



**Advocates for Harvard ROTC**



## **CRIMSON CLUB MEMBER VETERANS**

As a result of their military service, Crimson warriors became part of a “Band of Brothers”. The following is an illustrative but not exhaustive listing of military oriented biographies of veterans whose initial exposure to non-family “brotherhood” were as members of various social and final clubs as undergraduates at Harvard.

### **CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS**

#### **1834**

**Major General Henry C. Wayne CSA** Born in Georgia – Georgia Militia Infantry



Henry was the son of a lawyer and US congressman from Georgia who was later appointed as justice to the US Supreme Court by President Andrew Jackson. He prepared at the Williston School in Northampton (MA) for Harvard where he was member of the *Porcellian Club*. In his junior year at Harvard, he received and accepted an appointment to West Point where he graduated 14<sup>th</sup> out of 45 in 1838. Among his class mates at West Point were future flag officers: Major General Irvin McDowell USA who was defeated at the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Bull Run, General P.G.T. Beauregard CSA who was the victor at the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Bull Run as well as numerous other major Civil War engagements and Lt. General William J. Hardee CSA who served in both Mexican War and throughout the Civil War. After West Point, Henry was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and served for 3 years with the 4<sup>th</sup> US Artillery on the frontiers border of NY and ME during a border dispute with

Canada. He then taught artillery and cavalry tactics at West Point for 5 years before joining General Winfield Scott’s column from Vera Cruz to Mexico City during in the Mexican War. In 1856, then Captain Wayne was sent to the Middle East with then Navy LT David Porter to investigate the feasibility of using camels as a beast of burden in the deserts of the US Southwest.

While not in favor of succession or slavery, Henry resigned from the US Army in 1860 to fight for his state and was appointed as a colonel in the Georgia militia. His wife was a northerner and lived in Washington DC with Henry’s father and children for the duration of the war. He was promoted to major general of the Georgia Militia in January 1862. After the Civil War, he had several business failures before becoming a journalist. In 1879, Henry converted to Roman Catholicism and 4 years later died in Georgia at age 68.

His combat engagement included: Mexican War - Contrera (Mexico) & Churubusco (Mexico) as well as during the Civil War - Oconee River Bridge (aka Ball’s Ferry in GA), Little Ogeochee Bridge & numerous skirmishes throughout Georgia against Union General William Tecumseh Sherman USA (West Point class of 1840).

#### **1836**

**Major John H. Read Sr. CSA** Born in South Carolina – 21<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry

John was born in Charleston (SC) in 1815. After attending Yale, John “saw the light” and transferred to Harvard College where he joined the *Porcellian Club*. After his college graduation, he became a large planter on Winyah Bay (SC) and served with the SC legislature for many years. In December 1861, he organized an infantry company which he equipped at his own expense. Both John’s eldest son and father later also served in the 21<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry. He participated in the defense of both Morris Island (SC) and the initial assault on Fort Wagner where his unit suffered 162 casualties out of 605 soldiers. Due to sickness, he was not present for the 2<sup>nd</sup> assault on Ft. Wagner which was led by Union Colonel Robert G. Shaw (HC-1860). In May 1864, John was promoted to major and took part in the battle of Petersburg (VA). He was released from active duty in October 1864 due to illness directly related to his service from which he died in Charleston in 1866.

## **CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1837**

**Surgeon (Major equivalent) William A. Davis CSA** Born in New York – Army of Northern VA  
Dr. Davis's was born in New York City in 1820 and had ancestors who emigrated from Wales to Roxbury (MA) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. After Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard College where he was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* along with his classmate Henry David Thoreau. After college, Bill received his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1840. He practiced medicine in Boston and Springfield (MA) until 1852 when he moved to Virginia to both farm and practice medicine. During the Civil War, he was assigned to various military hospitals in Virginia. While in charge of a hospital in Denville (VA), he was nearly burned to death in a fire and after his recovery was disfigured for life. He died in Winchester (VA) in 1898 at age 79.

### **1838**

**Private James B. Heywood CSA** Born in South Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Mountain Militia  
James was born in Beaufort County (SC) and was descended from a colonial family who had emigrated from Derby, England. At Harvard, he was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. He was a classmate and brother-in-law of Captain William Heyward CSA who married Jim's sister. Despite owning a large plantation on the Savannah River, Jim served under the overall command of General Robert E. Lee CSA and was engaged against enemy incursions along the South Carolina coast and participated in the raid and major cotton burning at Port Royal in December 1861. He died in Charleston (SC) in 1886 at age 48.

**Private William H. Heywood CSA** Born in Pennsylvania – 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Mountain Militia  
Bill was born in Philadelphia (PA) and graduated from the Bishop England Classical School in Charleston (SC). He briefly attended the College of Charleston before matriculating at Harvard where he was a member of the *Porcellian Club* and then traveled to Europe for a "grand tour" after his college graduation. As noted above, Jim was the brother-in-law of his cousin and classmate Captain James Heyward CSA. Despite being a rice planter on an inherited plantation on the Combahee as well as Savannah rivers, Bill also was engaged in thwarting numerous enemy incursions along the South Carolina coast. With his cousin Jim, Bill also participated in the raid and major cotton burning at Port Royal in December 1861 and then served the duration of the war until General J. E. Johnston CSA surrendered his Army to Union forces in May 1865. During the war, he lost his home in Charleston and never recovered his losses but retained his cheerfulness until his death in Charleston (SC) in 1886 at age 51.

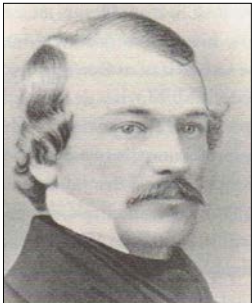
### **1839**

**Major George W. Christy CSA** Born in Louisiana – 6<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry  
George was born in New Orleans in 1818. After local schooling, he entered Harvard where he was a member of the *Porcellian Club* and the Natural History Society. After his college, he returned to New Orleans to study & then practice law as well as write essays and poetry. After the secession in May 1861, he was enrolled as 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the 6<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry and sent to Virginia to guard supplies during the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Manassas (VA). His regiment then marched to the Shenandoah Valley to serve under General "Stonewall" Jackson CSA. George participated in several skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley (VA) and the Seven Days battle (VA). In the battle of Cedar Mountain (VA), he was wounded in the leg by a musket ball and briefly captured by Union Forces until rescued by the Confederate Cavalry. He then joined the staff of Confederate General Early and was promoted to major in January 1865 and then took part in the following combat engagements: Chancellorsville (VA), Gettysburg (PA) and Appomattox campaigns (VA). He was captured at Sailors Creek (VA) and sent to a POW camp in Ohio. After taking the Union oath of allegiance, George was released from prison in July 1865 and returned to his law practice in New Orleans until his death in 1891.

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1840

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John F. Heath CSA born in Virginia – NC Infantry [Died from disease]



Dr. Heath was born in Petersburg (VA) in 1819 to a merchant father. At Harvard, he was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After his college graduation, he traveled to Europe and attended the University of Berlin. He returned to the University of Pennsylvania where he received his MD degree in 1853. John was directly commissioned as a surgeon into the CSA in November 1861 and placed in charge of a hospital at Fort Caswell (NC) where he contracted and died from yellow fever during October 1862.



1845

Major General Manning Ferguson Force USA – 20<sup>th</sup> 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 *AD 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 form 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.

Major Henry Lyman Patten USA – 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Institute of 1770*. He taught for a year before entering Harvard Law School but accepted a commission with the 20<sup>th</sup> 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)

## **CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1847**

**Captain Charles Bruce CSA** Born in Virginia – Staunton Hill Artillery, Virginia Volunteers  
Charles was born in Virginia in 1826. After local schooling, he entered Harvard as a junior became a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After his college graduation, he became a VA state senator returned and the brother-in-law of the Confederate War Secretary, James Seddon. In September 1861, he organized an artillery company of 61 men which trained for a year in Camp Lee (VA) before being sent to Georgia for the combat in both Savannah (GA) and Wilmington (NC). Charles died at his Virginia home in 1896.

### **1848**

**Sergeant Joseph P. Alston CSA** Born in South Carolina – Marion Artillery, SC Volunteers  
Joe was born in 1828 in Charleston (SC) as the son of a lawyer and planter and was the brother of Major John P. Alston CSA (HC-1857) who was killed in action during the Civil War. Joe entered Harvard at age 18 as junior and became a member of the *Porcellian Club*. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a corporal into a local CSA artillery battalion. His combat engagements included: firing on Union gunboats from James Island (VA), Morris Island, Charleston (SC) and the Carolinas campaign. Joe died at his plantation in South Carolina in 1897.

**Major John Stewart Walker CSA** Born in Virginia – Co. B, 15<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry. **[KIA]**  
John was born in Richmond (VA) in 1828. At Harvard College, he was member of the *Porcellian Club* and received his LLB from Harvard Law School in 1849. In January 1861, he organized and equipped 71 members of the VA Life Guards which elected him as captain. In the following May, the Life Guards were re-designated as the 15<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry. In April 1862, John was promoted to major. He assumed command of the 15<sup>th</sup> VA when the regimental commanding officer was shot and wounded at Crew's Farm where only 200 survived out of 557 in the regiment. Later that day, John was **killed in action** immediately after he shouted "*Forward charge!*" against a high ground held by Union troops. John participated in the following combat engagements: Big Bethel (aka Bethel church in VA), Lee's Mill (VA), Peninsula Campaign, Gaines' Mill (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Fraser's Farm (VA), The Seven Days Battles (VA) and finally Crew's Farm (VA).

### **1849**

**Major John Pegram May CSA** Born in Virginia – Co. A, 12<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry **[KIA]**  
John was born in Petersburg (VA) in 1829 and was the older brother of Lt. James Pegram CSA (HC-1858) and the nephew of General John Pegram CSA. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore and joined the *Porcellian Club*. After his college graduation, he was one of the first students at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard where he studied zoology. He returned to study and practice law in Virginia and married in 1850 and then fathered 9 children. In April 1861, he joined the Confederate Army as one of 5 brothers in the same company. John was **killed in action** at 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA) on 8 Aug. 1862.

### **1851**

**Captain Alexander T. Habershaw CSA** Born in Georgia – Chatham Artillery (GA guard)  
Alex was born in 1830 into an upper class family of early Savannah settlers. His older brother was Private John Habershaw CSA (HC-1845). He prepped at the Felton School in Cambridge (MA) for Harvard where he was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After graduation, he toured Europe and studied Spanish and Russian in those countries. Alex enlisted as a private into the CSA in June 1861 and eventually was promoted to captain. His combat engagements included: Charleston Harbor (SC), James Island (SC), Fort McAllister (GA) and the Carolinas campaign. Alex died in Savannah in 1868.

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1852

Major William Duncan McKim CSA Born in Maryland – 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry

[KIA]



Bill was born in Baltimore (MD) in 1832 as the son of very wealthy banker who was a strong supporter of the Union. At Harvard, Bill was **president** of the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770** and taught school “Out West” for a few years before returning to Baltimore. He enlisted into a CSA company in May 1861 with 6 other Harvard alumni from prominent wealthy Maryland families of who nearly all were later commissioned as officers. His combat engagements included: Cross Keys (VA), Cedar Run (VA), Gaines’ Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Seven Days Battle before Richmond (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Cedar Mountain (aka Slaughter Mountain in VA), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), where he was severely wounded in both thighs & Chancellorsville (VA).

However, Bill disregarded his medical officer’s advice to recuperate & went into battle next day where he was **killed in action** during May 1863 at Chancellorsville. His division commander & fellow Marylander reported: *“The chivalrous Duncan McKim, fell while riding with conspicuous gallantry along the front of the line while conducting reinforcements to repel the enemy. There was no nobler man from our state”*.

1854

Captain Robert H. Renshaw CSA Born in Pennsylvania – Army of Northern Virginia

Robert was born in 1834 in Bristol (PA) as the son of a British diplomat. After graduating from Harvard where he was a member of the **Porcellian Club**, He studied and the practiced law in Baltimore (MD). After the start of the war, Robert volunteered as a private hospital steward in Virginia. In March 1864, he was appointed a captain and Assistant Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia. During this period, he married the niece of General Robert E. Lee CSA. After the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, Robert was paroled and took refuge in Tenerife in the Spanish Canary Islands reportedly for “his modification”. In 1885, he returned to the US and lived initially in Altoona (PA) and later Charlottesville (VA) where he farmed and died in 1910.

1856

Colonel Charles LeDoux Elgee CSA Born in Louisiana – 9<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry

[Died from fever]



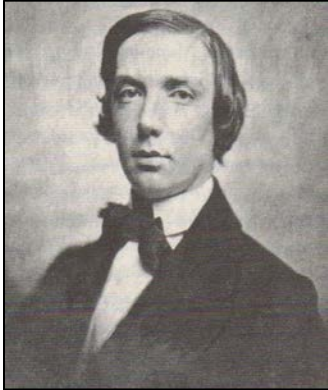
Charles was born in 1836 near Alexandria (LA) as the son an Irish immigrant who practiced law and eventually became a judge. His father’s sister, Lady Wilde, was the mother of the Irish playwright and poet Oscar Wilde. After prepping with Samuel Eliot in Brookline (MA), he entered Harvard College where he was a member of **Psi Upsilon** fraternity as was Benjamin W. Crownshield (H-1858) who later was a major in the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry of the Union Army. After college, Charles received his law degree from Harvard in 1857 and then practiced law in Baltimore until he became the private secretary and later charge d’affaires for the US ambassador to Mexico. In 1861, In July 1861, he joined the CSA as a Lt. Colonel on the staff of the governor of Louisiana & was later promoted to Colonel

appointed as paymaster of the LA Militia. Six months later, he became aide de camp to General Richard Taylor (HC-1845) who was the Confederate commander of the Tennessee – Mississippi Department and son of a former president of the United States. He was captured by Union Forces in the Red River Campaign (LA) during March 1863 and taken to a military prison in New Orleans (LA). Two months later, General Richard Taylor CSA (HC-1845) arranged for Charles to be exchanged for a Union POW. However before returning to the staff of General Taylor, Charles came down with a fever and died in May 1864 in Rapides Parish (LA). His combat engagements included: Vicksburg (MS) and the Red River Campaign (LA).

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

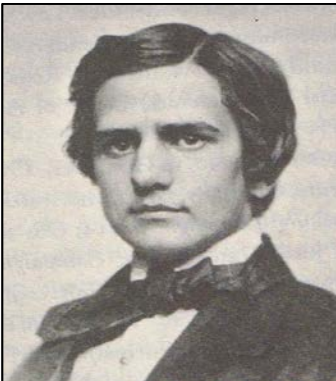
1857

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. John Julius Pringle Alston CSA Born in South Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> SC Artillery [Died from Disease]



John was born in Charleston (SC) in 1836 as the son of a lawyer and a rice planter. At Harvard, he was member of the *Porcellian Club* where he was friends with Benjamin Crowninshield (HC-1858) who was later a Union Army Colonel, Charles Francis Adams (HC-1856) later a Union Army General and Henry Brooks Adams (HC-1858) a future US ambassador to the UK. John had intended to study law but raised an artillery company at his own expense in which he was appointed a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. He was wounded at Fort Sumter (SC) while battling multiple attacks by the Union fleet and later honorably mentioned for heroic actions thwarting the Union fleet attacks on Fort Wagner (SC). He died at Greenville (SC) on 20 September 1863 from typhoid, which was complicated by his exposure and exhaustion.

Major Samuel B. Parkman CSA Born in Georgia – 10<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry [KIA]



Sam was born near Augusta (GA) to a mother from Westborough (MA). However when Sam was 1½ years old, both of his parents and 4 siblings died in a fire at sea so Sam was then by raised his aunt. After attending military school in Ossining (NY) and a private school in MA, he entered Harvard at age 16 where he became a member of the *Porcellian Club* and the varsity crew. Among his friends in college were: Robert Shaw Gould (later colonel of the Union 54<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry of colored troops) and Benjamin W. Crowninshield (later major of the Union MA Cavalry). After college, Sam read and then practiced law in Savannah (GA) and traveled to Europe in 1860. In June 1861, he joined the CSA and was assigned to an artillery battery. His combat engagements included: Defense of Fort Walker, siege of

Yorktown (VA) and Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD) where Sam was killed in action in September 1862 while in action against a Massachusetts regiment largely officered by Harvard men of whom many were classmates and his friends. Brigade commander reports: "*Read's battery performed the most important service in a position of great danger. Major Samuel B. Parker was killed on the field gallantly discharging his duty.*"

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1858

Major General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee CSA Born in Virginia – Confederate Calvary Corps



William H. Lee (also known as Rooney Lee) was born in Arlington (VA) in 1837. He was the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of General Robert E. Lee CSA and also the step-great-great-grandson of President George Washington. Rooney's grandfather was the controversial Revolutionary War Colonel "Light Horse" Henry Lee who was later the governor of Virginia. Rooney lived at West Point and went to school in New York City when his father was superintendent of the US Military Academy. Rooney entered Harvard College in 1854 since he was not able enter West Point where his older brother was senior (note: the rule was that more than one son from the same family could not attend West Point that the same time). At Harvard, Rooney quickly was one of the most popular undergraduates and elected as the president of his class.

He became a member of the *Anonyma Society* which at the time was considered quite an honor for a student to be selected since only 10 freshmen were nominated & fewer were chosen as members. Rooney was also a member of *Psi Upsilon* as well as the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* & *Porcellian Club* as well as Harvard varsity crew team. Among his friends at Harvard were: Nick Anderson (later a Union major general), Ben Crowinshield (later a Union Calvary colonel), Sam Parkman (later a Confederate major noted above), Bill Elliott (later a confederate major in Rooney's regiment) and many more.

After his junior year at Harvard, he was legally able to transfer to West Point where he was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. upon his graduation in 1857. In the 6<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry, he participated in the Utah War against the Mormons but resigned from the U.S. Army in 1859 to operate the family plantation that he inherited in Virginia which had had been neglected and was deteriorating. In early 1861, Rooney suffered a deep depreciation and noted: "*How jubilant the people were (i.e. regarding secession) and had no conception of what a terrible mistake they were making*". Nevertheless with the outbreak of the Civil War, Rooney became a captain in the Confederate Army Cavalry and was soon promoted to major. He initially served in Western Virginia until again promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 9<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry under the command of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart CSA. After the Battle of South Mountain, Lee was promoted to brigadier general. He fought at Antietam under the command of his cousin, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and later was the commander of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of Stuart's Cavalry at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. During combat at Brandy Station at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign, Lee was wounded and two weeks later while recuperating was captured by Union forces at Hickory Hill (VA). He was a prisoner of war in New York State until he was exchanged for Union Brig. Gen. Neal S. Dow USA who had been held in captivity by the Confederacy. After returning home and rejoining the CSA, he was promoted to major general and commanded a division in the Cavalry Corps during the breakout from Petersburg and the retreat of his father's army in the Appomattox Campaign. By the war's end, he had risen to second-in-command of the Confederate cavalry. He surrendered along with his father at Appomattox Court House. Lee returned to his plantation and planting after the war. In 1875, Rooney was elected to the Virginia Senate and served for 3 years until he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1887 where he served in the House until his death in 1891.

His combat engagements included: Utah Expedition (UT) as part of the US Army in 1857, Cheat Mountain Campaign (VA), Falmouth (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), many VA skirmishes in the "Ride around McClellan", Garrick's Landing (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka as 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Hamburg (TN), Barnesville (MD), Boonsboro (MD), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Hickory Hill (VA), Petersburg (VA), Coggins Point (VA) & Appomattox (VA).

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1860

Colonel Robert Gould Shaw USA– 2<sup>nd</sup> & 54<sup>th</sup> 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 Institute of 1770*. 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 2<sup>nd</sup> MA (Infantry). When the Union government finally adopted the use of black soldiers to fight the Confederates in January 1863, the 54<sup>th</sup> 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 54<sup>th</sup> 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 54<sup>th</sup> MA (and its sister unit, the 55<sup>th</sup> (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 54<sup>th</sup> MA was sent to Charleston (SC) for a 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 54<sup>th</sup> 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 54<sup>th</sup> 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).

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1860 (continued)

**Captain Benjamin Smith Skinner CSA** Born in North Carolina – 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry [KIA]  
Ben was born in 1839 and his sister married his Harvard classmate Captain Tom Jones CSA (noted above). At Harvard, he was member of the *Porcellian Club* and was admonished by the Harvard president for “galloping around the Yard” in his senior year along with his classmate Bill Magenis noted above and their friend Steven Minot Weld (as in Weld Hall), who was later a colonel in the 56<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry. After his college graduation, he returned home and joined the 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry as a 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant in May 1861 but was promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> sergeant 4 months later. In April 1862, Ben was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. With his classmate Tom Jones (noted above), Ben was captured and taken prisoner near New Bern (N C) in 1862 by Unionist sympathizing irregular guerrillas called “*Buffaloes*” in the East (aka “*Jayhawkers*” in the Midwest). While in captivity, Ben & Tom were recognized by a Harvard classmate (Union Captain Lewis W. Tappan of the 45<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry) who facilitated their parole. At Sharpsburg, Ben was wounded and 63% of his regiment was killed in action. He was instantly **killed in action** at Reams' Station (VA) in Aug. 1864. His combat engagements included: New Bern (NC), The Seven Days Battle (VA), Monocacy (MD), Harper’s Ferry (WV), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Gum Swamp (NC), Bristoe Station (VA), Mine Run campaign (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), North Anna (VA), Petersburg (VA), Weldon Railroad (VA), Cold Harbor (VA) and finally Reams' Station (VA).

### 1861

**Major Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. USA** (20<sup>th</sup> 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 the *AD Club*, *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and the *Porcellian Club*. During his senior year at the start of the Civil War, Holmes enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion MA militia and later received a commission as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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)

## CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1862

**Major John W. Labouisse CSA** Born in Louisiana – 13<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry

John was born in 1841 in New Orleans (LA) into one of the “best” families in Louisiana. At Harvard, he was member of the *Porcellian Club*. He took a leave of absence from Harvard in September 1861 to join the 13<sup>th</sup> LA as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. All of the officers in his unit were French Creole “gentlemen” with a diverse mix of immigrants among the enlisted troops including: Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans, Germans, Italians, Chinese and Irishmen. However, the unit was drilled in French and initially wore a colorful Zouave uniform. After the war, John returned to New Orleans where he died in 1896. John’s combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Chickamauga (TN), Atlanta Campaign (GA) and numerous skirmishes against General Sherman USA in GA.

### 1864

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



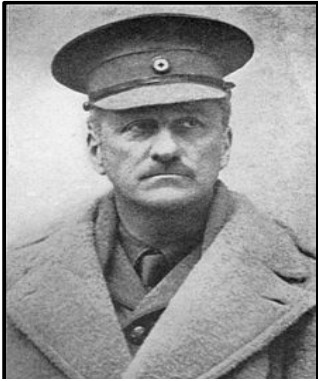
Robert was born in Springfield, IL in 1843 as the first son of President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. He was the only one of Lincoln's four sons to live past his teenage years. Robert graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and later from Harvard College where he was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* & the *Delta Kappa Epsilon (DKE)*. 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 enlisting, Robert was appointed captain and assistant to the 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 to Chicago to complete his law studies at the University of Chicago. Robert turned Hayes' offer to become Assistant Secretary of State but did become the Secretary of War under Presidents Garfield & Arthur. He was the U.S. minister to the United Kingdom from 1889 to 1893 under President Harrison. 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.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

**1880**

**LTC Robert Bacon** US Army (US Liaison Chief with UK General Staff) **Distinguished Service Order (UK)**



Robert Bacon was born Jamaica Plain (MA) in 1860 as the son of wealthy Boston merchant in the East India trade. He prepared at the Hopkinson School prior to entering Harvard College where he was a captain of the varsity football team, a 100 yard dash and quarter mile runner on the track team and rowed #7 on the heavy weight crew. Bob was also president of the Glee Club and a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*, *DKE Club* and the *AD Club*.

After college, Bob was an investment banker with Lee, Higginson & Co and simultaneously served as a director of the Boston Stock Exchange. In 1894, he moved to New York City after accepting a personal offer from J.P. Morgan to become a partner in his bank where he eventually became J.P. Morgan's chief lieutenant and

Assistant Secretary of State for 6 years. He relieved Elihu Root as Secretary of State for the last 38 days of the term of his college classmate, President Theodore Roosevelt. During this period, he obtained the advice and consent of the Senate for the Panama Canal treaties with Colombia and Panama. In 1909, Bob was appointed by President Taft as the United States Ambassador to France where he remained until 1912 when he was named a Fellow of Harvard University.

Bob saw the war clouds on the European horizon in 1913 and volunteered to join the Harvard regiment at the initial Reserve Officer Training camp in Plattsburg (NY) where he received his Army Reserve commission. After start of World War I in 1914, Bob sailed for France to help the Allied effort and assisted in organizing the American Ambulance Hospital where he served as its first President. At the 1st Battle of the Marne, he personally drove an ambulance to bring wounded to Paris. He then returned to the USA to become President of the National Security League to urge the country to prepare for war along with Medal of Honor recipients President Teddy Roosevelt (HC-1880) and General Leonard Wood US Army (Harvard Med School -1884). When the US entered the War in 1917, Bob was promoted to major and was assigned to General Pershing's staff with an initial assignment to build and establish the American General Headquarters at Chaumont (France). During the bitter fighting during the spring of 1918, he was promoted to LT Colonel and transferred to the General Staff of British Field Marshall Haig to serve as the Chief of the American Mission at the British Headquarters. Bob returned to the States during April 1919 but unfortunately died the following month from blood poisoning following an operation for mastoiditis (i.e. an acute ear infection) at the Eye & Ear Hospital in New York City. LT Colonel Bacon was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France and 3 of his sons served in France during World War I with the Army field artillery.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

## 1901

Colonel Charles D. Daly US Army (29<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery)



Charlie was born in Boston (MA) in 1880 and attended the Boston Latin School. At Harvard, he was a starter on the varsity football team which won 31 games and only lost 2 games under Coach W. Cameron Forbes and then Coach Dibble. As an undergrad, Charlie was also a member of the *Fly Club* & the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*. After his college graduation, he attended the US Military Academy at West Point from where he graduated in 1905 with a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army and served on the US boarder and Fort Sam Houston. He later resigned from the Army and went into the banking business for a few years before being appointed as the Boston fire commissioner for almost 2 years. By a special act of the US congress, Charlie later re-entered the regular Army and served, Schofield barracks in Hawaii, Camp

Dodge (CA), Fort Still (OK) where he eventually became the commanding officer of the Army Artillery School and later attended the Command the General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth (KA). After World War I, He returned to Harvard as an instructor in the Army ROTC and served as the assistant football coach. Charlie as later assigned to West Point where he became the head coach of the football team.

## 1902

Major Edward B. Cole USMC (6<sup>th</sup> Reg. 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.)    Navy Cross & Distinguished Service Cross [*Killed in Action*]



Ed was born in South Boston (MA) in 1879 and was the 9<sup>th</sup> generation descendent of James Cole for whom Cole's Hill in Plymouth MA was named. His older brother was Brigadier General Charles Cole of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division. He was educated at Boston Latin then the Hopkins School in Boston before entering Harvard College where he played football as well as baseball and was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and the *Owl Club*. After leaving college, he was involved in mining in Idaho and later returned to the brokerage business in Boston. In 1904, he was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant in the US Marine Corps & served at sea as well as bases in the USA, Philippines, Puerto Rico & Mexico. For several years before World War I, he became expert in machine guns. He sailed for France in December 1917 as the CO of the 6<sup>th</sup>

Machine Gun Battalion. His many weeks of combat engagements included: After Verdun, Chateau Thierry & finally Belleau Woods. For his valor, Ed was also awarded the Legion of Honor & Purple Heart.

His Navy Cross citation reads: "*In the Bois de Belleau, France, on 10 June 1918, his unusual heroism in leading his company under heavy fire enabled it to fight with exceptional effectiveness. He personally worked fearlessly until he was mortally wounded*". His DSC citation reads: "*In the Bois de Belleau on 10 June 1918, he displayed extraordinary heroism in organizing positions rallying his men and discharging his guns, continuing to expose himself fearlessly until he fell. He suffered the loss of his right hand and received wounds in upper arm and both thighs*".

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1905

Major Harrison Webster US Army MC [HMS- 1909] (4<sup>h</sup> Infantry, 4<sup>th</sup> Div.) Distinguished Service Cross [*KIA*]



He was born in Boston (MA) in 1884. He was educated at the Noble & Greenough School before Harvard where he was on the Crew team, Fencing Club and a member of Signet Society as well as the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*. He graduated cum laude from Harvard and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Harrison received his MD from Harvard Med School in 1919 & served at both Mass General and Bellevue in NYC before practicing in Newfoundland & Maine. In March 1918, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in Army Medical Corps. In May 1918, he sailed for France as the regimental surgeon. He participated in the following combat: Ansauville & Cantigny sectors, Montdidier-Noyon defensive. Chateau-Thierry. the Marne-Aisne offensives. the Vesle & Toulon sectors.

His DSC citation reads: “For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Briuelles, France from 26 September to 12 October 1918. After seeing that his personnel were functioning properly, he went fearlessly to positions in the front lines. When stretcher bearers were unable to handle the large number of casualties, he personally took a light German wagon to the front lines and gathered the wounded. His personal bravery was an inspiration to his men throughout his service. He was killed by shell fire on October 12, 1918”.

1907

Major James Alfred Roosevelt US Army (308<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion, 77<sup>th</sup> Div.) Purple Heart [Died on active duty]



James was born in New York City in 1885 and was a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt and the nephew of President Lowell of Harvard. He attended Noble & Greenough and Milton Academy prior to Harvard where he was member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and the *Fly Club*. After college, he was in the electric and gas utility business until he joined the Army in May 1917. He sailed for France in April 1918 and took part in the following battles in the Baccarat sector: Aisne-Oise offensive (Vesle River) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His battalion was the first one to reach and provide relief to the Medal of Honor recipient, LT Col. Whittlesey of the “Lost battalion”. Jim safely made it through the war and was sailing home to the United States on the *USS Great Northern* (AG 9) when he was suddenly stricken with spinal meningitis and died at sea in March 1919.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1908



Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison USNR (Official Navy Historian of WWII)

Legion of Merit



Samuel Eliot Morison was born July 9, 1887 in Boston, Massachusetts, The Eliot Family produced generations of prominent American intellectuals from Andrew Eliot, who moved to Boston in the 1660s from the England to his direct descendant T.S. Eliot, the famous 20<sup>th</sup> century poet. Morison attended Noble and Greenough School prior to entering Harvard College where he became a member of the **Phoenix S K Club**. After graduating, he studied for a year in Paris at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Sam returned to Harvard for both his MA and Ph.D. which he was awarded in 1912. Dr. Morison became an instructor in history at the University of California, Berkeley for 3 years before returning to teach at Harvard. During World War I, he enlisted as a private in the US Army and was assigned to the 151<sup>st</sup> Depot Brigade

at Camp Deven (MA) until 2 months after the war's end when he was appointed as the American Delegate on the Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference. In 1922, Sam taught at Oxford University as the 1st American Professor of American History but returned after 3 years to Harvard when he was offered a position as a full professor. In 1942, his friend President Franklin Roosevelt asked him to write a history of United States Navy operations during the war from an insider's perspective by taking part in the operations and documenting them. The President then arranged for his commissioning as a Lieutenant Commander in May 1942. He was immediately called to active duty and shipped out to the South Pacific. As a result from 1947 to 1962, Sam wrote the 15 volume "History of United States Naval Operation in World War II". Admiral Morrison was also the author of numerous books over his 60+ years as an academic and historian with a special focus on maritime history and colonial New England. For his works, he earned 2 Pulitzer Prizes for the biographies of both Christopher Columbus, and Captain John Paul Jones USN. In 1964, he was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (i.e. the highest civilian award in the United States.) with the citation: "*Scholar and sailor, this amphibious historian has combined a life of action and literary craftsmanship to lead two generations of Americans on countless voyages of discovery*".

1909



LT Colonel Hamilton Fish III US Army (36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division-CO)

Distinguished Service Cross



He was born in Garrison, NY and educated at St. Mark's before entering Harvard where he was a member of the **Porcellian Club**, captain of the football team and twice elected to the All American football team. His great grandfather served a major in the Continental Army and was close friend of Alexander Hamilton. His great grandmother was a direct descendent of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch colonial governor of New York and his grandfather served as governor of New York, US Senator and President Grant's Secretary of State. After graduating cum laude from Harvard College, he worked in an insurance office until the start of World War I he was appointed as commanding officer of the Harlem Hell fighters which consisted of black American enlisted soldiers with white officers. He sailed for France in December 1917 where his unit was under placed under control of the French army and spent 191 days on the front lines which is the longest of any US unit in World War I & was the first Allied regiment to reach the Rhine River. His combat engagements included: the

Champagne-Marne defensive, Vienne-la-Ville sector and the Meuse- Argonne offensive. Ham also received the **Silver Star** & **Croix de Guerre**. He returned to the US in April 1919 and became one of the founders & a national commander of the American Legion and a US congressman representing NY for over 24 years.

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)



**1909**

**BG Theodore Roosevelt Jr.** US Army (26<sup>th</sup> Infantry 1<sup>st</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross & Medal of Honor**

Ted was born in Oyster Bay, N.Y. in 1887 as the oldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. As his father expected, Ted Jr. went to Harvard College where he was member of the *Porcellian Club & Fly Club* as well as the freshman football team. After graduating, Ted decided to take a crack at the business world with short stints in the steel and textile industries before going into investment banking. He proved to be a quick study and by the time WWI was looming, he had made a sizeable fortune. With the war clouds on the horizon, he trained in Plattsburg, N.Y. and he was commissioned an Army captain in August 1917 and sailed for France in April 6 1918. He fought in the trenches in numerous campaigns such as: Cantigny, the Marne, Noyon-Montdidier defensive the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Soissons in May 1918 where he was wounded and gassed. Ted was one of the very best battalion commanders in the American army and was a LTC & CO of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division by the summer of 1918. At about this time, his brother Quentin was



killed in an air battle behind the German lines. Due to many damp days in water-logged trenches, Ted developed severe arthritis, which would plague him for the rest of his life. Ted was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur**, **Purple Heart** & the **Croix de Guerre** as noted in the citation which reads: *“Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr. CO of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> American infantry regiment reflects the energy and enthusiasm of his battalion. Despite a poison gas attack, he remained at this post and successfully directed the resistance against a German counter attack. In a moment’s notice on 29 June 1918, he organized a raid against the enemy position which he executed under sustained close enemy fire”* Before returning to the US after end of the war, he was then promoted to colonel & released from active duty in March

1919 and became one the principle founders of the American Legion .Between World War I & II, was in the steel business, carpet sales and investment banking before being appointed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. He later was governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently appointed as the Governor General of the Philippines. He volunteered to return to active duty during WWII and soon after led his regiment into action in both North Africa where he received his 2<sup>nd</sup> Croix de Guerre. He saw action in Sicily, Sardinia and the Italian mainland. General Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor for his crucial leadership at Utah beach on D Day, 6 June 1944 His Medal of Honor citation reads: *“For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, in France. After 2 verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied, BG Roosevelt's written request for this mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach, over the seawall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, Brig. Gen. Roosevelt moved from one locality to another, rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France.”* He died in 1944 of a heart attack in France one month after D-Day at age 57.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1911

LT General Hanford MacNider USA (9<sup>th</sup> Inf. 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.)- Distinguished Service Crosses & Legion d'Honneur



Han was born in Mason (IA) and educated at Milton Academy before entering Harvard where he was an editor of the Harvard Crimson and a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*. After graduating from college, he joined the Army National Guard and participated in the Pancho Via Expedition in Mexico. During WWI, He participated in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Champagne offensive (Blanc-Mont Ridge) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

His first DSC during WWI citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France from 3 to 9 October 1918. He voluntarily joined an attacking battalion an October 3, and accompanied it to its final objectives. During the second attack on the same day he acted as runner through heavy artillery and machine-gun accompanied it to its final objectives. During the second attack on the same day he acted as runner through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He visited the lines both night and day, where the fighting was most severe. When higher authority could not be reached, he assumed responsibilities and gave the necessary orders to stabilize serious situations. When new and untried troops took up the attack, he joined their forward elements, determined the enemy points of resistance by personal reconnaissance, uncovered enemy machine-gun nests, and supervised their destruction.”*

Han was then awarded an oak-leaf cluster, to be worn with Distinguished Service Cross, for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Remenauville, France on 12 September 1918: *“On duty as regimental adjutant, while carrying instructions to the assaulting lines, he found the line unable to advance and being disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire. Running forward in the face of the fire, this officer captured a German machine gun, drove off the crew, reorganized the line on that flank, and thereby enabled the advance to continue”.*

He returned to the US and was released from active duty in September 1919. Before World War II, General MacNider served as the Nation commander of the American Legion in 1921 and later was appointed as Assistance Secretary of War under President Coolidge and then the US ambassador to Canada by President Hoover in 1930. During World War II, he commanded the 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division and was wounded in the Buna Invasion in New Guinea in November of 1942 for which he received his 3<sup>rd</sup> Distinguished Service Cross. He retired from the Army in 1951 and then died in 1968. General MacNider was also awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra, 3 Silver Stars, 2 Bronze Stars, 2 Purple Hearts and the Philippine Legion of Honor.

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1912

Captain Kermit Roosevelt US Army (7<sup>th</sup> Fld. Artillery, 1<sup>st</sup> Div)-War Cross (Montenegro) & Military Cross (UK)



He graduated from Groton prior to Harvard, where he was a member of the *Porcellian Club* & the *Spee Club*. In August 1917, Kermit was commissioned as a captain in the British Army and participated in serious fighting in the Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq). He was attached to the 14th Light Armored Motor Battery of the Machine Gun Corps, but the British High Command decided they could not risk his life and so they made him an officer in charge of transport (Ford Model T cars). From then on, however, Captain Roosevelt made it his main aim in life to get his Ford in front of the armor. With his incredible talent for languages, within months of being posted to Iraq, he had mastered spoken as well as written Arabic and was to the point of recklessness and was awarded a Military Cross on

26 August 1918. When the United States joined the war, Kermit relinquished his British commission and transferred to the US Army in Europe. He then sailed to France in May 1918 and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the March of 1919.

In October 1939 when Britain was at war with Germany, Kermit had negotiated a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment with the assistance of his friend, Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain. His first task was to lead a contingent of British volunteers for the Winter War in Finland. He had resigned from the British Army to lead the expedition which was a necessary cover so that he would be able to travel with the volunteers through neutral countries. However before the expedition could be launched, Finland was forced to make peace with Russia. Kermit served with distinction in a raid into Norway and was later sent to North Africa where there was little action at the time. At the end of 1940, he returned to England and was discharged from the army on health grounds on 2 May 1941, by which time he had once again reached the rank of captain. Kermit had appealed this discharge all the way to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. Churchill, after reviewing his record, upheld the medical discharge. President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave him a commission as a major in the United States Army and posted him to Fort Richardson, Alaska, where he worked as an intelligence officer and helped establish a territorial militia of Eskimos and Aleuts. FDR thought it would be best if Kermit were moved as far as possible from some of his friends who were such a negative influence on him. In Alaska far from home, Kermit died on active duty in the Army in June 1943.

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)

1914

Major James Bryant Conant US Army (Chemical Research Branch)

Legion d'Honneur



James was born in Dorchester (MA) in 1893 as the third child and only son of a photoengraver and his wife. He graduated near the top of his class from Roxbury Latin School prior to entering Harvard College where he majored in physical chemistry. As an undergraduate, James was an editor of The Harvard Crimson and joined the Signet Society, *Delta Upsilon*, *Alpha Chi Sigma* and Phi Beta Kappa. He then continued at Harvard to earn his doctorate in chemistry in 1916. Following the US entry in World War I, James was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the US Army Sanitary Corps in September 1917 and assigned to a US research and development facility for chemical weapons. Two months later, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT and reported to the Camp American

University in Washington, DC. This facility became the birthplace of the US chemical weapons program employing over 100,000 soldiers & 2,000 chemists. Dr. Conant worked on the development of poison gas, including mustard gas, and was promoted to captain in April 1918 and became a major in charge of lewisite research in August 1918. James was discharged from the Army in February 1919 and returned to Harvard as an assistant professor of chemistry. In 1927, James was made a full professor by President of Harvard, Abbott Lawrence Lowell to counter an offer by Cal Tech. In 1929, Dr. Conant became the chair of Organic Chemistry and two years later, the Chairman of the Chemistry Department. After some months of lobbying and discussion, Harvard Corporation, elected Professor Conant as the next Harvard President in May 1933 where he introduced a reformist agenda dispensing with a number of customs such as: introducing class rankings, requiring Latin classes, abolishing athletic scholarships as well as an "up or out" policy for the faculty where scholars not promoted were terminated. In addition, President Conant promoted the adoption of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), co-educational classes and admitting women for the first time to Harvard's Medical School & law Schools. Dr. Conant was an American chemist, a transformative President of Harvard University and the first U.S. Ambassador to West Germany. He died of a stroke in February 1978.

Captain Willard Smith US Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.) Distinguished Service Cross [*Killed in Action*]



Will was born in Worcester, MA in 1882 and descended from old New England stock & his father graduated from Harvard in 1886. He went to Milton Academy where he played hockey and was editor of the school newspaper. At Harvard he played freshman soccer and was member of the *Fox Club* and the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1790*. After graduating from college, he worked in at a Boston brokerage and at the same time served as a noncommissioned officer in Battery A of the Mass National Guard. During the summer of 1915 & 1916, he participated in the in the Reserve Officer training camp at Plattsburg (NY). During the same winters, Will attended the Military Officer Training School at the Charlestown Armory. Rather becoming as a captain in the National Guard, he accepted a regular Army commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT He sailed for England in September 1917 and then crossed immediately over to France. Due to his proficiency in French, he was temporarily

made a town mayor before being assigned command of the Regimental Supply Company. He was Killed in Action in September 1918 at Saint-Mihiel, France. He participated in the following combat engagements: Toulon-Troyon sectors, Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector and the Saint-Mihiel offensive. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Remenuville, France on 12 September 1918. LT Smith was killed while gallantly assisting in maintaining liaison between the troops advancing on the open ground to the west of the Bois de four. It was due to LT Smith's fearless example while leading his men that the line was held intact at this point.*"

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

## 1914 (Continued)

1<sup>st</sup> LT Leverett Saltonstall US Army (301<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 76<sup>th</sup> Division)



Leverett was born in Chestnut Hill (MA) in 1892 to a wealthy Boston Brahmin family with colonial roots. After Noble & Greenough School, he entered Harvard, graduating where he was captain of the JV crew that won the Henley Royal Regatta and also played football and hockey and was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917. Leverett completed OTC at Plattsburgh (NY) and was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in artillery in November 1917. However, he did not sail for France until June 1919 and returned to the USA six months when he was released from active duty.

After joining a family law firm, he elected and served as a Republican in a variety of political offices including: alderman, Assistant DA, MA House of representatives, Speaker of MA House, MA Governor & US Senator. Leverette's son, Peter, interrupted his Harvard studies to join the US Marine Corps and was killed in action in Guam during 1944. Leverett died of congestive heart failure in 1979.

## 1915

Captain Lionel de Jersey Harvard British Army (1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Grenadier Guards)

[Killed in Action]



He was born in Lewisham section of London (UK) in 1893 as the direct descendant of Robert Harvard who was a contemporary 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin of John Harvard. Until he entered Harvard as a freshman in 1911, the name of Harvard had never been registered as a student or officer at Harvard College. His younger brother was killed in action near Ypres in 1917 and an older brother died before World War I. He prepared for Harvard at St. Savior's School in Southwark, which was the alma mater of John Harvard. His family did not have the funds to send him to Emmanuel College at Cambridge. However in 1908, a small group of Harvard alumni agreed to pay for his travel & tuition for Harvard College since Lionel was the only living relative of John Harvard. At Harvard, he was in the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and served as Secretary of the Glee Club & Vice President of the *DU Club*. Lionel had intended to become a

medical missionary but he tried to enlist in the British Army after his junior year of college but was rejected as being too young. 2 days after graduating from Harvard, he returned to England where he married and joined the Grenadier Guards. After commissioning, he was sent to Flanders at Ypres in February 1916 and then to the Somme where 7 months later he was wounded by a bullet. At that time, he wrote to classmates that there were 6 Harvard men in the Brigade of Household Guards as well as 6 Harvard alumni that he knew well in the American Ambulance Service. After almost a year on the front line, he returned for several months leave in England to visit his parents, wife and new born son. Captain Harvard then returned to the front at Ypres in June 1917 where took part in heavy fighting in several battles. He again took home leave for 2 months in December 1917. After returning to France in March 1918, he was killed by an exploding shell in the front lines at Arras near Boisleux-a-Mont (FR).

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

**1916**

**2<sup>nd</sup> LT William K. Emerson** US Army (12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron) **Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart** **[Killed in Action]**



Bill was born in New York City in 1894 and prepared for Harvard at the Middlesex School. At Harvard, he was on the football team and crew as well a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* & the *Spee Club*. In the summer of his junior year, he served with the American Field Service on the front lines in France. In January 1916, he returned to Harvard and graduated with his class. He returned to France in January 1917 and reenlisted in the American Field Service where he received the *Croix de Guerre* for conspicuous bravery while evacuating wounded under fire near Monastir, France. At the end of the 1917, he was in Serbia and then returned to France where he was successful in getting commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the US Army Field Artillery. After artillery training and a brief time in 15<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, he transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron as an artillery observer.

On his first flight near Toulon (France), LT Emerson was shot down and died as a result.

**1917**

**Captain Randolph R. Brown** US Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[KIA]**



He was born in Utica, NY in 1895. He graduated from the Middlesex School before Harvard where he was on the Crew team and a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1790, DKE* and the *Fox Club* and also worked in the Phillips Brooks House. He was commissioned into the Army after attending the Plattsburg Camp and embarked for France in September 1917. He participated the following combat engagements: Toulon-Troyon sector in the Marne-Aisne offensive and the Chateau-Thierry attack. He was wounded in the thigh with machine gun bullets and spent 2 months in the hospital in recovery. He returned his battalion as the supply officer and later was a company commander. His CO wrote the "*Captain Brown was an excellent company commander in the bold move of the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry did much to make it a successes on 2-3 November 1918*

*when the regiment suddenly penetrated the enemy's line to a depth of seven and a half kilometers. It was his company which formed the point of advance. His valor was unexcelled and his judgment of the best".* He was killed instantly in an attack in La Tuilerie Ferme. His DSC citation reads: "*For distinguished & exceptional gallantry at Argonne forest on 2-3 November 1918*"

**1<sup>st</sup> LT Harvey L. Thomas** US Army (104<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron)

At Harvard, Harvey was a member of the *Pi Eta Club*. He entered Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in August 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Field Artillery. After his initial duty station at Camp Stanley (TX), he was detailed to Aerial Observers School in Fort Sill (OK) in May 1918 and then the School of Aerial Gunnery in Selfridge (MI) in August. In the following month, he sailed for France and reported to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps Artillery School at Châtillon-sur-Seine prior to joining the 104<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron. In January 1919, George was transferred to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army HQ in Coblenz, Germany. He returned to the US in May 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

**1918**

**LT(j.g.) Merrill Potter Delano** US Navy (USN Dirigible *Captaine Caussin* - CO)

**Navy Cross**

Merrill was a Massachusetts native who was born in 1896. At Harvard, he was a member of the *Pi Eta Club* and graduated with the class of 1919. He enlisted in the Navy as a Quartermaster 1<sup>st</sup> class petty officer and was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment in Akron (OH) in April 1917. He qualified as a Naval Aviator and was commissioned as an Ensign in October 1917. Two months later, Merrill was in France at the Palmboeuf US Nava Air Station where he was stationed until transferring to the Dirigible Force at Guipavas (France). He commanded 2 dirigibles used for observational intelligence operation until he returned to the US and was released from active duty in early 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoying flights in the War Zone in which operations he did exceptional work and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance.”*

**1<sup>st</sup> LT Alfred Wild Gardner** US Army (305<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



Al was born in Sharon Springs, NY in 1895 as the son of doctor. After graduating St. Paul's School (NH), he entered Harvard where he played varsity football & hockey and was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* as well as the *AD Club*. He joined the Harvard regiment as a sophomore and in 1916 went to the first ROTC training camp at Plattsburg, NY. In May 1917, he was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT of Infantry and sailed for France in April 1918. His convoy was attacked by German submarines but he safely reached Liverpool and then departed immediately for Calais, France. After extensive training in Scouting, Observation & Sniping School & later Gas School, he moved up to the front lines. He led several successful combat excursions in “No Man’s Land” and became the company commander when his CO

was killed. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Ois and Meuse-Argonne offensives. On 3 October 1918, he was ordered to lead a frontal attack against a hill full of German machine gun nests when he was **Killed in Action**. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action the Argonne Forest. France on 3 October 1918. Attacking enemy machine gun nests, he displayed the highest courage when he led his company up a steep slope in the face of murderous fire. Before he could accomplish his objective, he was killed.”*

**Captain Clifford West Henry** US Army (102<sup>nd</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



Cliff was born in 1896 in New York City where his ancestors had settled in 1645. He prepared at the Trinity School in NYC for Harvard where he was on the football team and was the manager of the baseball team and was a member of the *Pi Eta Club* as well as the Harvard Catholic Club. As senior, he applied for a year's absence to go into the Army. After his commissioning, he was assigned to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division and sailed for France in July 1917. After serving temporarily with the 104<sup>th</sup> Marines, Cliff was assigned to the 26<sup>th</sup> (Yankee) Division. In September in the Verdun (St. Mihiel), he was mortally wounded in the stomach by high explosive shells which also killed his commanding officer and 50 of his men. He died a month later from these wounds. At the time, he was engaged to Margaret Mitchell, author of “Gone with the Wind” His

DSC citation reads: *For extraordinary heroism on 14 September 1918. During the Saint-Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men. He refused first aid until other wounded men had been taken care of”. Cliff was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France.*

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)

**Captain James Knowles Jr.** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group) **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross**

Jim was from St. Louis, MA & a member of the *Pi Eta Club* at Harvard. He enlisted into Army Signal Corp in May 1917 & sailed for France on July 1917. After completing flight school, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in November 1917. His combat engagements included: Toulon front, Chateau-Thierry; Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Jim was an **Ace** and officially credited with the destruction of five enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France on 9 October 1918. While on a voluntary patrol over the enemy's lines LT Knowles observed three enemy Fokkers attacking one of our balloons. He unhesitatingly attacked and in a bitter combat that lasted for five minutes and he succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy planes in flames and driving off the others.”* Captain Knowles was also awarded the Croix de Guerre & released from active duty in June 1919.

### **1919**

**LTJG Addison Center Burnham Jr.** US Navy (Naval Aviation Dirigible Squadron)

**Navy Cross**

Addison was from Newton, MA and a member of the *Pi Eta Club* at Harvard. He enlisted into the Navy in June 1917. After boot camp, he was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment at MIT. Three months later, he sailed to England and reported to the Royal Naval Air Station at Cranwell. He earned his wings and was commissioned as an ensign in May 1918 and the sent to a naval Air based in France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession exceptional work, pushing his flights to the limit of physical and material endurance.”* He sailed to the US & was released from active duty early in 1919.

**Captain Hamilton Collidge** US Army (94<sup>th</sup> Aero Sqd., 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit) **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross [KIA]**



He was born in Chestnut Hill, MA in 1883 as one of 8 children of Joseph Randolph Collidge (H-1883) who had 4 of 5 sons on active duty in the war. His family had lived in the Boston area for 10 generations. His great grandfather had married the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and many of his ancestors were Harvard graduates & clergymen. He prepped at Groton for Harvard where he was on the football and baseball teams. Ham belonged to the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*, *DKE*, *AD* and the Harvard Yacht clubs. He received his pilot license in the summer of 1916 after civilian training in Buffalo, NY. He enlisted in March 1917 & sailed to France in July 1917 with his close friend of Quentin Roosevelt. As a new 1<sup>st</sup> LT in September 1918, he tested planes for a few months before joining a combat unit. was designated an Ace with the official credited destruction of 5 enemy airplanes

and 3 balloons. He participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne offensive, Champaigne –Marne defensive, Vesle sector, Toulon, St. Mihiel offensive (Verdun) and the Meuse- Argonne offensive.

As noted by General Pershing in Captain Collidge’s DSC citation. *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpre, France on 27 October 1918. Leading a protection patrol, Captain Collidge went to the assistance of 2 observer planes which was being attacked by 6 German machines. Observing this maneuver, the enemy sent up a terrific barrage of anti-aircraft guns on the ground. Disregarding the extreme danger, Captain Coolidge dived straight into the barrage and his plane was struck and sent down in flames”.* Ham was also awarded the Croix de Guerre from France in July 1918.

## WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)

Private Harmon Bushnell Craig US Army (65<sup>th</sup> Div.-FR)

Croix de Guerre [*Killed in Action*]



Ham was born in 1895 in New York City as the son of well-known actors and grew up in Brookline (MA) where he went to high school. At Harvard, he was an editor of the *Crimson* and an active member of the Harvard Dramatic Club, the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and *DKE*. In 1916 during his sophomore year, he volunteered with his brother and group of other college students to be an ambulance driver of the American Field Service. He sailed to France and went to the front attached to the 65<sup>th</sup> Division of the French Army. After 6 days of liberty in Paris with his mother and brother, he rejoined his unit at Verdun in the middle of a fierce battle. During a heavy bombardment on 15 July 1917, he finished his shift but was asked to remain since they were short of men. Ham was then struck by a German

which killed several near him and later he was taken to the hospital where his leg had to be amputated. He died the next day from loss of blood and was buried with full military honors and was awarded a posthumous Croix de Guerre.

1<sup>st</sup> LT Quentin Roosevelt US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squad, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit) Purple Heart [*Killed in Action*]



The youngest and 4<sup>th</sup> son of President Theodore Roosevelt, he was born in Washington DC in 1897 when his father was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration. He attended public school in Washington and the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, VA before transferring to Groton. At Harvard, Quentin belonged to the *DKE* & the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and played intramural football. In 1916, he went to Officer training in Plattsburg (NY). With his father's permission in April 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation part of the US Army Signal Corps and later was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT and 3 months later he sailed for France with the first detachment of American

aviators. Quentin's knowledge of French made him particularly valuable as his Squadron's supply officer. He was assigned to a Headquarters company as a commanding officer and gunnery instructor of over 40 officers and 600 aviation cadets. In June 1918, he joined the 1st Pursuit Group as a pilot where he squadron mates describe him as an exceptionally good pilot who was perfectly fearless and always eager. Quentin declined the role of Flight Commander which was given to him because of his father. After he was ordered to take this leadership billet, he rotated the prestigious lead position among the more experienced pilots in his squadron. When asked why he was serving the front, he remarked: "Well, you know it's up to us to practice what Father preaches". On an 11 July sortie over the front, Quentin fell behind his squadron since his engine was old and needed work. He spotted 3 planes he thought were American and followed them deep into German territory. When the planes turned, he could see the German marking and he then attacked and shot down the tail plane before escaping back to his line. Quentin was officially credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane for his heroics. 3 days later while on patrol with 3 others in his squadron, he was killed in action when attacked by 3 German fighter planes and was then buried with full military honors by the Imperial German Army. His combat engagements included the Toulon & the Marne-Aisne sectors.

# WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)



1920

Major General Pierpont Morgan Hamilton US Air Force (CINCEUR-USAF) **Purple Heart & Medal of Honor**



He was born in the Tuxedo Park, New York in 1898 as the great, great grandson of Alexander Hamilton and grandson of John Pierpont Morgan. At Harvard, he was member of the *Spee Club*. After his commissioning as an aviator in the Army Signal Corps in May 1918, he served as an instructor pilot in Ellington Field (TX) during World War I. After his discharge, he completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard also stayed to receive his MA. Pierpont then became an international banker in France for several years before returning to the US in 1938 as of President of Dufay Color Inc. He was voluntarily recalled to active duty in March 1942 and helped plan the ill-fated Dieppe Raid while serving on the staff of General Lord Louis Mountbatten. During Operation Torch (i.e. the Allied invasion of French North Africa), he was a major & volunteered to act as an interpreter just prior to the invasion to meet with the Vichy French commander near Port Lyautey, French

Morocco to broker a cease fire. After landing on the beach under hostile fire, Hamilton and his companion Col. Demas Craw USA approached the French HQ in a light truck. They came under machine gun fire & Craw was killed. General Hamilton was wounded and captured but he persuaded the French general to surrender. General Hamilton was subsequently Operations & Intel officer for HQ North Africa Tactical AF and then released from active duty in November 1945. However in 1947, he was recalled to active duty and appointed the Commander US Air Forces Europe in 1951. In the following year, he retired from the Air Force and 30 years died in Los Angeles at age 83.

His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 8 November 1942, near Port Lyautey, French Morocco, LT Col. Hamilton volunteered to accompany Col. Demas Craw on a dangerous mission to the French commander, designed to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Driven away from the mouth of the Sebou River by heavy shelling from all sides, the landing boat was finally beached at Mehdia Plage despite continuous machinegun fire from 3 low-flying hostile planes. Driven in a light truck toward French headquarters, this courageous mission encountered intermittent firing, and as it neared Port Lyautey a heavy burst of machinegun fire was delivered upon the truck from pointblank range, killing Col. Craw instantly. Although captured immediately after this incident, LT Col. Hamilton completed the mission*".

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)

**1930**

**Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4<sup>th</sup> Raider Battalion)**



**Navy Cross & Silver Star**



Brigadier General James Roosevelt USMC (4<sup>th</sup> Raider Battalion) – **Navy Cross & Silver Star**. He was born in New York City as the son of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He prepped at the Groton School for Harvard where he was member of the *Fox Club*. After college, Jim started and managed a very successful insurance agency but resigned in 1937 to work in the White House for his father. A year later, Jim moved to Hollywood (CA) to work with motion picture producer Samuel Goldwyn. In this position, Jim set up "**Globe Productions**" to produce short films for penny arcades. In October 1939, Roosevelt resigned the USMC lieutenant colonel commission that he had been

but a year later was again commissioned as a Captain in the US Marine Corps Reserves and went on active duty in November 1940. In early 1941, the President sent him to the Middle East as a military attaché with the British forces. He traveled extensively in the area, and observed several important campaigns. In August 1941, he joined the OSS staff of General William Donovan USA as the Coordinator of Information, with the job of working out the exchange of information with other agencies. After Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor, Jim requested an assignment to combat duty. He transferred to the Marine Raiders, the Marines' commando force, and became second-in-command of the 2nd Raider Battalion under Evans Carlson. His influence helped win Presidential backing for the Raiders, who were opposed by Marine traditionalists. Roosevelt served with the 2nd Raiders at Midway, and in the Makin Island raid in the Pacific theater, where he earned the Navy Cross. He was given command of the new 4th Raiders, but was invalided in February 1943. He served in various staff positions during the rest of the war. In November 1943, he accompanied Army troops in the invasion of Makin, and was awarded the Silver Star by the Army. He was released from active duty in October 1945, with the rank of Colonel. In addition to Makin, he also participated in battle for Okinawa. Colonel Roosevelt continued in the Marine Corps Reserves until he retired in 1959 with the rank of Brigadier General. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service as 2<sup>nd</sup> in command of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Raider Battalion against enemy Japanese forces on Makin Island. Risking his own life over and beyond the ordinary call of duty, Major Roosevelt continually exposed himself to intense machine gun and sniper fire to ensure effective control of operations from the command post. As a result of his successful maintenance of communications with his supporting vessels, 2 enemy surface ships whose presence was reported were destroyed by gun fire. Later during evacuation, he displayed exemplary courage in personally rescuing 3 men from drowning in the heavy surf. His gallant conduct and his inspiring devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*"

After the war, Roosevelt returned to live in California and went back into the insurance business. Roosevelt was elected to the US congress as a representative from California in 1954. IN 1965, he resigned from Congress when President Lyndon Johnson appointed him a delegate to UNESCO. Roosevelt resigned from this assignment in 1966, and returned to private life. Despite having been a liberal Democrat all of his life, James Roosevelt supported President Nixon's re-election in 1972 and Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984. After retiring from politics in 1966, he became president of the International Overseas Services Management Company. Jim was a member of the Harvard Clubs in Boston & New York as well as the Metropolitan Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Brigadier James Roosevelt USMC (Ret.) died in Newport Beach, California in 1991 of complications arising from a stroke and Parkinson's disease. He was 83 and was the last surviving child of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (cont.)

1931



Commander John Endicott. Lawrence US Navy (3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet staff) Legion of Merit (V) & 2 Bronze Stars



He was born in Milton, MA and prepared at the Groton School for Harvard where he was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After College, he graduated from Harvard law school in 1936 and then practiced as an associate with Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar in Boston. After 3 years, John joined the family firm as a general partner in the cotton import and export business.

With war clouds on the horizon in 1940, John enlisted into the Massachusetts National Guard and was later promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT He resigned from the National Guard in January 1942 and was commissioned into the Navy. He earned 12 battle stars in the South Pacific including Guadalcanal and the Battle of the Philippine Sea while subsequently serving with: 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Air Wing, ComSoPac and as the Air Intelligence officer on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet staff. During this period, he

earned the Navy Commendation Medal. After the war, John returned to the cotton business and served many years on the Board of Directors for General Electric as well as the boards of several hospital and trade groups. He was a member of the Somerset Club in Boston, the Harvard Club of New York City and the Myopia Hunt Club.



LCDR Francis L. Winston USNR (USS Essex-CV9) Silver Star, 2 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart [KIA]



Frank was born in New York City, NY in 1909. He prepared at St. Marks for Harvard College where he played baseball and football. He was a member of the *Iroquois Club* (now part of *DU*) & *Fly Club* as well as the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*. After graduation, he joined an insurance brokerage and was made a director within 4 years.

In 1942, he was commissioned as a Navy LTJG and spent a year at Floyd Bennett field in Brooklyn before shipping out to the South Pacific as a fighter director on board *USS Essex* (CVA 9). In March 1945, he was killed in the Inland Sea of Japan . He was survived by a wife and 2 small children.

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1932

LCDR Charles Francis Adams IV USNR (CO- *USS William Seiverling* DE 441)



Charles Francis Adams was born in Boston in 1910. He was the son of Charles Francis Adams III (H-1888 & HLS 1892) who was a former Secretary of the Navy from 1929 to 1933, as well as the first owner of the Boston Bruins and a mayor of Quincy (MA). Charles was the great-great-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. He was also the great-great grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). After St. Mark's School, Charles graduated from Harvard College as a 6<sup>th</sup> generation legacy and became member of the *AD Club*.

After college, he then graduated from Harvard Business School. Charles was commissioned into the Navy in 1942. He was the 1<sup>st</sup> commanding officer of the destroyer escort *USS William Seiverling* (DE441) which was commissioned in June 1944 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Following a shakedown cruise, Captain Adams reached Oahu, Hawaii on 17 September and began a series of missions out of the Pearl Harbor, HI. On 2 December 1944, the *Seiverling* then steamed via Eniwetok to Ulithi, where it arrived with a hunter-killer group to patrol the sea lanes between various islands in the Central Pacific and keep them clear of Japanese submarines. On 28 December, DE 44 supported the Lingayen Gulf landings in the Philippines. Captain Adams subsequently set a course via the Surigao Strait, the Sulu Sea, and the South China Sea for Luzon. During this transit, the *Seiverling* guns warded off several aerial attacks by the Japanese Navy. On 19 February, the *Seiverling* reported for duty off the coast of Iwo Jima to support the battle then in progress. For about a month, DE 441 and the other ships in the task force conducted antisubmarine patrols of the sea lanes between the Marianas and Iwo Jima. On 21 March, Captain Adams proceeded to support the assault on Okinawa. His mission in support of the Ryukyu campaign consisted of antisubmarine protection for escort carriers which provided close air support for the troops assaulting Okinawa. During their Okinawa duty, the *Seiverling* came under numerous kamikaze air attacks on 25 May which sank a neighboring ship. The *Seiverling* claimed three plane kills and a number of hits but suffered no major damage. Captain Adams then conducted antisubmarine patrols with escort carriers until the end of hostilities on 15 August. The *Seiverling* arrived in Tokyo Bay on 2 September for the formal Japanese surrender. DE 441 then supported the occupation forces in Japan until 17 October when she departed the Philippines and returned to California in November 1945 to prepare for deactivation.

After the war, Charles became an executive in the electronics industry and served as the co-founder and first president of the Raytheon from 1948. After his retirement, he lived in the Boston area where he was a member of the Wardroom Club until his death in January of 1999.

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1936



LCDR Theodore Roosevelt III US Navy (Air Wing 2)

Air Medal



Ted is grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt (H- 1880), and son of General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. USA (H-1909), who were both Medal of Honor recipients. As traditional in his family, he attended the Groton School before attending and graduating from Harvard College where he was a member of the *Owl Club*. Prior to World War II, Ted worked for the DuPont Company until he joined the US military in wartime as did his father and grandfather. After his commissioning in the US Navy, he was commissioned an ensign and sent to flight school to become a Naval Aviator. He served in the South Pacific on the staff of Admiral John Dale Price USN and was awarded the Air Medal for his vital role in a successful intelligence

mission flying in combat over a Japanese held island.

Following his release from active duty after the victory over Japan, he became a partner in a brokerage firm in Philadelphia and later served for 2 years as the Secretary of Commerce for PA. After serving as president of a nonprofit group, he died in 2001.

1937



Captain Brice A. Frey Jr. US Army Air Corps (501<sup>st</sup> Bomber Group)Distinguish Flying Cross & Air Medal



After Harvard where he was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*, Brice spent a couple of years in theatrical productions and stage design. In 1942, he enlisted into the Army infantry and was later transferred to the US Army Air Corps where he was commissioned and earned his wings as a pursuit pilot. In the Pacific campaign, he flew over 2,000 hours in both single and multi-engine planes.

After the war, Brice moved to New York City where he was a special risk underwriter in the insurance business and became a member of the Tuxedo club

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1938

LT Joseph Kennedy US Navy- Bombing Squadron VB-110 Navy Cross & Purple Heart *Killed in Action*



Joe Kennedy was born in Hull, MA as the oldest son of Joseph Patrick Kennedy (H-12) and was the brother of President John F. Kennedy (H-40) and former Attorney General Bobby Kennedy (H-48). Joe was educated at Choate. After a gap year in the UK at the London School of Economics, he entered Harvard where he played football, rugby and earned his "H" on the sailing team. At Harvard, he lived in Winthrop House and was a member of *Pi Eta*, the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*, the *Iroquois Club* (now part of *DU*) and the St. Paul's Catholic Club. He graduated cum laude from Harvard and then traveled around Europe for a year prior to entering Harvard Law School. Before his final year of Law school, he was accepted at Navy OCS and then went to flight school where he earned his wings of gold as a Naval

Aviator in May 1942. LTJG Kennedy was then sent to a patrol squadron in the Caribbean before being reassigned to England with the first US Naval squadron to fly B24's under the Coast Command of the Royal Air Force. He participated in 25 combat missions operating against German submarines which sneaked out of the Bay of Biscay to attack allied shipping in the North Atlantic.

During May 1944, he had flown enough missions to be transferred back to the US but he volunteered to remain with his squadron. Joe was promoted to LT in July 1944. He volunteered for a very dangerous mission to fly drone Liberator bomber loaded with 21,170 pounds of high explosives until 2 "mother" planes achieved complete radio control over the drone to crash it into a high value Nazi V-2 rocket launching target after he parachuted out. The plane with Lt Kennedy in the cock pit took off from the Winfarthing (Fersfield) air base on schedule. Unfortunately, the plane exploded on 12 August 1944 while still over England with LT Kennedy and his flight navigator still on board. No final conclusion was ever reached on the cause of the explosion. However, experiments with these drones continued and a 2<sup>nd</sup> drone was later successfully flown against the German submarine pens at Helgoland. The distant ancestors of these original drones are now a key weapon in the current world wide war on Islamic fundamentalism.

LT Kennedy's Navy Cross citation reads as follows: *The President of the United States of America takes pride in presenting the Navy Cross (Posthumously) to Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Naval Reserve, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as Commander of a Navy Liberator Patrol Plane in Bombing Squadron(VB-110, Special Air Unit ONE (Europe), during a special air mission directed at Mimoyecques, France, on 12 August 1944. Well knowing the extreme dangers involved and totally unconcerned for his own safety, Lieutenant Kennedy unhesitatingly volunteered to conduct an exceptionally hazardous and special operational mission. Intrepid and daring in his tactics and with unwavering confidence in the vital importance of his task, he willingly risked his life in the supreme measure of service, and, by his great personal valor and fortitude in carrying out a perilous undertaking, sustained and enhanced the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.*

# WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1940

LT John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR (PT 109) [35<sup>th</sup> US President] Navy & USMC Medal & Purple Heart



John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, (MA) in 1917 as the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. His maternal grandfather was John "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, who was the mayor of Boston and a three-term member of Congress. From the 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> grade he lived in Riverdale, the Bronx (NY) until the family moved to Bronxville, New York. Jack attended the Choate School before entering Harvard where he played on the football and golf teams before receiving his varsity letter on the swim team. He was also a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and the *Fox Club* prior to graduating cum laude from Harvard with a degree in international affairs.

After a medical disqualification from serving in the Army due to chronic lower back problems, Jack was able to join and receive a commission in the U.S. Navy in September 1941 as a result of the influence of the Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who had been a former naval attaché to Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in the UK. When the Imperial Japanese Army launched their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Kennedy was serving in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, DC. After attending Motor Torpedo Boat training Center, Jack was initially assigned to duty in Panama before shipping out to the South Pacific Theater where he commanded a patrol torpedo boat (PT 109). In August 1943, his PT squadron was ordered to execute a night patrol near New Georgia in the Solomon Islands. After being rammed by a Japanese destroyer, Kennedy gathered his surviving crew members together in the water around the wreckage before swimming towards a nearby small island. Despite re-injuring his back in the collision, Kennedy towed a badly burned crewman through the water with a life jacket strap clenched between his teeth. He had to repeat this task in swimming to a second island from where his crew was subsequently rescued.

For these actions, Kennedy received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal with the following citation: *“For extremely heroic conduct as Commanding Officer of Motor Torpedo Boat 109 following the collision and sinking of that vessel in the Pacific War Theater on August 1–2, 1943. Unmindful of personal danger, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, Junior Grade) Kennedy unhesitatingly braved the difficulties and hazards of darkness to direct rescue operations, swimming many hours to secure aid and food after he had succeeded in getting his crew ashore. His outstanding courage, endurance and leadership contributed to the saving of several lives and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service”.*

After World War II, Kennedy was a congressman for Massachusetts from 1947 to 1953 and later in the U.S. Senate. JFK was elected as the 35th President of the United States in 1960 and served until his assassination in 1963. He was the second-youngest President (after Theodore Roosevelt), the first 20th Century born President, the only Catholic and first Irish American president, and is the only president to have won a Pulitzer Prize. Events during his presidency included the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the initiation of the Space Race, the start of the African American Civil Rights Movement and the start of the Vietnam War.

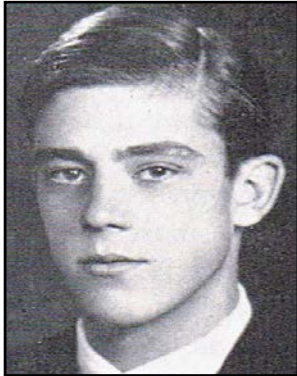
# WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

**1943**

**LT Ben Bradlee** USNR (*USS Philip* DD 968)

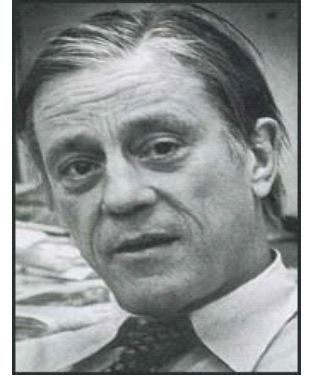


**Navy Commendation Medal**



Ensign Ben Bradlee - 1943

Ben was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1921, a direct descendant of John Bradley who in 1630 helped build what is now Dorchester, Massachusetts. Through his maternal grandmother, he was also the great-great-great grandson of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe. His great-great-uncle was American lawyer and Ambassador Joseph Hodges Choate and his great-uncle was Francis "Frank" Welch Crowninshield, the creator and editor of *Vanity Fair*, and a roommate of Conde Nast. Bradlee attended St. Mark's School prior to entering Harvard where he was a member of the *AD Club*. After graduation, he was commissioned into



Ben Bradlee at the Post

campaign ribbon for his participation in the fighting off the shores of Guam, Guadalcanal, Vella Lavella, Saipan, Tinian, and Bougainville as well as the Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, which was the biggest naval battle ever fought. During this period of the war, he made every landing in the Solomon Islands and Philippines campaigns.

In 1946, Bradlee became a reporter at the New Hampshire Sunday News and later The Washington Post. With the help of the Post associate publisher Philip Graham, Bradlee became assistant press attaché in the American embassy in Paris, France in 1951. A year later, Bradlee joined the staff of the Office of U.S. Information and Educational Exchange (USIE) which produced films, magazines, research, speeches, and news items for use by the CIA throughout Europe. In the mid 1950's, Ben returned to the Washington Post as a reporter and became close friends with then-Senator John F. Kennedy. Bradlee was then made the Washington Bureau chief for Newsweek and then managing editor at the Washington Post in 1965. Three years later, he was promoted to executive editor of the Washington Post. Ben retired from the "Post" in September 1991, but continues to serve as its Vice President At Large until his death Washington DC in 2014.



**Staff Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall** USMC (1<sup>st</sup> Marine Div) **2 Bronze Stars & Purple Heart** **[KIA]**



Peter was born in Newton in 1921 as the son of Senator and later Massachusetts governor, Leverett Saltonstall [H-1914]. After preparing at Noble & Greenough, Peter entered Harvard where he played House football and was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*, *Pi Eta Club* & the *Porcellian Club*. After his junior year, he took a leave of absence from Harvard and enlisted in the US Marine Corps. After boot camp at Paris Island, (SC), he was shipped to the South Pacific where he participated in the battle of Guadalcanal & at Cape Gloucester where he was twice cited for gallantry. He was killed on Guam in August 1944 while leading a patrol tasked with locating hidden Japanese positions

## WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)



1<sup>st</sup> LT Warren Mansfield USA (43<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery)

Silver Star & Purple Heart **[KIA]**



After preparing at the Kingswood School in West Hartford, Warren matriculated at Harvard where he was a Winthrop House resident. John participated in ROTC and was a member of the *Pi Eta Club*. After attending Artillery School at Fort Sill in Oklahoma, he was commissioned as an Army 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and then deployed to the Philippines in January 1945. Warren initially was the flag lieutenant to the area commanding general of Field Artillery and later was assigned as a forward observer to one of the artillery battalions. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for his valor in combat.

1947

LTJG Jack Lemmon USNR (*USS Lake Champlain CV-39*)



Ensign Jack Lemmon -1945

Jack Lemmon was born in a hospital elevator in Newton, MA in 1925. He was the only child of his father who was president of the Doughnut Corporation of America and also sang barbershop tunes and danced soft shoe in his spare time. Jack attended The Rivers School in Weston and then Phillips Academy (Class of 1943) prior to Harvard University where he lived in Adams House. He was president of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and actor in the annual musicals. Jack was also a member of the *Delphic Club*. After receiving V-12 training at Harvard, he was commissioned in the Navy and sent to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Naval District. He was ordered to the USS Lake Champlain and became a communications division officer in the Operations Department based on the erroneous understanding that he had completed communication school. As a junior officer of the deck on this carrier, he personally was responsible for avoiding a collision with a tanker that

was having steering problems. After his ship was put in mothball his ship after the War, he returned to Washington for crypto work and later was sent to Boston to run a motor pool. On being discharged, he then finished his degree at Harvard in 1947.

With his parent's blessing, he moved to New York to conquer Broadway. Jack did become an actor and performer who found work on radio, television as well as Broadway. He taught himself to the piano which he played to scrape by for over a year in New York City. He could also play the harmonica, organ, and the double bass. In 1955, Jack's big break was finally being cast as Ensign Pulver in "Mr. Roberts" and the rest of his life is movie history. Jack died in California from colon cancer in 2001.

## **POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1959**

**LT Terance R. Murphy** US Navy (*USS Monrovia*, ComPhibRon Six Staff & *USS Robert F. Keller*)



Terry was descended from English settlers in Salem (MA) the year Harvard was founded and from later German and Irish stock. The military service of his ancestors included: the late-17<sup>th</sup> Century Colonial Wars and the Battle of Machias which was the 1<sup>st</sup> engagement of the future U.S. Navy in June 1775. Both his brothers were naval officers and other family members served in the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II (European and Pacific Theatres), the Korean, Cold, Vietnam and Gulf Wars. His late aunt Lt. Col. Elizabeth Roche USAF (Wellesley 1933) earned battle stars in New Guinea and the Philippines in the first class of female U.S. Army officers in World War II. Terry's son served overseas as a NCO in a Marine infantry battalion during Desert Storm.

Terry enlisted in the Navy Reserve at age 17 and attended boot camp at Great Lakes which was followed by brief period of training at sea training. He then entered with Harvard with both College and NROTC Scholarships to major in History & Government. In college, Terry was the News Director, News/Sports/Special Events Director and national/world affairs commentator at WHRB. Terry also wrote "Undergraduate" columns for *Harvard Magazine*, and was a member of the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* as well as a player in Adams House Dining Hall comic theatricals.

Upon graduation, Terry was commissioned Ensign USN and trained in Naval Gunfire, Fighter Direction, Crypto, and Nuclear Warfare. His initial sea duty was as Deck Division Officer, assault wave commander, Gunnery Officer, OOD (underway in-formation), and flagship CIC Officer on the *USS Monrovia* (APA-31) in the Sixth Fleet during the 1959-1961 Berlin Crisis. He continued as underway Staff Watch Officer and as Operations/Weapons Officer and Commodore's aide on the command staff of Amphibious Squadron Six near Cuba and the Dominican Republic, developing USN-USMC assault plans and pre-landing preparation with Underwater Demolition Teams before the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis and the 1965 seaborne intervention into the Dominican Republic; he and others were awarded the Navy Expeditionary Medal. Later in the active Navy Reserve, he was an OOD (underway in-formation) and Gunnery Officer (department head) on the *USS Robert F. Keller* (DE-419) where he again steamed near Cuba. For "outstanding performance" managing AAW missiles fitted for "special weapons" in the Cuban Missile Crisis, Terry was awarded two Letters of Commendation.

After the Navy, Terry was a political/policy aide to U.S. Senator Philip A. Hart prior to before receiving a JD with honors in 1966 from U. of Michigan Law with focus on Public and International Law. For two years after law school, he was an admiralty trial lawyer in the U.S. Justice Department's "Attorney General's Program for Honors Law Graduates". He went on to become a partner in the Washington law firm Wald Harkrader Ross, where he was an antitrust & international trade, lawyer. Terry is a Member of the DC & U.S. Supreme Court Bars and of other Federal trial and appellate Bars, a Life Member of the American Law Institute, and a Senior Associate of the Center for Strategic & International Studies. In 1993, he was appointed an Officer (O.B.E.) in the Order of the British Empire and in 2007 became a Chevalier -Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold, Belgium's twin of the French Legion d'Honneur. In 2012, he was awarded a "highly unusual" Certificate of Appreciation by the U.S. Commerce Department for three decades of pro bono "support of the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States." In 2014, he was awarded the "Knight's Cross" of the German Order of Merit for "decades of great service to German-American relations."

## POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

**1963**



**Captain James R. Beery** USMC (2<sup>nd</sup> Tractor Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.) **Navy & Marine Combat Action Ribbon**



Jim was born in 1941 and grew up in Columbus, Ohio where he graduated from Grandview High School. At Harvard, he played varsity football and rugby and was on the JV basketball team and rowed freshman crew. Jim served on the Levertt House committee and was member of the **Pi Eta Club** as well as the NROTC unit at Harvard. After he was commissioned as a Marine 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt, Jim served as forward air controller and artillery officer in Vietnam as well as in Hawaii and San Diego.

After his active duty, Jim graduated from the Stanford Law School and then spent several years as corporate lawyer in a New York City law firm before being seconded to Tokyo with a Japanese Law Firm for 2 years. After later spending several years in London, UK as a partner in a California law firm, Jim became the Senior Vice President, Secretary & General Counsel for the pharmaceutical firm of SmithKline Beecham PLC which is based in England.

**Captain John Endicott Lawrence Jr.** USMC (2<sup>nd</sup> Amphibious Tractor Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division)



Jack was born in 1941 in Boston as the son of Cdr. John Endicott Lawrence USNR (H-31). He prepared at the Groton School for Harvard College where he majored in Middle Eastern History and was a resident of Winthrop House. During his college days, Jack rowed on the crew and became a member of the US Marine Corps Platoon Leader Corps, the **Porcellian Club** as well as the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770**.

After graduating with honors from Harvard, Jack was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the US Marine Corps and served on active duty in an Amphibious Tractor Battalion based at Camp Lejeune (NC). After a 6 months deployment with a Battalion Landing Team in the Mediterranean, he ran the Battalion crewmen's school and served on the emergency capsule recovery team for Gemini and Apollo space launches.

After his release from active duty, Jack completed the Special Development Program at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and engaged in commercial banking on the Beirut desk. His subsequent business career has involved seafood processing, the import and export of a variety of commodities and manufacturing structural building panels in South Africa. He now represents Infinity Structures of Atlanta selling building technology for residential buildings. In his home of Hamilton (MA), Jack has served as a Selectman and on many other town committees.

# POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

## 1963 (continued)



LCDR Harris "Tink" LeRoy US Navy (*USS Jerome County*) Navy & Marine Combat Action Ribbon



Harris "Tink" Leroy was raised in Zionsville, OH and graduated from Lawrence Academy in Groton MA. At Harvard, Tink was on the varsity football and lacrosse teams & also a member of the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770**.

After college, he attended Navy Officer Candidate School in Newport RI where he was commissioned an Ensign in the US Navy. He then reported for duty onboard the *USS Jerome County* (LST 848) which was home ported in San Diego, CA. Despite his junior officer status, Tink became the Deck Department Head and later qualified as Officer of the Deck as well as Command Duty Officer. He deployed to Viet Nam in late 1964 and was in Saigon right after President Diem's assassination. Tink later participated in several amphibious landings as a Boat Group Commander. During this time,

he also did a lot of river patrolling in his ship's small boats prior to the expansion of the "Brown water Navy" Riverine Force.

In the following year, he returned to the US and was assigned to a joint military staff in charge of the Missile Defense for the Eastern Seaboard. For his service in harm's way, Tink earned the Viet Nam Service Medal, Viet Nam Campaign Medal as well as the Meritorious Service Unit Citation.

After his release from active duty, Tink received an MBA from Northwestern University (i.e. the Kellogg School) and then worked for the Bank of New York and later J. Henry Schroder Banking in both the US and England where he was eventually promoted to Senior Vice President in the banking and merchant banking operations. In 1990, Tink started a Medical Consulting Business which he currently still manages. Tink remained in the active Navy Reserve for several years until travel and business commitments forced him to resign his commission with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

## POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1963 (continued)



Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) (*USS Spiegel Grove*, *USS Harris* & *USS Parker*) Navy Commendation Medal



Paul E. Mawn was born in Woburn (MA) in 1941 as the oldest of 7 children. His father was a 1<sup>st</sup> generation American and a truck driver before and after the World War II when he served as a Navy 2<sup>nd</sup> class petty officer in the Pacific. Paul grew up in West Lynn (MA) and was educated at St. John's Prep and then Malden Catholic prior to entering Harvard, where he played House hockey, trumpet in the Harvard Band, served on the House Committee and as a midshipman in NROTC and was a member of the **Pi Eta Club**, the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770** and the Harvard Catholic Club. For most of his time at Harvard, Paul was a member of Dudley House but after a few weeks found it impossible to commute. In his junior year, Harvard granted him a long term loan for tuition, room and board, which allowed him during his senior year to become an official resident of Winthrop House from where Paul graduated cum laude in Geology. After being commissioned as a Navy line officer, he reported to Norfolk (VA) for training

in intelligence, communications & amphibious operations prior to reporting onboard the *USS Spiegel Grove* (LSD 32) where he qualified as an Officer of the Deck in formation steaming. Paul later served in the wardroom of the *USS Thaddeus Parker* (DE 369) and the *USS Albert T. Harris* (DE 447). His afloat assignments involved extensive overseas deployments to the Caribbean, Mediterranean, Northern Europe and the Middle East during both the Cold War with the Soviet Union and the Vietnam War. He was the CIC officer and EMO aboard the *USS Parker* which became adrift without power and lost in the Sargasso Sea for several days before a harrowing rescue.

During the 1970's, he was also involved in various petroleum related activities, including an extended time in Moscow (USSR). Upon release from active duty, Paul served in the active Navy Reserve for 2 decades in a variety of surface warfare billets as well as: an industrial security officer, a petroleum logistics expert in DFSC and on the direct staff of the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-OOK) coordinating Navy Petroleum strategy and other assigned tasks from the CNO. After briefly serving on active duty during Desert Storm, Captain Mawn was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal by the Secretary of the Navy and retired from the Navy on the main deck of the *USS Constitution* in Boston harbor at the end of 1991.

Paul received his MBA from Rutgers University and his subsequent civilian career has been in various aspects of the oil industry. He has served in senior line management positions with both Exxon and Hess Oil as well as managing petroleum consulting projects with Arthur D. Little Inc. and as a partner with Mercer Management Consulting. Paul is currently the president of Concord Consulting Group and Chairman of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC. He was awarded the Patrick Henry Silver Medallion for patriotic service from the Military Order of the World Wars and continues to be a long term member of the East India Club in London (UK) as well as the Harvard Clubs in both Boston and New York City.

## POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1964



Captain William F. Emerson USMC (HMM-265, MAG-36, III MAF) – Silver Star & Purple Heart [KIA]



William (Bing) Emerson was born in Concord (MA) the son of David (H-1938) and Mary Emerson and the great-great grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). At Harvard, Bing was a government major. He was a member of varsity lacrosse and freshman football teams as well as the **Delphic Club**. After college, Bing applied to Marine OCS at Quantico, VA and later earned his wings at Naval Flight School at Pensacola, FL. After helicopter training, he went to Vietnam in February 1968 and was **Killed in Action** when his CH 46 helicopter was hit by hostile fire on 20 November 1968 in Quan Nam, South Vietnam. 3 CH46 troop carriers, including Bing's, were lost that day while transporting troops of 3/5 into a hot LZ during the Mead River Operation in an area SE of Danang. The mission was to transport

infantry to support Marines there who were greatly outnumbered by the North Vietnam Army. The CH 46's were exposed to heavy ground fire and were hit with an RPG and small arms fire while going about 50 MPH about 50 feet off the deck.

**Captain Emerson's Silver Star citation reads as follows:** *"The President takes pride in presenting the Silver Star (Posthumously) to Captain William Emerson, United States Marine Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a Pilot with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron (HMM) 265, Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 36, in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On the morning of 4 November 1968, Captain Emerson launched as Section Leader of a flight of 2 CH-46 transport helicopters assigned the emergency extraction of a USMC recon team that had captured an enemy soldier and was being pursued by a large North Vietnamese Army force southwest of DaNang. Arriving over the designated area, he was requested to attempt a hoist extraction of the prisoner, and as he entered the zone and commenced a hover, his aircraft came under a heavy volume of hostile automatic weapons fire, forcing him to abort the extraction attempt. After refueling and rearming at An Hoa, Capt. Emerson returned to the hazardous area and, observing a potential landing zone, guided the ground unit to the designated position while calmly providing the patrol with words of encouragement. When the Marines arrived at the site, they informed Capt. Emerson that the zone was unsuitable for landing. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, he unhesitatingly elected to attempt the extraction and, skillfully maneuvering his aircraft in an evasive approach to avoid detection by the enemy, fearlessly entered the area and hovered with the loading ramp resting on an abandoned hostile bunker. As the patrol embarked, the aircraft came under intense enemy automatic weapons fire supporting an assault by a large North Vietnamese Army force. Disregarding his own safety, Capt. Emerson steadfastly maintained his dangerously exposed position while directing armed helicopters in attacking the advancing enemy, forcing them to withdraw. When the hostile force delivered anti-tank rocket fire at his aircraft, he ignored the rounds impacting nearby and calmly waited until all the team members were on board, and then rapidly departed the hazardous area. By his courage, superior aeronautical ability & unwavering devotion to duty, Capt. Emerson inspired all who observed him and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.*

## POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1964 (continued)

LT. Colonel Fredrick Stearns US Air Force (125<sup>th</sup> TAC Fighter Squadron)



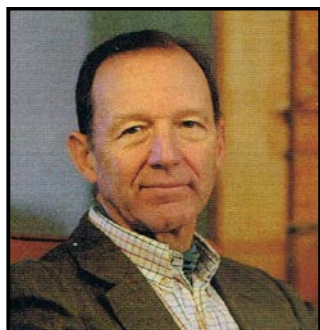
Rick graduated from the local high school in Osage, Iowa prior to entering Harvard College where he was a member of Winthrop and the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770**. After graduating Magna cum Laude in Social Relations, Rick went to Baylor University Medical School. After earning his MD in 1968 and then interning at Rochester (NY) General Hospital, he was commissioned as a medical doctor into the US Air Force. Following flight medical training, Rick served with the 348<sup>th</sup> TAC Airlift Squadron at Dyess AFB (TX) for a year. After a subsequent year of residency in internal medicine and later dermatology at SUNY Buffalo, he was transferred to the 136<sup>th</sup> fighter

### 1965

LCDR Theodore Roosevelt IV US Navy (UDT 11)



Navy & Marine Corps Combat Action Ribbon



Theodore Roosevelt IV was born 1942. He is the son of Ted Roosevelt III and the grandson & great-grandson of Medal of Honor recipients [i.e. President Teddy Roosevelt (H-1880) & Ted Roosevelt Jr. (H-1909)]. At Harvard, Ted was a member of Navy ROTC, the **Porcellian Club** the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770** & an Eliot House resident.. He was commissioned as a Navy ensign and selected for the Basic Underwater Demolition School (BUDS) at Coronado Beach and graduated in class # 36. He joined UDT 11 as a “frog man” and completed 2 in country tours in Vietnam when he participated in several pre-invasion reconnaissance missions from the *USS Perch* (SS 313) and later the *USS Tunny* (SS 682). [note: UDT units were the precursors of the Navy SEAL Teams].

After his release from active duty, Ted joined the State Department as a Foreign Service Officer where he was assigned to Upper Volta, West Africa. He later took a special leave of absence from the State Department to attend Harvard Business School where he was a member of the HBS Rugby Club & received an MBA in 1972

Ted then joined Lehman Brothers as a general banker in domestic corporate finance. After many promotions, he became Chairman of Lehman Brothers Financial Products in 1994 and Derivative Products in 1998. He is now a managing director at Barclays Capital in New York City where he is a trustee of several cultural and environmental organizations.

## POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1965 (continued)



**LT. Dan Dalv** US Navv (*USS Bristol & PCF 76*) Navy & USMC Combat Action Ribbon & Purple Heart



Dan grew up in Milton (MA) & graduated from St. Sebastian's. At Harvard, he lived in Leverett House & was a member of the **DU Club**, Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770, NROTC & the Varsity Track Team in field event throwing the weight and hammer. At graduation, he was awarded an engraved Naval Officer's sword for NROTC leadership by the Massachusetts Naval League. His 1<sup>st</sup> duty station was in the Engineering Department aboard the *USS Bristol* DD 857. In January 1967, he volunteered for Swift Boat duty & served in Vietnam in 1967 and 1968, conducting combat patrols out of Chu Lai, Da Nang and Cua Viet. He

was Officer in Charge of PCF 76 which was lost on patrol in heavy weather on 6 November 1967 while exiting the Cua Viet River mouth After his release from active duty, Dan started several small companies under the umbrella of Daly & Company focusing on: senior-level executive search, personnel placement, board of director education & consulting, conducting video interviews and publishing an electronic newsletter, For the last 10 Years, Dan has served as Chairman of the Board of The New England Center for Homeless Veterans. In 2014, he completed writing a book on Swift Boat duty in Vietnam titled: "**White Water, Red Hot Lead**".

### 1967 (1970)



**Corporal Patrick A. Conway** USMC (3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion/ 26<sup>th</sup> Marines) Navy & Marine Corps Combat Action Ribbon



Pat was born in 1944 in Haverhill, MA when his father was working as a welder in the Boston Naval Shipyard. He was an accomplished athlete and scholar at Haverhill High & Exeter Academy prior to entering Harvard where he played varsity football and lacrosse and was also on the track team. Pat was a resident of Quincy House & also a member of the Pi Eta Club. However after his junior year, Pat felt a need to re-focus his life & took a leave of absence from Harvard to enlist in the US Marine Corps. After boot camp and infantry training, Pat was sent to Vietnam and found himself as a squad leader in the middle of the 77 days **Siege of Khe Sanh** where he was wounded but never put in for a Purple Heart.

Khe Sanh was the longest and deadliest battle of the Vietnam War when 6,000 Marines and soldiers were surrounded by about 35,000 enemy soldiers of the North Vietnam Army (NVA) and will live in the annals of Marine Corps history along with Belleau Wood, Iwo Jima, Pusan and Fallujah. Despite supplies being cut by land, the Marines held Khe Sanh until their base until relieved almost 3 months later with a price of over 700 Marines & US soldiers killed in action with almost 30,000 NVA casualties. During this fight, Corporal Conway saw many friends killed in action and he was wounded twice but he did not process the proper paperwork that should have resulted in his being awarded 2 Purple Heart Medals.

After his release from active duty, Pat returned to Harvard to complete his senior year. Despite the lack of playing time for over 3 years, Pat again made the roster of the Harvard football team as a starting defensive safety and was named to the 1<sup>st</sup> Team All-Ivy, All-New England and All-East. As a result of his perseverance, Pat then played a prominent role in the most famous football game in Harvard history which was The "**Harvard Beats Yale 29-29**" Game resulting in Harvard's sharing the 1968 Ivy League Championship title with Yale by scoring 16 points in the final 42 seconds of the game. After graduating in History from Harvard College with the class of 1970, Pat entered Harvard Business School where he received his MBA in 1972. For the next 4 years, he was an importer of foreign automobile parts until he founded Fairfield Capital Inc., which is a financial planning and money management company in Westport, CT. Pat has also qualified as a Certified Public Accountant and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

# POST WORLD WAR II - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

**1988**

**LT. John Stiker** US Navy (*USS Bristol County*)

**Navy Commendation Medal**



John was born in 1966 in Bronxville (NY) and grew up in Falmouth (ME) where he went to the local high school. He was awarded a Navy ROTC scholarship to attend Harvard as a Romance Languages major where he became a resident of Eliot House and an active member of the **Fox Club**. During graduation week, he was commissioned as a Navy ensign on the deck of the USS Constitution with an honorary commissioning ceremony on the steps of Memorial Church featuring former Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger (H-38) as the key note speaker.

John then reported aboard the *USS Bristol County* (LST-1198) which had a home port in San Diego (CA). As the "Harvard Ensign with a French literature degree," he initially was assigned as the assistant First Lieutenant leading 40 sailors in the deck force. John subsequently served as the *Bristol County's* Communications Officer,

Helicopter Control Officer and Navigator. During 1989, Ensign Striker deployed to West Pac for 6 months and in 1991 participated in Operation Desert Storm, when he earned the Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Southwest Asia Service Medal. The *USS Bristol County* was a 1970's vintage LST with a "clipper bow" steamed at 20+ knots but still retained the flat bottom required for beaching. Despite stomach-churning rolls in stormy seas, John qualified as an Officer of the Deck (underway), Tactical Action Officer as well as an Engineering Officer of the Watch. During his Desert Storm deployment, the *USS Bristol County* passed through the Philippine Islands just as Mount Pinatubo erupted. As a result, his ship played a key coordination role in "Operation Fiery Vigil" evacuating over 8,500 civilians from Luzon down to Cebu. During this time, John personally led the Navy efforts directing evacuees on the island of Cebu for five sleepless days and nights for which he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal.

After his release from active duty, John worked with Procter & Gamble in the brand management program. He subsequently moved back to San Diego as: Executive Vice President for Corporate Development with Connors Brothers Income Fund, President and CEO of Distant Lands Trading Company. In 2006, he became a Senior Operating Partner of Centre Partners Management which is a leading private equity firm in Los Angeles. John currently serves as a Director of Bellisio Foods, Distant Lands Trading Company, Orion ICG LLC, Taylor Precision Products Inc. and previously Boards of Bumble Bee Foods, L.P. and International Imaging Materials, Inc.

The following quote below captures the essence of the sacrifice of the above Harvard warriors:

**“So nigh is grandeur to our dust**

**So near to God is man**

**When duty whispers low, thou must.**

**The youth replies I can”**

Ralph Waldo Emerson – Harvard College (1821)

Fair winds and following seas,



Paul E. Mawn (H-63)  
Captain USN (Ret.)  
Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

**Sources:** “*Harvard Memorial Biographies*” by Sever and Francis – 1887; “*Crimson Confederates*” by Helen Trimpi; “*Harvard Military Record in the World War*” by Fredrick Sumner Mead by Harvard University Press – 28 June 1921; “*Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*” by M.A. DeWolfe Howe – Harvard University Press 1924; “*Crimson Valor*” by Captain Philip Keith USN (Ret.) H-1966; Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families. Harvard Graduate Magazine, volume XX, 1911-1912, pages 423 to 432 by Henry N. Blake (Harvard Law School -1858);

**Note: Military officer rank abbreviations and pay grades used above:** 2<sup>nd</sup> LT – Second Lieutenant (Army & USMC O-1), Ensign (USN O-1), 1<sup>st</sup> LT – First Lieutenant (Army & USMC O-2), LT JG – Lieutenant Junior Grade (USN O-2), Captain (Army & USMC O-3), LT – Lieutenant (USN O-3), Major (Army & USMC O-4), LCDR – Lieutenant Commander (USN O-4), LT Colonel (Army & USMC O-5), Commander (USN O-5), Colonel (Army & USMC O-6), Captain (USN O-6), Brg. Gen. – Brigadier General (Army & USMC O-7), Rear Admiral Lower Half (USN O-7), Major General (Army & USMC O-8), Rear Admiral Upper Half (USN O-8), LT. Gen. – Lieutenant General (Army & USMC O-9), Vice Admiral (USN O-9).

The purpose of developing the subject is not for egotistic self-promotion but to reinforce the general awareness that freedom is not free. Harvard undergraduates in particular as well as others should be aware and appreciate that many Harvard alumni before them paid a price in time, blood and restricted earning for our national security and liberty. Such military veterans at one point of their life wrote a blank check made payable to the USA for an amount up to and including their own life, **Sources:** Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families.

10 June 2019