for a time Dix, thus being constantly responsible for the well being of from 100,000 to 200,000 troops. The period was at the very crisis of the influenza epidemic which made troop movement so difficult and so harrowing a task. Although he had more than 1,000 busy medical officers under his immediate command, the deadly disease picked off the men by the thousands.

A slight attack of the "flu" and the strain under which he had been laboring in such different fields throughout the war led him to suspect that a physical breakdown was near. Until the day the armistice was signed, however, he worked at high pitch, giving all his energy to the task before him. Immediately the war was over he felt compelled to consult a doctor, and it was then found that his heart was greatly enlarged and that any long continuance of his life was most improbable. He was immediately put to bed in his hotel in New York,

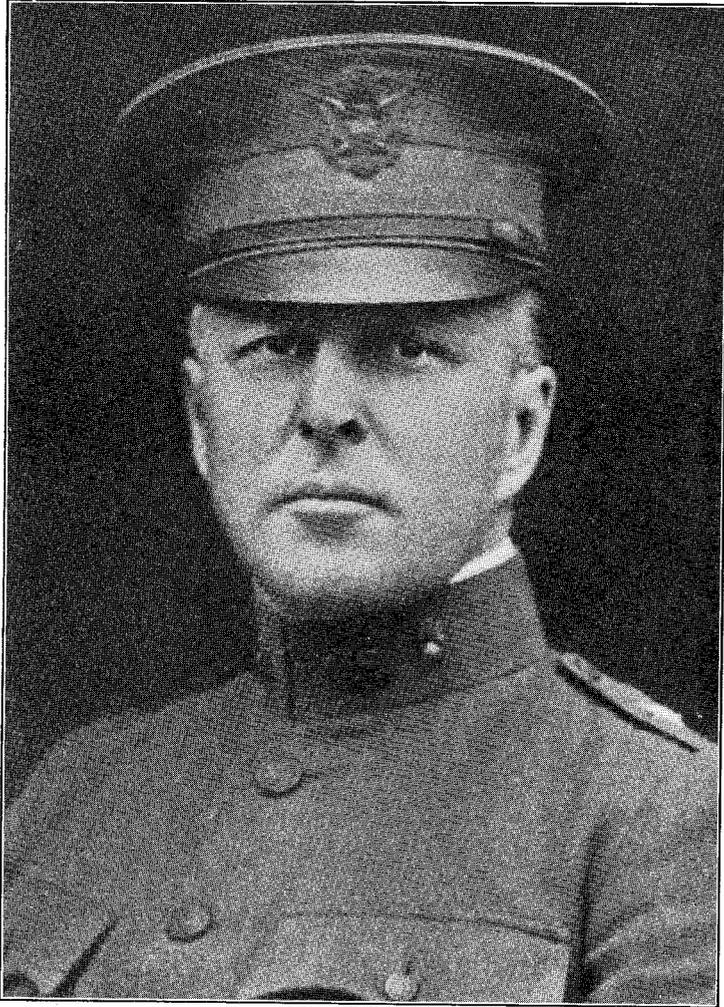
remaining there for four months and losing an opportunity to take over a department in Washington in the post-war reorganization of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Never was anything more unexpected than the sudden blow, and never was the real beauty of his character more in evidence than during the last five years of his life when, knowing that the end was always near, he kept cheerfully at work, with his sweet and contagious smile ever present. Nor did he ever lose that bright sense of humor which to his friends always seemed so much a part of him. Strangers seeing the large man, with the big features, high forehead, the well trimmed mustache and the bald head with its fringe of white hair, and impressed as they always were with the look of keen intelligence which his face radiated—might not have known that his race was almost run. But his friends, noticing the drooping shoulders and the slow step, realized that the end was not far off.

Yet during these last years, supported by his devoted wife, he managed to accomplish much work of value. Back in Chicago, a Colonel of Engineers again, in charge of river and harbor improvement, he further developed his study of that city's particular problems and worked out a scheme for future harbor development in the Wolf Lake region, which he called "Illiana Harbor". In a paper read before the Western Society of Civil Engineers on November 7, 1921, and published in its journal, this plan was outlined in some detail. Perhaps future generations will look to it again when the lakes to the sea waterway is complete and Chicago finds herself a great ocean port.

One of his important tasks during this time was as President of a board of engineers to pass upon the feasibility and desirability of constructing a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Recognizing that the problem was fundamentally an economic one, Colonel Judson inaugurated what is believed to have been an entirely new policy in connection with such investigations. He procured the services of Professor J. M. Clark of the University of Chicago, an economist of ability. Professor Clark gave much study to the problem and his excellent analysis formed the basis of the report made by the engineers. This report was not favorable to the project. Such a finding was not popular, but it saved many millions of the public money.

Though he frequently disagreed with many of his brother officers, General Judson had the deepest affection for the Corps of Engineers. He believed that loyalty was the most admirable of human qualities and throughout his military service in all his relations with his corps he displayed this quality to a marked degree. He looked upon the corps as the most effective organization for unselfish and constructive service to the country, and in such service he found far greater satisfaction than any man working for private profit can ever know.



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM SULLIVAN PEIRCE

A year or two before his death he was asked to take command of the Engineer Post and School at Camp Humphries, Virginia. He was forced to request that this duty be given to another, for he believed his physical condition would not permit him to do justice to that position with its rigorous demands and military routine. At the same time he said that for the good of the corps he felt compelled to ask for retirement. His Chief urged him to stay on duty in Chicago, in order that the corps might continue to have the benefit of his experience and services in its civil engineering work. To this plea Colonel Judson yielded, writing a personal letter to General Beach in which he said: "I love the work and I love the old corps and hope from the bottom of my heart I can go on and be useful." For a number of months thereafter he went about his regular duties in Chicago and in the adjacent engineering districts which were under his jurisdiction. Then, while on a trip down the Mississippi River there came a failing of his heart more pronounced than he had yet suffered. He fought a long and patient battle against his fatal trouble, but the end had come. He died at Winter Park, Florida, on March 29, 1923.

It was fitting that he should be buried in Arlington in the midst of many of his old friends and comrades. It was even more appropriate that he should have been borne to his grave by classmates of the Military Academy, by members of his corps, and by the Chief of Engineers.

Death came to him at a time when he might soon have reached the heights of his career. But the tragedy of this will fade if only the heritage of intellectual independence, of high ideals, of loyalty, which he left behind shall act in some measure as an inspiration to the officers, and particularly the young officers, of his beloved corps.

May they remember him as he was described when President Lowell presented him with Harvard's honorary degree.

"William Voorhees Judson, military engineer, inventor and administrator, who has wrought his own enduring record in works for the defense and commerce of his country."

CLAY JUDSON.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN PEIRCE

No. 3245. Class of 1888.

Died, July 10, 1923, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.

Little did the doughboy care—less did he know—who put in his hands that premier of all fighting weapons, the U. S. rifle, caliber 30, model 1903. He loved the "feel" of his piece; he knew its deadly accuracy and its ever-present trustworthiness—that was enough.

The man who made this possible—what infantryman ever thought of him? But '88 remembers him—the man was William Sullivan Peirce; graduate of the class, Colonel in the army when war was declared against Germany, and one of the foremost technical experts of the many of whom the Ordnance Department boasted. He is gone now, and the army and his classmates sorely miss him and his work.

Had he been a cavalryman, Peirce would have been acclaimed a **beau sabreur**, but he was a technician—versed in the mathematics of ballistics and velocities; delver into alloys; savant in chemical reactions. Keen, resourceful, virile, eager, practical, he proved just the man for the job, when someone had to be found over night who could tackle the task of expanding our petty munitions plants into war-time giants, roaring with energy.

Such was Peirce's part in the great war. How well he performed his stint can best be answered by saying that it won him his star, and the D.S.M. The enemy knew how well he worked, too, for there was always a rifle for the doughboy the moment he took his place in the squad, green and untutored in the ways of war, where the foe had hoped for unpreparedness, and poor tools for fighting.

It is not a long story, this feat of Peirce's. The accomplishment seems simple enough now, looking backwards. But only a man of vision, foresight, and restless energy could have brought it to pass, with the means at hand and such brevity of time. In fact, he foresaw war long before it came and was ready for it at his post, Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, where the rifles were ground out in ever-expanding numbers, from the very beginning until the Armistice called a halt on peak production.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Peirce was Commanding Officer at Springfield. Long before April 6, 1917, he foresaw that the country would be drawn into the conflict, eventually and inevitably. Months, even years, prior to that historic date, he initiated steps and prepared plans to make possible the expansion of Springfield Armory to its maximum capacity, that quantity production might be reached at the earliest practicable date.

No one instructed Peirce to do this—it was merely routine with him to plan for the future—to procure up-to-date tools, to install new machinery, to provide for new construction. When the war came, his plan was there and what he had laid down in theory was evolved in practice. Obsolete stuff was junked; new tools, jigs, fixtures and dies moved in as if by magic, and what had been the theoretical capacity production of 500 rifles per diem, minus, became 1500, plus.

This prompt expansion of the manufacturing facilities at Springfield, coupled with the even greater expansion of personnel, were vital factors in the initial equipment of the American Expeditionary Forces.

A division armed each fortnight—that was the goal. In two weeks' time, Springfield could turn out enough weapons to put rifles in the hands of four regiments of Infantry, a regiment of Engineers, a Signal battalion, and all the minor units which make up this fighting force. It was a record to be proud of, and Peirce's efforts matched fully with those of other earnest, invaluable men who in other places were arming the nation for war.

Peirce had twice been stationed at Springfield and spent ten years of his life there. In May, 1903, when a Captain in the Ordnance Department, he was transferred to the Springfield Armory to serve on the staff of the Commanding Officer. This was the period of the important change from the Krag to the model 1903, developed at Springfield. Captain Peirce was intimately connected with the progress of this weapon from its earliest form to its final perfection as the finest military rifle in the world. The Government was fortunate to have him again at Springfield in those crucial days of 1917.

However, no sooner was this work well on its way to fruition when there was another and a higher call for Peirce's services. Washington needed him; in January, 1918, he was ordered to the Capital and appointed Chief of the Administration Bureau in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. There followed work a-plenty; matters had hardly been co-ordinated, reorganization was necessary, and administration methods had to be drastically renovated to meet the needs of the great war. It developed into an assignment of vast responsibility and tremendous importance to the nation, but Peirce measured up to the job. By six months' time he had transformed the entire Administration Department into a mighty machine which functioned as perfectly as a full-jewelled watch.

In the midst of this work came his reward. He was appointed Brigadier General, Ordnance Department, National Army, on February 18, 1918.

Then the orders to France in July, 1918. Peirce joined Pershing's forces and set to work establishing perfect liaison between ordnance activities in France and the smoothly working machine he had left behind him in this country. For this last task the French Republic conferred upon him the rank of Officer de la Legion d'Honneur. But it was chiefly that more nerve-racking task, the job at Springfield Armory, which won him his D.S.M.

In September, 1918, he was summoned back to Washington and appointed Assistant Chief of Ordnance, in which capacity he acted as general adviser and executive assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

Shortly after the signing of the Armistice, he was appointed Chairman of the Ordnance Claims Board, again he rendered most valuable services to his country in adjusting and settling contracts

involving more than \$4,000,000,000.00. He became also a member of the Board to Standardize War Contracts and Adjustments. Then in June, 1921, General Peirce was assigned to the duty as Chief of the Manufacturing Service, in which capacity he directed the organization charged with the design, procurement, production and inspection of ordnance material.

Industrial preparedness grew to be a hobby of Peirce's. He believed in decentralization of production, and he strove mightily for the establishment of ordnance districts for this purpose throughout the country when war was on. Keen for the extension of this policy, he urged that it embrace decentralization of procurement, inspection, and other similar functions. It was through his initiative and energy that the present existing ordnance districts were created—justly these may be said to be his monument and memorial.

Peirce came from the Green Mountain State and he has gone home again to sleep there in the quiet church yard in his native town of Burlington, Vermont. He was born on May 16, 1864, the son of the late Albert G. Peirce. In his youth he attended the Burlington High School, and he entered the University of Vermont in 1881. Popular and a leader among the college youth, he became a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity. This connection he kept up throughout his life, though he left the university in 1884, at the end of his junior year, to become a plebe at the Military Academy, where he was graduated with the class as No. 8. But his original Alma Mater remembered him through the years and conferred the honorary degree of A. M. upon this distinguished soldier in 1910.

Upon graduation, he was appointed an Additional Second Lieutenant of the 1st Artillery and was assigned to duty as Second Lieutenant of the 2d Artillery, September 3, 1888. Appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, January 15, 1892, he was promoted to Captain, July 7, 1898; Major, June 25, 1906; Lieutenant Colonel, February 12, 1910; and Colonel, April 6, 1915. Returned to the grade of Colonel, June 2, 1919, Peirce became again Brigadier General, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, with rank from July 1, 1920, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

Ordnance seemed an open book to General Peirce. His experience had been so broad that no assignment could come to him which did not find him well qualified for the work at hand. He did duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Watervliet Arsenal, Rock Island Arsenal; he served as Inspector of Ordnance at the plant of the Midvale Steel Company; and he had several tours in the office of the Chief of Ordnance at Washington. Able, resourceful, highly intelligent, he was responsible for getting out the Manual for Financial Operations, Ordnance Department, in 1917. To this day this comprehensive volume is called the "bible" for ordnance.

Peirce was a man's man, jovial and friendly, a sportsman through and through. He played a good game of golf, and loved it. Every year when he could get away he hunted and fished in Canada. He drove a swift car and told a good story. Perhaps this side of Peirce's character may be best described by a paragraph from the "Sigma Phi Flame", organ of his college fraternity, which said of him, at his death:

"General Peirce was the beau ideal of an army officer—of handsome features, with a tall and commanding figure and a courtly and distinguished bearing—and he was the perfect type of gentleman. His Sig friends, who were many, will cherish the memory of a great-hearted brother."

The last call came quickly. Ailing for a short time, General Peirce was suddenly taken ill and moved to the Emergency Hospital in Washington, but nothing could be done for him. So, after a brief illness, he surrendered to the enemy of us all, on July 10, 1923. Simple services were conducted in Washington, attended by his many friends from the army and civil life. Major L. O. Wright of the Ordnance Department then took the body to General Peirce's boyhood home up in Vermont. A firing party and a bugler came from Fort Ethan Allen and Peirce was laid to rest among the scenes he had loved so well in bygone days, while his comrades gave him the last volleys of a soldier and sounded "Taps"! for one more member of the Class of '88.

General Peirce left a widow, Mrs. Harriet R. Peirce, who lives in Washington, and three daughters, Mrs. James B. Smith, Mrs. Edwin F. J. Thorn and Miss Gladys Peirce. A son, Albert, lost his life in an accident not many months before his father's death.

In the Army Ordnance Journal for July-August, 1923, is this tribute:

"General Peirce was an exceptionally capable and efficient officer of wide attainments, keen perception, sound judgment and broad experience. His deep interest and enthusiasm for adequate preparedness were of great influence. His untimely death is a severe loss not only to the Ordnance Department and to the army, but also to the Army Ordnance Association, of which he was a prominent member and a sincere friend and advisor."

General Orders No. 5, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., dated July 12, 1923, announcing his death, closed in this vein:

"In the untimely death of General Peirce the Ordnance Department and the army lose an exceptionally able officer, whose attainments and broad experience were of the greatest value, and whose keen interest in, and enthusiasm for, preparedness wielded great influence in furthering these plans."

Let this be his epitaph—vale!

W. H. HART.

FRANK WEST

No. 2428. Class of 1872.

Died, August 26, 1923, at Mohawk, New York, aged 72 years.

Colonel Frank West, U. S. Army, was born at Mohawk, New York, September 26, 1850; the son of Harley West and Mary A. (Loveridge) West. His father was descended maternally from Roger Williams, and paternally from William West, who was governor of Rhode Island and a Major General of the forces of that state during the Revolutionary War. His mother's ancestors, of English and Scotch descent, were among the first settlers of Connecticut. His elder brother, who had enlisted in the 121st New York Volunteers, was at the age of 15 years killed in battle during the Rebellion.

West attended public schools in Mohawk, New York, until the age of fifteen, when he went to work in the office of the Mohawk Republican, a weekly newspaper, continuing there until he entered the Military Academy in June, 1868. During three years of his West Point life he roomed with his classmate, William Abbot, who was nearly six years his senior, and who had served in the army during the Civil War. This influence and his own studious habits enabled him to improve his class standing of sixty-one at the first January examination by advances each year until he finally graduated number 18 in a class of 57 members.

He was first commissioned June 14, 1872, Second Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, and joining his troop at Oxford, Miss., accompanied it the following winter, first to Fort Harker, Kansas, and then to Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Upon reaching Supply he was sent in charge of the escort to a wagon train through the western line of frontier posts in Texas nearly to Fort Clark on the Rio Grande and return, a journey of about 1400 miles, which lasted four months. For the topographical map of the route which he prepared he received a complimentary letter from General Pope, his Department Commander.

From the summer of 1874 until the following spring, and during a severe winter in camp and on the march, he was engaged in the campaign under General Miles against the Cheyenne Indians. While he was so occupied in September, 1874, and in command of a detachment of his troop which formed part of an escort to a large wagon train, a fresh band of about three hundred Kiowa and Comanche Indians under the famous chiefs, Santatna and Big Tree, attacked and surrounded the train, the command during a fight which lasted three days being without water. For his conduct on this occasion he received the brevet of First Lieutenant for "gallant services in action against Indians on the Washita River, Texas, September 9, 10 and 11, 1874."



COLONEL FRANK WEST

In the autumn of 1875 he took station at Fort Verde, his regiment having been transferred to Arizona. He was also stationed at Camp Grant, Camp McDowell, and Camp Bowie at different periods, but for about nine years was in the field most of the time, constantly engaged in warfare against the Apaches.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, May 17, 1876, and in July, 1882, in command of troop I of that regiment and a detachment of Indian Scouts, was engaged with a band of White Mountain Apaches, and a band of Indian Scouts that a year previously had mutinied and killed an officer and some men of the 6th Cavalry. The Indians occupied a strong position across a deep canon which was covered with a growth of heavy timber. Lieutenant West led his men in the advance against this strong position and continued the fight until sixteen Indians were killed, many wounded, and sixty horses and mules and much camp property captured, the balance of the Indians escaping in disorder. For his service on this occasion Lieutenant West received the Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct in action against hostile Apache Indians at the Big Dry Wash, Arizona, July 17, 1882, in rallying his command and leading it to the advance against the fortified position of the enemy".

In 1883 he was on an expedition to the Sierra Madre, Mexico; was later at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Forts Craig and Wingate, New Mexico, and in 1885 and 1886 was engaged in the Geronimo Campaign in Arizona and Mexico and until the Indians surrendered and were sent to Florida.

From October, 1886, to January, 1890, he was in Washington, D. C., a member of the Board of State War Claims, and then took command of his troop at Fort Union, New Mexico, having been promoted to Captain, 6th Cavalry, October 17, 1889.

During the winter of 1890-91 he was engaged in the Pine Ridge Campaign against the Sioux, and at its conclusion took station at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He was in the field during the trouble with cattlemen in Wyoming during the summer of 1892, then took part in the dedication ceremonies at the World's Fair in Chicago in October, 1892, and was again in that city during the strike riots of 1894 and until his troop was transferred in October of that year to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he remained until the breaking out of the Spanish War.

Captain West with his troop was engaged in the Santiago Campaign and at San Juan while serving under Major Henry W. Wessels was ordered, after Major Wessels was wounded, to take the command forward and capture a hill which commanded the position of the enemy as well as the line occupied by the cavalry division. In this effort he was successful, and was later recommended for "Brevet

Major U. S. A. for gallantry at battle of San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898."

After the Santiago Campaign he was in camp at Montauk, New York, until the end of 1898; then at Fort Riley, Kansas, until August, 1899; at the Presidio of San Francisco until May, 1900, and then served for nearly a year as Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Park, California. He was promoted to Major, 6th Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

In the spring of 1901 he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, and in October in command of a squadron of the 6th Cavalry was engaged with insurgents at Mount Durungoa, Batangas. He continued service in the Philippines for two years, most of the time as Assistant to the Inspector General of the division until, having been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Cavalry, March 2, 1903, he was in May of that year regularly detailed as an Inspector General and transferred to Denver, Colorado, following with similar service for the Southwestern Division and the Northern Division, with headquarters respectively at Oklahoma City and at St. Louis.

In March, 1906, he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, joining it in the Philippines, where he remained during the year, but having been promoted Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, October 1, 1906, he assumed command of that regiment at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, early in 1907, serving there and at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, until late in 1909, when for the third time he again was ordered to the Philippines.

On this last tour his service was mostly at Jolo and at Camp Overton, Mindanao, commanding also the Jolo field forces in operation against Moros and on several occasions commanding the Department of Mindanao, until the spring of 1912, when with his regiment he returned to the United States, where for eighteen months he commanded his regiment and the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas. His last year of active service was passed at Fort Slocum, New York, in command of the Recruit Depot, until September 26, 1914, when, having reached the age of 64 years, he was retired by operation of law.

Colonel West then settled in his old home, Mohawk, New York, and became interested in civic affairs. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the General Herkimer Home Commission, and later became its president. At a meeting of the commission after his death resolutions in part as follows were adopted: "The Herkimer Home Commission having lost its beloved president, desires to place upon its minutes the deep bereavement and earnest appreciation of his worth. Colonel Frank West has been, since the organization of the commission, its foremost member. He has given largely of his time and means in valuable service to the Herkimer Homestead. He was



COLONEL DANIEL DEE PULLEN

highly respected and esteemed by all and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by his associates on the board but by the entire community. He died like the true soldier he was, in the service of his country." He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel West was a member of the Society of Santiago de Cuba, of the Order of Indian Wars, of the National Historical Society, and of the New York State Historical Society.

Colonel West was married November 4, 1880, to Miss Reba G. Kenyon of Middleville, New York. She died December 12, 1912. He married second in October, 1914, Mrs. Fannie Elwood of Mohawk, New York, who survives him. He had one son, Arthur West, born February 6, 1889, who served as a Lieutenant in the World War, and is now engaged with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, as an electrical engineer.

Colonel West in his earlier army life had an unusual amount of active field duty against Indians, in which he greatly distinguished himself, as witnessed by the brevet commission for one action and the Medal of Honor for another, which were awarded to him, both honors which at that period were not easily won. His later service in the Santiago Campaign again merited recognition, and throughout his entire army career he had the reputation of a brave and gallant man, an able and energetic officer, and a thoughtful and considerate commander of his men.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT.

DANIEL DEE PULLEN

No. 4856. Class of 1910.

Died, September 22, 1923, at Washington, D. C., aged 38 years.

Daniel D. Pullen was born at Lapush, Washington, April 27, 1885. Appointed to the Military Academy as the first cadet from Alaska, he entered June 15, 1906, and was graduated and promoted to be Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 15, 1910.

His first two years as an officer were devoted to the technical training given junior engineer officers, and included six months on the Panama Canal, three months on the Ohio River, and one year at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C. During the football seasons of 1910 and 1912 he was at the Academy assisting in the training of the Academy team.

From December, 1912, to August, 1913, he was on duty with an engineer company at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and engaged in a survey of the Willamette Valley. He was promoted to First

Lieutenant, February 27, 1913, and returned to the Military Academy in August, 1913, where he served four years on duty in the Department of Practical Military Engineering. He received his Captaincy July 1, 1916.

In August, 1917, he joined the 7th Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, where he commanded the engineer train and a battalion, and was Acting Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Sent to France in January, 1918, he was assigned upon arrival there to the Tank Corps and served with that corps until January 6, 1919, except for a very few days in August, 1918, when he was assigned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Engineers.

While in the Tank Corps, in which he was commissioned as Colonel, he served with various American, British and French tank units until June 1, 1918, when he went to General Headquarters, A. E. F., and was Assistant to the Chief of the Tank Corps until August, 1918. Throughout the San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations he was Acting Chief of Staff of the Tank Corps and commanding the 306th Tank Brigade.

Leaving the Tank Corps after the Armistice, he served with the Army of Occupation in Germany as Division Engineer, 89th Division, and commanding the 314th Engineers. Upon returning to the United States in the summer of 1919, he was immediately sent to Panama, where he served for the next three years as Department Engineer and Engineer in Charge of Fortifications under the Panama Canal. He was then stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, as Engineer Officer in Charge of the Norfolk River and Harbor District.

While on the latter duty he was taken seriously ill during the summer of 1923 and went first to the hospital at Fort Monroe. Owing to his serious condition and to the obscureness of his ailment, he was sent to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment. His case presented strong symptoms of sleeping sickness, and at times of pernicious malaria, but during September positive symptoms of brain tumor developed. A specialist, summoned at once from Johns Hopkins, confirmed the diagnosis and operated but found the tumor incurable and in a very advanced state. Colonel Pullen survived the operation but a few hours, dying September 22, 1923.

Shortly after his arrival in Panama, in 1919, he had been married to Miss Olivia Blake, daughter of Colonel Edmund M. Blake, C. A. C., and to them was born one daughter, Harriet. Mrs. Pullen and daughter reside with Colonel Blake at Arden, North Carolina.

The above brief record of the army career of Daniel D. Pullen shows many varied and important duties crowded into a brief period of thirteen years. To appreciate the full measure of his success and the true value of his services, one must also know the manner of man he was and the way he performed his duties.

He was indeed a man, endowed with a splendid physique fully developed by a childhood in a wild and rugged country and by a youth devoted to hard work and manly sports. Courageous and determined, he had a superior intellect and hard common sense that enabled him to meet and overcome difficulties that only the best could surmount.

He was born in Washington on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, where his father had a wild but beautiful home in a remote spot and with only Indians as neighbors. This father, originally from Maine and descended from a Pullen who hung the lantern in the tower of old North Church as the signal for the ride of Paul Revere, was a man of small physique but known to all the early settlers as a man of undaunted courage and a noted Indian fighter. When his farm was wanted as part of an Indian Reservation he opposed the government, fought off the soldiers for three days, and ultimately lost all he had. The blow broke both health and spirit, making him an invalid for the rest of his life.

But Dan's mother, a most unusual woman, proved equal to the task and to her love, understanding, and encouragement, Dan always felt that he owed everything. With home and helpmate lost, she set about to provide for her family of four small children. She was blessed with the physique and courage that but few men possess, and in addition she came of pioneer stock, understood the Indians, and spoke five or more of their dialects. Putting her children and few possessions in an oxcart, and mounted on horseback, she made the ninety miles through mountain wilderness to Seattle, fording treacherous streams and braving the other dangers of the way.

It was the time of the Klondyke gold rush, so to meet the needs of her growing children Mrs. Pullen went to Alaska, landing in Skagway before the erection of the first house there. Taking a man's part in the dangers and hardships of the early years there, she maintained her family by her own exertions and in addition saw that they received the rudiments of an education. Her three sons she ultimately succeeded in sending to college at the University of Washington, two becoming graduate engineers, while the third was accidentally drowned while a student. Today she is the owner of the prosperous Pullen House, Skagway, is known and respected throughout the length and breadth of Alaska, and numbers among her friends all the most distinguished visitors to Alaska within the past twenty-five years.

Blessed with the physique of a giant and inured to hardship from infancy, young Dan was perfectly capable of meeting life as he found it, but it must have required the help and encouragement of others to enable him to maintain his ambition and to continue the constant fight for opportunity to develop all his latent capabilities. This help

he received unceasingly from his mother, and at one or more critical times from officers of the army stationed in Alaska.

At the age of fifteen he had, by hard manual work, accumulated the small sum necessary to enable him to go to the States and enter the preparatory department of the University of Washington. He spent four years at school there, taking one year off, which, with the vacations of the remainder, he spent in hard work back at home. And it was a man's work that this young boy was doing, such work as oiling on night shift in the railway roundhouse and finally firing a locomotive on the road. But he stuck to it with the dogged determination so characteristic of him, encouraged always by his mother, who never failed to find time to take him his midnight hot lunch, although she had to be up early and late at her own tasks.

In spite of his very inadequate preparation, he accomplished the four-year preparatory school course in two years and then took two years as a full student of mechanical engineering in the university. Although taking extra work all the time, his scholastic standing was very high, and this in spite of many outside activities. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and was editor of the athletic department of a college publication. But in athletics he fairly shone, being a star member of the football team and also member and captain of the 'varsity crew.

With such a record it was but natural that he should be an outstanding figure. In addition, he quickly showed all the qualities of a natural born leader and as such was recognized in college circles. When a freshman he organized and led a memorable raid on the sophomores in retaliation for the ducking of a freshman in Lake Union. With his band he quickly gathered in twenty sophomores and took them to the lake. A student, afterward describing the event, said: "Old Pullen stood up and told them to beat it into the lake, and you bet they beat it. Lake Union was awfully messed up when Pullen and the rest of his freshman army got through with those sophs."

While attending college, the ambition came to Dan to enter West Point. He was encouraged in this ambition by his mother, but there seemed little prospect of accomplishing it, as there had never been a cadet from Alaska. About this time he attracted the attention of West Point graduates stationed in Alaska, and through them the matter was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. The latter was much impressed with the boy's history and accomplishments and gladly made the appointment.

Dan's record at West Point was remarkable in view of the great irregularity of his preparation. He was ignorant of much that the average boy absorbs during the long years of attendance at grammar

school, and while thoroughly at home in mathematics, he found himself greatly handicapped in other subjects. His final standing of four in a class of eighty-three members was due to his great determination and his keen intellect.

But his West Point life was not devoted to study alone. He was a leader in his class and in the Corps. All familiar with the Academy will appreciate this upon inspecting his cadet record, which included the following: Cadet Captain, Captain of the Football Team, Member of Class Track Team, Polo Squad, and Championship Academy Tug-of-war Team, Academy Broadsword Champion, Expert Rifleman, Class Athletic Representative, Hop Manager, and Member of the Board of Governors of the First Class Club.

His prowess on the football field brought him more widespread fame than any other one thing, and this in spite of the fact that during his year as captain of the team the schedule was cancelled early in the season on account of the fatal injury to one of the team. He is one of the few West Point cadets ever chosen as members of the All-American Football Team. His giant frame and flaming red hair made him a conspicuous figure on the field, while his tremendous strength and fighting spirit, coupled with ability to think quickly and unusual speed for one so big, made him a most formidable player.

In the Corps of Engineers, after graduation, he went about his duties with the same intelligence, determination, and ambition that ever marked him. Soldiers always recognized at once his superior mental and physical gifts and accepted his leadership unquestioningly. He was always keenly interested in mechanical engineering and once chose to spend several months at the Packard Motor Works instead of taking a leave. His few years of strictly engineer work demonstrated his ability as an engineer and administrator, so that he was generally recognized as one of the most promising young officers of his corps.

During the World war, as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Colonel of the Tank Corps, his service was in keeping with the highest traditions of West Point and of the army. The Chief of the Tank Corps was faced with a stupendous job when he had to organize an entirely new service and found himself without trained soldiers, officers, or technical assistants. In Pullen he found an able and resourceful assistant in every phase of the work and one not to be daunted by any task no matter how difficult or how dangerous.

In the Army of Occupation in Germany, as Division Engineer, he was again in his element, as there was much work to do and oftentimes but little to work with. When the German roads gave way under the heavy truck traffic, and following the spring thaw, he devised many expedients for improving them and got the last ounce of effort

out of his men by his own example of untiring exertion. It afforded him much quiet amusement to utilize in this work the compulsory service of the able-bodied Germans who had thought to live in idleness on their unemployment pay from the German Government.

But it was on the field of battle that Dan best showed the stuff that was in him and displayed those qualities of true leadership that all earnest officers admire and strive to develop in themselves. As commander of a brigade of tanks in the opening drive of the Meuse-Argonne, he was all over the field and at times up with the most forward wave of the infantry. Scorning the somewhat timid advice of the experienced French Tank Officers attached to his brigade, he challenged their judgment, aroused their fighting instincts, and won their whole-hearted admiration and ultimate approval by driving his tanks forward in the face of seemingly overwhelming obstacles. When the infantry support failed him, he went among the platoons of the front line that had lost their officers and were faltering and disorganized under the terrible conditions of their first attack, and inspired them with his own indomitable spirit. Recognition came to him later in the form of the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Cuisy, France, September 26, 1918. Colonel Pullen displayed conspicuous gallantry and leadership in directing a tank attack on the Bois de Cuisy, after which he rallied a force of disorganized infantry, leading it forward in the face of violent machine-gun fire and occupying the ground which had been taken by the tanks."

The French Government decorated him with the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the Belgian Government with the Order of the Crown.

Struck down in the prime of life, and just as he was entering the period of his greatest usefulness, the death of Dan Pullen came as a sudden and great shock to the hosts of his admirers. While he was so publicly known to so many, the number of his intimate friends was limited, and there were aspects of his character that only the latter ever really knew. He was naturally modest and the Spartan spirit of his early years seemed in later life to make him unusually reserved about his personal affairs and feelings. He was very shy about expressing emotion or deep feeling.

Though not a subject to be spoken of by him, his love and admiration for his mother remained steadfast and unflinching. His all too short married life was one of supreme happiness. Upon his wife and infant daughter he lavished the wealth of his strong, generous, and unselfish nature. His last conscious thought was of them.

Although comparatively few in number, his intimate friends were to be found in all walks of life, for he was truly democratic himself, while his frank nature made his merit apparent to all with whom he



BRIGADIER GENERAL MARTIN D. HARDIN

came in contact. Outspoken as to his opinions, firm as to his convictions, direct in word and in thought, he was particularly scornful of affectation and snobbishness but quick to recognize sincerity and true worth. To his friends he was generous, open-hearted, and intensely loyal. The memory of his accomplishments, sterling character, and lovable personality will ever be cherished.

R. G. ALEXANDER.

MARTIN D. HARDIN

No. 1835. Class of 1859.

Died, December 11, 1923, at St. Augustine, Florida, aged 85 years.

The passing of General Martin D. Hardin removes from the rolls of the army a distinguished and altogether unique figure. While not the oldest graduate at the date of his death, he had reached the ripe age of eighty-five and had played well his part until nearly all of his generation had crossed the divide.

General Hardin was born in Morgan County, Illinois, June 26, 1837. He came of fighting ancestry. His great grandfather, General John Hardin, commanded a company in Daniel Morgan's celebrated regiment of Virginia riflemen at the battle of Saratoga and the capture of Burgoyne's army. He was killed later while engaged in making a treaty of peace with Indians under Washington's instructions.

General Hardin's grandfather, after whom he was named, was a co-laborer with Henry Clay in the effort to make Kentucky a free state, and they lost by a narrow margin. The grandfather served under General Harrison in the War of 1812.

General Hardin's father, General John Hardin, fought in the Black Hawk War and later represented his district in Congress. At the outbreak of the War with Mexico, he raised the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was killed while serving with General Zachary Taylor in the fiercely contested battle of Buena Vista.

General Martin D. Hardin, the subject of this sketch, entered the United States Military Academy in 1854 and was graduated in 1859. His class was divided to accommodate it to the new scheme of five years' instruction. He was one of the younger members and remained at the Academy an extra year. He was the last survivor of his class. Upon graduation he was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1859, and ordered to duty at Fort Monroe. While in garrison there he was ordered to report to Colonel R. E. Lee, and was with him when John Brown was captured at Harper's Ferry.

He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, January 2, 1860, and ordered to join that regiment in Oregon. He marched over-

land from the Mississippi River with a detachment of recruits under Major Blake, by way of the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers and joined his new station at Fort Umpqua, Oregon. He remained in Oregon until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he came east, having been promoted to First Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, May 14, 1861, and served in the defenses of Washington until March, 1862.

He accompanied McClellan's army in the Peninsular Campaign as Acting Aide to General H. J. Hunt, commanding the Reserve Artillery, Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, seven days' battles around Richmond, Battle of Malvern Hill, and the action at Harrison's Landing.

In the subsequent campaign in Northern Virginia he was in the battle of Groveton, August 28, 1862, where he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services. At the second battle of Manassas he was slightly wounded on the 29th of August, and severely wounded next day. He was brevetted Major, August 30, for gallant and meritorious services in this battle. He was on sick leave until December 1, 1862, disabled by wounds, but was appointed Colonel, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, September 1, 1862, and commanded the 3d Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, until January 12, 1863, when he resumed leave of absence status due to continuing disability by reason of wounds.

He rejoined the defenses of Washington, where he served as Provost Martial until June, 1863, when he joined the 5th Army Corps, in command of his regiment. He was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and the action of Falling Waters, July 14, 1863. He remained with the Army of the Potomac during the pursuit of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

He commanded a brigade in the action at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, the action at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863, the Mine Run Operations, November 26 to December 3, 1863, and the action at Catlett Station, where he was severely wounded December 14, 1863, by a guerrilla while inspecting pickets. This wound resulted in the loss of an arm, which had been disabled by a severe wound since the second battle of Bull Run. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, December 14, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in action. He was on sick leave following the amputation of his arm until January 28, 1864, after which time he performed light duty until he resumed command of his brigade of the 5th Corps, May 18, 1864. He participated in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 18-20, 1864; battle of North Anna, May 23, 1864, where he was again wounded, but continued with the army through the battle of Tolopotmy, May 28-29, 1864, and the battle of Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864. Disabled by his wounds, he

was again on sick leave until July 8, 1864, when he was placed in command of the defenses of Washington north of the Potomac. General Hardin was brevetted Colonel, May 23, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna, and was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, July 2, 1864. While in command of the defenses of Washington he was engaged in repelling Early's attack, July 11-12, 1864.

At the close of the war he was relieved from the defenses of Washington and assigned, August 15, 1865, to command of the District of Raleigh, North Carolina. He was brevetted Brigadier General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion. He was mustered out as Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, January 15, 1866, retaining his permanent rank in the regular service, but owing to disability by reason of loss of an arm, he was assigned to the 43d Infantry, Veteran Reserves, a regiment provided under the army reorganization and officered by those who had suffered severe wounds during the war. A later Act of Congress authorized retirement of certain disabled officers with rank corresponding to the command held by them at the time of receiving the disabling wounds. Under this statute he was retired as a Brigadier General, December 15, 1870.

General Hardin was a young man when retired as a Brigadier General. He had been brevetted five times for gallantry and had lost an arm in the service. He might with propriety have rested on his battle laurels, but preferred not to spend his years in contemplative retirement. He took up the study of law and practiced that profession for twelve years in Chicago.

It was after his retirement from practice that the writer first met General Hardin and found him to be a genial, warm-hearted veteran, who had shown the mettle of his blood in war and that kindly nature in peace which enabled him to number as his friends all who had the honor of his acquaintance. It is vividly recalled that in one of his conversations, General Hardin told of visiting the scene of battle where he had lost his arm, and of learning that the amputated member had been buried on land to which his first forbear in America had held title under a colonial grant.

General Hardin's father and Abraham Lincoln were close friends and served together in the war with Black Hawk's Indian warriors. It was at the Hardin home that Mr. Lincoln first met Miss Todd, whom he later married. When General Hardin's father was killed in battle in Mexico, Mr. Lincoln took a fatherly interest in the son, which continued until the day of his own assassination. General Hardin was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his half sister, Ellen Hardin Walworth, was one of the three founders of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution. General Hardin is survived by his widow, Amelia McLaughlin Hardin.

When loving friends came to pay the last rites to this fine type of American manhood, the services embraced this splendidly epitomized tribute:

"My brethren, here was a man who combined intrepid courage with the simplicity of a child; great intelligence with the humility of a saint; profound judgment with a charity that was as large as his heart was sympathetic. To us, his brother officers in the service, he gave the example of a sterling patriotism, a devotion to the nation, a loyalty to the government, an unquestioning obedience, a willingness to serve, even to the death, that must long inspire us."

The records of his Alma Mater are replete with the stories of how brave men have died in the wars of a century, that the Republic might live. The spirit of service is always in evidence under the gray "coatee", and it follows through life because the code of ethics implanted in youth admits of no weakening in the face of strife and danger. There was no place for weaklings in the making of America, and there is no pride akin to that which comes from a knowledge that one's forebears have rendered the state some service. The battle record of generation after generation of the Hardin family is quite unparalleled, and we may well grieve that he left no son to bear his sword when war's alarm shall come again to our fair land.

WILLIAM HARDING CARTER,
Major General, U. S. A., Retired.

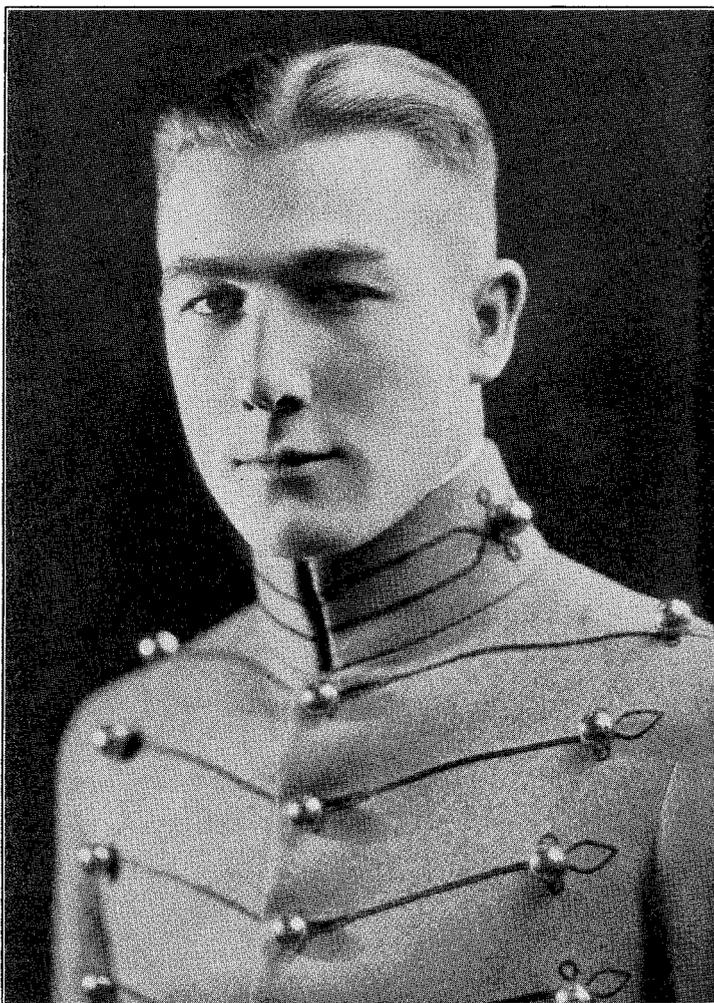
GEORGE GARELD RUSK

No. 7065. Class of 1923.

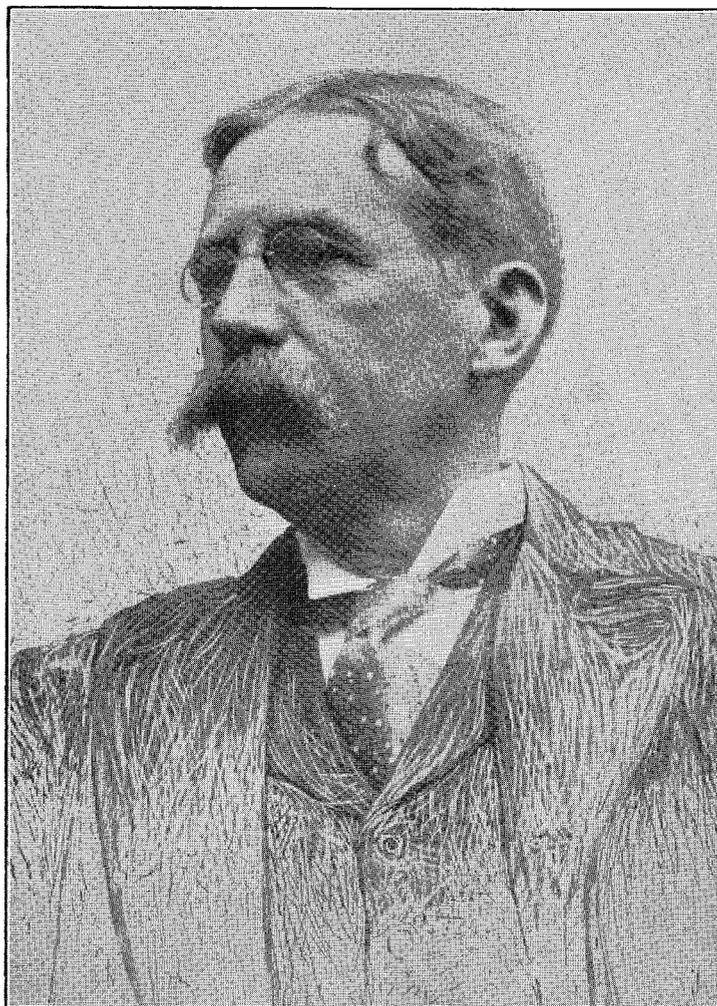
Died, January 26, 1924, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 25 years.

George Gareld Rusk was born in Indiana, February 22, 1898. He entered the Military Academy, July 11, 1919, and was graduated June 23, 1923. Upon graduation he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Air Service.

He served at the Air Service Primary Flying School, San Antonio, Texas, from September 14, 1923, until January 26, 1924. On the latter date he was killed in an airplane accident at about 8:45 a. m., death being instantaneous. His instructor had just been flying with him and teaching him how to make one hundred and eighty degree turns and landing to a mark, and while just starting this maneuver his plane neared another plane in the air. It is believed that he endeavored to avoid collision with the other plane, and in doing so accidentally fell into a tail spin and crashed before his plane could be righted.



LIEUTENANT GEORGE GARELD RUSK



LIEUTENANT THOMAS MOSELEY WILLEY

While at Brooks Field he made satisfactory progress both in his academic instruction and his flying, and took an active part in all social activities of the post as well as the social activities of the city, where he made many friends during his stay in San Antonio.

Being the first death in the Class of 1923 since their graduation, his loss was deeply felt by all his classmates.

W. R.

THOMAS MOSELEY WILLEY

No. 2267. Class of 1868.

Died, February 9, 1924, at Middletown, Connecticut, aged 77 years.

Thomas Moseley Willey, son of Hiram Willey and Charity Moseley Willey, was born in New London, Connecticut, July 5, 1846. His father was one of the foremost lawyers of New London and descended from the early colonists of Plymouth.

Thomas Willey received his early education in private schools and at the Bartlett School of New London. He also attended the military school at Cheshire, Connecticut, and the Russell School at New Haven. At the latter school he prepared to enter Yale in order to meet his mother's wishes and represent the fifth successive generation of his family to graduate from that institution.

Young Willey, however, desired to enter the army and received an appointment to West Point from his father's associate in law, the Hon. Augustus Brandegee, father of Senator Frank Brandegee, and then a Congressman from Connecticut. Entering the Academy in 1864, he graduated June 15, 1868, when he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.

From October, 1868, to March, 1869, he served in garrison, first at Summerville, South Carolina, and then at Charleston, South Carolina. The remainder of his army service was on the frontier at Forts Gibson and Sill, Indian Territory, until May, 1872, and in Dakota at Forts McKean and Lincoln, until 1875. During the summer of 1874 he was on escort duty with a party surveying the northern boundary of the United States, and during the two years or more that he spent at Fort Lincoln he was much interested in the construction of that post. He resigned from the service, November 30, 1875.

After leaving the service he settled for a time at Hadlyme, Connecticut, where his father had just erected a handsome house as an addition to the Moseley homestead, the birthplace of Mrs. Hiram Willey. For several years he engaged in the growing of tobacco, but in 1880, with some idea of re-entering the army, he went to Washington,

D. C., where he occupied a position as clerk in the U. S. Treasury Department until 1885.

In 1885 he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became business manager of the Hartford Sunday Globe. In 1889 he went to New York City to engage in the advertising business, first with the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Co., and later with other large advertising agencies. Having a special gift for writing attractive advertisements, he became a specialist in the business and commanded high prices for his work.

Upon the death of his mother, in 1903, he returned to Hadlyme to be with his father during the latter's declining years. Here, although away from the business center, he still retained his interest in advertising.

In February, 1924, Willey was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, Middletown, Connecticut, for an operation, from which he did not rally. After an illness of less than a week he died, February 9, 1924. The funeral services were held in St. Stephens' Episcopal Church, East Haddam, Connecticut, of which he was a member, and the interment was in the Moseley-Willey lot in the cemetery at East Haddam.

In 1887 Willey married Miss Elinor Connelly. She, with one brother, survives him.

His was a kind and gentle nature. He made many friends and delighted to entertain them in his beautiful home. He loved nature and spent much time in the cultivation of fruits. To his subordinates and to his many friends he will always be remembered as a soldier, a gentleman, and a scholar.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

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