Mongeau's death also had been a blow, in September 1917, in France.

Maj. LeMoyne, a Marine Corps officer and fellow fighter pilot, would later note that Memory was a "characteristic" pilot who "had a way of getting ahead of the others in the air." He did not want to see Memory fly any more than he did Francis. But Memory was not deterred.

The story of Memory's last flight is not clear, but it seems likely that he was shot down by an enemy plane. His body was never recovered, and Memory's death remains a mystery to this day.

A few weeks after Memory's death, Mongeau was ordered to return to the States for further training. He was assigned to the 1st Marine Squadron (Air), which was based in France. The squadron was equipped with the Salmson 2A1, a French biplane fighter.

Mongeau's time in France was relatively short, as he was posted to the 1st Marine Aircraft Plane for training in November 1917. He completed his training in December and was sent back to France to join his squadron.

Mongeau was assigned to the 1st Marine Squadron (Air) in France, where he began flying missions in support of the American Expeditionary Force. He participated in several aerial engagements, including the Battle of Saint-Mihiel, which took place in September 1918.

During the course of his career, Mongeau shot down or damaged several German airplanes, earning him the nickname "The African Ace." He was credited with five aerial victories.

In addition to his military service, Mongeau was interested in aviation and wrote a book on the subject. He was also a member of the Royal Aero Club of the United States and served as its president from 1920 to 1922.

After his service in the war, Mongeau returned to the United States, where he continued to fly and work in the aviation industry. He was a founder of the American Air Association and played a key role in the development of the industry in the United States.

Mongeau died of a heart attack while flying in 1925. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second-highest military honor, for his heroism in battle.

The legacy of Mongeau and Memory continues to inspire pilots today. Their stories of dedication and sacrifice serve as a reminder of the courage and commitment that are required to serve and protect our country.