

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Telephone: (978) 443-9532
Email: pemusnr@hotmail.com
18 July 2017

30 Monument Square
Concord, Mass. 01742-1895

From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.)
To: Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Subject: **Notable military veterans among Harvard alumni**

At this point, the below preliminary list of notable Harvard alumni veterans is not intended to be exhaustive. If you know if anyone that has been left out, please contact Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at 1-978-443-9532 (i.e. particularly relatives and classmates from World War II to the current World War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism).

I. Notable Harvard Veterans

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1746

Brigadier General John Ashe Continental Militia (North Carolina State Troops) **[Died from disease as a POW]**
Born to a prominent family in Grovelly, Brunswick County, North Carolina in 1720 was the son of the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly in 1726 & 1727. John's younger brother was Governor Samuel Ashe (1725-1813), for whom Asheville, North Carolina was named. After Harvard, John enlisted in the NC militia during the French and Indian War and was elected Speaker of the colonial assembly from 1762 to 1765. He was an outspoken opponent of the Stamp Act and supported independence from Great Britain. After serving in the NC Provincial Congress, he joined the committees of correspondence and safety as hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain began to rise.

As a militia commander of 500 men, Major Ashe destroyed the British garrison of Fort Johnston near Wilmington (NC) in 1775. As a colonel, he raised and equipped a regiment at his own expense which he led in the American victory at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. In April 1776, John was promoted to brigadier general in the militia and supported Major General Benjamin Lincoln after the British capture of Savannah, Georgia in late 1778. Ashe's troops were sent north to in early February 1779 prompted the British to abandon Augusta. In hot pursuit at the battle of Brier Creek, the British approached his camp from the rear on March 3, with Ashe's force having just 15 minutes notice to prepare for the onslaught. The poorly trained and supplied Continental militia was routed, with 150 casualties compared to only 16 British casualties. Ashe was then court martialed but found not entirely to blame for the debacle but guilty of setting inadequate guards around his camp. John subsequently returned to Wilmington (NC) where he remained active there in suppressing Loyalist activity in the district. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war following the town's occupation in 1781 by the army of General Charles Cornwallis. John contracted smallpox while imprisoned and then was paroled, but died in Sampson County on October 24 shortly after his release. One of his John's sons, also named John, served as a captain in the 4th North Carolina Regiment.

1747

Captain Isaac Gardner Continental Militia (Brookline Minute Men) **[Killed in action]**
Isaac was born in 1726 in Brookline (MA). He was chosen Captain of Militia and commanded the Brookline Minutemen who assembled for the Battle of Lexington. He became the first Harvard graduate casualty of the American Revolution in April 1775 when met by British troops at Watkins Corner (i.e. currently the intersection of Massachusetts Ridge Avenues in Cambridge (MA)). While drinking at a well, Isaac was killed in action after being shot by 12 British bullets and the pierced by bayonets.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1748

Major General Artemas Ward Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia; Army assistant Chief of Staff)



Artemas was born in 1727 in Shrewsbury (MA) as the sixth of seven children. His father had broad and successful career interests as a sea captain, merchant, land developer, farmer, lawyer and jurist. As a child he attended the common schools and shared a tutor with his brothers and sisters before he graduated from Harvard in 1748. He accepted a teaching position at Harvard before and taught there before returning to Shrewsbury to get married and opening a general store. He & his wife, Sarah, had 8 children over the next 15 years. In 1751, he was named a township assessor for Worcester County and then elected a justice of the peace in 1752 and also served the first of his many terms in the Massachusetts Bay Colony's General Court (i.e. legislative assembly). During the French and Indian War in 1755, Artemas Ward was made a major in the 3rd Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia which mainly came from Worcester County. His unit served as a garrison force along the frontier in western Massachusetts. In 1757 he was promoted to be colonel of his regiment marched with Abercrombie's force to Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. Ward himself was sidelined during the battle by a gallstone attack. When possible on active duty during this war, Artemas continued with his attendance at the General Court.

By 1762, he was released from active duty and returned to Shrewsbury and was named to the Court of Common Pleas. In the General Court, he was placed on the taxation committee along with Samuel Adams and John Hancock. On the floor, he was second only to James Otis in speaking out against the acts of parliament. His prominence in these debates prompted the Royal Governor Francis Bernard to revoke his military commission in 1767. At the next election in 1768, Bernard voided the election results for Worcester and banned Ward from the assembly. In the growing sentiment favoring rebellion, the 3rd Regiment resigned en masse from British service on October 1774 and marched to Shrewsbury to inform Colonel Ward that they had unanimously elected him their leader. When the governor abolished the General Court later that month, Massachusetts towns set up a colony-wide Committee of Safety. One of the first actions of the Committee was to name Ward as general and commander-in-chief of the colony's militia. After the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the rebels followed the British back to Boston and started the siege of the city. Ward initially directed his forces from his sickbed but later moved his headquarters to Cambridge. The New Hampshire and Connecticut provisional governments both named him head of their forces participating in the siege of Boston. During this time, most of his efforts were devoted to organization and supply problems. After additional British forces arrived in May 1775, Artemas learned of their plan to attack Bunker Hill. He gave orders to fortify the point, setting the stage for the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 which was under the command of General Israel Putnam and Colonel William Prescott. While the Continental Congress was creating a Continental Army, Artemas Ward appointed as a major general in June 1775 and second in command to George Washington. Over the next nine months, he helped convert the assembled militia units into the Continental Army. After the British evacuation of Boston on 17 March 1776, Washington led the main army to New York City. Ward took command of the Eastern Department on 4 April 1776 which he held until March 20, 1777, when his health forced his resignation from the army.

During his military service, Artemas also served as a state court justice in 1776 and 1777 and President of the state's Executive Council from 1777–1779, which effectively made him the governor before the 1780 ratification of the Massachusetts Constitution. He was continuously elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives for each year from 1779 through 1785 and also served as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1781. Artemas was Speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1785 and was elected twice to the United States House of Representatives where he served from 1791 to 1795.

President John Adams described him as "...universally esteemed, beloved and confided in by his army and his country." He died at his home in Shrewsbury on October 28, 1800. The great-grandson of Artemas Ward gave over four million dollars to Harvard University on the condition that they erect a statue in honor of Ward and maintain his home in Shrewsbury. Harvard's initial offer in 1927 of \$50,000 toward the statue was enough for a statue, but inadequate to provide the general with a horse. The statue was completed in 1938 but there is no pedestrian access to the traffic circle where it is located. The base of the statue bears this inscription:

ARTEMAS WARD, 1727-1800, SON OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, JUDGE AND LEGISLATOR, DELEGATE 1780-1781 TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, SOLDIER OF THREE WARS, FIRST COMMANDER OF THE PATRIOT FORCES

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754

Major General John Hancock Continental Militia (Massachusetts Militia)



John Hancock was born in 1737 in Braintree (MA) in a part of town that eventually became the city of Quincy. He was the son of the Reverend John Hancock and as a child, Hancock became a casual acquaintance of young John Adams, whom had baptized by John's father. The Hancocks lived a comfortable life and owned one slave to help with household work. After John's father died in 1744, he was sent to live with his aunt and uncle who was the proprietor of the House of Hancock, which imported manufactured goods from Britain and exported rum, whale oil, and fish. His uncle, Thomas Hancock was a highly successful businessman and one of Boston's richest and best-known residents. With his uncle and aunt who had several servants and slaves, John lived in Hancock Manor on Beacon Hill. After preparing Boston Latin School, John enrolled in and later graduated from Harvard before working for his uncle. Thomas Hancock had close relations with the royal governors of Massachusetts, and secured profitable government contracts during the French and Indian War (1754–1763). John Hancock learned much about his uncle's business during these years, and was trained for eventual partnership in the firm. Hancock worked hard but he also enjoyed playing the role of a wealthy aristocrat with a fondness for expensive clothes

From 1760 to 1761, Hancock lived in England to build relationships with customers and suppliers. Upon returning to Boston, Hancock gradually took over the House of Hancock as his uncle's health failed and became becoming a full partner in January 1763. John was of the Masonic Lodge of St. Andrew in October 1762, which connected him with many of Boston's most influential citizens. As the only heir, John inherited the family business, Hancock Manor, two or three household slaves, and thousands of acres of land after his uncle died in 1764. John was then one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. The household slaves continued to work for John and his aunt, but were eventually freed through the terms of Thomas Hancock's will. There is no evidence that John Hancock ever bought or sold slaves.

After its victory in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), the British Empire was deep in debt. In seeking new sources of revenue, the British Parliament directly taxed the colonies for the first time in 1764, beginning with the Sugar Act which provoked outrage in Boston, where it was widely viewed as a violation of colonial rights. James Otis and Samuel Adams argued that because the colonists were not represented in Parliament and could not be taxed by that body. Furthermore, the colonists were represented in the colonial assemblies which were the only assemblies that could levy taxes upon the colonies. Hancock was not yet a political activist but he criticized the tax for economic rather than constitutional reasons. Hancock began his political career in Boston as a protégé of Samuel Adams, an influential local politician, though the two men later became estranged. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, Hancock used his wealth to support the colonial cause. He became very popular in Massachusetts, especially after British officials seized his sloop Liberty in 1768 and charged him with smuggling but the charges against him were eventually dropped. The tensions between British soldiers and civilians eventually resulted in the killing of five civilians in the Boston Massacre during March 1770. Hancock was not involved in the incident but he led a committee to demand the removal of the troops. He met with the Royal Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and the British officer in command, Colonel William Dalrymple, Hancock claimed that there were 10,000 armed colonists ready to march into Boston if the troops did not leave. Hutchinson knew that Hancock was bluffing, but the soldiers were in a precarious position when garrisoned within the town, and so Dalrymple agreed to remove both regiments to Castle William. Hancock was celebrated as a hero for his role in getting the troops withdrawn. His reelection to the Massachusetts House in May was nearly unanimous.

In April 1775, Joseph Warren of Boston dispatched messenger Paul Revere to warn Hancock and Adams that British troops were on the move and might attempt to arrest them. Revere reached Lexington around midnight and gave the warning. Hancock, still considered himself a militia colonel, wanted to take the field with the Patriot militia at Lexington but Adams and others convinced him to avoid battle by arguing that he was more valuable as a political leader than as a soldier. As Hancock and Adams made their escape, the first shots of the war were fired at Lexington and Concord. Soon after the battle, Gage issued a proclamation granting a general pardon to all who would "lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects"—with the exceptions of Hancock and Samuel Adams. Singling out Hancock and Adams in this manner only added to their renown among Patriots. In 1776, John had been appointed as the senior major general of the Massachusetts militia.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754 (continued)

Major General John Hancock Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia) – (continued)

While president of Congress, Hancock became involved in a long-running controversy with Harvard. As treasurer of the college since 1773, he had been entrusted with the school's financial records and about £15,000 in cash and securities. In the rush of events at the onset of the Revolutionary War, Hancock had been unable to return the money and accounts to Harvard before leaving for Congress. In 1777, a Harvard committee headed by his chief political and social rival in Boston (i.e. James Bowdoin) sent a messenger to Philadelphia to retrieve the money and records. Hancock was offended but he turned over more than £16,000 but not all of the records to the college. When Harvard replaced Hancock as treasurer, his ego was bruised and for years he declined to settle the account or pay the interest on the money he had held, despite pressure put on him by his political opponents. The issue dragged on until after Hancock's death, when his estate finally paid the college more than £1,000 to resolve the matter. Hancock served in the Continental Congress for 2 years through some of the darkest days of the Revolutionary War. The British drove Washington from New York and New Jersey in 1776, which prompted Congress to flee to Baltimore, Maryland. Hancock and Congress returned to Philadelphia in March 1777, but were compelled to flee six months later when the British occupied Philadelphia. Hancock wrote innumerable letters to colonial officials, raising money, supplies, and troops for Washington's army. He chaired the Marine Committee, and took pride in helping to create a small fleet of American frigates, including the USS Hancock, which was named in his honor.

Hancock was president of Congress when the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed. He is primarily remembered by Americans for his large, flamboyant signature on the Declaration, so much so that "John Hancock" became, in the United States, an informal synonym for signature. According to legend, Hancock signed his name largely and clearly so that King George could read it without his spectacles. Hancock rejoined the Continental Congress in Pennsylvania in June 1778, but his brief time there was unhappy. In his absence, Congress had elected Henry Laurens as its new president, which was a disappointment to Hancock, who had hoped to reclaim his chair. Hancock got along poorly with Samuel Adams, and missed his wife and newborn son. In July 1778, Hancock and the other Massachusetts delegates joined the representatives from seven other states in signing the Articles of Confederation; the remaining states were not yet prepared to sign and the Articles would not be ratified until 1781. Hancock returned to Boston in July 1778, to finally lead men in combat. Since the French fleet had come to the aid of American rebels, General Washington instructed General John Sullivan of the Continental Army to lead an attack on the British garrison at Newport, Rhode Island, in August 1778. Hancock nominally commanded 6,000 militiamen in the campaign. Although John let the professional soldiers do the planning and issue the orders, battle was a fiasco. French Admiral d'Estaing abandoned the operation, after which Hancock's militia mostly deserted Sullivan's Continentals. Hancock suffered criticism for the debacle but emerged from his brief military career with his popularity intact. In October 1780, Hancock was elected Governor of Massachusetts in a landslide. Hancock was immensely popular and unquestionably patriotic given his personal sacrifices and his leadership of the Second Continental Congress. Hancock governed Massachusetts through the end of the Revolutionary War and into an economically troubled postwar period, repeatedly winning reelection by wide margins. Hancock governed until his surprise resignation in January 1785 for which cited his failing health since he had been plagued by gout for many years. As result, Hancock did not have to deal with the Shays' Rebellion, which his successor, James Bowdoin had to face. When he had resigned as governor in 1785, Hancock was again elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress, known as the Confederation Congress after the ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781. Congress had declined in importance after the Revolutionary War, and was frequently ignored by the states. Congress elected Hancock to serve as its president, but he never attended because of his poor health and because he was not interested. He sent Congress a letter of resignation in 1786. After the uprising, Hancock was reelected in 1787, and he promptly pardoned all the rebels. Hancock was reelected to annual terms as governor for the remainder of his life. In 1787, in an effort to remedy the perceived defects of the Articles of Confederation, delegates met at the Philadelphia Convention and drafted the United States Constitution, which was then sent to the states for ratification or rejection. Hancock, who was not present at the Philadelphia Convention, had misgivings about the new Constitution's lack of a bill of rights and its shift of power to a central government. In January 1788, Hancock was elected president of the Massachusetts ratifying convention, although he was ill and not present when the convention began. Hancock mostly remained silent during the contentious debates, but as the convention was drawing to close, he gave a speech in favor of ratification. For the first time in years, Samuel Adams supported Hancock's position. Even with the support of Hancock and Adams, the Massachusetts convention narrowly ratified the Constitution by a vote of 187 to 168. Hancock's support was probably a deciding factor in the ratification. Hancock was put forth as a candidate in the 1789 U. S. presidential election. Hancock did not campaign or even publicly express interest in the office; he instead made his wishes known indirectly.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754 (continued)

Major General John Hancock Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia) – (continued)

Like everyone else, Hancock knew that George Washington was going to be elected as the first president, but Hancock may have been interested in being vice president, despite his poor health. Hancock received only four electoral votes in the election but none of them from his home state of Massachusetts whose electors all voted for another native son, John Adams. Hancock was disappointed with his poor showing, but he remained as popular as ever in Massachusetts. John and his wife Dolly had 2 children but both died as children. His daughter was only 1 year old when she dies in 1777 and his son John George Washington Hancock died at age 9 in 1787. With his health failing, Hancock spent his final few years as a figurehead governor before dying at home in October 1793, at age 56.

1756

Major General Samuel Holden Parsons Continental Army (Lexington Militia; 6th Connecticut Infantry Regiment)

Sam was born in Lyme (CT) in 1737 as the son of Presbyterian minister who moved with his family to Newburyport (MA) when Sam was 9. After graduating from Harvard College, he returned to Lyme to study law in the office of his uncle, Connecticut governor Matthew Griswold and was admitted to the bar in 1759 with his own law practice in Lyme.

On the eve of the American Revolution, Sam was actively involved in the resistance against British forces and was a member of New London's Committee of Correspondence. Like most active politicians of the period, Sam also served as a militia leader and was appointed Major of the 14th Connecticut Militia Regiment in 1770. Immediately after the battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, his militia regiment helped General Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga. Sam was promoted to Colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment was ordered to lead his regiment to Boston, where he fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. After the British evacuated Boston in March 1776, Sam was promoted in August 1776 to Brigadier General in brigade commander with 2,500 men stationed in Brooklyn (NY). His outfit was soon in the thick of the fighting at Battle Hill. After a successful retreat from New York, Sam's brigade fought in the battle of White Plains under the divisional command of General Israel Putnam. In January 1777, he returned to Connecticut to help recruit more soldiers to bolster depleted Continental forces. At this time, Sam also led raids on Loyalist enclaves on Long Island, and took part in efforts to defend Connecticut towns against raids by British forces. He organized the raid against Sag Harbor the failed assault on Setauket, New York in August 1777. Sam took command of West Point in the winter of 1777 and began building its fortifications.. In July 1779, he attacked the British at Norwalk (CT) to harass the enemy until they retired for re-enforcements. In September 1780, Benedict Arnold became a traitor and tried to surrender West Point to the British. Parsons served on the board of officers which sentenced Arnold's accomplice, Major John André to death. Newly promoted to Major General Parson helped to suppress the mutinous soldiers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in October 1780 and also took part in efforts to clear out Tory militias in Westchester. Due to his poor health, Parsons had repeatedly threatened to resign from the army since 1777. Sensing Sam's frustration & anger with Congress, William Heron, a double agent for both the Americans and the British, tried to get Sam to switch his loyalties. However, General Parsons was a devoted patriot and remained loyal to the American cause. After the British surrender at Yorktown in July 1782, General Parsons was 45 years old and broken physically and financially. The Confederation Congress refused to accept his resignation until the war was ending. Sam had served continuously since the Battle of Lexington in 1775 and 7 years later finally tendered his resignation to Congress.

Sam then returned to Connecticut hoping to revive his law practice, political career and his depleted finances. As local celebrity, Parsons was elected to the legislature and was helped to organize the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. Congress appointed him to help with Indian diplomacy on the western frontier and in March of 1787 was named a director of the Ohio Land Company which enabled ex-Revolutionary officers to trade their pay certificates for Ohio lands. Sam helped to persuade Congress to sell land to the company and jockeyed for appointment to a leading position in the territory. He was appointed Chief Justice of Connecticut and was an active member of the Connecticut Convention for adopting the U.S. Constitution. In March 1788, Parsons and his son set out for the Northwest Territory. Two months later they arrived at Marietta (OH) which at the time had about fifty houses. During the following months, Parsons busied himself with surveying the Ohio Company's lands and purchasing choice parcels for himself and his family. In November 1789, Sam drowned when his boat overturned in descending the rapids of the Beaver River in Pennsylvania or Ohio while on a solo exploratory trip during a snow storm. His body was discovered the following spring and buried in a subsequently unmarked grave along the Beaver River. U.S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts later described General Parsons as "Soldier, scholar, judge, one of the strongest arms on which Washington leaned, who first suggested the Continental Congress from the story of whose life could almost be written the history of the Northern War".

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1759

Major General Joseph Warren Continental Militia (Massachusetts Troops)

[Killed in action]



Joseph Warren was born in Roxbury (MA) in 1741. His father was a respected farmer who died falling off a ladder while gathering fruit in his orchard when Joe was only 15. He attended the Roxbury Latin School before entering Harvard. After graduating from college, Joe taught for a year at Roxbury Latin before going to medical school. As a physician in Boston, he joined the Masonic Lodge of St. Andrew and eventually was appointed as a Grand Master. He also became involved in politics, associating with John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other radical leaders of the broad movement labeled Sons of Liberty. In 1768, Royal officials arrested the publishers of a newspaper because of an essay Warren wrote under the pseudonym but no local jury would indict them. Warren offered to serve General Israel Putnam as a private before the Battle of Bunker Hill. As Boston's conflict with the royal government came to a head in 1773, Warren was appointed to the Boston Committee of Correspondence and was appointed President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, the highest position in the revolutionary government. In April 1775, Warren received information from a highly placed informant that the British troops had orders to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He then directed William Dawes and Paul Revere to take their famous "midnight rides" to warn Hancock and Adams in Lexington about the approaching troops.

During that Battle of Lexington and Concord, Joe coordinated and led militia into the fight as the British Army returned to Boston. When the enemy was returning from Concord, he was among the foremost in hanging upon their rear and assailing their flanks. During this fighting, Warren was nearly killed when musket ball striking part of his wig. Dr. Warren subsequently, he then helped to recruit and organize Continental soldiers for the Siege of Boston and as head of the Provincial Congress, negotiated with the local British commander, General Gage. Dr. Warren was appointed a Major General by the Provincial Congress on June 1775.

When the militia was forming, he asked where would the heaviest fighting be and General Israel Putnam pointed to Breeds Hill. He volunteered to serve as a private but General Putnam and Colonel William Prescott requested that he serve as their commander. Since Putnam and Prescott were more experienced with war, Joe declined command but helped to inspire the men to hold rank against superior numbers. He fought in the redoubt until out of ammunition, and remained until the British made their third and final assault on the hill to give time for the militia to escape. He was killed instantly by a musket ball in the head by a British officer. His body was then stripped of clothing and bayoneted until unrecognizable before being shoved into a shallow ditch. His body was exhumed ten months after his death by his brothers and Paul Revere and reburied in the Granary Burying Ground until 1855 when his casket was moved to his family's vault in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Joseph's youngest brother and apprentice in medicine, John Warren (H-1771), served as a surgeon during the Battle of Bunker Hill and the rest of the war, and afterwards founded Harvard Medical School and co-founded the Massachusetts Medical Society. General Gage reportedly said Warren's death was equal to the death of 500 men since it encouraged the revolutionary cause because it was viewed by many Americans as an act of martyrdom.

1761

Chaplain William Emerson Continental Militia (Colonel Reed's Concord Regiment) **[Died on active duty-disease]**

Bill was born in Concord (MA) in 1740 and lived in The Old Manse at Concord. After college, he became a minister in his home town and served as the chaplain to the Provincial Congress when it met at Concord in October 1774. After the start of hostilities, Bill left his wife and 7 year old child in June 1776 to join the Continental Army as a chaplain. Unfortunately, he died of camp fever while on campaign in October 1776. His only son, William, also graduated from Harvard and became a famous preacher in Boston with 8 children among whom was the famous American poet and philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). In the Other Harvard Military Veterans section of the Harvard Hall of Heroes is Bill's great-great-great grandson David (H-1938) who was an Army Air Corps fighter pilot in World War II whose brother Bill was killed in action (KIA). Ralph's great-great-great-great grandson, William (H-1964) was a Marine helicopter pilot who was KIA in Vietnam and is also listed in the Silver Star recipient section of the Hall of Heroes. In World War I, a William Emerson (H-1916) was also KIA.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1761 (continued)

Colonel Edward Wigglesworth Continental Army (Massachusetts Infantry)

He joined the Army in June 1776 and served under General Benedict Arnold in the Lake Champlain campaign where he commanded a vessel and defeated the British fleet in October 1776. After returning to the Infantry, he participated in the Battle of Monmouth and suffered through the harsh winter at Valley Forge in 1779. He resigned from the Army in 1779 and entered the US Congress. General Washington formally provided Colonel Wigglesworth with a citation which confirmed his rank as a colonel commanding a regiment in service and stated: "...he uniformly supported the Character of an attentive, brave and judicious Officer".

1763

Major General Jedidiah Huntington Continental Army (17th Infantry)



Jedidiah was born in 1743 in Norwich, Connecticut. After his Harvard graduation with distinguished honor, he was engaged in commercial pursuits with his father. During this time, Jed also received a master's degree from Yale and was an active Son of Liberty and a member of the Norwich committee of correspondence in 1774. He was appointed captain in the Connecticut regiment that he raised which joined the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts just a week after the battle of Lexington in April 1775. His unit later helped to defeat the British at Danbury, Connecticut in April 1776. Jed was cited for fighting courageously during the Battle of Bunker Hill and was promoted to Colonel. His regiment was part of the force detailed for occupying Dorchester heights. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, he marched with the army to New York. In May 1777, he joined the main army near Philadelphia in September and in was ordered to Hudson River with General Putnam a year later.

In 1778, he was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee for misconduct in the battle of Monmouth and in 1780 of the one that condemned the British Spy Major André working with the traitor Benedict Arnold. Among his comrades and dining companions were Generals Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, and Pulaski. He shared the hardships of his companions in arms at Valley Forge, through the winter of 1777-8 and during the War for Independence had participated in the following battles: Long Island, White Plains, Kingsbridge, North castle, Sidmun's bridge, Princeton, Trenton, Germantown, and Monmouth. Jed's greatness as a senior officer was intellectual and moral than physical as evidenced in the memorandum commemorating the weight of several revolutionary officers at West Point in August 19, 1788 including: Gen. Washington - 209 pounds, Gen. Lincoln - 224 pounds, Gen. Knox - 280 pounds and Gen. Huntington - 132 pounds.

Jed was a zealous supporter of charitable institutions and foreign missions. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut died at Dedham (MA) in 1775. His second wife was the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia and the niece of her uncle Stephen who owned the property now of the now occupied by our Military Academy at West Point which Gen. Huntington had advised should be established there. Jed was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. After retiring from the army Jed resumed business in his native town and was successively chosen sheriff of the county, treasurer of the state, and delegate to the state convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. In 1789, he was appointed by President Washington to be the collector of the customs at New London which was then the port of entry for eastern Connecticut and Connecticut River. He retained this office under four administrations, and resigned shortly before his death in New London in 1818.

He was one of the first board of foreign missions, and a zealous supporter of charitable institutions. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut and his second wife was the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia. Jed was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the war he became collector of the port of New London in 1789 and held the office 26 years before his death in that town in 1818,

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1769

Brigadier General Alexander Scammell Continental Army (3rd New Hampshire Infantry; Army Adjutant Gen.) **[Killed in action]**



Alex was born in 1747 as the son of a doctor in the part of Mendon (MA) which eventually became Milford (MA). His father died in 1753 and Alex and his older brother were placed under the care and guidance of Reverend Amariah Frost. After graduating from Harvard College, moved to Plymouth (MA) where he taught school. In 1772, he moved to Portsmouth, NH where he worked surveying and exploring the lands of the Royal Navy Timber. He also assisted Captain Samuel Holland in making surveys for his topographical map of New Hampshire. Subsequently, Scammell began to read law with John Sullivan, later General Sullivan, of Durham, New Hampshire. Sullivan was a member of the Congress of 1774 and 1775, and the following year he was appointed a brigadier general by that Congress. Scammell was with Sullivan during the raid on Fort William and Mary on December 14, 1774.

With the start of the American Revolution, Scammell became a major in the 2nd NH Regiment in General Sullivan's Brigade in the Siege of Boston was later sent to reinforce the Continental Army units in the Invasion of Canada. Sullivan's force returned to Fort Ticonderoga by mid July 1776, and Alex became Sullivan's Aide-de-Camp to Sullivan. In September, he was ordered to New York City and fought at the Battle of Long Island. In October 1776, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Charles Lee's Division. Scammell was promoted to colonel in November 1776 and then command of the 3rd NH Regiment in December 1776. He marched to join Washington's Army during which he crossed the Delaware with Washington and took part in the Battles of Trenton & Princeton where he came through unscathed with earned reputations as extraordinary battlefield leaders.

Scammell commanded the 3rd NH regiment at Saratoga, and distinguished himself bravely in the battles of Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights, and was wounded in the latter battle. After The British general Burgoyne surrendered, the 3rd NH regiment moved to winter quarters at Valley Forge where Scammell was appointed adjutant general of the Continental Army by Gen. George Washington. Scammell served in this capacity through 1780. In October 1780, Scammell was appointed as executioner to Major John André which weighed heavily on him. Alex then sent a letter in November 1780 to Washington in which he requested permission to resign his post and take command of a regiment of the line. Alex was re-assigned as commander of the 1st NH Regiment in early 1781 and in May given command of a light infantry detachment that became known as Scammell's Light Infantry. This regiment fought at the Battle of King's Bridge and was the vanguard for the Army's march South to Yorktown. Once at Yorktown, the regiment was organized as part of the 2nd brigade of The Light Infantry Division at Yorktown (1781).

On September 30, 1781, while serving as Field Officer-of-the-Day, Scammell was wounded while reconnoitering recently abandoned British fortifications. He had become separated from his scouting party encountered a party of British light dragoons and was shot him in the side. He was taken into Yorktown, but because of the gravity of his wound he was paroled to Williamsburg and died on October 6 as the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown. Alexander Scammell was a tall man for the times (i.e. 6'2" to 6'5" tall with blue eyes and a fair complexion. As a member of Washington's inner circle for three years, he was known for having an easy manner and being one of the few people who could lighten the moods and make George Washington laugh with his humorous stories and jokes. General Washington considered Scammell to be one of the funniest men in the army. He had the rare ability to lead and inspire loyalty. For example at the Siege of Yorktown, one of his captains sacrificed his own honor by threatening the life of the captured British Major Campbell to avenge the death of Col. Scammell. However, Alexander Hamilton, who commanded the American assault, interceded to save Major Campbell.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1769

Major General James Varnum Continental Army (9th Infantry)



Jim was born in 1748 in Dracut (MA) and matriculated at Harvard College only to make the terrible mistake of transferring to the College in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (i.e. later named Brown University), where he graduated with honors in 1769 and 2 years later was admitted to the bar.

At age 27 in 1775, he joined the Kentish Guards in the Rhode Island militia along with future General Nathaniel Green. Later in the Revolutionary War, Jim was promoted to brigadier general in the Continental Army serving from 1777 until 1779. He advocated allowing African Americans to enlist in the Continental Army, which resulted in the reformation of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment as an all-black unit. After resigning his Continental Army commission because of personal business matters and a disagreement with Inspector General Baron Von Steuben, Jim was appointed a major general in the Rhode Island militia. In July & August of 1780, he served under Comte de Rochambeau who commanded allied troops sent by King Louis XVI of France.

General Varnum served at the siege of Boston, the battles at Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Red Bank, Valley Forge and the battle of Rhode Island. He resigned his commission in 1779 at thirty-one to successfully run for Congress to represent Rhode Island for one term. After resuming his law for 4 four years, he was re-elected to Congress again for one more 2 year term. His brother, Joe, was eventually to be elected as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. In 1787, Jim was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, and moved to Marietta (OH) to take up his duties and become one of the early pioneers to the Northwest Territory. He died less than two years later of consumption at age 40 and was buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Marietta. Jim was an original member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati and served as president of the Society from 1786 until his death in 1789. The General James Varnum House is a tourist attraction today in East Greenwich (RI).

Brigadier General Peleg Wadsworth Continental Army (Colonel Cotton's regiment; 23rd Infantry, Massachusetts Troops) Peleg was born in Duxbury (MA). After graduating from Harvard College, he received his A.M. from Harvard in 1772 and then taught school for several years in Plymouth (MA) with his former classmate, later General Alexander Scammel. Peleg and his new wife lived in Kingston (MA) until 1775, he recruited a company of minutemen and which was chosen captain. In April 1775 in response to the alarms generated by the Battles of Lexington and Concord, his company mustered with the Plymouth County battalion and marched to Marshfield (MA) to attack a garrison of British troop. The attack was delayed for two days, allowing the British time to escape Marshfield by sea. Frustrated with the delay, Captain Wadsworth advanced his company to within firing range of the British encampment and nearly instigated combat.

Wadsworth then served as aide to General Artemas Ward (H-1748) in March 1776 and later as an engineer under Gen. John Thomas in 1776, assisting in laying out the defenses of Roxbury, MA. He was served present at the Battle of Long Island on August 1, 1776 and promoted to brigadier general of militia in 1777 and later Adjutant General of Massachusetts in 1778. Wadsworth's finest military engagement was in one of the worst American military defeats of the war. In the summer of 1779, he served as second in command to General Solomon Lovell over the land forces sent to make a combined arms attack on the British fort at Castine, Maine in the Penobscot Expedition. Commodore Dudley Saltonstall was in command of the naval forces and Lt. Colonel Paul Revere also served in this expedition as commander of artillery. While General Lovell remained aboard the Commodore's vessel, Wadsworth and Revere landed with the infantry and artillery and laid siege to the fort for about two weeks. Due to the reluctance of the Commodore to launch a naval attack in support of the ground forces, the British garrison held out until ships of the Royal Navy arrived from New York and drove the American Navy up the Penobscot River where all 43 American warships were sunk or scuttled and burned which comprised most of the American fleet, making it the worst American naval disaster prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. With the forces on shore organized, Peleg led a successful overland retreat through the Maine frontier. Colonel Revere and Commodore Saltonstall were both court-martialed for their roles in the debacle at Revere was acquitted and Saltonstall was dismissed the service.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1769 (continued)

Brigadier General Peleg Wadsworth Continental Army (Col. Cotton's regiment; 23rd Infantry, Mass Troops) – continued

In March 1780, Peleg was then given command of all the troops raised for the defense of the Province of Maine. On February 17, 1781, British soldiers overran his headquarters in Thomaston (ME) and was captured General Wadsworth. He was imprisoned in Fort George in Castine (i.e. the same fort he had led the attack against in the summer of 1779). However, he and fellow prisoner, Major Benjamin Burton, eventually escaped by cutting a hole in the ceiling of their jail and crawling out along the joists. Wadsworth then returned to his family in Plymouth where he remained until the war's end.

In April 1784, Wadsworth returned to Maine, purchased land in Portland where he engaged in surveying, and opened a store. He headed the committee that organized the first convention to discuss independence for Maine from Massachusetts which was held in January 1786. He and his wife had ten children, one of whom later gave birth to poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

In 1792, Wadsworth was chosen a presidential elector and a member of the Massachusetts Senate was the first representative in Congress from the region of Massachusetts that later became Maine from 1793 to 1807. In 1807, he moved to Hiram (ME) where he incorporated the township and served as selectman, treasurer and magistrate. For the remainder of his life he devoted himself to farming and local concerns. He died in Hiram in July 1829 and is buried in the family cemetery at Wadsworth Hall.

1770

Colonel Loammi Baldwin Continental Army (26th Infantry)



Loammi was born in 1744 in Woburn (MA) where he attended local grammar school prior to Harvard. As a Harvard undergraduate, he would often walk from North Woburn to Cambridge to attend lectures at Harvard. Loammi enlisted in a militia regiment in 1774 but was soon promoted to major. On 19 April 1775, he rushed to the Lexington Green with the Woburn militia but arrived too late for the fight. After leaving Concord later in the day, the British Army was ambushed several times on the road from Concord back to Boston. Major Baldwin led the first of these ambushes at Bloody Angle where he was exposed to several British rifle shots as well as flying cannon balls with 8 Brits killed and only 1 Woburn casualty. After the formal start of hostilities with Britain, Loammi joined the 26th Continental Regiment and he rapidly advanced to Lt. Colonel and later Colonel. In April 1776, Baldwin was ordered to take his regiment from Boston to New York City where he took part in the Battle of Pell's Point. On the night of 25 December 1776, Loammi crossed the Delaware River in the face of a violent and extremely cold storm of snow and hail and fought the Battle of Trenton and his army

On the night of 25 December 1776, General Washington and his army crossed the Delaware River to the New Jersey side and fought the Battle of Trenton in the face of a violent and extremely cold storm of snow and hail. Colonel Baldwin and his regiment participated in both the crossing and this historic fight. In 1777, Baldwin resigned from the Army due to ill health resulting from his extensive military service.

In 1780, Loammi was appointed High Sheriff of Middlesex County and was the first to be democratically elected and hold office after the adoption of the Massachusetts constitution. He next represented Woburn in the Massachusetts General Court from 1778 to 1784. During this time, Baldwin briefly returned to Harvard where he also earned and received a Master of Arts degree in 1785. In the following year, former Colonel Baldwin strongly opposed the his fellow Revolutionary comrade leading the Shay's Rebellion and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1794 when he received all the votes cast in Woburn but one. At this same time, Loammi surveyed and was responsible for the construction of the Middlesex Canal which was completed in 1803 and provided a marine highway from Lowell to Boston.

Baldwin was elected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782 as a result of his several experiments and scientific papers focusing on electricity. However today, Colonel Baldwin is perhaps best remembered for the Baldwin apple which he developed at his farm and propagated throughout the Northeast and became the role model for "Johnny Appleseed". Loammi has 5 sons and one daughter before his death in October of 1807

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1771

General Winthrop Sargent Continental Army (3rd Continental Artillery)



Winthrop was born in Gloucester (MA). After Harvard College, he was a sea captain on a merchant ship owned by his father until July 1775 when he enlisted as a lieutenant in a militia artillery regiment in. After transferring to the Continental Army as a captain in January 1777, he served as the aide de camp of General Howe and participated in the following combat engagements: Siege of Boston (MA), Long Island (NY), White Plains (NY), Harlem Heights (NY), Trenton (NJ), Princeton (NJ), Brandywine (PA), Germantown (PA), Monmouth (NJ) and finally at the surrender at Yorktown (VA) in 1781. He stayed was promoted to major in 1783 and surveyed the first lands under the Ohio Land Ordinance of 1785. With inside knowledge of the area, he formed the Ohio Company of Associates where served as secretary in 1787. The Congress of the Confederation appointed Winthrop as the first Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1788 which he was the 2nd in command of both civil and military affairs in the area. In 1791, he was promoted to Adjutant General of the US Army and wounded twice at the Battle of the Wabash & carried the 2 bullets in his body for the rest of his life.

Winthrop then served for 2 years in the Indian Wars starting in 1794 before being named as acting Governor of the Northwest Territory until being named by President John Adams as the first Governor of the Mississippi Territory in May 1798. Being a Federalist, Winthrop was dismissed from his position as territorial governor in 1801 by incoming president Thomas Jefferson. He then became a plantation owner in Natchez (MS) until his death in 1820 in New Orleans.

Surgeon (major equivalent) John Warren Continental Militia (Colonel Pickering's Regiment)



John was born in Roxbury (MA) as the younger brother of Major General Joseph Warren (H-1759). John studied at Roxbury Latin School prior to Harvard College. After graduating from college, he studied medicine under his elder brother Joseph. In 1773, John joined Colonel Pickering's Regiment as an army surgeon was in Cambridge tending to the wounded coming in from the Battle of Bunker Hill on Breed's Hill in June 17, 1775. Warren went to search for his brother at Bunker Hill after the battle was over but was bayoneted him as a warning by a British sentry who would not let him pass. After his brother's death, Warren volunteered for service and was made a senior surgeon at the hospital in Cambridge. He became surgeon of the general hospital on Long Island in 1776 during General Washington's defense there and also served at the Battles of Trenton Princeton. In 1777, Dr. Warren returned to Boston to continue his medical practices while still serving as a military surgeon..

In 1777, Dr. Warren returned to Boston to continue his medical practices while still serving as a military surgeon in the army hospital there. After the war, Dr. Warren became very successful and performed one of the first abdominal operations in America. 1780, he began teaching a course on dissections and founded Harvard Medical School in 1782 where was an excellent teacher and lecturer. Dr. Warren was of middle height and carried himself with a military bearing of a gentleman and was described as having an agreeable nature by his contemporaries. Dr. Warren was married to the daughter of Rhode Island Governor John Collins and their son, Dr. John Collins Warren, succeeded him as professor of surgery and anatomy at Harvard Medical School. John suffered from heart disease for many years but died from inflammation of the lungs in April 1815.

1776

Lt. James Warren Continental Navy (*USS Alliance*)

Jim joined the Navy in 1776 and served at sea for 3 years until he was wounded in action while assisting his squadron commander Captain John Paul Jones on the *USS Bonhomme Richard* defeating *HMS Serapis* on 23 September 1779. This battle took place in the North Sea at Flamborough Head, England. After the two ships exchanged heavy fire, the *USS Bonhomme Richard* lost most of her firepower but Jones was able to overcome much of Pearson's advantage of greater firepower by attaching the two ships together. "I have not yet begun to fight!" was Jones's response to *HMS Serapis* CO's premature call for *Bonhomme Richard* to surrender. The battle raged on for three hours as the crew of *USS Bonhomme Richard* tenaciously fought *HMS Serapis*, raking her deck with gunfire. Eventually, the *USS Alliance*, a frigate in Jones's squadron with Lt. Warren on board, began firing at both the attached ships indiscriminately. The *USS Bonhomme Richard* began to sink, but the CO's of *HMS Serapis* was unable to aim his guns at the frigate because he was tied to Jones's ship. Eventually, the *HMS Serapis* surrendered to the Americans.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1845

Lt. General Richard Taylor CSA (9th Louisiana Infantry – Commanding Officer)



Richard Taylor was born in Kentucky in 1826. He was the son of the former US President Zachary Taylor and was named after his grandfather, Richard Lee Taylor, a Virginian who had served in the American Revolution. Much of his early life was spent on the American frontier with his father Zachary, a United States Army officer. As a young man, he attended private schools in Kentucky, Massachusetts and Europe. Although he started his undergraduate studies at Harvard College, he transferred to Yale where he graduated in 1845. He received no scholastic honors, but spent the majority of his time reading books on classical and military history.

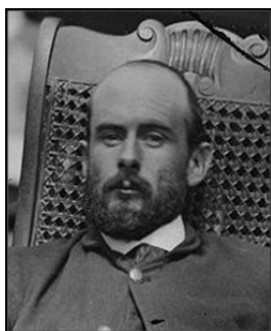
During the Mexican-American War, Taylor served as the military secretary to his father who later sent Taylor home during the war because of his rheumatoid arthritis. He then agreed to manage the family cotton plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi. In 1850, he persuaded his father (now President Taylor by virtue of his election in 1848) to purchase a large sugar plantation in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. Richard was elected as a state senator in Louisiana and became one of the richest men in the state with over

Richard was elected as a state senator in Louisiana and became one of the richest men in the state with over 200 slaves on his sugar plantation which he inherited from his father. The future Confederate President Jefferson Davis married Richard's sister. Even though he opposed secession, he accepted an invitation of General Braxton Bragg CSA to join the Confederate Army. On the other hand, his uncle, Joseph Pannell Taylor, became a brigadier general in the Union Army. With almost no prior military experience, he took command of the 9th LA Infantry Regiment in July 1861. He proved himself to be an able combat commander and was promoted to brigadier general in October 1861, major general in July 1862 and lieutenant general in April 1864. He served in Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and is remembered for his victory over Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Mansfield, Louisiana and his successes in the Red River Campaign. His other combat engagements included: Brashear City, 1st battle of Bull Run, Fort Royal, Fort Bisland, Irish Bend, Mansfield, Milliken's Bend, Mobile, Port Republic, Shenandoah Valley, Seven Days, and Young's Point. He was responsible for the last major surrender of Confederate forces east of the Mississippi.

In 1879, Taylor wrote his memoir titled "Destruction and Reconstruction" which was published a week before his death in New York City on April 12, 1879.

1856

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



Charles Francis Adams II was born in Massachusetts 1835. He was also the great-grandson of US President John Adams (H-1755) as well as Benjamin Williams Crowninshield who was the Secretary of the Navy for both Presidents Madison & Monroe and the grandson of President John Quincy Adams (H-1782). His father, Charles Francis Adams, was a lawyer, writer, politician & diplomat. After graduating from Harvard College, Charles served as a captain in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry regiment. He fought with distinction during the Gettysburg Campaign where his company was heavily engaged at the Battle of Aldie. He later served as the commanding officer of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry regiment which had African American enlisted troops. For distinguished gallantry at the battles of Secessionville, S as South Mountain and Antietam, MD and for meritorious services during the war, President Andrew Jol nominated Colonel Adams for the award of brevet brigadier general, United States Volunteers, retroactive 1865, which was confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

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

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1857

Major General W.H. Rooney Lee CSA (Confederate Calvary Corps)



William H. Lee (also known as Rooney Lee) was born in Arlington, Virginia in 1837. He was the 2nd son of General Robert E. Lee CSA and also the step-great-great-grandson of President George Washington. Lee entered Harvard College in 1854. After his junior year, he transferred to West Point & was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in 1857. He served with the 6th U.S. Infantry. After participating in the Utah War against the Mormons, he resigned from the U.S. Army in 1859 to operate his family plantation in Virginia. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Lee 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 9th Virginia Cavalry under the command of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. 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 3rd 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 then captured while recuperating two weeks later by Union forces at Hickory Hill, Virginia. 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. He served in the House until his death in 1891 in 1887.

1861

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



Holmes was born in Boston, Massachusetts 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, New York. Oliver was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet who was the last governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. maternal great grandfather was also a judge. At Harvard College, Oliver was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and was a member of Alpha Delta. During his senior year at the start of the American Civil War, Holmes enlisted in the 4th battalion Massachusetts militia, and then received a commission as a 1st LT. in the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts 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.

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 court until January 12, 1932, and retired at 90 years of age, the oldest justice to serve in the court's history. Three years later, Holmes died of pneumonia in Washington, D.C.

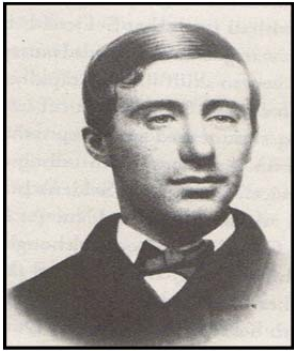
I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1864

Sergeant George Washington CSA (2nd Virginia Infantry)

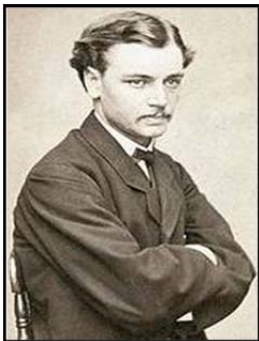
[Killed in Action]



Washington was born in Jefferson County in western Virginia in 1842 as the great-great grandson of both John Washington, the younger brother of President George Washington and Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress and later a US Senator from Virginia. Prior to Harvard, George graduated from St. Timothy's Hall, a military school in Maryland. At Harvard, he was tall and square shouldered but very shy and diffident. As a freshman, he was asked by Harvard to meet and welcome the visiting Prince of Wales, who was later King Edward VII. One of his best friends at Harvard was Frank Crowninshield who was from a distinguished old New England family and later a 2nd LT. in the 2nd Mass Infantry. During his sophomore year, he returned to Virginia and taught school for a brief period with the intention of returning to Cambridge for his degree and later becoming an Episcopal priest. However, the start of the War between the States interfered with his return to Harvard. He enlisted a private in the 2nd VA Infantry on April 1861 with his brother Bushrod.

During June 1861, he was promoted to sergeant and took part in a skirmish at Falling Waters in western Virginia under the command of Brigadier General Stonewall Jackson CSA. George then participated in the Confederate victory at the 1st battle of Manassas (called the 1st Battle of Bull Run by the Union forces). His 2nd major combat was at Kernstown, VA in March 1862 where the Confederates were outnumbered by two to one. In this battle, his brother was wounded at the back of the head and George ran to his side. They both continued fighting for over an hour until George was hit in his side by a bullet. The brothers were then captured by the Union cavalry and taken to a Union hospital. His capture was noted in a letter home by Col. Robert Shaw USA of the 2nd MA Infantry who related the story of his junior officer 2nd LT. Frank Crowninshield USA walking through a Union hospital. George feebly called out to him. Frank's family in Boston was then instrumental in getting George sent home on parole for recuperation. After recovery, George re-enlisted in the 12th VA cavalry and participated in battle of Brandy Station under General JEB Stuart CSA. Following the battle, he became ill from fever as a result of his wounds from Kernstown and died on 30 June 1863.

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



Robert Todd Lincoln was born in Springfield, IL in 1843 as the first son of President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. He was the only one of Lincoln's four sons to live past his teenage years. Robert graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and later from Harvard College, where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He briefly enrolled in Harvard Law School but did not graduate. His mother, Mary Todd Lincoln, prevented him from joining the Union Army until near the end of the Civil War. After he finally was able to enlist, Lincoln was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general of Union Army Volunteers in February 1865. He subsequently served on the staff General Ulysses S. Grant's and was present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. Following his father's assassination, Robert moved with his mother and his brother Tad to Chicago, where Robert completed his law studies at the University of Chicago and was admitted to the bar in February 1867. Robert turned down President Rutherford B. Hayes' offer to become Assistant Secretary of State

However in 1881, Robert accepted an appointment as Secretary of War from President James Garfield and continued to serve in this cabinet position in 1885 during President Arthur's administration. He served as the U.S. minister to the United Kingdom from 1889 to 1893 under President Benjamin Harrison before returning to private legal practice. He later accepted the position as general counsel of the Pullman Palace Car Company under George Pullman, and was named president after Pullman's death in 1897. Robert became chairman of the board in 1911 and held that position until his death at his home in Manchester, VT in 1926.



I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1880

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt US Army (Volunteer Mounted Cavalry) [26th US President]



Ted was born in New York, New York in 1858. He was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy before resigning to join the Rough Riders as the executive officer under General Wood. After the war, Ted was elected Governor of New York in 1898. As Vice President, assumed the Presidency of USA upon President McKinley's death in 1901 and reelected in 1904. After he was awarded Nobel Peace prize for mediation of the Russo- Japanese War and he died in 1919 at age 61

His **Medal of Honor** was awarded for acts of bravery in 1898 while leading a charge up and capturing San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish American War. His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt distinguished himself by acts of bravery on 1 July, 1898, near Santiago de Cuba, Republic of Cuba, while leading a daring charge up San Juan Hill. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, in total disregard for his personal safety, and accompanied by only four or five men, led a desperate and gallant charge up San Juan Hill, encouraging his troops to continue the assault through withering enemy fire over open countryside*

Facing the enemy's heavy fire, he displayed extraordinary bravery throughout the charge, and was the first to reach the enemy trenches, where he quickly killed one of the enemy with his pistol, allowing his men to continue the assault. His leadership and valor turned the tide in the Battle for San Juan Hill. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army."

1901

Lt. Commander William K. Vanderbilt US Navy (USS Tarantula)



Bill was born in New York City in 1878 as the great-grandson of the railroad mogul "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt. He prepped at St Marks for Harvard but dropped out after his freshman year. He was an automobile, yachting and horse racing enthusiast who grew up in the lap of luxury at the various Vanderbilt estates. In 1905, he joined the family owned New York Central Railroad. His interest in automobile racing led to building a toll highway across Long Island which was turned over to the state in 1938 and renamed the Long Island Expressway. He was a Lt. (j.g.) in the US Navy Reserve at the beginning of World War I and was activated in May 1917 to take command of the *USS Tarantula* (SP-124) which formerly was his own personal yacht that Bill had sold to the US Navy in 1917. For the duration of the war, SP-124 was assigned to patrol along the coastal waters of the 3rd Naval District (i.e. CT, NY & NJ). After his release from active duty, Bill rejoined the family business but stayed in the active US Naval Reserve and was later promoted to Lt. Commander . Bill was a member of the Harvard Club of New York as well as several private yacht and golf clubs around the world. After his father died, Bill became president of the NY Central Railroad in 1920. He died from a heart attack in January 1944

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1904

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (World War II Commander in Chief) [32nd US President]



Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in 1882, in the Hudson Valley town of Hyde Park, New York. He was the only child of his father, James Roosevelt. Both parents were from wealthy old New York families of Dutch and French ancestry respectively. His maternal grandfather Warren Delano II was a descendant of several Mayflower passengers and his paternal ancestor, Isaac Roosevelt, had served with the New York militia during the American Revolution. His paternal grandmother was a first cousin of the wife of U.S. President, James Monroe. He was also a 5th cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt. Franklin grew up in an atmosphere of privilege and learned to ride, shoot, row, play polo, lawn tennis and was a highly skilled golfer. He was also conversant in German and French as a result of his frequent trips to Europe. He prepped at Groton before entering Harvard where he lived luxuriously in the "Gold

"Coast" area with other wealthy and privileged students. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and president of The Harvard Crimson. After graduation, Roosevelt entered Columbia Law School but dropped out after he had passed the New York State Bar exam. He then took a job with a prestigious Wall Street firm. He and his wife Eleanor had had six children of whom four sons were officers in World War II and all were decorated for bravery. Two of his sons were later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1910, Roosevelt successfully ran for the New York State Senate in opposition to the Tammany machine which had dominated the state Democratic Party. He resigned from the New York State Senate in 1913 to accept an appointment from President Wilson as Assistant U.S. Secretary of the Navy. As assistant secretary, Roosevelt worked to expand the Navy and founded the United States Navy Reserve. During this period, Wilson sent the Navy and Marines to intervene in Central American and Caribbean countries. Franklin became an enthusiastic advocate of the submarines and proposed building a mine barrier across the North Sea from dismantle the Navy. In 1929, he was elected the Governor of New York before serving an unprecedented 4 terms as President of the United States. He died in office from a massive cerebral hemorrhage (stroke) just 4 months before the end of World War II in April 1945.

1908

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



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 20th century poet. Morison attended Noble and Greenough School prior to entering Harvard College, where he was 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 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, 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, Morison taught at Oxford University for 3 years as the 1st American Professor of American History. He returned to Harvard when he was offered a position as a full professor. In 1942, Morison met with his friend

President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his proposal 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 and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox agreed and arranged for his commissioning as a Lieutenant Commander, US Naval Reserve in May 1942. He was immediately called to active duty and shipped out to the South Pacific. This assignment resulted in the 15 volume "History of United States Naval Operation in World War II" which was written from 1947 to 1962. Morrison was 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". In addition, Morison received honorary doctoral degrees from 11 universities including: Harvard, Columbia, Yale University (1949) and Oxford. In 1951, Sam retired from the US Navy Reserve and from Harvard University in 1955. He died of a stroke in May 1976. For his contributions to the United States Navy, the frigate USS Samuel Eliot Morison was launched in 1979. The city of Boston also honored him as a native son with a bronze statue depicting Admiral Morison in sailor's oilskin on the Commonwealth Avenue Mall.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1908

Sous Lt. Norman Prince French Army (Lafayette Squadron [# 124] - Founder and CO) **ACE & Legion d'Honneur** **[KIA]**



Norman Prince who was from an old Yankee family on the Massachusetts North Shore and graduated from Harvard College in 1908 and Harvard Law School in 1911. While at HLS, he also took flight training under an alias and became the 55th American to be licensed to fly an aeroplane by the Aero Club of America. After practicing law for 3 years in Chicago, Norm crossed the Atlantic by ship and enlisted as a private in French Foreign Legion (FFL). After completing FFL boot camp in Marseille, he convinced the French to send him to flight school since he was a licensed pilot and fluent in French since his family owned an estate in France. As a brevetted pilot and promotion to sergeant, Norm served in 2 French aero squadrons (i.e. VB 108 & 113) and noticed many Americans pilots serving in various French Squadrons. Using his lawyer skills, he convinced the French authorities of the many benefits of having all of Americans in the same squadron. This proposal was approved and resulted in the formation of the "American Escadrille" (i.e. French for squadron) which was later changed to the "*Lafayette Escadrille*"

after pressure from Germany since the USA was supposed to be neutral at the time. On 12 October 1916, Norm flew as an escort for a bombing raid on the Mauser rifle works at Oberndorf, Germany during which he shot down an enemy plane. Returning to base, his landing wheels hit telegraph cables near his air base and his plane flipped over and crashed. Norm was severely injured and died 3 days later. On his death bed he was promoted to sous lieutenant and awarded the Legion d'Honneur. Previously, Norm flew 122 aerial combat engagements & designated as an **Ace** since he was officially credited with shooting 5 enemy planes plus had 4 addition non-confirmed kills. Norm had also been awarded the Médaille Militaire as well as the Croix de Guerre the French government.

Captain Paul Dudley White (US Army (Medical Corps))



Dr. White & IKE - 1955

Dr. Paul Dudley White MD was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1886 and as child accompanied his father, a family physician on hospital rounds and house calls in a horse and buggy. He prepared at the Roxbury Latin School for Harvard College where he was a pre-medical major with a minor in history and forestry. After graduating with a BA cum laude, Paul Harvard Medical School where he received his M.D. in 1911. He interned at Massachusetts General Hospital through in pediatrics and internal medicine. In 1913, he was offered a Harvard traveling fellowship to study cardiovascular physiology with an eminent cardiologist in London. This experience coupled with the earlier death of his sister from rheumatic heart disease and his father's death from coronary artery disease at age seventy-one, was to shape the rest of his medical career. In September 1916, he commissioned a LT in the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army with Harvard Surgical Unit of the British Expeditionary Force in France until December 1916. The month after the US entered World I in April 1917, Dr. White was commissioned a 1st LT in the US Army Medical Corps and sailed for

France in July 1918. Two months later he was promoted to captain served in France until he was honorably discharged from the Army in January 1919. However, he then volunteered to as a captain in American Red Cross which sent him to serve in the Balkans from February to August 1919.



1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1909

BG Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. US Army (26th Infantry 1st Div.)

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 and Fly Clubs as well as the freshman football team. After graduating, Teddy 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 26th Regiment of the 1st Division by the summer of 1918. At about this his brother



Gen. Roosevelt in France - 1944

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.

1910

Captain Walter Lippmann US Army (General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, Intelligence section)



Walter was born in New York City in 1889 to an upper-middle class German Jewish family who took annual holidays in Europe. Following graduation from the Dwight School in NYC, he entered Harvard College where he majored in philosophy under George Santayana & William James as well as languages since he was fluent in English, German and French. Walter was friendly with but philosophically opposed to his Harvard classmate, John Reed who was communist radical journalist who witnessed the Russian Revolution and is now buried in the Kremlin. Walt earned his AB degree in three years and graduated as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. After graduating from college, Walt became a member of the New York Socialist Party, alongside Sinclair Lewis. In 1911, he served as secretary the first Socialist mayor of Schenectady (NY) but he quit this job after four months since the mayor's programs were per se to be worthwhile but inadequate as

Socialism. Through influence of the left wing future Supreme Court Justice, Felix Frankfurter, Walter was commissioned as a captain in the Army in June 1918 and assigned to the intelligence section of the AEF headquarters in France. After the German Armistice, he was assigned to the American Commission to negotiate peace. He returned to the United States in February 1919 and discharged from the Army and became a journalist, a media critics and a founding editor of The New Republic magazine. Lippmann won two Pulitzer Prizes. He has also been highly praised with titles ranging anywhere from "most influential" journalist of the 20th century to the Father of Modern Journalism. Over , Walter became an informal adviser to several presidents until 1974 when he died in New York City

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1914 (continued)

Major James Brvant 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 he studied 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 2nd LT in the U.S. Army Sanitary Corps in September 1917. Two months later, he was promoted to 1st LT and reported went to the Camp American University on the campus of American University in Washington, DC. This facility became the birthplace of the United States' chemical weapons program with the largest research and development facility for chemical weapons anywhere in the world during the First World War and employed over 100,000 soldiers and 2,000 chemists. Dr. Conant worked on the development

of poison gas, including mustard gas, and was promoted to captain in April 1918 and 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 President of Harvard 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 to Harvard Medical School and Harvard Law School for the first time.

President Lyndon Johnson presented Dr. Conant with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, with special distinction in December 1963. President Richard Nixon presented James with the Atomic Pioneers Award from the Atomic Energy Commission as result of his work on the Manhattan Project. Other awards included: being made a Commander of Legion d'Honneur, Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire by the UK in 1948, the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1957 as well as over 50 honorary degrees. In the mid 1960's, James suffered from a heart condition. He became increasingly infirm, and suffered a series of strokes in 1977 until his death in a nursing home in Hanover (NH) in February 1978. Dr. Conant was an American chemist, a transformative President of Harvard University and the first U.S. Ambassador to West Germany. As a chemist, he researched the physical structures of natural products, particularly chlorophyll, and he was one of the first to explore the sometimes complex relationship between chemical equilibrium and the reaction rate of chemical processes. His biochemistry study of oxyhemoglobin provided insight into the disease methemoglobinemia, which helped to explain the structure of chlorophyll, and contributed important insights that underlie modern theories of acid-base chemistry.

1st Lt. Leverett Saltonstall US Army (301st Field Artillery, 76th 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. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917. Leverett completed OTC at Plattsburgh (NY) and was commissioned as a 1st 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, Mass House rep, Speaker of the MA House, MA Governor and US Senator. Leverett'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.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1915

Captain Lionel de Jersey Harvard Royal Army (UK) (1st 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 2nd 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, Secretary of the Glee Club & Vice President of the D.U. 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 his commissioning, he was sent to Flanders at Ypres in February 1916 and later to the Somme Front 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 Boisieux-a- Mont, France

1917

Captain Doug Campbell US Army (94th Aero Squadron) **ACE & 5 Distinguished Service Crosses** & the **Croix de Guerre**.



He was born in San Francisco, CA and sailed for France for the first time in July 1917 and was wounded in June 1918. He participated in many engagements on the Toulon front. He returned to the US for recuperation and again returned to France in November 1918. Captain Doug Campbell was the 2nd highest American Ace in World War I and officially credited with the destruction of 6 enemy planes. He was in the same squadron as Medal of Honor recipient and top Ace, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker . His DSC citation: *"For extraordinary heroism in action on 19 May 1918. He attacked an enemy biplane at an altitude of 4,500 meters, east of Flirey, France. He rushed to attack, but after shooting a few rounds his gun jammed. Undeterred by this accident, he maneuvered so as to protect himself, corrected the jam in midair and returned to the assault. After a short, violent action, the enemy plane took fire and crashed to the earth.."* In addition, one bronze oak leaf is awarded Lt. Campbell for the additional DSC citation for each of the following acts of heroism in action. On 17 May 1918, he encountered 3 monoplanes at the altitude of 3,000 meters over Montsec, France. Despite superior strength of the enemy, he promptly attacked fighting a brilliant battle, shot down one German machine, which fell in 3 pieces and drove the others well within enemy lines. On 28 May 1918, he saw 6 German Albatross aeroplanes flying towards him at an altitude of 3,000 meters near Bois Rata. France.

Regardless of personal danger he immediately attacked and by skillful maneuvering and accurate operation of his machine gun, he brought one plane down in flames and drove the other 5 back to their own line. On 31 May 1918, he took the offensive against 2 German planes at an altitude of 2,500 meters over Lironville, France, shot down one of them and pursued the other far behind German lines. On 5 June 1918, accompanied by another pilot, he attacked 2 enemy battle planes at the altitude of 5,700 meters over Elpy, France. After a spirited combat, he was shot through the back by a machine gun bullet, but in spite of his injury he kept on fighting until he had forced one of the enemy planes to the ground where it was destroyed by artillery fire and had driven the other plane back into its own territory". He returned to the US in 1919 and was then discharged from active duty.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1919

1st Lt. Quentin Roosevelt US Army (95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group)

[Killed in Action]



The youngest and 4th 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, Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 Clubs 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 1st 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 his squadron mates describe him as an exceptionally good pilot who was perfectly fearless and always eager. His combat engagements included the Toulon & the Marne-Aisne sectors. Quentin declined the role of Flight Commander which was given to him because of his father. After he was ordered

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.



1920

Major General Pierpont M. Hamilton US Air Force (CINCEUR: USAF)

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. In May 1918, he was commissioned as an aviator in the US Army Signal Corps & served as an instructor pilot in Ellington Field, (TX) during World War I. After his discharge, he completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard where he also received his MA. He 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. He then Participated in Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of French North Africa where he volunteered to act as an interpreter on a mission to meet with the French commander near Port Lyautey, French Morocco to broker a cease fire. After landing on the beach under hostile fire, Hamilton and Col. Demas Craw USA approached the French HQ in a light truck. They came under machine gun fire when Craw was killed & Hamilton was wounded and captured but succeeded in persuading the French to surrender. He was subsequently promoted to Operations & Intel officer for HO North Africa Tactical AF

After the War, Gen. Hamilton was released from active duty but was recalled in 1947 and appointed as the Commander US Air Forces – Europe in 1951 and retired a year later. He died at age 83 in Los Angeles in 1982. 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 Lyaut 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.*"

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1929

Captain Leroy Anderson USA (Military Intelligence)



Leroy Anderson was born in 1908 in Cambridge, Massachusetts to Swedish immigrant parents. His father was a US postal clerk who played the mandolin and his mother was a church organist who gave Leroy his first piano lessons. He attended Cambridge public schools and studied piano at The New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. His father had bought him a trombone when Leroy was at Cambridge Rindge & Latin so he eventually could play in the first row of the Harvard University Band. He did play in and was the student conductor of the Band at Harvard from where he graduated magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. A year later, Leroy also received a Master of Arts from Harvard and then continued working in a PhD in German and Scandinavian languages to become a language teacher since he did not think he could make a living only from music. As a result, he became fluent in English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, French, Italian & Portuguese. While at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Leroy received an offer to teach in Pennsylvania but he decided to continue with his music career. During this time, he was also working as organist, choir director, Director of the Harvard University Band, conducting and arranging for various dance bands.

During this time, he was also working as organist, choir director & Director of the Harvard University Band as well as conducting and arranging for various dance bands around Boston. In 1936, his composing at Harvard and his arranging work came to the attention of Arthur Fiedler, director of the Boston Pops Orchestra, who asked him to become an arranger for the "Pops". Leroy joined the U.S. Army in 1942 as a commissioned officer and was assigned to Iceland as a translator and interpreter. As an Army captain, he was assigned to the Pentagon in 1945 as the Chief of the Scandinavian Desk of Military Intelligence. However, his military and intelligence duties did not prevent him from composing and he wrote "The Syncopated Clock". After the war, Anderson continued to serve in the Army Reserve and was recalled to active duty for the Korean War. During this period, he wrote his first commercial hit (i.e. "Blue Tango"). His musical compositions and recordings during the fifties as well as his studio orchestra conducting were immensely successful. Leroy's other notable orchestra charts and records include: "Sleigh Ride", "The Typewriter", "Bugler's Holiday", "A Trumpeter's Lullaby" and many original Harvard marches which can only be performed by the Harvard University Band.

1932

Lt. Cdr. 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, Adams graduated from Harvard College as a 6th generation legacy and 2 years later graduated from the Harvard Business School. Charles was commissioned into the Navy in 1942. He was the first commanding officer of the destroyer escort, the *USS William Seiverling* (DE 441) 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 **Advocates for Harvard ROTC**
 His death in January of 1999.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1938

Captain Caspar Weinberger USA (41st Infantry Division)



Bronze Star



Caspar Willard "Cap" Weinberger was born in San Francisco, CA in 1917, the son of lawyer from Colorado and a mother who was an accomplished violinist. His grandparents were all immigrants (on the maternal side, from England and his father's parents were from Czechoslovakia). Weinberger was a sickly child and required close nurturing from his mother but overcame his poor health and shyness over time. Cap graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College, where he was editor of The Harvard Crimson and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He then went to Harvard Law School and received a Juris Doctor degree in 1941. He enlisted as a private in the Army and was later commissioned as a 2nd LT. after graduating from OCS at Fort Benning. In 1942, he married an Army nurse, Rebecca Jane Dalton, before he deployed to the South Pacific where he served as a platoon commander with the 41st Infantry Division. By the end of the war, he was a captain serving as an intelligence officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur USA.

After his release from active duty in 1945, "Cap" worked as a law clerk for a federal judge before joining a San Francisco law firm. In 1952, Weinberger successfully ran for California assemblyman from the San Francisco Bay area and was reelected in 1954 & 1956. He lost his 1958 campaign for California Attorney General but was named the chairman of the California Republican Party in 1962. Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him director of finance for the state of California in 1968. He then moved to Washington in 1970 to become chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Cap subsequently served as deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Richard Nixon. During the Carter administration, Weinberger became a vice president and then general counsel of the Bechtel Corporation in California.

As President Reagan's Secretary of Defense, Weinberger was an able administrator and shared President Reagan's conviction that the Soviet Union posed a serious threat to the United States. He successfully modernized and strengthened the defense establishment and championed major defense programs such as the B-1B bomber, the "600 ship Navy" and the Strategic Defense Initiative, which proposed a space and ground-based missile defense shield. His efforts created economic and military-industrial pressures that were associated with the end of both the Cold War and the Soviet Union. Following his resignation as Secretary of Defense in 1989, he became publisher and later chairman of Forbes magazine. In 1987, Weinberger was presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George H.W. Bush. In the following year, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II as an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for his services to world peace and in recognition for the "outstanding and invaluable" contribution to military cooperation between the UK and the US, particularly during the Falklands War. For many years until his death, Weinberger also served on the Alumni Advisory Committee of the Advocates for Harvard ROTC. Cap was a cancer survivor but died from a stroke at Bar Harbor, ME in 2006 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1940

Lt. John Fitzgerald Kennedy USNR (CO-PT 109) [35th US President]

Navy & Marine Corps Medal & Purple Heart



Lt. (i.g.) Kennedy USNR -1943

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts in May 1917 as the 2nd 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 4th to 7th grade he lived in Riverdale, the Bronx, New York City 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. Jack graduated 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.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1943

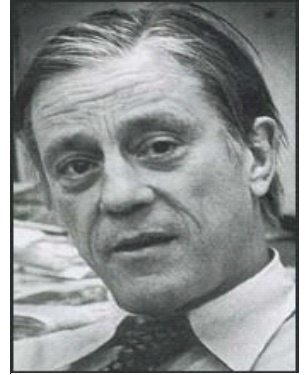
Lt. Ben Bradlee USNR (USS Philip DD968) –



Ensign Ben Bradlee USNR - 1943

Bradlee 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. After graduation, he was commissioned into the Navy through the NROTC program at Harvard & joined the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Navy Commendation Medal



Ben Bradlee at the Post

Ben subsequently then received orders to the destroyer, *USS Philip* (DD968) and deployed to the South Pacific. During World War II, Ben received 8 Bronze battle stars on his Pacific 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 Post associate publisher Philip Graham, Bradlee become 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. 3 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. He now lives in Washington DC with his wife, Sally Quinn.

1944

1st Lt. Sumner M. Redstone US Army (Military Intelligence – Japanese code breaking unit)



Sumner was born in Boston in 1923 His father was the owner of the Northeast Theater Corporation (i.e. forerunner of National Amusements) as well as the Latin Quarter nightclub. The family name was changed from Rothstein to Redstone when Sumner was 17. After graduating from college, he enlisted in the Army and joined former Harvard Professor and then Lt. Col. Edwin Reischauer USA in Washington to help break Japanese codes for the Army. While deemed too important to go to OCS, Sumner was later given a direct Army commission.

After release from active duty, he graduated from Harvard Law in 1947 and worked in the Department of Justice for several years arguing cases before in the US Supreme Court. He later went into private legal practice before joining his father's theater chain. Sumner grew this business and eventually became the majority owner and Chairman of the Board of the National Amusements which in turn owns: CBS Corporation, Viacom, MTV Networks, BET, and the film studio Paramount Pictures.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1947

Lt. (jg) Jack Lemmon USNR (USS Lake Champlain CV-39)



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 3rd 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 with 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.

Ensign Jack Lemmon -1945

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.

1950

Sergeant Henry Kissinger US Army (970th Counter Intelligence Corps)

Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star



Heinz Alfred Kissinger was born in Fürth, Bavaria, Germany to a family of German Jews. His great-great-grandfather Meyer Löb had changed the family surname in 1817 after the city of Bad Kissinger. His father was a schoolteacher who moved his family to New York in 1938 to flee Nazi persecution. Following public high school in NYC, Kissinger enrolled in the City College of New York to study accounting until he was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943. After basic training where he was naturalized, he was initially sent by the Army to study engineering but then was reassigned to the 84th Infantry Division as a rifleman. Due to his fluency in German and his intellect, he was again reassigned to the divisional military intelligence where he saw combat and volunteered for hazardous intelligence duties during the Battle of the Bulge. During the American advance into Germany, Kissinger was assigned to de-Nazify the city of Krefeld owing to a lack of German speakers on the division's intelligence staff. Relying on his knowledge of German society, Kissinger removed obvious Nazis and restored a working civilian administration in just 8 days. Kissinger was then reassigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps, with the rank of sergeant.

He was then in charge of a team in Hanover, Germany assigned to tracking down Gestapo officers and other saboteurs, for which he was awarded the Bronze Star. In June 1945, Kissinger was made commandant of a CIC detachment in the Bergstrasse district of Hesse, to de-Nazify the district. Although he possessed absolute authority and powers of arrest, Kissinger took care to avoid abuses against the local population by his command. In 1946, Kissinger was reassigned to teach at the European Command Intelligence School both while on active duty and later as a civilian. He later left Europe and entered Harvard College from which he graduated summa cum laude in 1950. His academic carrier continued with both a M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard in 1952 and 1954. Kissinger remained at Harvard as a member of the faculty and at the Center for International Affairs. He later served as National Security Advisor and as Secretary of State in the administrations of both Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. During this period, he pioneered the policy of détente with the Soviet Union, orchestrated the opening of relations with the People's Republic of China, and negotiated the Paris Peace Accords which ended the American involvement in the Vietnam War.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1967

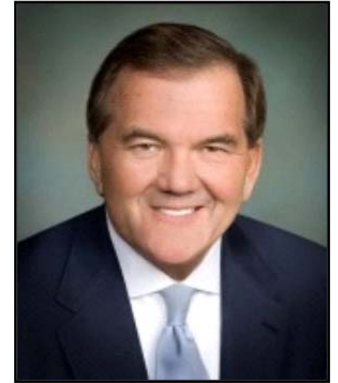
Staff Sergeant Tom Ridge USA (23rd Infantry Division) –

Combat Infantryman Badge & Bronze Star



Staff Sgt. Ridge - Vietnam 1970

Thomas Joseph "Tom" Ridge was born in 1945 in Munhall, Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh's Steel Valley. He was raised in veterans' public housing in Erie, Pennsylvania as the oldest of three children and son of a Navy veteran who later became a traveling salesman. He was educated at St. Andrews Elementary School and then Cathedral Preparatory School prior to Harvard where he played House (i.e. intramural) baseball and football. After Tom graduated with honors from college, he attended Dickinson School of Law for a year before being drafted into the Army. He was subsequently deployed to Vietnam where he served with valor until a ruptured appendix and aggravated prior ear infection cut short his time in country. After his release from active duty, Tom completed law school.



Gov. Tom Ridge - 2012

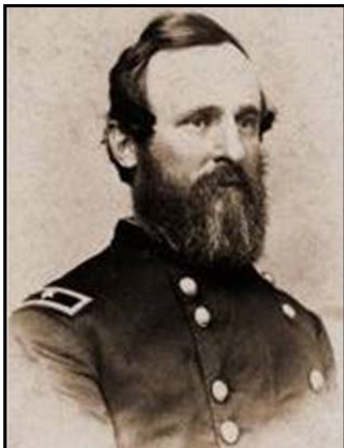
He then entered private practice as a lawyer in 1972. He was appointed as Assistant District Attorney in Erie County, Pennsylvania in 1980 where he remained for 2 years until he successfully ran for a seat in Congress from northwestern Pennsylvania. He was re-elected to Congress six times and was notable as the first enlisted Vietnam combat veteran elected to the U.S. House. In 1994, Tom was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, reelected 4 years later and served as Governor until his resignation in 2001 to serve in President George W. Bush's cabinet as the Director of Homeland Security.

After his government service, Tom founded Ridge Global where he serves as the president and CEO. As chief executive, he now leads a team of international experts that help businesses and governments address a wide variety of issues including: risk management, global trade security, emergency preparedness & response, strategic growth, infrastructure protection, technology integration, crisis management and portfolio diversification. Tom also serves a board director and senior advisor at several US corporations

2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

1845

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



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

After common schools in Ohio, he entered Kenyon College and graduated with highest honors in 1842 as the valedictorian. After briefly reading law in Columbus, Hayes entered Harvard Law School in 1843 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1845 with his own law office in Fremont, Ohio. In 1847, Hayes became ill with what his doctor thought to be tuberculosis. Thinking a change in climate would help, he considered enlisting in the Mexican–American War, but on his doctor's advice he instead visited his family in New England. Hayes and his uncle later journeyed to Texas to practice law. However, he later returned to Ohio since his law business remained meager.

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

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

2. HARVARD COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL by CLASS- continued

1845 -continued

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

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

Following the Cloyd's Mountain rout, the Union forces destroyed Confederate supplies and successfully again skirmished with the enemy. Hayes then moved his brigade to the Shenandoah Valley for the Valley Campaigns of 1864. After contact with Confederate forces, Hayes captured Lexington, VA in June of 1864. During a raid of Confederate General Jubal Early into Maryland in July, Hayes was slightly wounded from a bullet to the shoulder at Kernstown. By August, Early was retreating down the valley with Sheridan in pursuit. Hayes's troops fended off a Confederate assault at Berryville and advanced to Opequon Creek, where they broke the enemy lines and pursued them further south. Hayes followed up this victory with another at Fisher's Hill on September 22 as well as one more in October at Cedar Creek where Hayes sprained his ankle after being thrown from a horse and was struck in the head by a spent round which did not cause serious damage. Trying to rally his troops, Hayes' horse was killed which threw him to "the ground violently", injuring his ankle and knocking him out. As a result, some of his men incorrectly reported Hayes' death to the press. After regaining consciousness, Hayes eluded the attacking Confederates by escaping into nearby woods. After getting another horse, Hayes was hit in the head by a musket ball he later reported "It (i.e. musket ball) gave me only a slight shock since it had lost its force by probably going through somebody else!". During the Battle of Winchester, VA in 1864, his unit's flags were the first to enter the town. Later that year, Hayes was wounded for the fourth time in the Battle of Cedar Creek. After the battle, he was promoted to brevet brigadier general and given command of the first brigade of the Kanawha Division. Hayes's conduct in several battles drew the attention of his superiors, with Ulysses S. Grant later writing of Hayes that "his conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring." Hayes was promoted to brigadier general in October 1864 and brevetted major general.

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

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

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

2. HARVARD COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL by CLASS- continued

1916

Captain James Fenimore Cooper Jr. US Army (Field Artillery)



He was born in Albany NY in 1892, the great, great grandson of the famous American novelist with the same name. After graduating from the Taft School, he entered Yale with the class of 1913 where he became a member of Alpha Delta Pi and graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa. After Yale, he spent a year in Europe and the West before entering Harvard Law School. For health reasons, he went to Arizona in 1917 and became a school teacher. When the US entered the War, he joined the Army and was commissioned a 1st Lt. in the Field Artillery. He had a strong desire to go to France to join his younger brother on the front. However, he caught pneumonia at Camp Dix NJ which proved fatal on 17 February 1917.

1915

Major Robert Porter Patterson US Army (306th Infantry, 77th Division)

Distinguished Service Cross



Bob was born in Glens Falls (NY) in 1891. He graduated from Union College prior to receiving his LLB degree in 1915 from Harvard Law School where he was President of the Law Review. He then passed the NY bar and moved New York City where he practiced law. In May 1917, he entered the officer training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison (IN) where earned his commission as 2nd LT in the Infantry but was promoted to captain 2 months later. He sailed for France in April 1918 and became a company commander in July 1918. His combat engagements included: the Baccarat Sector, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse- Argonne offensives. Captain Patterson U.S. Army was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Bazoches, France on 14 August 1918. Major Patterson, then a captain, accompanied by two non-commissioned officers, made a daring daylight reconnaissance into the enemy lines. He surprised an enemy outpost of superior numbers and personally destroyed the outpost. Later he again had an encounter with another outpost during which several of the enemy were killed or wounded and one member of his patrol wounded. The enemy advanced their outposts and Captain Patterson covered the retreat of his patrol, during which he dropped into a depression and feigned being killed in order to escape capture. Here he lay until he was able to escape to his lines under cover of darkness”*

He was wounded in the above action on August 16, 1918 and was also awarded the Purple Heart. At the end of March 1919, Bob was promoted to major and returned to the USA in the following month where he was subsequently released from active duty and resumed his law practice.

In 1930, President Herbert Hoover appointed Bob as a judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Despite being a registered Republican, FDR promoted him 9 years later, to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. After 18 months, he left the bench to join the War Department and was appointed as the Assistant Secretary of War and a few months later was again promoted Bob to Undersecretary of War and was instrumental in the mobilization of the armed forces preparatory to and during World War II. After the war, President Truman offered Patterson a seat on the United States Supreme Court an honor Patterson voluntarily surrendered when the president decided he was indispensable at the War Department. As Secretary of War in 1945–47, Patterson presided over the demobilization of the great wartime forces and the dismantling of war industries. He frequently cautioned the nation against the precipitous dissipation of its armed strength in a disordered and still dangerous world. Bob also advocated unifying the armed services and having a single chief of staff which was codified in the National Security Act of 1947 and Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986. He also led in the desegregation of the armed forces, specifically during late stages of World War II and helped to create the Tuskegee airmen.

In 1947, Bob stepped down as judge and returned to his law practice which continues as a preeminent law firm in New York City of Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler. He later served as the president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the president of the Council on Foreign Relations. He died in January 1952 age 60 when returning from a client when American Airline plane crashed while approaching to Newark Liberty International Airport in New Jersey.

3. HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL by CLASS

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

1975

Captain George W. Bush USAFR (147th Fighter Interceptor Group) [43rd US President]



George Walker Bush was born in New Haven, CT in 1946. He was the eldest son of the 41st US President, George H. W. Bush and the grandson of Prescott Bush who was an investment banker and a U.S. Senator from Connecticut. George was raised in Midland and Houston, TX where he went to the local public schools for 7 years until transferring to The Kinkaid School in Houston for two years and then finished his high school years at Phillips Academy, where he played baseball and was the head cheerleader. George entered Yale University where he played rugby, served as President of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and was a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After his 1968 college graduation with a BA degree in history, George joined the Texas Air National Guard since it offered him the potential opportunity to become an aviator. Over 2 years of active duty, he was commissioned after completing graduated Officer Training School and received his Air Force wings after graduating from flight school. He became a fighter pilot after completing his fighter jet specialty training. George then flew F-102's with the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group out of Ellington Air Force Base and later served with the 187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group of the Alabama Air National Guard.

In October 1973, Bush was discharged from the Texas Air National Guard and transferred to inactive duty in the Air Force Reserve. In the following year, he was honorably discharged as a captain from the Air Force Reserve. After graduating from Harvard Business School, Bush worked in the oil businesses with a series of small independent oil exploration companies and married Laura Welch in 1977. George had initially founded Arbusto Energy which later merged with a larger firm (Spectrum 7) where he later became the Chairman of the Board. This upstream petroleum company was hurt by declining oil prices and merged into Harken Energy. After unsuccessfully running for the House of Representatives, Bush became a co-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team before being elected as the 46th governor of Texas. Bush was then twice elected as President of the US and faced many challenges including the Global War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism when he was a strong and effective leader. In both 2000 and 2004, President Bush was named the Person of the Year by Time Magazine. After leaving the office, President Bush returned to Texas and is currently a public speaker and bestselling author.

I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

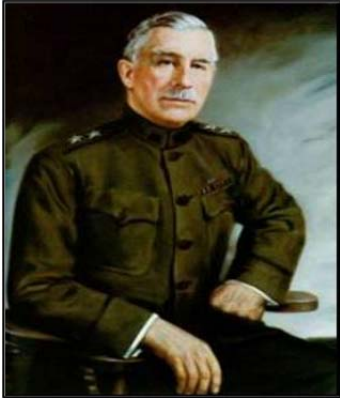
2. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL by CLASS

1916

General Leonard Wood US Army (Army Chief of Staff)



Medal of Honor



Leonard was born in Winchester (NH) in 1860 as a direct descendant of four Mayflower passengers. After Pierce Academy in Middleborough (MA), he entered Harvard Medical School where he earned an M.D. degree and subsequently interned at Boston City Hospital. In January 1886, he took a position as an Army contract surgeon stationed with the 4th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca (AZ). Surgeon Wood participated in the last campaign against Geronimo in 1886, and was awarded the Medal of Honor for carrying dispatches 100 miles through hostile territory and for commanding a detachment of the 8th Infantry (whose officers had been lost) in hand-to-hand combat against the Apache. His Medal of Honor citation reads: "*Voluntarily carried dispatches through a region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of 70 miles in one night and walking 30 miles the next day. Also for several weeks, while in close pursuit of Geronimo's band and constantly expecting an encounter, commanded a detachment of Infantry, which was then without an officer, and to the command of which he was assigned upon his own request*".

While at Fort McPherson in Atlanta (GA) in 1893, Len enrolled in grad school at Georgia Tech where he organized the 1893 football team. As coach & left guard, he led the team to a 2–1–1 record. Through 1898, Dr. Wood was the personal physician of both Presidents Cleveland & McKinley and became a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. At the start of the Spanish-American War, he & Roosevelt organized the 1st Volunteer Cavalry regiment, also known as "The Rough Riders" with Len as commanding officer and TR as his executive officer. Their regiment was victorious in the battle of Las Guasimas in Cuba which resulted in Len's field promotion to brigadier general of volunteers & command of the 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 5th Army Corps, which included the Rough Riders. After other victories at Kettle Hill and San Juan Heights and cessation of hostilities, General Wood he stayed in Cuba as Military Governor of Santiago and later all of Cuba from 1899 to 1902. In that capacity, he relied on his medical experience to institute improvements to the medical and sanitary conditions in Cuba. As a brigadier general in 1902, he commanded the Philippines Division and later became commander of the Department of the East. A year later, he was promoted to major general and governor of Moro province, a stronghold of Muslim rebellion until 1906. General Wood then returned to Washington and named Army Chief of Staff in 1910 by President Taft, whom he had met while both were in the Philippines and remains the only medical officer to have ever held that position. As Chief of Staff, he implemented several programs including the forerunner of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program, and the Preparedness Movement campaign for universal military training and wartime conscription, which later evolved into the Selective Service System, shortly before World War I. He developed the Mobile Army concept which laid the groundwork for American success in World War I. In April 1917 at the star of WWI, he was recommended by supporters to become the U.S. field commander in Europe. However he was too closely identified with Republicans and the Democratic War Secretary under President Wilson instead appointed John J. Pershing, a non-partisan choice. During the World War I, General Wood was, instead given the minor non-combat roles in charge of the training of the 10th and 89th Divisions at Camp Funston located at Fort Riley (KA). Len retired from the Army in 1921 and was appointed as Governor General of the Philippines. He died in Boston in 1927 at age 67 after undergoing surgery for a recurrent brain tumor and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

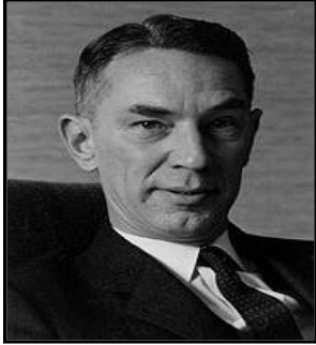
I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

4. HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL of ARTS & SCIENCES by CLASS

1932 (AM) & 1939 (PHD)

Lt. Col. Edwin O. Reischauer USA US Army (Military Intelligence – code breaking)

Legion of Merit



Dr. Reischauer was born in 1910 Tokyo where his parents were American Presbyterian missionaries. His father was also a professor at Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo and helped found Tokyo Women's Christian College and his mother founded the Japan School for the Deaf. His older brother, Robert, was killed in Shanghai in 1937 when the Chinese planes attacking Japanese warships accidentally hit his hotel. Edwin graduated from the American School in Tokyo before enrolling in Oberlin College, where he majored in history and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1931. After college, Edwin went to Harvard for graduate work in Japanese and Chinese studies, where he received a master's degree in history in 1932. He subsequently left the USA for postgraduate work at the University of Paris for 2 years, a year at both the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and in finally a year in China. He returned to Harvard and received his doctorate in Far Eastern languages in 1939. During this overseas academic travel, he met and married an

After his wife died in 1956, the American raised in China, Adrienne, who became his first wife. journalist and the granddaughter of Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, one of the founders of modern Japan. As teenagers, they had gone to the same Tokyo high school. Edwin was an instructor at Harvard from 1938 to 1942 until he left to become a senior research analyst for the State Department and the War Department. He accepted a direct commission as a major in the Army in the "Special Branch" section of Military Intelligence in charge of analyzing intelligence messages intercepted from the Japanese military. During this time, Reischauer proposed retention of the Japanese emperor as head of a postwar "puppet regime" that would serve U.S. interests in East Asia. He also argued that Japanese Americans had until then been a "sheer liability" and that the United States could turn them into an "asset" by enlisting them in the U.S. military. He reasoned that Japanese American soldiers would be useful for propaganda purposes to demonstrate to the world and particularly the "yellow and brown peoples" that the United States was not a racist nation.

After a brief stint with the American occupational government after World War II, he returned to Harvard for the 4th time after the war was over as an associate professor of Far Eastern languages but was often consulted by the State Department on U.S. occupation policy matters concerning Japan. In 1950, he became a professor of Japanese history and later held various positions at the university, including director of the Harvard Yenching Institute and director of Harvard's Japan Institute which is now called the Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies).

In 1961 Edwin Reischauer was appointed as the first Japanese-born and Japanese-speaking U.S. Ambassador to Japan by President John F. Kennedy. He was very popular and well known in Japan and helped heal relations between Japan and the U.S. in the post-WWII era. Edwin sought to strengthen the alliance between the United States and Japan. In 1964 Ambassador Reischauer narrowly escaped death after being stabbed in front of the U.S. Embassy by a mentally ill young man. He survived with blood transfusions from 268 Japanese donors. Afterwards he told the press, "I was born and raised in Japan, and now that I have received Japanese blood, I finally feel I have become half Japanese." His words greatly impressed a country which was horrified and ashamed of the terrible incident. The massive blood transfusions saved his life but unfortunately resulted in his contraction of hepatitis. After serving as Ambassador, Reischauer returned to Harvard for the 5th time as a scholar not only of Japanese language and culture but also of Chinese and Korean. He taught history, wrote many books and gave many lectures promoting US-Japan relations until his retirement in 1981. At the dedication of the Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies at Johns Hopkins University Sen. Jay Rockefeller, one of Reischauer's former students at Harvard, described him as being "*What a teacher is meant to be, one who can change the life of his students.*"

His list of honorary degrees includes recognition from Harvard, Yale, Oberlin, Michigan, Chicago, Brandeis, Dennison, and the Japanese universities of Nihon, Rikkyo, and Keio. He was also a long term member of the Trilateral Commission. Edwin O. Reischauer died in September 1990, at Green Hospital of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in San Diego, CA. He was 79 years old and died from chronic hepatitis.

Veritas,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PE Mawn'.

Paul E. Mawn (H-63)

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Sources: “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; Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families.