

The Author:

STEPHEN
PERRY
JOCELYN

When, in 1940, the Nazis invaded and destroyed the home of Stephen Perry Jocelyn II, in France, he brought his family to America, and for a year traveled in the West and Southwest, following, as nearly as possible, the routes which his father, General S. P. Jocelyn, had traveled, visiting the sites of many long-abandoned camps and garrisons.

Educated in private schools in the United States, Jocelyn received his A.B. from Harvard in 1916. National Guard summer-training camps, which he began to attend in 1914, served to advance him rapidly into officer's training, and by 1917 he was a regular army captain in the Sixteenth Infantry, among the first combat troops to land in France. He was later assigned to the air service, and as one of the first four aerial observers in the American army saw service in the Meuse, Champagne-Marne, and Aisne-Meuse campaigns. "Higher ups" were pleased, he writes, when he took "unwittingly" the first vertical aerial photographs of the German Crown Prince's headquarters, as well as a "Big Bertha" emplacement north of Chateau-Thierry, in 1918.

After a schooling in poultry husbandry, he established the largest Black Bresse poultry farm in Europe, in 1921. The inventor of "Ouzie" poultry mash, and other poultry products, he was made a *Chevalier du Mérite agricole* in 1932—a distinction that only three other Americans had ever enjoyed, until that time.

In 1933 he sold his farm, to travel extensively in Africa and Oceania, and later retire in France. When in America during the last war he lived in southern Florida until 1945, when he again crossed the Atlantic to establish a model farm at Appoigny (Yonne), France.



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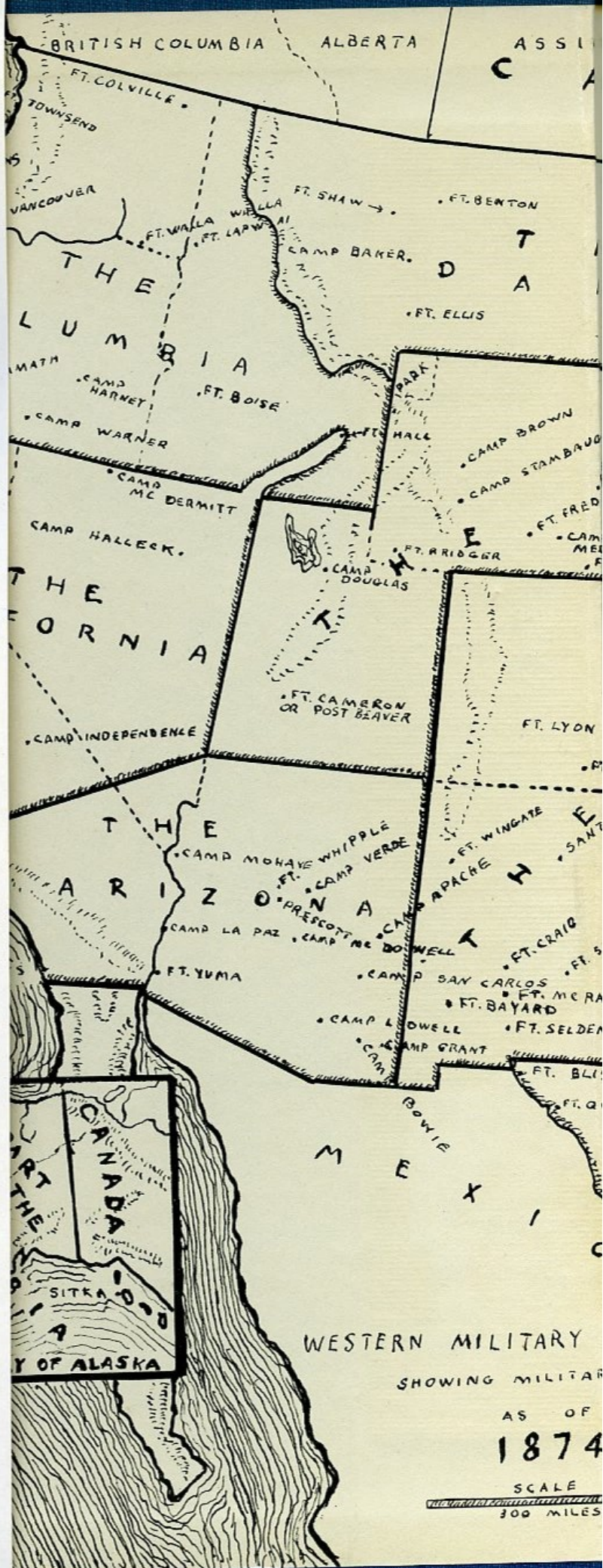
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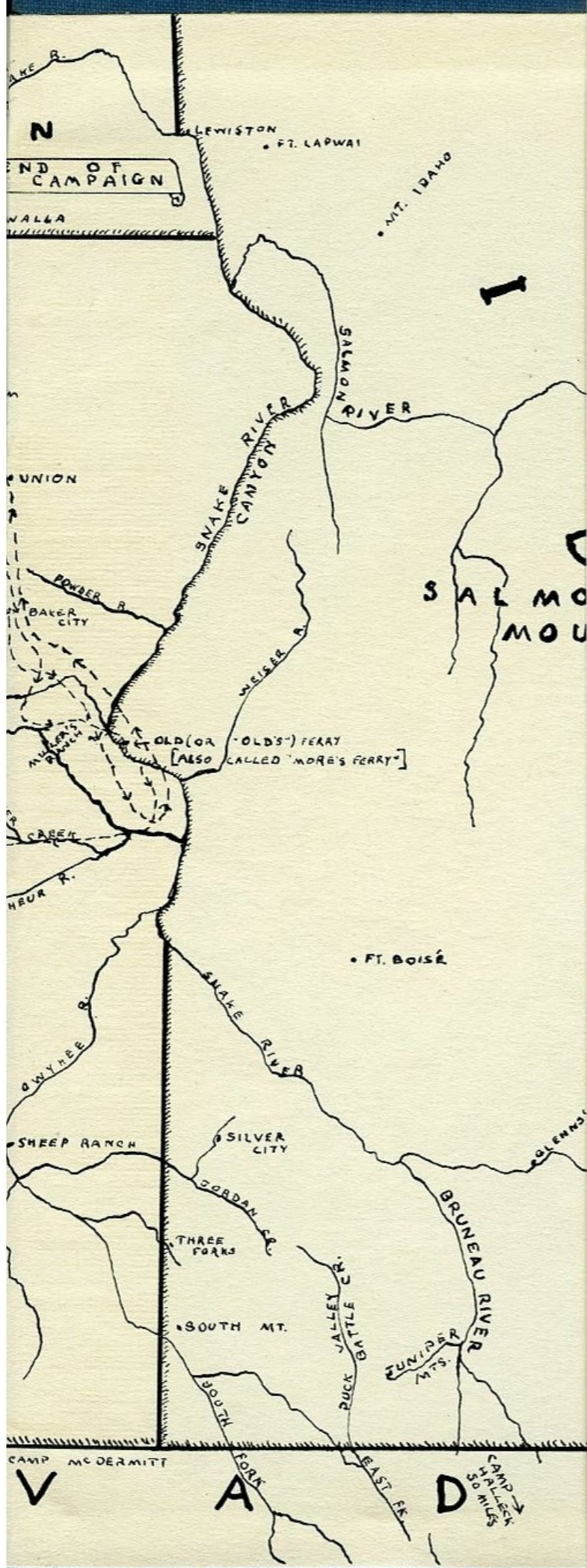
STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN

\$10.00

General Stephen Perry Jocelyn's forty-four years of service in the United States Army constitute a career which only the most steadfast could have survived. More than thirty years were spent in grueling assignments at isolated forts on the western frontier. Although Jocelyn's career was not meteoric, he was not vegetating—far from it—for he seems to have visited, or to have been stationed at virtually every army post in the West. He was an officer at Fort Warner when the Modoc War broke out; he was brevetted "for conspicuous gallantry in action" in the Nez Percé War, and he was a participant in the Bannack Indian War.

Throughout his long years of service he is shown in this book—a book derived largely from his own journals and letters—as a man of irreproachable integrity, whose devotion to his duty and whose strength and endurance might well serve as an ideal for young men of today.





This biography is particularly to be recommended for its perceptive qualities: the advantage of the author-son's intimacy with the subject may be enjoyed without being nullified by familial myopia, although the closeness of relationship is such that few sons have attempted the difficult task of writing about their famous fathers.

The rich yield from the journals of General Jocelyn, and his valuable correspondence, has been used with a selective discrimination which quotes only those passages containing historically important facts, or reveal, through vivid description, the atmosphere of barracks and post, re-create the dusty marches of campaign days, or tell what Jocelyn came to know about the various tribes of Indians he fought against or observed in their daily lives.

It is a biography to be enjoyed as much for its reading pleasure as it is for its historical and sociological importance.

The photographs included in the book are probably the finest collection pertaining to army life in the West in existence.