



Advocates for Harvard ROTC



CRIMSON UNION ARMY VETERANS

	<u>Total served</u>	<u>Died in service</u>	<u>Killed in action</u>	<u>Died by disease</u>
Harvard College grads	475	73	} 69	} 26
Harvard College- non grads	114	22		
Harvard Graduate schools	<u>349</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Total	938	117	69	26

The above total of Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union included 5 major generals, 3 Brigadier Generals, 6 colonels, 19 LT Colonels and majors, 17 junior officers in the Army, 3 sergeants plus 3 Naval officers, including 2 Medical doctors. 72% of all Harvard alumni who served in the Civil War fought for the Union which represent 52% of the sons of Harvard killed in action during this conflict. As result among Harvard alumni, Union military losses were 10% compared with a 21% casualty rate for the Confederate Army. The battle of Gettysburg (PA) had the highest amount of Harvard alumni serving in the Union Army who were killed in action (i.e. 11), in addition 3 Harvard alumni Confederates also died in this battle. Secondly, seven Crimson warriors made the supreme sacrifice for the Union at Antietam (MD) with 5 more were killed in the battles of Cedar Mountain (VA) and Fredericksburg (VA).

As expected, most of the Harvard alumni who died in the service of the Union were born and raised in the Northeastern states (e.g. 74% from Massachusetts). However, 9 Harvard alumni Union casualties were from the Mid West including one from the border state of Missouri. None of these Harvard men were from southern states. The below men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country to preserve the union which also resulted in the abolition of slavery. In recognition of their unselfish service, these Harvard alumni merited a permanent place of honor in Memorial Church as have those **killed in action** or died on active duty from World War I through the Vietnam War. However, it seems more than fair and appropriate for Harvard to also provide a prominent place of honor for the Harvard alumni warriors who died serving their country which was the Confederate States of America during the War between the States as well as Harvard alumni who died for our country in military service during the American Revolution.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1828

Major General James Samuel Wadsworth– 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, I Corps **Killed in Action.**

James was born in Genesco (NY) in 1807. His father was the owner of one of the largest portfolios of cultivated land in the state. He attended Harvard College and then Yale where he studied law. He was admitted to the NY bar but had no intention of practicing since he spent the majority of his life managing his family's estate. At the



start of General Grant's Overland Campaign in 1864, James led his division in Major General Warren's V Corps at the Battle of the Wilderness. At the time, James was 56 years old and Grant's oldest divisional commander (i.e. 9 years older than the next oldest). On 5 May 1864, James was ordered to countermarch and help defend the left of the Union position. However, he had lost his direction in the dense Wilderness underbrush and drifted to the north, exposing the left of his division to a sudden and harsh attack, which in turn led to the same treatment of the Union division next to Wadsworth. Wadsworth was mortally wounded on 6 May 1864, trying to turn his two intact brigades (his other brigade had collided with the Federal units on his left and lost cohesion) when he was shot in the back of his head. Wadsworth fell from his horse and was captured by Confederate forces that were pursuing his retreating men.

James died two days later in a Confederate field hospital. His Combat engagements included: 1st Battle of Bull Run (aka Manassas in VA), Chancellorsville VA), Culps Hill at Gettysburg (PA) & the Battle of the Wilderness (VA).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1833

Colonel Daniel Fletcher Webster – 12th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry). Killed in Action.



Dan born in Portsmouth New Hampshire in 1813 but grew up in Boston where he graduated from Boston Latin. He was the son of the US Senator from Massachusetts and later, US Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. After graduating from Harvard, he became a lawyer and moved to Illinois where he met fellow local lawyer, Abraham Lincoln. He spent 2 years in China as assistant to the US government Commissioner to China and was then appointed by President Taylor as Surveyor of the Port of Boston until he organized his Infantry regiment in Boston. His Combat engagements included: Thoroughfare Gap (VA) and the 2nd Battle of Bull run (aka Manassas in VA), where he was mortally wounded on 30 August 1862.

1834

Surgeon (LCDR equiv.) Charles H. Wheelwright US Navy-CO Naval Hospital [Died of disease]

Charles was born and raised in Boston in 1813. His father was a wealthy ship owner and merchant who had 6 children of which Surgeon Wheelwright was the youngest. Prior to Harvard, he traveled extensively throughout the entire British Isles. In 1834, he was the Adjutant of the Harvard Washington Corps, which was a military company of Harvard students. After college, he subsequently received a degree from Harvard Medical School. He then entered the US Navy as an assistant surgeon and spent a lot time deployed on ships in the Brazil station. Subsequent duty stations included: the *USS Independence* in Boston, Naval Hospital Pensacola, Hospitals in Paris and other European cities, the Mediterranean Squadron, California, *USS Powhatan* of Norfolk which was Part of Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, Gulf of Mexico, Philadelphia Brooklyn at the start of the Civil War, *USS San Jacinto* (off Norfolk and then the Gulf Squadron), Naval Hospital of Pilotsown (LA) where he died from disease while treating sailors and marines from the Gulf Squadron on 30 July 1862

1837

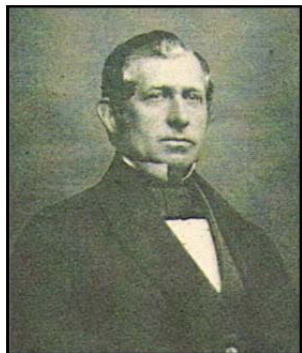
Private James Richardson – 20th Connecticut Volunteers (Infantry) [Died of disease]

James was born and raised in Dedham (MA) in 1817. After graduation, He was a teacher at prep schools for a few years until he decided to enter Harvard Divinity School and later became a Unitarian minister. In 1862 at age 45, he enlisted in 20th CT. Given his age and experience, he served as the company clerk and as a de facto chaplain. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville (VA) but died in November 1863 of fever in Washington (DC).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1838

LT Colonel Edmund Burke Whitman US Army (Quartermaster Corps, US Volunteers Army of Tennessee)



Edmund Burke Whitman was born in East Bridgewater (MA) in 1812 as the son of farmer. He left home at age 15 to work in Vermont at an apothecary as well as a teacher and several sales jobs. A few years later, Edmond was accepted as a “charity” / scholarship student at Phillips Exeter Academy where he prepared for Harvard. He married his Massachusetts born wife, Nancy, right after he graduated from college and continued at Harvard for an AM degree, which he was awarded in 1841. He subsequently was appointed headmaster of the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge (MA) and he became active in the anti-slavery movement as well as temperance societies. After his wife died in 1855, he moved to Lawrence Kansas with his 4 small children. Edmund married his 2nd wife, Lucretia, with

whom he had one son. He joined the struggle to have Kansas become a “free” state and became friends with the radical abolitionist, John Brown, who was hanged in 1859 for his insurrection and unsuccessful raid on the US federal armory at Harpers Ferry (VA). In October 1862, Edmund was appointed as a captain and assistant quartermaster in the Union Army attached to Brigadier General Green Clay Smith's brigade and served in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee. During this period, he was also involved in the suppression of riots and disturbances in both Dayton and Montgomery Counties in Ohio. He was promoted in December 1863 to chief quartermaster of the Army District of Tennessee with the responsibility to ensure the combat readiness of his unit through the acquisition of all supplies and animals as well as repairing and building bridges.

After the war in December 1865, Major General G. H. Thomas US Army appointed Edmond as an assistant quartermaster with the responsibility for setting up the United States National Cemetery system for fallen Union soldiers. In this role, he visited battlefields, cemeteries and other places where Union soldiers were buried in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. Edmund had to select and purchase the sites for the national cemeteries, supervise their construction and prepare mortuary records in those states. Whitman’s writings detailed procedures for gathering information for locating graves and discovering identities of the fallen soldiers which served as a blueprint for similar efforts in subsequent conflicts. In executing his mission, he faced periodic hostility from numerous white Southerners but also received the support of many black Southerners. Edmund viewed his Herculean task as a crusade and a sacred act honoring those who sacrificed their lives for their country. He wrote that “the government held a stewardship which must be rendered to the spirit of humanity and Christian patriotism to the friends of republican liberty of human freedom and progress throughout the world.” During his 4 year tenure running the US National Cemeteries, he located the remains of thousands of Union soldiers and was responsible for the reburial with honor more than 100,000 Union casualties of the Civil War. He remained on active duty until his work was completed in August 1869. After leaving the military, Edmund taught briefly in Louisville, Kentucky before returning to Cambridge, where he lived until his death in September 1883.

1841

1st LT Charles Frances Simmons – 14th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

He was born in Plymouth (MA) in 1821 where he was raise. He then prepared for Harvard at Boston Latin. After college, he later studied law and later practiced law in Boston after being admitted to the Bar. All of the soldiers in his regiment were from Essex County (MA). After time in the field in Maryland, he came down with fever and lung congestion which forced his resignation from the Army after his one year of active service. On a trip to Cuba to treat his lung disease, he was lost at sea when his ship apparently sunk during a storm.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1841 (continued)

LT Colonel William Logan Rodman – 38th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**

Bill was born and raised in New Bedford (MA) in 1822. His father's family was Quaker and influential merchants and ship owners. He prepared for Harvard at Friend's Academy in New Bedford (MA). After college, he was an oil trader as well as a ship owner who traveled by sea extensively to San Francisco, India & Europe. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in the early days of the war. The governor of Massachusetts offered him a position as a Quartermaster of any regiment in the commonwealth but he wished for line position and raised his own company from the New Bedford area. In September 1862, his regiment was in camped in Baltimore and later sailed for New Orleans. In April 1863, he took part in the battle of Opelousas (LA) and was **killed in action** on 27 May 1863 in the battle of Port Hudson (LA).

1843

Chaplin Arthur Buckminster Fuller – 38th Massachusetts (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**



Arthur was born in Cambridge (MA) in 1822 and the son of a 4 term US congressman from Massachusetts and the grandfather of the American architect, Buckmaster Fuller. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Fuller, had emigrated from England in 1638 and his mother's father, Major Peter Crane of Canton (MA), served in the Revolutionary Army. Arthur prepared for Harvard at Leicester Academy and Mrs. Ripley's School in Concord (MA). He was a teacher for a couple of years until he returned for 2 years of graduate study at the Harvard Divinity School from which he graduated as a preacher in 1847. On from a sea cliff in Virginia, Art was a witness to the battle of the Monitor & the Merrimack. In June 1862, he took part in the battle of Fair Oaks (VA) which is near Norfolk. He was discharged in December 1862 due to his sickness which he picked up in

the field and working in hospitals. However the next day, he participated in the attack of Fredericksburg (VA) as a civilian in uniform with rifle but was **killed in action** by 3 bullets as he entered the city on 11 December 1862.



1845

Major General Manning Ferguson Force – 20th Ohio (Infantry)

[Medal of Honor]



Manning was born in Washington (DC) in 1824 as the grandson of a veteran of the Revolutionary War. At Harvard, Manning was a member of the A.D. Club and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1848. During Major General Sherman's Georgia campaign, he was awarded the **Medal of Honor** for bravery after capturing and successfully defending Leggett's Hill in Atlanta (GA) on 22 July 1864. During this battle, a bullet smashed into his face below his eye and exited his skull. He was sent home to die but he recovered and returned to active duty. His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*Charged upon the enemy's works, and after their capture defended his position against assaults of the enemy until he was severely wounded*". The leadership style of the then 37 year old Colonel was noted in the diary of Sergeant Osborn Oldroyd of the 20th OH as follows:

"As Colonel Force called us to 'Attention' this morning one of the boys remarked, 'I love that man more than ever.' Yes, we have good reason to be proud of our Colonel, for upon all occasions we are treated by him as volunteers enlisted in war from pure love of country". Manning's combat engagements included: Sherman's March to the Sea (GA & SC), Fort Donelson (TN), Shiloh (TN), Vicksburg (MS) and the Battle of Raymond (MS). Following the Civil War, Manning returned to his law practice & was later a Professor at Cincinnati Law School and was later elected a judge in the Ohio Superior Court until his death in 1899 at age 75.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)

1845 (continued)

Colonel Peter A. Porter – 129th New York (Infantry) & 8th New York Heavy (Artillery) **[Killed in Action]**
Peter was born near Buffalo (NY) in 1827. His grandfather was Yale graduate and physician who became a regimental colonel in the Revolutionary Army. His father was Major General Peter Porter who served with distinction during the War of 1812 and later on the Northern Frontier before becoming the Secretary of War during the presidency of John Quincy Adams. His mother's father was the US Attorney General under President Jefferson. After Harvard, he spent 7 years in Europe as a student at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin & Breslau. In 1862, he was elected to the New York State Assembly and the following year took command of an Army regiment that he raised. After 20 months of garrison duty in Ft. McHenry (MD), he participated in the battle of Spotsylvania (VA) where about 40 of his troops were killed. His life was repeatedly threatened by shots from a Confederate sharpshooter who after being captured had bragged that he had been Colonel Porter's prisoner at Fort McHenry. At the head of his column in the battle of Cold Harbor (VA), Peter was **killed in action** in 3 June 1864 along with over 643 of his men and officers. He was wounded in the neck near the Confederate rifle pits and rose to his feet and then once again to his knees in rallying his men until he died after being pierced by 6 bullets.

1846

1st LT Ezra Ripley – 29th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Died of disease]**
Ezra was born in 1826 in Waltham (MA) as the son of the Reverend Samuel Ripley of Waltham who was a 1st cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. His great grandfather was colonel in the Revolutionary Army and a direct descendent of the Pilgrim Governor William Bradford. After graduating from Harvard, Ezra practiced law for 10 years in Cambridge before joining the Army. He participated in 7 days of heavy fighting at Richmond (VA) and then came home on sick leave. After his recuperations, he rejoined his regiment for the battle of Antietam (also known as Sharpsburg in MD) where he was wounded. After going home for recruiting duty, Ezra returned to Kentucky and then Vicksburg (MS) where he died in 1863 after contracting a fatal illness.

Captain Montgomery Ritchie – 1st Massachusetts Cavalry **[Died of disease]**
Montgomery was born in 1826 in Boston (MA). Prior to entering Harvard, he spent 3 years in France and Germany to learn these cultures and languages. After Harvard, he worked in a counting house in the East India trade which included time in Calcutta (India). He returned to Boston in the grain trading for the 4 years prior to his Army service. As a result of his business experience, he became a regimental commissioner of substances but still managed to participate in a battle commanding a gunboat on Roanoke Island (NC) as well as the following combat on land: Newbern (NC), Camden NC and Port Hudson (LA). Montgomery died in November 1864 from a disease contracted in Louisiana.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1847

Major Edward Hutchinson Revere – 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**



Ed was born in 1827 in Boston (MA) as the grandson of the Paul Revere the midnight rider at the start of the Revolutionary War. After receiving his Medical Degree from Harvard Medical School in 1849, he then spent a year in Paris (France) perusing post graduate medical studies and later visited England, Scotland and Ireland. Upon his return to the United States in 1851, Ed initially set up a medical practice in Greenfield (MA) but returned to eastern Massachusetts to practice in the 2 years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Dr. Revere planned to join the Navy as an assistant surgeon but accepted a commission in the same rank in 20th Massachusetts where his brother, Paul, was a major. In October 1862, he participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff (MD)

where his medical post was only a few feet rear of the line of battle and at all times under enemy fire. He was the only surgeon in the field during this battle. It was noted that his cool, self possessed deportment, well directed energy and self-forgetfulness were remarked by all who observed him. Following the battle, he was with the wounded under his care and was captured by Confederates. With no food or drink, he was then marched for 27 miles to Manassas Junction and then to Richmond (VA). He was placed in a tobacco warehouse of 60 by 80 feet with 80 other captured Union officers, where he cared for the invalids. The Confederate officers treated him with great respect due to his gentlemanly deportment and manly bearing. After 4 months of imprisonment in Richmond, Ed was released as a paroled POW and immediately rejoined his regiment as the Army of the Potomac advanced towards Richmond in 1862. During this time, the Union Army suffered almost 5,800 casualties. In 2 days, As soon as the wounded of his regiment had been take handled, Dr. Revere then attended the Confederate wounded. Following the battle of Antietam where the 20th MA was in the hottest part of the fight, he took part in 7 days of bloody work. He was working at field surgery post where bullets of both armies were flying overhead. As he raised himself while operating on a wounded man, he was pierce by bullet and died on the battlefield in September 1862, which was one year after he entered the Union Army. His combat engagements included: Ball's Bluff (MD), West Point (VA), Fair Oaks (VA) and finally Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD).

1848

Private John Franklin Goodrich – 21st Iowa Volunteers (Infantry) **[Died of disease]**

John was born in 1826 in Mt. Vernon (NH). After graduation, he worked as a manufacturing clerk in Waltham before going to California as a miner during the Gold Rush. 5 years later, he moved to Iowa, purchased a farm, married and had 3 children. In August 1862, he enlisted in the Army since Iowa did not have many young men volunteering for the Union military forces. During January 1863 in Missouri, he participated in his first combat in a large battle and later took part in the siege of Vicksburg which determined the supremacy of the Mississippi River. He tool part in the battle for where he was the first one to reach an embankment held by the Confederates. He died in June 1863 from a brain fever which he contracted in Vicksburg. His combat engagement included: Hartsville (MO), Port Gibson (MS), Black River (MS) and Vicksburg (MS),

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1848

LT Colonel Lucius Manlius Sargent – 1st Massachusetts Cavalry

[Killed in Action]

In 1826, Lucius was born in 1826 in Boston (MA). After college, he was involved in music, painting and seamanship while he sailed before the mast to Europe. After returning home, he became a surgeon due to his interest in art anatomy and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1857. Dr. Sargent became first in Massachusetts to volunteer as a regimental surgeon at the outbreak of the Civil War. In October 1862, he transferred from his surgeon billet in the 2nd MA Infantry to serving as a line captain the 1st MA Cavalry which was part of the Army of the Potomac and where his brother was a LT Colonel. In his own words, the reason for this shift, he said: *“I am tired of curing wounds. I now prefer to make them.”* At the battle of Aldie, he was left dead on the field but revived and recovered. In September 1864, he was riding at the head of his regiment near Petersburg (VA) within range of a Confederate stronghold when he was hit by an enemy shell in the middle of a sentence while to junior officer and died 2 hours later. His combat engagements with the cavalry included: Kelly’s Ford (VA), Sulphur Springs (VA), Stephensburg (VA), Aldie (VA), and finally Petersburg (VA).



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engagements with the cavalry included: Kelly’s Ford (VA), Sulphur Springs (VA), Stephensburg (VA), Aldie (VA), and finally Petersburg (VA).

Col. William Oliver Stevens – 72nd New York Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Bill was born in 1828 in Belfast (ME) as the grandson of a veteran of the battle of Bunker Hill. Prior to Harvard, he graduated from Phillips Andover Academy. He was not tall but an athlete and served as the Harvard coxswain of one of the first college boat clubs. He became a lawyer and was elected as a District Attorney in upstate New York. At the same time, Bill was the commanding officer of NY militia company and volunteered for active service after the fall of Fort Sumter (SC). He was a great drill master of the troops and was described as affable, manly dignity and a true soldier. During the battle of Williamsburg, 33% of his brigade was killed or wounded. While he leading his brigade in a front assault against General Stonewall Jackson’s division at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was struck

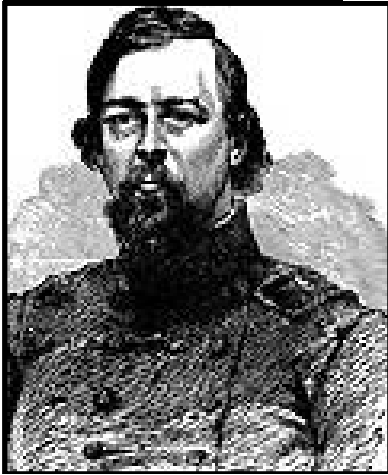
by a Minnie ball which pierced his chest and died on May 1863 from this wound. His brother Gorham and cousin General I. Stevens, a West Point graduate, also died for the Union during the Civil War. His combat assignments included: the siege of Yorktown (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Fredericksburg (VA) and finally Chancellorsville (VA).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1849

Col. Everett Peabody – 25th Missouri Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Everett was born in 1830 in Springfield (MA) as the son of a minister and great grandson of Major Moses White, a veteran of the American Revolution. Prior to Harvard, he spent a year at Burlington College in Vermont but this transferred to Harvard as a sophomore. Everett was suspended from the college for a year for helping to make a bonfire on the steps of University Hall. He was tall, athletic and enjoyed the outdoors and a naturally smart student who also had a lot of fun at college. After graduation, he worked as an engineer at Boston Water Works. In 1859, he became the chief engineer and partner in the Platte county railroad in Missouri with an annual salary of \$3,000 with an expectation of making up to \$25,000. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the Army and 4 months later was promoted to colonel. He was in command of the 1st Brigade, 6th division of the 25th Missouri under Brigadier General Prentiss who in turn reported to General Ulysses S. Grant in charge of the Army of Tennessee.

1st battle was at Lexington where he was captured but later escaped. At Plattsburg Landing, he was mortally wounded while leading his brigade against a much larger Confederate force. Everett had been wounded four times, including a fatal head wound while his brigade was being overrun. Nevertheless, he encouraged his soldiers as follows: “*Stand to it yet! Remember Lexington!*” However, General Prentiss blamed Everett for instigating a general engagement before the army was prepared. After the battle, Prentiss made no mention of Peabody but the men of Prentiss' division never forgot and Peabody is now considered the savior of Grant's Army of the Tennessee. In Colonel Peabody's gun box coffin was placed the following couplet: “*A braver man ne'er died upon the field; A warmer heart never to death did yield*”. His combat engagement included: Shiloh (TN), Warrensburg (MO) and Plattsburg Landing (TN)

1851

Major William Dwight Sedgwick – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]

Bill was born in 1831 in Lenox (MA). After college, he briefly worked in a law office in Boston before studying law in Germany where he married the daughter of a German university professor. During his 2 years in Europe, he also traveled in the Alps and Italy. He returned to the US and graduated from Harvard Law School before moving to St. Louis (MO) to practice law. In May 1862, he was commissioned as an ordnance officer in the 2nd MA volunteers and later served as a staff officer when he was promoted to major. Bill was mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam (MD) on 17 September 1862 and died 2 weeks later.

1852

Private Henry Hill Downes – 124th Illinois Volunteers (Infantry)

[Died of disease]

Henry was born in 1830 in Boston (MA) as the son of Commodore John Downes USN. He prepared at the Chauncey School in Boston prior to Harvard College. After working in a Boston law office for a few years, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855. To expand his legal opportunities, Henry moved to Michigan and later to Iowa and then Illinois where he enlisted into the Union Army in August 1862. While serving in General Grant's Army, he was afflicted with malaria from which he died in a Union hospital in Vicksburg (MS).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1852 (continued)

Major (Surgeon) Samuel Foster Haven Jr. – 15th Massachusetts (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**



Sam was born in Dedham (MA) in 1831. He was the 4th generation in his family to attend Harvard. After graduation from college, he entered Harvard Medical School and graduated with an MD in 1855. He then spent 2 years in further medical education in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin where he specialized in ophthalmology. He then returned to Boston and later to Worcester where he focused on diseases of the eye. Sam was also a published author of a book dealing with the US printing industry prior to the American Revolution. He volunteered for the Union Army in August 1861 and was deployed with his regiment for the next 18 months without ever returning on leave to his home on family. He was marching through the streets of Fredericksburg with his regiment when struck in the leg by a causal shell from a Confederate battery. He was evacuated to a nearby hospital where was hoped that amputating his leg would save Dr. Haven's life.

However, he never rallied from the shock of his wounds and he died in December 1862. His superior officer, Surgeon Sherman, wrote the following in a letter to Dr. Haven's parents relating to his conduct at Fredericksburg: *"Witnessing his self-exposure at the battle of Antietam, I had, as Medical Director of the Second Division, detailed your son, in a written order, in event of battle, to repair to the division hospital, and give his services there instead of the field with his regiment. When I communicated this order to him, he evidently felt disappointed. He expressed a strong choice to go wherever his regiment went; and when the column to which the Fifteenth Massachusetts was attached was about to pass over the bridge in front of Fredericksburg, he was expostulated with, and reminded of the previous order; but he asked as a special favor to be allowed to go with his regiment, and said that as soon as the fight was done he would return to the hospital and remain there."*

His combat engagements included: Balls Bluff (VA), Yorktown (VA), Harrison's Landing (VA), Antietam (MD) and finally Fredericksburg (VA).

Captain William Sturgis Hooper – Major General Banks Staff (Gulf Army) **[Died of disease]**

Bill was born in Boston (MA) in 1833 to a family of long time Boston merchants. He graduated from Boston Latin and entered Harvard when he was 16 years old. He was an expert marksman and helmsman who also excelled in billiards and chess. After sailing to California and then on to China as a 3rd mate on a merchant ship, he briefly attended Harvard Law School. Bill went to Europe for 2 years in 1853 where he picked up a chronic intestinal disease that bothered him for the rest of his life. Upon returning to Boston, he started the Bay State Iron Company that he ran with his cousin until he joined the Army. He was commissioned as a captain and served as an adjutant on General Banks' staff which confiscated enemy property. In addition, he was significantly involved with handling the needs of thousands of former black slaves which gathered around the Union camps in Louisiana. While mostly was involved in administrative and logistics work, but he also participated in the battle for Port Huron (LA). However during this time of time, his health further deteriorated and Bill died on sick leave during September 1863.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1852 (continued)

Colonel Paul Joseph Revere – 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Paul was born in 1832 in Boston (MA) as the grandson of Paul Revere, the midnight rider during the American Revolution. After college, he worked in business but was an active adventurer who hiked in the Adirondacks, hunted in Northern Maine & searched the shores of Lake Superior for copper, where he saved the life of a companion when their boat sank. Paul joined the Army after the attack on Fort Sumter (SC). After picket duty with the Army of the Potomac, he was wounded in the leg at Balls Bluff where he was cited for “*Demonstrated high character with cool and disciplined courage*”. After this Confederate victory, his regiment then was forced to return to Maryland across the Potomac River. Major Revere was one of the last to remain on the Virginia side with his elderly CO looking for a boat even though he could have easily swam across the river. He and his companions were eventually captured by Confederate cavalry. He was soon offered but refused parole by the Confederate commander since the related terms were ambiguous. After 2 days of marching in the rain and mud, Paul and 529

other prisoners from his regiment were sent to Richmond by rail for internment in a former warehouse. Among their prison guards was then Confederate First Sergeant Wirz who was later the commandant at Andersonville Prison of War camp. After 4 months as a prisoner of war, Major Revere was selected to be part of a unique prisoner exchange when the Union government agreed to change the status of captured Confederate blockage runners and sailors from pirates to that of prisoners of war. After a brief leave in Boston, Major Revere reported back to his regiment in time for the battle at Yorktown. After the battles at Fair Oaks & Seven Oaks, he was severely stricken with malaria which forced him again to briefly return to his home in Boston for recuperation. A month later, he again rejoined his regiment and was wounded in Antietam. LT Colonel Revere again was forced to return home for several months of rehabilitation as a suffering invalid without knowing that his brother was killed in the same battle. After a brief service as Inspector-General of the 2nd Army Corps, he was promoted to colonel and returned to his old regiment as the commanding officer. He then participated in the battle of Gettysburg where he was struck by a Confederate bullet on the 2nd day of the battle and then died 2 days later with knowledge of the Union victory. His combat engagements included: Balls Bluff (VA), Yorktown (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Seven Oaks (VA), Antietam (MD), and finally Gettysburg (PA)

Major Sidney Willard – 35th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]

Sid was born in 1831 in Lancaster, MA as a direct descendant of Major Simon Willard who 200 years earlier had led a hardy group of Puritans to the frontier of Central Massachusetts. When he was 2 years old, his parents moved to Boston where he went to Boston Latin. At Harvard, he rowed on the Heavy weight crew and he also participated in fencing and boxing. After graduating from Harvard Law School, he practiced law at became an attorney at a Boston Law firm and a member of the Boston Cadets militia in 1858. At the start of War, he joined the 35th MA with the Army of the Potomac. After his promotion to major, he was killed in action at Fredericksburg (VA) while leading a charge against the Confederates.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1852 (continued)

Major (Surgeon) Robert Ware – Surgeon 44th Massachusetts (Infantry) **[Died of disease]**

Robert was born in 1833 in Boston (MA) as the youngest son of Dr. John Ware who was a Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. He prepared at Boston Latin for Harvard from which he graduated with honors. His medical studies followed both in Paris as well as at Harvard. Upon graduation, he primarily served the poor and was a key factor in fighting the Boston smallpox epidemic in 1860. In the following year, he entered the Sanitary Commission as an inspector. Later that year, he joined his regiment as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac where he cared for the sick and the wounded of both the Union Army as well as in the black camps in North Carolina. As a result of this dual service, he contracted typhoid pneumonia on 5 April 1863 from which he died the following week.

1853

LT Colonel Wilder Dwight – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry). **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in 1833 in Springfield (MA) into an old Yankee family with his paternal ancestors from England settling in Dedham (MA) in 1636 and 1655 on his mother's side. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter as well as 6 months at a private military school in West Point where he learned military drill along with mathematics and French. After graduating from Harvard, he attended the Harvard Law School there (LL.B '55) and began to practice in 1857 in Boston. At the outset of the War, he helped obtain authority for and organized a regiment of troops (April 1862) and was appointed Major of the 2nd MA on 24 May 1861. In May 1862 he was captured in action near Winchester. He was patrolled and returned "within the Union lines" in June and was officially exchanged, returning to duty just after the battle at Cedar Creek, in August 1862. He was promoted to LT Colonel on 13 June 1862. In the Antietam

Campaign, he was mortally wounded in combat on 17 September, and died two days later at Boonsborough (MD). His brother William, West Point 1859, rose to be Brigadier General, and served in the West during the War. Two other brothers, Charles and Howard (killed in 1863), were also Union veterans of the Civil War. His combat engagements included: Fort Royal (VA), Balls bluff (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Kernstown (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Williamsburg (VA), , 1st Winchester (VA) & finally Antietam (MD).

Captain Richard Chapman Goodwin – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry). **[Killed in Action]**

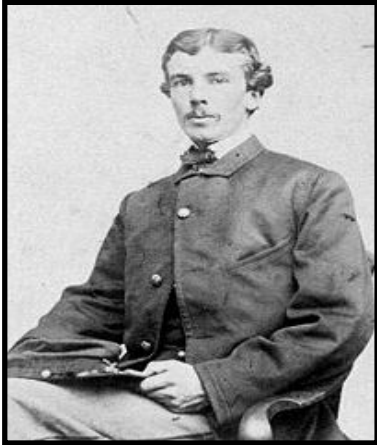
Richard was born in Boston in 1833. He graduated from the Boston Latin School prior to entering Harvard College. On leaving college, he was in a mercantile house in Boston for more than a year, when he left for India. A few months later, he traveled throughout the Holy Land and then extensively toured Europe. 2 years later, he returned home to Boston. On the outbreak of Civil War, he joined the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment which left Boston in July, 1861 with several of his personal friends. In Virginia, he participated in the battles of Winchester (VA) and Cedar Mountain (VA) where he was killed in action. His regimental Colonel cited the: "*Captain Goodwin's personal behavior rose to the highest level of nobility and fidelity*".

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1854 (continued)

Major General Charles Russell Lowell – 2nd Massachusetts Calvary

[Killed in Action]



Charles was born in 1835 in Boston as son of Anna Cabot Jackson Lowell and Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., the nephew of poet and diplomat, James Russell Lowell. He graduated from both Boston Latin & Boston English High School and later was the valedictorian of his Harvard class. After college, he briefly worked as a common laborer in an iron mill in central Massachusetts and later moved to a management position at an iron mill in New Jersey. However, the mill environment was bad for his health and he was forced to return to Boston. After his recuperation, he journeyed abroad for 2 years to visit Havana (Cuba) and throughout the Mediterranean area including Algeria where he trained in fencing. After his return to the US, he became the treasurer of a rail road company in Iowa. In 1860, he became general manager of an Iron foundry in Maryland. Lowell entered the Union Army in June 1861 as a captain in the

3rd US Cavalry. He later served as an aide-de-camp to Major General George B. McClellan during the formation of the Army of the Potomac in the summer and fall of 1861. He served in the 1862 Peninsula Campaign and the Battle of Antietam with McClellan. In 1863, Charles recruited and organized the 2nd Mass Cavalry and was appointed its colonel. Later that year, he had married Josephine Shaw, a sister of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw of the 54th MA (H-'60) who was killed with his black troops at Fort Wagner (SC). During the winter of 1863 & 1864, he was in charge of the outer defenses of Washington (DC) and was engaged in repelling the raid by Confederate LT General Jubal Early that reached the outskirts of the capital. During the Valley Campaigns of 1864, Lowell commanded a cavalry brigade in Major General Sheridan's army. He distinguished himself at 3rd Winchester and took a leading role in the Confederate rout at Tom's Brook. He was mortally wounded during the Union counterattack at the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. General Sheridan interceded to ensure that he was promoted to brigadier general on that day but Lowell died on the next day at Middletown. Upon hearing of his death, Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer wept and Sheridan remarked "*I do not think there was a quality which I could have added to Lowell. He was the perfection of a man and a soldier.*" His combat engagements included: Valley Campaigns (VA), Fort Royal (VA), Kernstown (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Winchester (VA), Williamsburg (VA), Fair Oaks (aka 7 Pines in VA), Hanover Court House (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Tom's Brook (VA) South Mountain (MD) & finally Cedar Creek (VA).

LT Colonel James Savage – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Jim was born in 1831 in Boston (MA). His paternal ancestor was the commander of Massachusetts forces during the King Phillips War. He prepared for Harvard at Boston Latin. During college, he lost his mother and 2 sisters in a relatively short period of time. He was an accomplished piano player which helped him in his grief. After college, he sailed to Europe where he studied agricultural chemistry in Germany in anticipation of a future career path. During this period, he also traveled in the UK, Italy, France and Austria. His combat engagement included: Balls Bluff (VA), Conrad's Ferry (VA) and Cedar Mountain (VA) where he was wounded and captured by the Confederates. He died as a prisoner of war in Charlottesville (VA) in September 1862 of wounds received at few months earlier at Cedar Mountain.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1855

1st LT George Foster Hodges – 18th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Died of disease]



He was born in Providence (RI) in 1837 as the son of the president of the Washington Bank. He entered for Harvard College at age 15 as sophomore. After graduating from Harvard with honors, he briefly taught Jamaica Plain before leaving for Havana (Cuba) for a year as a tutor in a private home. On his return to Boston, he entered Harvard Law School. After his graduation, he worked in a Boston Law office as well as a librarian at the Harvard Law Library. He enlisted as private in the Charlestown City Guards but was commissioned as 1st LT two months later in Washington (DC). He participated in combat in Alexandria (VA) as well as the 1st battle of Bull Run (aka Manassas in VA) where he rescued and carried his wounded regimental commander from the battle field

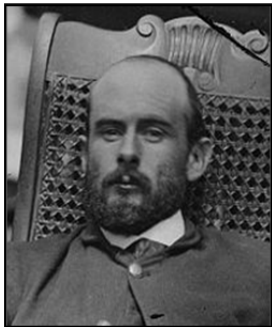
(i.e. a classmate, Colonel Samuel Lawrence). LT Hodges briefly returned to Boston on leave but then returned to Virginia where he caught typhoid and died a few days later on 31 January 1862.

Colonel Samuel Crocker Lawrence – 5th Massachusetts Infantry

Sam was born in Medford (MA) in 1832. He prepared for Harvard at Lawrence Academy. He participated in the 1st battle of Bull Run (VA). In 1869, Sam was elected captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of MA and became the 1st mayor of Medford in 1895. He died in Medford in 1911.

1856

Brigadier General Charles Francis Adams II (1st Massachusetts Calvary)



Charles was born in Massachusetts 1835. He was also the great-grandson of US President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Williams Crowninshield who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe and the grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). His father (Charles Francis Adams Sr.) was a lawyer, writer, politician & diplomat. After graduating from Harvard College, Charles served as a captain in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry regiment. He fought with great distinction during the Gettysburg Campaign (PA) where his company was heavily engaged at the battle of Aldie (VA). He later served as the commanding officer of the 5th MA Cavalry regiment which had African-American enlisted troops. For gallantry at

the battles of Secessionville (SC), South Mountain (MD) & Antietam (MD) and for meritorious services during the Civil War, President Andrew Johnson nominated Colonel Adams for the award of brevet brigadier general, United States Volunteers, retroactive to March 1865, which was confirmed by the US Senate. Following the Civil War, he was appointed to the Massachusetts Railroad Commission and attempted to persuade (rather than coerce) railroads into compliance with accepted business norms. The purpose of this commission was to expose the corrupt business practices to shamed corrupt businessmen into mending their ways. From 1884 to 1890, he was the president of the Union Pacific Railroad and died in 1915.

Private Daniel Hack – 14th Massachusetts Battery

[Died of disease]

Daniel was born in Taunton (MA) in 1834 as the oldest of 3 children. He taught school during the winter of his junior year of college. Dan had planned to study law after his graduation from Harvard College but instead worked in his father's printing business until he enlisted into Army during January 1864. In the following month, he stood for several hours with wet feet during a troop review by Major General Burnside. As a result, he contracted a severe cold and congestion of the lungs. He was then dropped from the rolls due to his physical disability. After several attempts to reenlist, he again joined the Army in Connecticut but was again taken ill and died in Hartford in April 17, 1864 after having enlisted twice in less than 4 months.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1856 (continued)

Sergeant Charles Brooks Brown – 19th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry). **[Died of disease]**
Charles was born in Cambridge in 1835 as the 6th child in a family of 11 siblings. He was educated in the Cambridge public school system prior to Harvard College. His family financial situation forced him to pay for his own expenses at college which he did for the most part as a writer. While relatively short in height, he was very muscular and a good athlete at Harvard and graduated 20th out of his 92 classmates. He then joined a Boston Law firm and passed the Massachusetts Bar. He later moved to Springfield (IL) where he became an acquaintance of another Springfield lawyer named Abraham Lincoln for whom he actively campaigned in the Lincoln-Douglas political contest of 1858 and was instrumental in having Lincoln's son enter Harvard. In 1860, he returned to Charlestown where he opened a law office. On 17 April 1861, he was returning to home on afternoon and saw an Army recruiting rally. Charles enlisted up on the spot and that same night was on a ferry to Virginia with his new regiment. He returned home to Boston in 3 months after his enlistment expired. However, he soon reenlisted in the 19th Mass regiment where he soon was made a sergeant and sent on picket duty along the Potomac River. At the battle of Fair Oaks in June 1862, a Minnie balls passed through his left leg just above his ankle but he continued to fight. He was later evacuated with crutches to a New York hospital to recover from his wounds. After 5 months of recuperation, he rejoined his regiment in December 1862 and participated in the 1st battle of Fredericksburg where he was shot in the head after being the 7th and last of 11 men to pick up the regimental colors in the heat of battle. After his 2nd hospitalization, he again returned to his regiment and participated in the 2nd battle of Fredericksburg after which against his will, he was sent to a hospital for the 3rd time due to a persistent fever. He then reenlisted for the 3rd time in December 1863. Given his education and extensive combat experience, he could have received a commissioned but he would have had to transfer to another regiment which he elected not to do. In May 1864, he participated in the Wilderness campaign as the de facto company commander his, although he was still a sergeant. Due to action of some of his friends, his Corps Commander (Major General Butler) sent him a written appointment as a 1st LT. Charles put this written commission in his pocket without seeking leave or orders to report elsewhere and then took part in serve days of hard fighting at the Spotsylvania Court House. While leading his company, he was struck by shell fragments which nearly took off his left leg and badly mangled his right leg. He lay on the battlefield for an hour before being evacuated to a field hospital where he died the following morning. Both of Sergeant Brown's brothers where in his regiment and one brother was also mortally wounded at Spotsylvania. His finance who he had met during his last recuperation became ill from consumption after learning of his death and she died 6 months later with his name on his lips. Charles was a penultimate warrior and hero and proud son of Harvard. His combat engagements included: Ball's Bluff (VA), Yorktown (VA), Richmond (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), 2nd battle of Fredericksburg (i.e. also known as Chancellorsville in VA), Wilderness campaign (VA) and finally Spotsylvania Court House (VA).

1st LT Stephen George Perkins – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**



Stephen was born in Boston (MA) in 1835, as the son of a well-known Boston merchant. He initially entered Harvard with the class of 1855 but had to leave due to problems with his eyes. He returned the following year and was on the crew team. After graduating from college, he entered the Harvard Law School but he later transferred to the Lawrence Scientific School where he received a degree in mathematics in 1861. In the following month, Stephen was commissioned a 2nd LT and sent to the Army of the Potomac. Although sick at the time, he participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain (VA) in August 1862. He was wounded in his hand but continued to fight with a handkerchief to bind his wound. However, 10 minutes later he was killed in action after being struck by 3 more bullets.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1857

Captain Howard Dwight – 4th Missouri Cavalry

[Killed in Action]



Howard was born in Springfield, MA in 1837 and attended Phillips Exeter prior to entering Harvard College. After his Harvard graduation, he went to Tennessee to build and run a cotton press since he was challenged by manufacturing. He entered Army with the 24th MA Regiment as a 1st Lt. in September 1862. On the advice of his brother Lt Col Wilder Dwight who is noted above, he volunteered for the Fremont Hussars (the 4th MO Cavalry) under General Fremont since he was familiar with the Tennessee area. In October 1861, he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge (AK) as the senior officer charged the Confederate cavalry. After a year in the Missouri campaign, he was sent as a captain to Louisiana to participate in the Gulf campaign. He distinguished himself in the Teche campaign (LA) and at one time had his horse shot out from under him. A few weeks later, he temporarily attached to the brigade of his brother, Brigadier General William Dwight and was ordered to carry dispatches to General Banks. In his last dispatch run on 4 May 1863, he was stopped by several Confederate cavalymen in Bayou Courtableau (LA). He had no choice but to surrender after which one of the Confederates then fired his gun and shot Captain Dwight in the brain, which killed him instantly.

1st LT James Amory Perkins – 24th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]

James was born in Dorchester (MA) in 1836 to a merchant father. He was hard worker in school but was not strong and tended to be sickly. After graduating from Harvard, he sailed for India and spent a year Calcutta and then Bombay to better understand the East India Company, which traded with his father. He returned home after extensive travel in Italy, Switzerland, Italy and England. When he was 16, he was sent to England for his health. In late 1862, he was commissioned a 1st Lt in the Army and was sent to North Carolina under General Burnside. He participated in expeditions to Little Washington (SC) & Plymouth (SC) as well as the landing on Morris Island near Fort Wagner (SC). Although very sickly during the Morris Island siege, he stayed on the front line with his men. In the middle of a sentence to his men on 26 August 1863, he was struck by a cannon ball which hit him in the upper part of his arm and went right through his body causing his instant death.

Sergeant George Whittemore Jr. – 1st Massachusetts Sharpshooters

[Killed in Action]

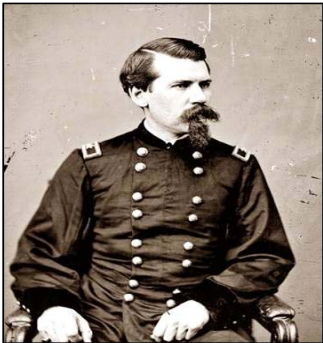
George was born in Boston (MA) in 1837. After Boston Latin, George was a classical scholar at Harvard who ranked in the top 12 of his graduating class and also was an expert oarsman on the crew team. After college, he taught classics in a private school while also studying law. He passed the bar on the day he enlisted into the Army in August 1861. After training in Washington (DC), he participated in many battle with the army of the Potomac and was subsequently promoted to corporal and then sergeant. A few days before Antietam, his rifle was stolen and he in effect was unarmed at the start of the battle. As a result, he was urged and ordered to remain in the rear as a non-combatant. However, he elected to go to the front with his unit without a weapon. He then picked up the gun of a fallen Union soldier and he strated firing but was instantly killed on 17 September in Antietam. His combat engagements included: Edwards Ferry (VA), Cumberland Gap campaign (VA), Yorktown (VA), Kent Court House (VA), Fair Oaks (VA) and finally Antietam (MD).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1857

Brigadier General Horace Porter Ordnance Department (Army of Potomac)

Medal of Honor



Horace was born in Huntington (PA) in 1837 as the son of the governor of Pennsylvania and grandson of a Continental Army officer. His uncle was the governor of Michigan and his aunt was the grandmother of May Todd Lincoln. After prepping at the Lawrence School (NJ), he went to the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard for a year after which he received an appointment to West Point from where he graduated 3rd in his class in 1860. After teaching ordnance at West Point for a year, he transferred to a critical ordnance arsenal in Troy (NY). After the attack on Fort Sumter (SC), he was ordered to Hilton Head (SC) to scout out harbors for the Army & Navy and was cited for bravery at Fort Pulaski. As a

result, he came to the attention of General McClellan who made Horace his chief of ordnance despite his lowly rank of 1st LT. Due to his skill and organization ability, he was subsequently sent to carry out the same job with the Armies of Ohio and then Cumberland. As a member of the General's staff, Horace was typically all over most battlefields of his command, especially where the action was hottest. For bravery during the battle of Chickamauga, Horace was awarded the Medal of Honor with the following citation: "*While acting as a volunteer aide, at a critical moment when the lines were broken, rallied enough fugitives to hold the ground under heavy fire long enough to effect the escape of wagon trains and batteries*". As a result of his heroics, Horace was promoted to LTC and picked to be Aide de Camp with General Ulysses S. Grant which last from 1864 to 1869. His combat engagements included: Fort Pulaski (GA), Port Royal (GA), Secessionville (SC), Antietam (MD), Chattanooga (TN), Battle of the Wilderness (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Spotsylvania (VA), Ream's Station (aka New Market Heights, VA) & Cedar Creek (VA).

While serving as President Grant's personal secretary while still on active duty, Horace refused a \$500,000 Bribe from Jay Gould, a Wall Street financier. He resigned from the Army in 1873 and became vice president of the Pullman Place Car Company. At that same time, he was elected as President of the Union League Club in NYC from 1893 to 1897 and was major force in the construction of Grant's Tomb. During the administrations of both Presidents Mc Kinley and Teddy Roosevelt, Horace was appointed to serve as the ambassador to France from 1899 to 1905. During this time, he received the Legion of Honor from the French government and personally financed the successful search for the body of Captain John Paul Jones USN who had died in Paris in 1792. General Porter died in New York City in 1921 at age 84.

1858

Samuel H. Eells – 12th Michigan Volunteers (Inf.)

[Died of disease]

Sam was born in Oberlin (OH) in 1836 as the son of a preacher who drowned just after Samuel was born. When he was 10, his mother moved to Boston where he attended Boston Latin prior to entering Harvard College. After college, he attended medical school at the University of Michigan but enlisted in the 12th Michigan as hospital steward in February 1862. He participated in the battle of Shiloh (TN) where he was made a prisoner. A few days later, he was then exchanged for Confederate doctors and stewards along with each other's wounded. He then took part in the battles of Hatchie's Bridge (TN), Vicksburg (MS) and an expedition to Arkansas when he was promoted to assistant surgeon (i.e. Army captain equivalent rank). In August of 1863, he became fatally sick with multiple complications including bronchial consumption. He returned to Detroit on sick leave in December 1863 and died the following month.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1858 - continued

1st LT James Jackson Lowell – 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Lt. James Lowell was born in Cambridge in 1837 and was the younger brother of General Charles Russell Lowell (H-54) who as noted earlier was also killed during the Civil War. He was descended from John Lowell one of the framers of the Massachusetts Constitution whose son started the US cotton manufacturing industry and co-founded the city of Lowell (MA). On his mother's side, his antecedents included a Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. James graduated from Boston Latin before entering Harvard where he graduated first in his class, as did his brother Charles. James then entered Harvard Law School intending to be a lawyer before entering the Army shortly after the start of the war. He transferred from the 19th to the 20th MA Infantry in July 1861. He was initially wounded at Ball's Bluff & was

later mortally wounded at the battle of Glendale (near Richmond) in June 1862 while leading his company on a mission to destroy and enemy ammunition dump. James became one of the earliest Harvard graduates to be **killed in action** during the Civil War. His combat engagements included: Ball's bluff (VA), Williamsburg (VA), West Point (VA), Fair Oaks (VA) and finally Glendale (aka Savage Station in VA)

2nd LT Edward Bromfield Mason – 2nd Massachusetts Calvary

[Died in an accident]

Edward was born in Boston (MA) in 1837 and was the grandson of Senator Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts. As a teenager, he traveled in Europe for almost 2 years with his parents before entering Harvard as sophomore. After the College, he then entered Harvard Medical School but left to accept a commission as an assistant surgeon (i.e. Captain equivalent) in the 14th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) since he was not able to get an appointment as a line officer in a combat unit. In August of 1862, he participated in the battle of Fairfax Court House (VA) where his field hospital was captured by the Confederates and he was taken prisoner. In the rebel camp, he unexpectedly met his classmate Rooney Lee, who was a Confederate colonel and son of General Robert E. Lee CSA to whom he was introduced and repatriated shortly thereafter. After much delay, he finally was offered and accepted a 2nd LT commission in the 2nd Massachusetts Calvary by Colonel Lowell. At an evening parade at camp in Massachusetts, an undisciplined horse reared and fell back on him from which he died after 2 weeks of very painful suffering.

Major Henry Lyman Patten – 20th MA Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in Action]



Henry was born in Kingston (NH) in 1836. He prepared at Boston Latin for Harvard where he was a speedy football player, the best cricketers at Harvard and a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. He taught for a year before entering Harvard Law School but accepted a commission with the 20th Massachusetts at the end of 1861 before graduating from the Law School. 4 months later he was in his first combat at Yorktown and was later wounded at Gettysburg. Henry received mortal deep wound in the leg in August 1864 at Glendale and he died a month later in Philadelphia. His combat engagements included: Yorktown (VA), Fair Oaks (VA), Gaines's Mill (VA),

Beaver Dam Creek (VA), Chantilly (VA), White Oak Swamp (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Antietam (MD), Mine Run (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Gettysburg (PA), North Anna (VA), Petersburg, (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), Deep Bottom (VA) and finally at Glendale (aka Savage Station in VA)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1858 - continued

Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Richardson – US Navy (North Atlantic Squadron) **[Died of disease]**
Edward was born in Boston (MA) in 1837 and prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter in NH. After college, he received his MD from Harvard Medical School and performed his residency at the US Marine Hospital in Chelsea (MA). He was commissioned as an assistant surgeon (i.e. Navy LT equivalent) in August 1861 and got underway for Blockading duty off the coast of South Carolina. At sea, his health suffered in the damp weather and he was forced to accept a medical discharge and returned to Boston where he died a year later.

1st LT Thomas Jefferson Spurr – 15th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**



Tom was born in Boston (MA) in 1837 as the grandson of General John Spurr and the son of Colonel Samuel Spurr, who later became a merchant after his military service. He prepared for Harvard at Worcester High School where he graduated first in his class. He was in Russia at the start of the Civil War and hastened home to accept a commission in the 15th MA. He was too ill to join his regiment at the battle of Malvern Hill but then participated in the battle of Antietam (MD) where he was mortally wounded

1859

Captain George W. Batchelder – 15th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**
George was born in Lynn (MA) in 1838 as the son of the principle of Lynn High School where he prepared for Harvard where he was on the football team. After college, he studied law in Salem (MA) and he joined the Salem Light Infantry in 1860. After the start of War, his local unit was absorbed into the 8th MA Infantry for 3 months. A month later, he was commissioned as a 1st LT in the 19th MA Infantry in Lynnfield (MA). George was killed in action on 17 September 1862 at Antietam. His combat engagements included: the Shenandoah Valley (VA), Centerville (VA), Fair Oaks (VA) and finally Antietam (MD).

Captain Henry M. Bond – 45th & 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**
Henry was born in Boston (MA) in 1836 and had Huguenot and Puritan ancestors. After graduating from Harvard, he was partner in a bookseller and publishing company in Boston. In the spring of 1862, he joined the 45th MA as a sergeant rather than receiving a commission so his brother would be able to join the unit. After 3 months including action in North Carolina, Henry's enlistment was up and he returned home. In September 1863, he was offered a 1st LT commission in the "Harvard Regiment" (i.e. the 20th MA). In the battle of The Wilderness in May 1864, Henry was wounded in the jaw. His regimental commander, General Macy, wrote the following of Henry in the dispatches: *"So faithful to what he considered his duty was he, that after receiving his wound, he sought me to report before leaving subjecting his life to a thousand chances to do so as he was wading through a storm of bullets. I however saw him coming towards me and made a sign for him to go to the rear, which he did and where I joined him in a few moments. Through two hours of such fighting Henry was of great service to me"*. With a fractured jaw, Henry then spent 5 days in a hospital in Fredericksburg (VA) before being sent via an ambulance to another hospital that was 8 miles away. During this trip, his ambulance was attacked by Confederate guerillas under the command of Colonel John Mosby CSA. The guerillas ordered the all to get out of the ambulance and unhitch the horses but then started firing into ambulance before anyone could comply with their order. Henry was sitting next to the driver and asked a wounded officer in the back for his pistol but he was shot just above his heart from behind before receiving it. His combat engagements included: Kinston (NC), Mine Run campaign (VA) & finally the Wilderness (VA).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1859 - continued

Private Curtis Hopkinson – 44th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Died of disease]**

Curtis was born in Keene (NH) in 1838 but grew up in Lowell (MA) where his father was a judge. He went to Boston Latin prior to Harvard from which he graduated with honors. After college, he initially studied the law at a Boston law firm prior and then entered Harvard Law School. After his first semester, he “*answered the call*” and enlisted into the 44th MA. To friends who urged him to seek a commission Curtis said: “*No, I might not make a good officer and I know I can be a private*”. In October 1862, his unit was ordered to New Bern (NC) to participate in the General Burnside expedition to get a foothold in North Carolina to both capture coastal towns and disrupt rail road logistics. For over 3 months, Curtis marched almost 120 miles with little food and sleep up and down the Carolina coast capturing forts and towns and skirmishing with rebel guerrillas. As a result, he came down with a typhoid fever in January 1862 and died 2 week later

Major Henry Jackson How –19th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**

Henry was born in Haverhill (MA) in 1835. He prepped at Phillips Andover for Harvard which he entered with the class of 1858. However, his mother died during his freshman year so he took the rest of the year off and reentered Harvard with the class of 1859. After the fall of Fort Sumter (SC), Henry raised a company of 125 soldiers in Haverhill of which he was elected captain. After being deployed to Virginia, Henry led a charge at Balls Bluff (VA) and was the only one to capture Confederate prisoners during that battle. On 30 June 1862, at Glendale outside of Richmond (VA), he received a musket ball in the breast and fell mortally wounded. After his death, Henry’s CO, Colonel A.F. Devereux of the 19th MA, noted: “*A braver man never trod than Major How. It is not enough to say that he was brave. Many are that; but he was most unusually cool, brave and gallant; I think, nay, I know I never met quite his equal. His last words were as they moved him were: ‘Let me die here in the field of battle; it is more glorious so’. He has left behind an enduring fame and many a kind and endearing remembrance*”.

1st LT Mason A. Rea –24th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in Action]**

Mason was born in Boston (MA) in 1837 as the son of a merchant. After the Park School, Mason went to Harvard where he stayed for 2 years but had to leave due to his bad eyes and his doctor’s advice. He then toured Europe extensively before returning to Boston to join his father in business. As part of business training, he then visited India, Australia and the Far East. While he was gone, his father died and the business prospects dimmed so Mason joined the 24th MA (aka *The New England Guard Regiment*) in December 1862. Mason subsequently served honorably in numerous campaigns in NC, SC, FL & VA. At Drury’s bluff on 16 May 1864, Mason was hit by a rebel sharpshooter and was killed instantly when the bullet passed through his head.

His combat engagements included: Roanoke Island (NC), New Bern (NC), Kinston (NC), Whitehall (NC), Fort Wagner (SC), Goldsborough Bridge (NC) and finally Drury’s Bluff (VA).

1860

Major Edward G. Abbott – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in action]**

Ned was born in 1840 in Lowell (MA) as the eldest son of a long time Congressman from MA and the grandson of the NH King’s Attorney prior to the American Revolution and later a US Senator from NH. After graduating from Lowell High School, he matriculated at Harvard where he was on the varsity crew which in his senior year won 6 out of 7 races. In May 1861, he enlisted in the 2nd MA Infantry for 3 years and was commissioned as a captain. Ned was killed in Battle of Cedar Mountain (VA) in August 1862.

His regimental commander, General Gordon wrote of Edward: “*His military history was without a blemish from his first manly interview with him in my office in Boston until I looked upon his dead body upon the fatal field of Cedar Mountain. Of the 14 officers killed, wounded and prisoners out of this single regiment in action, none behaved with more conspicuously gallantry than Captain Abbott.*”

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1860 - continued

Brigadier General (Bvt.) Henry L. Abbott—20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) [**Killed in action**]



Henry was born in 1842 in Lowell (MA) as the 3rd of 11 children and the 2nd son of a judge and longtime Congressman from Massachusetts and the grandson of the New Hampshire King's Attorney prior to the American Revolution and later a US Senator for granite state. He was a child prodigy and entered Harvard at age 14 to join the class of his older brother Edward. He was reading law at his father's law office when the Civil War started at Fort Sumter (SC). Henry's father obtained an appointment for him as a captain in the 2nd MA Volunteer Infantry Regiment with his brother. However, he declined this appointment and he joined the 4th Battalion

MA Volunteer Militia as a private in May 1861, along with several of his friends, including his best friend, future United States Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. After Holmes & several other friends left to join the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Henry also joined that regiment in July 1861 and was commissioned a 2nd LT in what became known as the "*Harvard Regiment*" since so many of its officers were Harvard graduates. He was promoted to 1st LT in November 1861. Henry was wounded in the right arm at the Battle of Glendale, which compelled him to leave the regiment temporarily and recuperate at home. However, he refused to leave the field until after the Battle of Malvern Hill on the next day. A few days later, Henry's brother Ned was killed in action at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. Henry missed the Battle of Antietam because he was hospitalized with typhoid fever and grieving over the death of his brother at Cedar Mountain. The 20th Massachusetts Infantry again suffered heavy losses at Antietam. Henry recovered by November 1862 and returned to his regiment and was accompanied on his return by Holmes, who was returning after recovery from a wound suffered at the battle of Antietam. Henry courageously led his men at the Battle of Fredericksburg, as acting major of the regiment. In preliminary street fighting on the eve of the battle, he was one of the few officers in the 20th MA Infantry not to be killed or wounded when he and his men engaged in fierce combat with the 21st Mississippi Infantry commanded by Henry's Harvard classmate and friend, LT Lane Brandon CSA. At Cemetery Ridge in Gettysburg on 3 July 1863, the 29th MA repelled CSA General Pickett's Charge which was greatly helped by the 20th MA. At the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864, Henry was shot in the abdomen while encouraging his command from an exposed, standing position after he ordering his men to fight. He died at a field hospital on the same day.

His combat engagement included: Ball's Bluff (VA), the Peninsula (VA), Seven Days' Battles (VA), Battle of Fair Oaks (VA), Glendale (VA), 1st Fredericksburg (VA), 2nd Fredericksburg (VA), 2nd Manassas (aka 2nd Bull Run in VA), Gettysburg (PA), Bristoe Station (PA) and finally the Battle of the Wilderness (VA)

1st LT Nathaniel Saltonstall Barstow—24th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) [**Died of disease**]

Nat was born in Salem (MA) in 1839. After the Northfield School, he entered Harvard but took a leave of absence after his sophomore year to study law at Boston Law firm. In September 1862, he accepted a commission in the 24th MA. After guarding Confederate prisoners of war at Fort Warren in Boston harbor, his unit was sent to Annapolis (MD) to prepare for the General Burnside Expedition to NC where Nat acted as a signal officer for both Navy and Army operations. While in New Berne, he contracted yellow fever and died in May 1864 after being ill for only 19 days. His combat engagements included: Cape Hatteras naval battle (NC), Roanoke Island (NC) & New Berne (NC).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1860 - continued

Colonel Robert Gould Shaw– 2nd & 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) **[Killed in action]**



Robert was born in 1837 to a prominent abolitionist family who were also well-known Unitarian philanthropists and intellectuals who had the benefit of a large inheritance left by Robert's merchant grandfather (1775–1853). When he was five years old, the family moved to a large estate in West Roxbury and 5 years later to Staten Island (NY) among a community of literati and abolitionists. In 1850 while in NY, Robert attended high school at St. John's at Fordham College at the request of his uncle Joseph Coolidge Shaw who had been ordained as a Catholic priest in 1847 after converting to Catholicism during a trip to Rome in which he had

befriended several members of the Oxford Movement. His uncle Joe was also studying at Fordham for his entrance into the Jesuits. In 1851 while still boarding at St. John's, Uncle Joe died from tuberculosis which made Robert quite despondent and he found it difficult to cope with his surroundings. As a result later that year, the Shaw family departed for an extended tour of Europe and entered Robert at boarding school in Switzerland and later at less strict school in Germany. After returning to the United States in 1856, he attended Harvard University where he joined both the Porcellian and the Hasty Pudding Clubs. However, Robert left Harvard in 1859 and returned to Staten Island to work at his other uncle's mercantile firm but still found life disagreeable working in an office.

In April 1861, Robert joined the 7th NY Militia as a private and marched with his unit to the defense of Washington, (DC). In the following month, Robert was formally commissioned as a 2nd LT in the 2nd MA (Infantry). When the Union government finally adopted the use of black soldiers to fight the Confederates in January 1863, the 54th MA Volunteer Infantry was created and organized. A year previously, Governor Andrew of MA wrote to Robert's father about the prospects of finding suitable commanders. In late 1862, Robert was approached by his father while in camp in Virginia with Andrew's offered commission to take command of a new all-black regiment. At first, he declined the offer but after deliberating and careful thought, he accepted the position and telegraphed his father with his decision. Robert clearly stated that he was dubious about a free black unit succeeding but the dedication of his men deeply impressed him, and he grew to respect them as fine soldiers. Captain Shaw arrived in Boston in February 1863 and assumed command of the 54th Regiment. On learning that black soldiers would receive less pay than white ones, he joined in with his unit on their boycott until this inequality was rectified. The enlisted men of the 54th MA (and its sister unit, the 55th (MA) refused pay until Congress granted them the white pay rate for enlisted soldiers. Robert & his all white staff joined in this pay boycott until August 1863 when pay equity was finally provided to all soldiers, regardless of race.

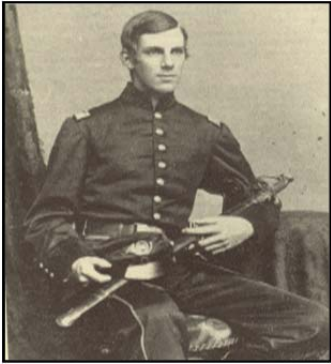
Robert was promoted to major in March 1863 and to colonel in the following month. After fighting for his troops to participate in actual combat, the 54th MA was sent to Charleston (SC) for a 2nd attempt to defeat the Confederate Fort Wagner. The fort was well armed with an assortment of heavy guns and whose overall strength was underestimated by Union command. With 2 brigades of white troops, the 54th was in the initial assault of the Confederate batteries. In the face of overwhelming Confederate fire, Shaw led his men into battle by shouting, "*Forward, Fifty-Fourth, forward!*" He mounted a parapet and urged his men forward, but Robert was shot through the chest three times and died almost instantly. The battle continued to 10:00 PM and ended in defeat and many Union deaths with the 54th Regiment suffering the heaviest losses. Robert was buried by the victorious Confederates in a mass grave with many of his men which was intended as an insult for white officers leading negro troops since after the battle the Confederate commanding General Hagood returned the bodies of all the other Union officers who had died. However, Robert's body was left with his troops.

His combat engagements included: 1st Battle of Winchester (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Antietam (MD) and Fort Wagner (SC).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1861

Major Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. USA (20th Massachusetts Infantry)



Oliver was born in Boston (MA) in 1841, the son of the prominent writer and physician Oliver Wendell Holmes (H-1829 & Harvard Medical School -1851). His family had left Holland in 1640 and settled in Albany (NY). Oliver was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet who was the last governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His maternal great grandfather was also a judge. At Harvard College, Oliver was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and was a member of Alpha Delta. During his senior year at the start of the Civil War, Holmes enlisted in the 4th Battalion MA militia and so after received a commission as a 1st LT. in the 20th Regiment of MA Volunteer Infantry (i.e. the so called Harvard regiment since most of the officers were

Harvard alumni). He participated in extensive combat from the Peninsula Campaign to The Wilderness, and was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. During the Battle of Fort Stevens, Holmes is said to have shouted at President Lincoln to: "Take cover". His combat engagements include: Ball's Bluff (VA), Antietam (MA), and Fredericksburg (VA), Fort Stevens (VA) and The Wilderness (VA).

After the war, Holmes returned to Harvard to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, practiced in Boston and became a professor at Harvard Law School in 1882. He subsequently was appointed as a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and became the Chief Justice in 1899. Holmes received a recess appointment from President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 to a seat on the United States Supreme Court. Profoundly influenced by his experience in the Civil War, Holmes helped move American legal thinking away from formalism and towards legal realism, as summed up in his maxim: "*The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience*". He served on the US Supreme Court until January 1932 when he retired at 90 years of age as the oldest justice to serve in the Court's history. Three years later, Holmes died of pneumonia in Washington (DC)

1862

1st LT Charles Dwight – 70th NY Infantry regiment



Charles was born in Springfield (MA) in 1842 (MA) and attended Phillips Exeter prior to Harvard, as did his 3 brothers. After his college sophomore year in October 1861, he joined his 4 brothers in the Union Army (note: 3 of his brothers were also Harvard alumni and his oldest brother William had attended West Point with the class of 1854 and later was commanding officer of the 70th NY Infantry). Charles was promoted to 1st LT in December 1862. In a VA battle in 1863, Charles was taken as prisoner of war and sent to the infamous Confederate Libby Prison at Richmond (VA) which gained a reputation for the overcrowded and harsh conditions. Prior to the war, the Libby Prison had originally been built as a food

warehouse with large open rooms on two floors. Libby Prison held Union officer prisoners of war who suffered from disease, malnutrition and a high mortality rate. By 1863, 1,000 prisoners were crowded into the prison with open but barred windows leaving them exposed to weather and temperature extremes. Charles was patrolled and released from active duty in June 1864.

His combat engagements included: Manassas (VA), Stafford court House (VA), Far Oaks in VA), 7 Grove (VA), Richmond (VA), Bristow station (VA), Groveton (VA), Chantilly (VA) and Fredericksburg (VA).

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1862 (continued)

Major General Henry S. Huidekoper 150th PA Infantry)



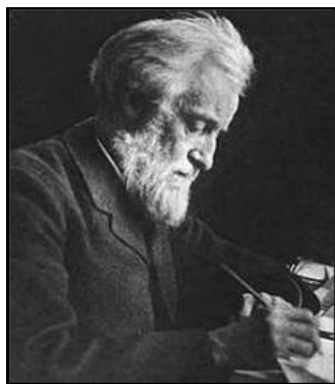
[Medal of Honor]



Henry was born in 1839 in Meadville (PA). Shortly after receiving his Harvard degree in June 1862, he went to Philadelphia to sign up for the Army in which he received a captain's commission as part of the famed "*Bucktail Brigade*". To differentiate themselves among scores of blue uniformed troops, his unit added a deer's tail to their hatband. His combat engagements included Chancellorsville (VA) and Gettysburg (PA). For bravery during the battle of Gettysburg, Henry was awarded the Medal of Honor with the following citation reads: "*While engaged in repelling attack of the enemy, received a severe wound of the right arm, but instead of retiring remained at the front in command of the regiment*". Col. Huidekoper was wounded twice at Gettysburg and lost his right arm was compelled to resign from active duty in the Army. After the war, he returned to Harvard where he received his MA in 1872. He was appointed major general of the PA National Guard in 1870 and led

the suppression of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and was the Author of "Manual of Service" in 1879. From 1880 to 1886, Henry later was the postmaster of Philadelphia & subsequently worked for the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph and Bell Telephone until his retirement in 1913. Henry also served as an overseer of Harvard College from 1889 to 1910 and died in Philadelphia in 1918 at age 79

Captain Nathaniel S. Shaler US Army (5th Kentucky Battery)



Nathaniel was born in Newport (KY) in 1841 as the son of US Army surgeon Nathaniel B. Shaler (H-1827 & HMS 1829). After his only formal education at an Army garrison school, he entered Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School in 1859 as one of the first students of the famed Louis Agassiz, the Swiss born Professor of Zoology and Geology. As an undergraduate, he worked with Agassiz in setting up the collections for the new Museum of Comparative Zoology. During his spare time at college, he joined the "Harvard cadets" volunteer drill company which not only taught military tactics and history but also met each Friday and Saturday for field work at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. After graduating summa cum laude in Geology from Harvard, Nathaniel was commissioned as a captain in the Kentucky 5th Battery where he both recruited and trained his men. He faced

combat during the Civil War against Confederate Braxton Bragg in Kentucky as well as opposing Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raids into Ohio. His battery fought several Mid-West campaigns under the various union generals including: Lew Wallace, Don Buell, William Sherman and Ulysses Grant. After 2 years on active duty, he was afflicted with a severe case of bronchitis and returned to Harvard as a lecturer. In 1869, he was appointed as the Professor of Paleontology and finally as Professor of Geology at Harvard in 1888. Among his students in geology was Theodore Roosevelt (H-1880). Nathaniel founded the Harvard Summer School Program in 1886 which he managed for 20 years and simultaneously served as the Dean of the Scientific School from 1891 to 1901. He received an honorary L.L.D. from Harvard and died 2 years later in Cambridge.

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1863

1st LT Fletcher Abbott – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

Fletcher was the younger brother of Ned and Henry (both class of 1860) with the same family background as noted above. At the start of the Civil War, his father also helped him get a commission as 2nd LT in the 2nd MA. He came down with dysentery but returned to the 2nd MA and participated in many combat engagements including: Shenandoah Valley (VA), Bartonsville (VA), Kernstown (VA), Williamsport (VA) and Cedar Mountain (VA)

1864

Captain Robert Todd Lincoln (Army of the Potomac, General Grant's staff)



Robert was born in Springfield, IL in 1843 as the first son of President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. He was the only one of Lincoln's four sons to live past his teenage years. Robert graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and later from Harvard College where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He briefly enrolled in Harvard Law School but did not graduate. His mother, Mary Todd Lincoln, had prevented him from joining the Union Army until near the end of the Civil War. After he finally was able to enlist, Robert was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general of Union Army Volunteers in February 1865. He subsequently served on the staff of General Ulysses S. Grant and was present at Appomattox when General Lee

surrendered. Following his father's assassination, Robert moved with his mother and his brother Tad to Chicago, where Robert completed his law studies at the University of Chicago and was admitted to the bar in February 1867. Robert turned down President Rutherford B. Hayes' offer to become Assistant Secretary of State. In 1881, Robert did accept an appointment as Secretary of War from President James Garfield and continued to serve in this cabinet position in 1885 during President Arthur's administration. He served as the U.S. minister to the United Kingdom from 1889 to 1893 under President Benjamin Harrison before returning to private legal practice. He later worked as the general counsel of the Pullman Palace Car Company under George Pullman and was named president after Pullman's death in 1897 and chairman of the board in 1911. Robert held that position with Pullman until his death at his home in Vermont in July 1926. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

1st LT Samuel Storrow – 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

Sam was born in Boston in 1843. After two years at Harvard College, he took a leave of absence to enlist as a private in the 44th MA Infantry and served as a corporal from September 1862 to June 1863. He re-entered Harvard in September 1863 and graduated in July 1864. He accepted a commission as a 2nd LT in September 1864 with the 2nd MA and sent to Atlanta (GA) and 4 months later was promoted to 1st LT. While on the staff of Brigadier General William Cogswell, Sam was killed in action in March 1865 at the Battle of Avorysboro.

His combat engagements included: Rawle's Mills (NC), New Berne (NC), Goldsboro (NC), Bachelor's Creek (NC), Deep Gulley (NC) Washington (NC), Kinston (NC), Dover Road (NC), Sherman's march to the Seas including: the siege of Savannah (GA), Monteith Swamp (GA), Thompson Creek (SC) and finally Avorysboro (NC)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1865

2nd LT Sumner Paine – 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry)

[Killed in action]

Sumner was born in Boston in 1843. His great grandfather was Robert Treat Paine (HC-1749) who as a prominent patriot during the American Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence from MA. At age 11, Sumner's family went on a 2 year trip to Europe with an extensive amount of time in Italy and Switzerland. After returning to Boston, he graduated from Boston Latin as the 1st scholar and then went on to Harvard. After his college sophomore year, he took a leave of absence and joined the 20th MA Infantry (aka as the "Harvard Regiment") as a 2nd LT. At the battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, his company commander, Captain Oliver W. Holmes (HC-1861), was wounded so Sumner had to assume command and by all accounts remained "*calm and cool*". In the following month, his regiment had a forced march from Virginia up to Gettysburg. During the battle, his unit was on the left center midway between the Cemetery and Round Top. In the thickest of the fight, Sumner was struck on the knee by a mini ball which broke his leg. He fell knee and waved his troops onward with his sword but a second later he was hit by a shell which killed him instantly. His combat engagements included: Chancellorsville (VA) & Gettysburg (PA).



Brigadier General Hazard Stevens – 79th NY Highlanders, 3rd Division/9th Corps [Medal of Honor]



Hazard was born in Newport (RI) in 1842 to a family with Rhode Island roots dating back to the 1600's. His father was the 1st territorial governor of the future state of Washington as well as a Union major general in the Civil War. In his teens, he traveled all over the Washington territory with his father to sign treaties with various Indian tribes. In 1856 & 1857, war broke with one tribe in which both Hazard and his father were combatants. Hazard then prepared at Chauncey Hall School in Boston for Harvard. After his college freshman year, Hazard took a leave of absence and enlisted in 79th NY where his father had been appointed as the commanding officer after resigning from the US Congress. After a few months and some skirmishes, Hazard was commissioned as captain by his father. The warrior duo continued to fight in the same unit during the

Civil War until Hazard's father was killed in action by a hit to the head during the battle of Chantilly in September 1862. In the same battle, Hazard was severely wounded. After several weeks of recovery in Newport (RI), he rejoined the Army as the Inspector General of the 3rd Division. Hazard was again wounded and had his horse shot out from under him in the battle The Wilderness. Over the next 18 months, he was successively promoted from major to LTC to colonel and finally to brigadier general on April 1865.

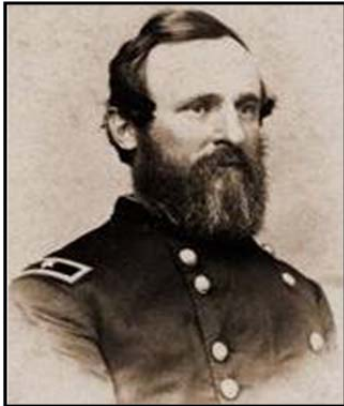
His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*Gallantly led a party that assaulted and captured the fort*" (i.e. Ft. Huger). Brevetted to Brigadier General for his heroism at Petersburg, he became the youngest Union general in Civil War in April 1865 which was 2 months before his 23rd birthday. His combat engagements included: 2nd battle of Bull Run (VA), Chantilly (VA), Marye's Heights (VA), Pope's Campaign (VA), the Battle of the Wilderness (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Ft. Huger (VA), James River Campaign (VA), Petersburg (VA) & Richmond (VA).

At the end of the war, he was offered a regular Army commission as major which he refused since it did not pay enough to support his widowed mother and sisters. For a while, he worked as collector for the Internal Review and at the same time studied law. After passing the bar, he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad. During this time, he was one of the first two men to climb Mt. Rainier which is the 3rd highest peak in the USA. He served in as representative in the Massachusetts legislature and later ran unsuccessfully for the US congress before his death in 1918 at age 76.

1. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1845

Major General Rutherford B. Hayes US Army (23rd Ohio Infantry) [19th US President]



Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio in 1822. His father was a Vermont storekeeper who took the family to Ohio in 1817 but then died ten weeks before Rutherford's birth. Through both his father and mother, Hayes was of New England colonial ancestry. His earliest American ancestor immigrated to Connecticut from Scotland in 1625. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Hayes, was a captain in the Connecticut militia during in the American Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Rutherford, left his New Haven home during this war for the relative peace of Vermont.

After common schools in Ohio, he entered Kenyon College and graduated with highest honors in 1842 as the valedictorian. After briefly reading law in Columbus, Rutherford entered Harvard Law School in 1843 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in

1845 with his own law office in Fremont, Ohio. In 1847, Hayes became ill with what his doctor thought to be tuberculosis. Thinking a change in climate would help, he considered enlisting in the Mexican–American War, but on his doctor's advice he instead visited his family in New England. Hayes and his uncle later journeyed to Texas to practice law. However, he later returned to Ohio since his law business remained meager.

As the Southern states began to secede in 1860, Hayes was lukewarm on the idea of a civil war to restore the Union. Considering that the two sides might be irreconcilable, he suggested that the Union "let them go." After the Confederates had fired on Fort Sumter, Hayes resolved his doubts and left a life of leisure to join a volunteer company with his friends. The Ohio governor then appointed Hayes as an officer in the 23rd Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The future president, William McKinley, served as a private. Hayes enjoyed the rugged military life and was later promoted to major.

After a month of training, Hayes encountered Confederates at Carnifex Ferry in present-day West Virginia and drove them back. Hayes was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He led several raids against the rebel forces during which he sustained a minor injury to his knee. In September 1862, the 23rd Infantry was the lead regiment encountering the Confederates at the Battle of South Mountain in a charge against an entrenched position. During the attack, a musket ball struck Hayes' left arm just above the elbow which fractured but did not splintered the bone and left a gaping hole and bruised his ribs. Despite his wound and heavy losses in his unit, Hayes held his position. He was then promoted to colonel after his troops helped stop Morgan's Confederate raiders at Buffington, Ohio in late 1862. Hayes's division again skirmished with John Hunt Morgan's cavalry in July 1863 at the Battle of Buffington Island. The 23rd Infantry advanced into southwestern Virginia in 1864 to destroy Confederate salt and lead mines. On May 9, they engaged Confederate troops at Cloyd's Mountain, where Hayes and his men charged the enemy entrenchments and drove the rebels from the field.

Following the Cloyd's Mountain rout, the Union forces destroyed Confederate supplies and successfully again skirmished with the enemy. Hayes then moved his brigade to the Shenandoah Valley for the Valley Campaigns of 1864. After contact with Confederate forces, Hayes captured Lexington, VA in June of 1864. During a raid of Confederate General Jubal Early into Maryland in July, Hayes was slightly wounded from a bullet to the shoulder at Kernstown. By August, Early was retreating down the valley with Sheridan in pursuit. Hayes's troops fended off a Confederate assault at Berryville and advanced to Opequon Creek, where they broke the enemy lines and pursued them further south. Hayes followed up this victory with another at Fisher's Hill on September 22 as well as one more in October at Cedar Creek where Hayes sprained his ankle after being thrown from a horse and was struck in the head by a spent round which did not cause serious damage.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1845 (continued)

Major General Rutherford B. Hayes US Army (23rd Ohio Infantry) [19th US President] **(continued)**

Trying to rally his troops, Hayes' horse was killed which threw him to "the ground violently", injuring his ankle and knocking him out. As a result, some of his men incorrectly reported Hayes' death to the press. After regaining consciousness, Hayes eluded the attacking Confederates by escaping into nearby woods. After getting another horse, Hayes was hit in the head by a musket ball he later reported "It (i.e. musket ball) gave me only a slight shock since it had lost its force by probably going through somebody else!". During the Battle of Winchester, VA in 1864, his unit's flags were the first to enter the town. Later that year, Hayes was wounded for the fourth time in the Battle of Cedar Creek. After the battle, he was promoted to brevet brigadier general and given command of the first brigade of the Kanawha Division. Hayes's conduct in several battles drew the attention of his superiors, with Ulysses S. Grant later writing of Hayes that "his conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring." Hayes was promoted to brigadier general in October 1864 and brevetted major general.

Hayes fought bravely during the Civil War and received four wounds in action during his service His combat engagements included: Battle of Carnifex Ferry (WV) - September 1861; Battle of Princeton (WV) + The Narrows and Giles Court House encounter, VA - May 1862; Destroys the Mercer, WV salt well - August 1862; Battle of South Mountain (MD) - September 1862; Battle of Antietam (MD) - September 1862; Battle of Buffington Island (OH) – July 1863; Battle of Cloyd's Mountain (VA) + New River Bridge (VA). Great Dublin Raid - May 1864; Buffalo Gap (VA) + Capture of Lexington (VA) + Buchanan (VA) + Otter Creek (VA) + Lynchburg (VA) + Buford's Gap (VA) -June 1864; Battle of Winchester (Kernstown) (VA) – July 1864; Battle of Berryville (VA) + Opequon Creek (VA) + Battle of Fisher's Hill, VA + Little North Mountain- September 1864 and the Battle of Cedar Creek (VA) - October 1864;

In 1865, Hayes was elected to the House of Representatives without campaigning. He became the 19th president of the United States in 1877 after one of the most fiercely disputed elections in American history. Hayes pledged protection of the rights of Negroes in the South, but at the same time advocated the restoration of: "wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government" and withdrawal of Federal troops from the South. Hayes believed in meritocratic government, equal treatment without regard to race, and improvement through education. He ordered federal troops to quell the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and ordered them out of Southern capitals as Reconstruction ended. He implemented modest civil service reforms that laid the groundwork for further reform in the 1880s and 1890s. During his presidential campaign, Hayes had announced in advance that he would serve only one term. He kept his pledge not to run for re-election and retired to his home, Spiegel Grove, in Fremont, Ohio in 1881. In his retirement, Hayes became an advocate of various social and education reforms and died at home in 1893.

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1853

Brigadier General Charles E. Phelps – 7th Maryland Infantry

[Medal of Honor]



Charles was born in 1833 in Guilford (VT) where his father was lawyer and a state senator. When Charles was 4 years old, his family moved initially to PA and again in 1841 to Baltimore (MD) for his father's new law practice. After graduating from Princeton in 1852, he went to and graduated from Harvard Law School. He passed the Maryland bar and was admitted to practice before the US Supreme court.

With war clouds on the horizon in 1861, Charles joined the MD guard as a major. When activated to the 7th MD, he was promoted to LTC. After his regimental commander was wounded at the battle of Mine Run, Charles took command and was promoted to colonel. At the battle of the Wilderness, his horse was killed under him. While leading a charge on the "crater" at Spotsylvania in 1864 which had over 32, 000 casualties, he

was seriously wounded and taken prisoner but later rescued by General Sheridan's Calvary. Despite his wounds, Charles continued to lead his regiment 3 days later at the battle of Yellow Tavern as well as three months later at Mechanicsville. His Medal of Honor citation for valor at Spotsylvania reads: "*Rode to the head of the assaulting column, then much broken by severe losses and faltering under the close fire of artillery, placed himself conspicuously in front of the troops, and gallantly rallied and led them to within a few feet of the enemy's works, where he was severely wounded and captured*".

His combat engagements included: Monacacy (WV), Gettysburg (PA), Bristol Station (VA), Haymarket (VA), Mine Run (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania (aka Laurel Hill in VA), Yellow Tavern (VA) and Mechanicsville (VA).

After his discharge from activity duty, he was a lawyer and a Law professor at Maryland University Law School until he was elected to 2 terms as a US congressman from Maryland. In 1901, Charles was also the author of a classic legal and literary treatise titled: "Falstaff and Equity" and later served as a judge on the Maryland Supreme Court until his death in 1908 at age 75

1861

2nd LT William Lowell Putnam– 20th Massachusetts Volunteers (Infantry) [Killed in Action]



Bill was born in 1840 and was the cousin of Charles and James Lowell. He was a student at Harvard Law School when the war broke out. At the age 21, he joined the Army and was commissioned a 2nd LT in charge of Company E of the 20th MA. Bill died of a gunshot wound at the Battle of Ball's Bluff (VA) on 21 October 1861.

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1866

General Henry W. Lawton – 9th & the 30th Indiana Infant **Killed in Philippines** [**Medal of Honor**]



Henry was born in Maumee (OH) in 1843 as the son of a millwright and carpenter. Since his mother died when Henry was nine and his father traveled a great deal for work, he spent most of his teen age years living with friends and relatives. At the start of the Civil War when Henry was studying at Methodist Episcopal College in Fort Wayne (IN), he enlisted for 90 days with the 9th IN Infantry. After his initial release from active duty, he signed up again with the 30th (IN) where he projected a commanding presence since he was 6 feet, 3 inches tall and weighed over 200 pounds. As a result, he quickly was promoted to 1st sergeant and then 1st LT. After the battle of Shiloh in April 1862, Henry was again promoted to captain and company commander. While fighting for over 4 years during the Civil War, Henry was fortunate that he was never wounded despite the fact that he was often located

at the front of the battle lines and in the thick of the fight. He was promoted to LTC in February 1865 and then breveted to colonel at the end of the war. His Medal of Honor citation which was awarded for heroic leadership during Major General Sherman's Georgia campaign in 1864 reads: "*Led a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits and stubbornly and successfully resisted 2 determined attacks of the enemy to retake the works*".

In total during the Civil War, he participated in 22 combat engagements including: Shiloh (TN), Stones River (aka Murfreesboro in TN), Chickamauga (TN), Corinth (MS), Iuka (MS) and Atlanta (GA)

After the Civil War, Henry wanted to stay in the Army but unsuccessfully lobbied for a regular Army commission as a captain, despite many recommendations from senior officers. He then decided to read and study law at a Fort Wayne law firm. A year later, he was accepted at Harvard Law School. After his first year, a regular Army commission as a 2nd LT finally came through. Despite the low rank and pay, Henry reluctantly decided to accept this offer and was assigned to the 41st Infantry which consisted of black American enlisted troop and was promoted 2 months later to 1st LT. After 4 years with the 41st Infantry, he transferred to the 4th Cavalry and spent the next 16 years battling Indians during which time he and was promoted to captain and led the campaign resulting in the surrender of Geronimo in 1886. During the this latter Apache campaign, Henry became friends with future Army Chief of Staff and Medal of Honor recipient General Leonard Wood USA who was later Henry's commanding officer in Cuba.

During the Spanish America War, he commanded the 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps which was the first US Army troop ashore in Cuba and was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. During this time, he participated in the assault on El Caney and also contracted malaria along with many of his troops. After his return to Washington (DC) in 1899, he was given command of the 4th Army Corps which was sent to the island of Luzon (Philippines) to pursue and curb the Philippine rebels. On 19 December 1899 while reviewing the disposition of his troops as the 2nd theater commander, a few rifle shots hit the ground the ground near Henry. His aides shouted to take cover to which Henry replied: "*I must see the battlefield*". A moment later a bullet hit Henry in the chest and he died instantly at age 56. Ironically the name of the Philippine commanding officer of the sniper who killed Henry was **Geronimo**.

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1867

Brigadier General Wilmon W. Blackmar – 15th PA & 1st West Virginia Cavalry [**Medal of Honor**]



Wilmon was born in 1841 in Bristol (PA) as son of a Massachusetts born clergyman and a New Hampshire mother. At the start of the Civil War, he was a student at Exeter (NH) but enlisted in 1862 as a private with 15th PA Cavalry. Due to his devotion to duty and mastery of military tactics, he was rapidly promoted through all the non-commissioned grades to 1st Sergeant until his commissioning as 2nd LT with the 1st West Virginia Cavalry in 1864. Wilmon subsequently served on active duty both in the Eastern and Western armies and participated in 22 battles including: Antietam (MD), Stone River (TN), Chickamauga (TN), Wauhatchie (TN & GA), Chattanooga (TN), the Shenandoah Campaign of 1864 (VA), Five Forks (VA) and the final fighting from Dinwiddie Court House (VA) to Appomattox (VA). For his

valor at the battle of Five Forks, General Custer promoted him in the field to Captain, and as a result the Congress subsequently granted him a Medal of Honor with the following Citation: *“The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Lieutenant Wilmon Whilldin Blackmar, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 1 April 1865, while serving with Company H, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, in action at Five Forks, Virginia. At a critical stage of the battle, without orders, he led a successful advance upon the enemy.”*

On his return from the war in 1865, Wilmon entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1867. For the next 20 years, he lived in a palatial country house in Hingham (MA) and was the law partner of a future justice on the Massachusetts Supreme Court. In 1873, he was appointed Judge Advocate General of the Massachusetts Militia with the rank of Brigadier General and served in this capacity for 10 years under 4 different Governors. Wilmon was active in the Grand Army of the Republic for many years and was unanimously elected as Commander-in-Chief of the GAR in 1904 & died a year later at the age of 64

3. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL BY CLASS

1859

Major Richard J. Curran – 33rd New York Infantry & 6th NY Cavalry

[Medal of Honor]




Richard was born in the town of Ennis in County Clare (Ireland) in 1838. Driven to immigrate by the potato famine, his parents landed in the US in 1850 and settled in Seneca Falls (upstate NY) with Richard and his siblings. After graduating from Seneca Falls Academy at age 16, Richard worked at a local drug store and later apprenticed for 2 years with two medical doctors who later sponsored Richard to attend Harvard Medical School. After receiving his MD degree at age 21, he did 2 additional years of post-graduate work at Harvard under the tutorship of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes Senior, who was the father of a future combat veteran and a renowned Justice of the US Supreme Court.

In May 1861 like many Irishmen, he rallied to the flag of his adopted country by

enlisting in the 33rd NY. Given his medical training, Doctor Curran was quickly promoted to assistant surgeon (i.e. a 1st LT equivalent rank) and helped raised 2 companies of volunteers from upstate New York. After a forced march to Antietam in Maryland, his regiment was immediately put into action and he was the only medical officer present. Over 313 in his brigade were killed or wounded in the initial charge into a valley and hundreds of wounded were unable to reach the safety of the field hospital. Doctor Curran was told many times to seek safety but instead remained on the battlefield far into the night tending to the wounded & dying while exposed to shell and shot firing overhead. His only fear was that his make shift straw stack hospital would catch fire. In June 1863, the 2 year obligation of the 33rd NY expired so this unit was disbanded. Richard then volunteered to sign up with the 6th NY Cavalry and was soon promoted to a Surgeon (i.e. a Major equivalent rank). His Medal of Honor citation reads: *“At Antietam (MD) September 17, 1862, Assistant Surgeon Curran, 33rd NY Volunteers in charge of the Field Hospital of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd division 6th Army Corps, when urged by some of his comrades to remain in a place of safety in rear as was his privilege, disregarded these requests and voluntarily exposed himself to great danger by going to the fighting line there succoring the wounded and helpless and conducting them to the Field Hospital. He remained with the wounded throughout the battle at the hospital which was also within the enemy’s fire. The Brigade Commander, in his official report of the battle, particularly commends the Assistant Surgeon Curran for his services and example”* Dr. Curran participated in over 100 combat engagements including: Yorktown (VA), Williamsburg (VA), Harrison Landing (VA), Marye’s Heights (VA), Compton Pass (MD), Jefferson Pass (MD), Antietam (MD), 7 Days Battle (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Brandy Station (VA), Bristol Stations (VA), Oak Hill (VA), Spotsylvania (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), Mine Run (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Gaines’s Mills (VA) and Petersburg (VA).

After the Civil War, Richard opened up a drug store in Rochester (NY) where he later served as mayor. Doctor Curran died in Rochester in 1915 at age 81

Veritas,


Paul E. Mawn (H-63)
Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

20 March 2018

Sources: *“Harvard Memorial Biographies”* by Sever and Francis - 1887, *“Crimson Valor”* by Captain Philip A. Keith USN (Ret.) - 2011