



Advocates for Harvard ROTC



PORCELLIAN CLUB MEMBER VETERANS

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1834

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



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

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

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

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

1836

Major John H. Read Sr. CSA Born in South Carolina – 21st SC Infantry

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1838

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

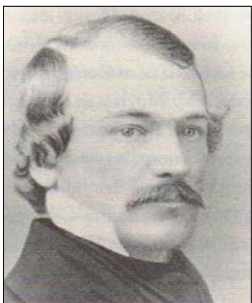
Private William H. Heywood CSA Born in Pennsylvania – 1st South Carolina Mountain Militia
Bill was born in Philadelphia (PA) and graduated from the Bishop England Classical School in Charleston (SC). He briefly attended the College of Charleston before matriculating at Harvard where he was a member of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

1839

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

1840

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



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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1847

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

1848

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

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

1849

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

1851

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

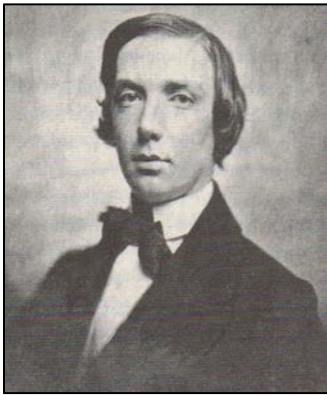
CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1854

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

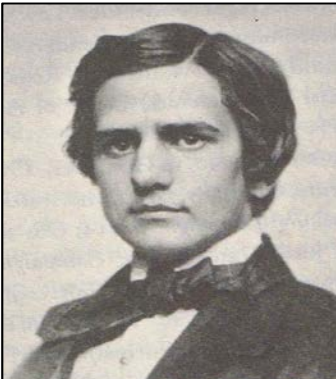
1857

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



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

Major Samuel B. Parkman CSA Born in Georgia – 10th GA Infantry [**KIA**]



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

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1858

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



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

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

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

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1860

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



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

befriended several members of the Oxford Movement. His uncle Joe was also studying at Fordham for his entrance into the Jesuits. In 1851 while still boarding at St. John's, Uncle Joe died from tuberculosis which made Robert quite despondent and he found it difficult to cope with his surroundings. As a result later that year, the Shaw family departed for an extended tour of Europe and entered Robert at boarding school in Switzerland and later at less strict school in Germany. After returning to the United States in 1856, he attended Harvard University where he joined both the *Porcellian* and the *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770*. However, Robert left Harvard in 1859 and returned to Staten Island to work at his other uncle's mercantile firm but still found life disagreeable working in an office.

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

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

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1860 (continued)

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

1861

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



Oliver was born in Boston (MA) in 1841, the son of the prominent writer and physician Oliver Wendell Holmes (H-1829 & Harvard Medical School -1851). His family had left Holland in 1640 and settled in Albany (NY). Oliver was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet who was the last governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His maternal great grandfather was also a judge. At Harvard College, Oliver was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and was a member of the *AD Club*, *Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770* and the *Porcellian Club*. During his senior year at the start of the Civil War, Holmes enlisted in the 4th Battalion MA militia and later received a commission as a 1st LT. in the 20th MA Volunteer Infantry (i.e. the so called Harvard regiment

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

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

CIVIL WAR - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1862

Major John W. Labouisse CSA Born in Louisiana – 13th LA Infantry

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



SPANISH AMERICAN WAR- HARVARD COLLEGE

1880

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



Ted was born in New York (NY) in 1858. At Harvard, he played football and was member of both the **Porcellian Club** and the **Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770**. He was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy before resigning to join the Rough Riders in Cuba as the executive officer under General Leonard Wood USA during the Spanish American War. After this 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 eldest son Theodore Jr. (HC-1909) earned the Distinguished Service Cross in WWI and the **Medal of Honor** during WWII. The only other father and

son to receive the Medal of Honor was General MacArthur in WWII and his father during the Civil War. President Roosevelt’s youngest son Quentin (HC-

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."

WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS

1909

LT Colonel Hamilton Fish III US Army (36th Infantry Division-CO)

Distinguished Service Cross



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

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

WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS



1909

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

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



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

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

WORLD WAR I - HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1912

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



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

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

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

1914

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 and was a member of the *Porcellian Club*. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917. Leverett completed OTC at Plattsburgh (NY) and was commissioned as a 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, MA House of representatives, Speaker of MA House, MA Governor & US Senator. Leverette's son, Peter, interrupted his Harvard studies to join the US Marine Corps and was killed in action in Guam during 1944. Leverett died of congestive heart failure in 1979.

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

1931



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



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

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

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



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



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

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

Captain John Endicott Lawrence Jr. USMC (2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion, 2nd Marine Division)



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

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

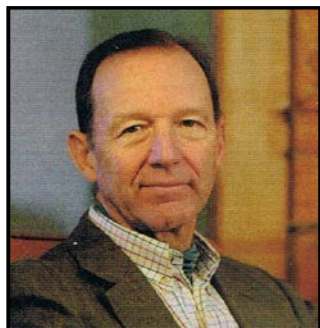
After his release from active duty, Jack completed the Special Development Program at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and engaged in commercial banking on the Beirut desk. His subsequent business career has involved seafood processing, the import and export of a variety of commodities and manufacturing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

1965



LCDR Theodore Roosevelt IV US Navy (UDT 11)

Navy & Marine Corps Combat Action Ribbon



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

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

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

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

“So nigh is grandeur to our dust

So near to God is man

When duty whispers low, thou must.

The youth replies I can”

Ralph Waldo Emerson – Harvard College (1821)

Fair winds and following seas,



Paul E. Mawn (H-63)

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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

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

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

10 June 2019