

# Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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10 July 2017

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

Subject: **World War I - highest military awards for valor among Harvard alumni**



**Medal of Honor**



**Distinguished Service Cross**



**Navy Cross**

The President, in the name of Congress, awards the Medal of Honor to the individual who, while as an active member of the Air Force distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously, at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty, by courage and intrepidity. The act or acts of heroism must have required a risk of life and the individual have displayed personal bravery or self-sacrifice so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest US military decorations for valor have a different name and date of origination by service. For the US Army, this award is called the Distinguished Service Cross and was established by the US congress in 1918. The equivalent award for the Navy and US Marine Corps is the Navy Cross, which was first awarded in 1917 and formally approved by the US congress in 1931 (note: the Navy Cross may also be awarded to deserving US Coast Guard personnel during a formal war when the USCG is operating as part of the USN). The Air Force Cross was established by the US congress in 1960 (note: previously deserving personnel in the US Army Aero Squadrons of the Signal Corps (WW I), US Army Air Corps (1920's to 1947) or US Air Force (1947 to 1960) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross). These awards are made for extreme gallantry and risk of life in actual combat with an enemy force for heroism of such a high degree to above those required for all other US combat decorations but not meeting the requirement for the Medal of Honor.

The British equivalents of the US Distinguished Service Cross are the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for senior officers and the Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) for lower ranks (i.e. Lt. Commanders/ majors and below) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)



**Distinguished Service Order**

The Legion d'Honneur was established by Napoleon and is the highest award in France for both military and civil service to France. A military based induction into the Order of the Legion d'Honneur is almost the equivalent to the Victoria Cross (UK) and the Medal of Honor (US).

**Legion d'Honneur**

During World War I, at least 11,319 Harvard men from almost every class from 1887 to 1921 served our country in the US or allied military. Many of these men were sent overseas to France with over 22 awarded the Legion of Honor from France and 7 were Medal of Honor recipients (including 2 earned in WWI). In addition during World War I, over 102 Harvard men were awarded 113 the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross or foreign comparable medals (i.e. the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest military medal for valor) and at least 23 of who were killed in action. In total, 372 Harvard alumni died in the allied military during the "War to end all Wars" from 1914 to 1918, including 3 from Radcliffe College. 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. **All gave some and some gave all!**

At this point, the below preliminary list of Harvard alumni heroes is not intended to be exhaustive. The below list currently reflects Of 102 Harvard recipients of the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest award for valor during World War I that have been discovered based on research to date base. If you know if anyone has been inadvertently left out, please contact Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at 1-978-443-9532 (i.e. particularly relative and classmates from World War II to the current World War on Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

### 1880

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



Robert Bacon was born Jamaica Plain (MA) in 1860 as the son of wealthy Boston merchant in the East India trade. He prepared at the Hopkirkon School prior to entering Harvard College where he was a captain of the varsity football team, a 100 yard dash and quarter mile runner on the track team and rowed #7 on the heavy weight crew. Bob was also president of the Glee Club and a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1779, Delta Kappa Epsilon and the A.D. clubs. After college, Bob was an investment banker with Lee, Higginson & Co and simultaneously served as a director of the Boston Stock Exchange.

In 1894, He moved to New York City after accepting a personal offer from J.P. Morgan to become a partner in his bank where he eventually became J.P. Morgan's chief lieutenant and participated in the formation of the U.S. Steel Corporation and the Northern Securities Company.

Due to the stress of this and he left the Morgan company in 1903 and 2 years later was named Assistant Secretary of State for 6 years. He relieved Elihu Root as Secretary of State for the last 38 days of the term of his college classmate, President Theodore Roosevelt. During this period, he obtained the advice and consent of the Senate for the Panama Canal treaties with Colombia and Panama. In 1909, Bob was appointed by President Taft to serve as the United States Ambassador to France where he remained until 1912 when he was named a Fellow of Harvard University.

Bob saw the war clouds on the European horizon in 1913 and volunteered to join the Harvard regiment at the initial Reserve Officer Training camp in Plattsburg (NY) where he received his Army Reserve commission. After start of World War I in 1914, Bob sailed for France to help the Allied effort and assisted in organizing the American Ambulance Hospital where he served as its first President. At the 1st Battle of the Marne, he personally drove an ambulance to bring wounded to Paris. He then returned to the USA to become President of the National Security League to urge the country to prepare for war along with Medal of Honor recipients President Teddy Roosevelt (HC-1880) and General Leonard Wood US Army (Harvard Med School -1884).

When the US entered the War in 1917, Bob was promoted to major and was assigned to General Pershing's staff with an initial assignment to build and establish the American General Headquarters at Chaumont (France). During the bitter fighting during the spring of 1918, he was promoted to Lt. Colonel and transferred the General Staff of British Field Marshall Haig to serve as the Chief of the American Mission at the British Headquarters. Bob returned to the States during April 1919 but unfortunately died the following month from blood poisoning following an operation for mastoiditis (i.e. an acute ear infection) at the Eye & Ear Hospital in New York City.

Lt. Colonel Bacon was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France and 3 of his son's served in France during World War I with the Army field artillery.

### 1894

**Captain Charles Norman Fiske** US Navy (Medical Corps)

**Navy Cross & Distinguished Service Cross.**

He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1900. At the outbreak of World War I, he joined the Navy and was assigned as the Force medical officer, Cruiser and Transport Force, US Atlantic Fleet. DR Fiske sailed for overseas in June 1917. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession as Force Medical Officer on the Staff of the Commander, Cruiser and Transport Force.*" His DSC citation reads: "*For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Force Medical Officer. His untiring energy, his foresight in Sanitary Inspection of the ships, and his close cooperation with the Army authorities contributed greatly to the successful outcome of our overseas operations.*" He returned to the US in late 1918 and was discharged from active duty in December 1920.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1895**

**Commander Asa White Billings** US Navy (CEC - US Naval Forces- London) **Navy Cross & the Legion d'Honneur**  
Asa was commissioned as a lieutenant in the US Navy Reserve in May 1917 and assigned to the Navy yard in Brooklyn NY as the assistant public works and electrical officer. He sailed for France in November 1917 with orders to report to the Headquarters Naval Aviation HQ in Paris (France) and later transferred to HQ US Naval forces, London (England) where he was promoted to Lt. Commander in June 1918. Asa was released from active duty in March 1919 and returned to the States but was promoted to Commander in the US Naval reserve in June 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"For distinguished services in the line of his profession as Officer charged with the supervision of construction work on Naval Air Stations in Europe"*.

### **1896**

**Lt. Commander John Allyn Gade** US Navy (Naval Attaché) **Navy Cross & the Legion d'Honneur.**  
John was commissioned as a Navy LT in August 1917 and assigned as the Naval attaché in Norway. In the following year, he was promoted to LCDR and was reassigned to Denmark to continue his intel activities. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"For distinguished services in the line of his profession as Naval Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he developed sources of information which were most valuable to the Commander of Naval Forces operating in European waters and to the Naval Information Division of the British Admiralty"*. John was also awarded the following for his intel service: Légion d'Honneur (France), Commandeur Ordre de la Couronne (Belgium), Médaille de Comité National (Belgium), Médaille du Roi Albert (Belgium), Ordine dei SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro (Italy), Order of the Sword (Sweden), Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia) Order of the White Rose (Finland) & Order of Danebrog (Denmark). He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in July 1919.

**Captain John Chamberlain Ward** US Army (108<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 27<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He was also awarded the **Military Cross (UK)**. He was a chaplain and sailed for France in May 1918. He participated in the following engagements: Mont Kemmel, Somme offensive 1918 (Hindenburg Line, Seine River). His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronsoy, France on 29 September 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Chaplain Ward, voluntarily and at a great risk to himself, went forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire to care for the wounded and to search for the dead. Twice he was ordered off the field of battle by officers, being told each time that it was sure death to remain. During the entire time his regiment was engaged he remained on the field under fire, displaying a fine example of bravery and courage which was an inspiration to all"*. He returned to the US was discharged from active duty in March 1919.

### **1897**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jefferson Butler Fletcher** US Army (US Army Ambulance Service) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He initially was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on the Verdun front from June to August 1917. In November 1917, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in the US Army Ambulance Service. He participated in the following engagements: Verdun, Somme offensive and the Argonne Forest. His DSC citation notes. *"For extraordinary heroism in action at Aulry on 6 October 1918. Lt. Fletcher was on his way to establish an advance aid station during a heavy bombardment, when he was wounded by a shell fragment and his right eardrum broken. Two men accompanying him were killed, and the concussion of the exploding shell knocked him into a ditch full of water, where he lay for an hour. Displaying unfaltering devotion to duty, Lt. Fletcher continued on his mission, established the aid station and remained in command of his section"*. He was also awarded the Croix de Guerre and returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

### **1898**

**Lt. Colonel Harold Blanchard** US Army (327<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 82<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
Harold was recalled to Active duty as a major in May 1917. He sailed for France in April 1918 where he was gassed several times in the trenches in the trenches. He participated in the following engagements: Saint-Mihiel, Meuse – Argonne offensive, Toulon sector and the Marbache sector. His DSC citation notes. *"For extraordinary heroism in action during the Meuse –Argonne, offensive from 7 to 21 October 1918. During 14 days of severe fighting, Major Blanchard was constantly on duty with his battalion, although suffering severely from bronchitis, the result of being gassed. He personally took command of a company, after all the officers had become casualties and led them through heavy artillery barrage and machine gunfire, gaining his objective. Immediately after his battalion was relieved, he collapsed from the severe strain"*. Hal was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur** and Croix de Guerre from France before returning to the US and his released from active duty in May of 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (cont.)**

**1899**

**Major Dwight F. Davis** US Army (69<sup>th</sup> Infantry Reg., 35<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross & the Legion d'Honneur**



Dwight was born in St. Louis (MO) in 1879 into a family of wealthy St. Louis merchants. He prepared for Harvard at Smith Academy in his home town. As a Harvard student, he won the American intercollegiate tennis singles championship of 1899 and reached All-Comers final for the Men's Tennis Singles title at the US Championships in 1898 and 1899. A news account described Davis as "tall, dark, and keen, without an ounce of superfluous flesh," and the Crimson once dubbed him the "Harvard Cyclone" due to his "slam-bang aggressive" style. Left-handed and a big server, he thrived on net play and had probably the most crushing overhead of his era. In 1900, Dwight developed the structure for and donated a silver bowl to go to the winner of a new international tennis competition designed in part by him which was later renamed the Davis Cup in his honor. He was a member of the US team that won the first two competitions in 1900 and 1902, and was also the captain of the 1900 team.

He then won the US Men's Tennis Doubles championship for three years in a row from 1899-1901 and was a Doubles runners-up at Wimbledon in 1901. He participated in the 1904 Summer Olympics but was eliminated in the second round of the tennis singles tournament and lost the tennis doubles tournament in the quarter-finals.

Dwight graduated from Washington University Law School but never became a practicing attorney. He returned to his home town of St. Louis where he was active in both civic affairs and politics. During this time, he served in the following positions: Museum of Fine Arts Board, City House of Delegates, Board of Freeholders, Chairman of the City Planning Commission and the Public Parks Commissioner from 1911 to 1915. During his tenure, he developed baseball fields and public golf courses and created the first municipal tennis courts in the United States. In the summer of 1915, he attended the initial Plattsburg Military Camp for businessmen in upstate New York. After the US entered World War I in 1917, Dwight was commissioned as an Army officer in the infantry. After shipping out to France, he participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse –Argonne offensives during which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism as noted in his the following citations:

*“The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Dwight F. Davis, Major (Infantry), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action between Baulny and Chaudron Farm, France, September 29 - 30, 1918.*

*After exposure to severe shelling and machine-gun fire for three days, during which time he displayed rare courage and devotion to duty, Major Davis, then adjutant, 69th Infantry Brigade, voluntarily and in the face of intense enemy machinegun and artillery fire proceeded to various points in his brigade sector, assisted in reorganizing positions, and in replacing units of the brigade, this self-imposed duty necessitating continued exposure to concentrated enemy fire.*

*On September 28, 1918, learning that a strong counterattack had been launched by the enemy against Baulny ridge and was progressing successfully, he voluntarily organized such special duty men as could be found and with them rushed forward to reinforce the line under attack, exposing himself with such coolness and great courage that his conduct inspired the troops in this crisis and enabled them to hold on in the face of vastly superior numbers”.*

After the War, he returned to St. Louis until he was appointed as Assistant Secretary of War (1923–25) and then the Secretary of War (1925–29) by President Calvin Coolidge. Under Herbert Hoover, he then served as Governor General of the Philippines (1929–32). During World War II, he was the Director General of the Army Specialist Corps until his death in Washington (DC) in November of 1945.



## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) 1899 (continued)

Major George G. McMurtry US Army (308th Infantry, 77th Division)

Medal of Honor



George was born in Pittsburgh, PA in 1876 to an Irish immigrant father who came to the USA to escape the potato famine. His father eventually made his fortune in the new world as a founder and president of a steel mill. As a result, George had the financial resources as well as intelligence to attend Harvard College. After his sophomore year during the Spanish American War, he interrupted his Harvard education by enlisting in the 1<sup>st</sup> US Volunteer Cavalry (aka the *Rough Riders*) commanded by Lt. Col. Teddy Roosevelt. In May 1898, George set sail with *Rough Riders* for Cuba where he participated not only in the famous battle for San Juan Hill but also the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago. After the conclusion of hostilities with Spain, George and his fellow troopers returned to the US and were released from active duty in the following month when he returned to finish his undergraduate degree at Harvard. After his college graduation, George became a very financially successful stock broker on Wall Street

and was made a partner of his firm within a year. As a veteran in his early 40's, George was exempt from military service during World War I. However, he volunteered to attend the Officers' Training Camp in Plattsburg, (NY), he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. in the Infantry) in August 1917. George sailed for France in April 1918 and was involved in the following combat engagements including: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. During this combat and was wounded on 2 occasions. As Commanding officer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion, 308 Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division (i.e. one of the famous 2 "Lost Battalions") at Argonne forest near the end of the World War, George was awarded the **Medal of Honor** since his 2<sup>nd</sup> and adjacent 1<sup>st</sup> battalion held the crucial Hindenburg line while surrounded and outnumbered by the German Army for 6 days, despite their nearly depleted supply of food, water and ammunition.. Major McMurtry was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur**, **Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart**. George returned to the United States in April 1919 and was discharged in the following month when he returned to his successful brokerage career on Wall May 1919. From retirement in 1938 until his death in 1958, George hosted an annual Lost Battalion reunion luncheon in New York which he paid for including all the travel expenses for every attendee.

His Medal of Honor citation reads: *For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlerai in the Forest d'Argonne, France for 2-8 October 1918. Captain McMurtry commanded a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy, and although wounded in the knee by shrapnel on 4 October and suffering great pain, he continued throughout the entire period to encourage his officers and men with a restless optimism that contributed largely toward preventing panic and disorder among the troops who were, without food, cut off from communications with our lines. On 4 October during a heavy barrage, he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter. On 6 October, he was again wounded in the shoulder by a German grenade, but continued personally to organize and direct the defense against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated. He continued to direct and command his troops, refusing relief, and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived, before permitting himself to be taken to the hospital on 8 October. During this period, the successful defense of the position was due largely to his efforts."*

## 1900

Major Duncan G. Harris US Army (309<sup>th</sup> Inf., 78<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross & the Legion d'Honneur**

He participated in the following engagements: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest. Major Harris fell and broke his collar bone, but he continued with his battalion throughout the attack and until the Meuse was reached. For 15 days, he was continually with his battalion, personally leading them against strongly fortified enemy positions, although suffering acute and continued pain from his injury and being handicapped by having his arm in a sling.*" He returned to United States and was discharged in May 1919. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1900

Colonel Raynal Bolling US Army (Air Service)

Legion d'Honneur [Killed in Action]



Raynal was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1887. He attended the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia prior to Harvard College and later Harvard Law School (1902). He was a lawyer in New York City with the Wall Street law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, which eventually became Cravath, Swaine & Moore, one of the largest law firms in the world. Raynal later joined the legal department of US Steel Corporation and within a few years he was named the General Solicitor. He joined the NY National Guard in 1907 and moved with his new wife to a magnificent estate in Greenwich, CT. An adventurous spirit, he took interest in flying and became a qualified pilot. He organized the 1<sup>st</sup> National Guard flying unit and helped to recruit & train many of the earliest US fighter pilots. Within 10 years, Raynal had been promoted to major and joined the regular US Army shortly before the US entered World War I. He was soon appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Service in the Signal Corps.

Due to his legal experience, he was chosen to draft a bill for Congress to authorize air service production. Raynal was quickly promoted to colonel and sailed to Europe in June 1917 to study aviation services as head of the Bolling Aeronautical Mission to Europe. He later assumed tactical command of American air units scheduled to deploy on the British front. In March 1918 near the front line in the vicinity of both Ameins and Estrees in France, he was ambushed and killed in his car by Germans. Bolling Air Force Base in the Washington DC area was named for him in recognition to his many contributions to the war effort. His Distinguished Service Medal citation reads: "*The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Army Distinguished Service Medal (Posthumously) to Colonel (Air Service) Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, United States Army Air Service, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services to the Government of the United States, in a duty of great responsibility during World War I. Colonel Bolling's service to the United States Aviation was distinguished for an accurate and comprehensive grasp of aviation matters; for a sound and far-sighted conception of the measures needed to establish an efficient American Air Service in Europe; for initiative and resourcefulness in attacking the problems of a young Air Service; for brilliant capacity in arranging affairs with foreign governments, for boldness and vigor in executing determined policies. In all these, Colonel Bolling has rendered service of great value to the Government.*". Colonel Bolling also received the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit and Purple Heart

Captain George Plummer Howe US Army (assigned to the 10<sup>th</sup> Engineering Battalion, Royal Fusiliers of the Royal Army as a medical officer) [MD Harvard Medical School, 1904] Distinguished Service Cross [Killed in Action]



He was born in Lawrence, MA in 1878 as the son of a doctor. He was educated at St. Paul's before entering Harvard College and later continued his studies at Harvard Medical Schools. After receiving his MD, he interned for 2 years at Boston City Hospital before going to Northern Alaska for 16 months as a surgeon on an expedition. Dr. Howe was later on the staff of Lawrence General and at the same time was an examiner for a life insurance company. He became interested in anthropology and archeology and returned to graduate school at Harvard for 2 years for degrees in these areas. During this time, he became a teaching fellow in archeology at Harvard and spent a summer in Yucatan, Mexico on a collecting expedition. Dr. Howe then practiced initially at Lawrence before shifting to the Carney Hospital in Boston. He simultaneously served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and was a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York.

In the spring of 1917, he volunteered for the Medical Officers Reserve Corps and soon sailed for France where he was assigned as the medical officer of the Royal Fusiliers.

He was wounded in August 1917 and then Killed in Action at Ypres, Belgium on 28 September 1917. "*Although wounded in the head on the morning of 28 September 1917, during the operation on the Tower Hamlete Spur, east of Ypres, he displayed conspicuous courage and devotion in attending to wounded under very heavy and continuous shell fire, refusing to leave and continuing at his aid post until killed by a shell.*"

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1901**

**Captain Leonard C. Hammond** US Army (1<sup>st</sup> Army Observation Group)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He initially enlisted as a driver in the Harjes Ambulance Corps and served with the French Army on the Oise, Verdun, Aisne and Alsace fronts from November 1915 to November 1916. He was then commissioned in the US Army as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant (Infantry) assigned to 1st Group of Observers in the summer of 1917. He sailed for France December 17 and was attached to 52d Squadron, French Army for a year before shifting to the US Army 91st Aero Squadron and later the 1st Army Observation Group of Observers. He participated in the following engagements: A Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and became an aviation Ace and officially credited with the destruction of six enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Metz, France on September 15, 1918. While on a photographic mission Lieutenant Hammond's formation was attacked by a superior number of enemy pursuit planes. Notwithstanding that the enemy planes succeeded in driving off the protecting planes, Lieutenant Hammond and his pilot, Lieutenant Dickma, continued on alone. Continually harassed by enemy aircraft, they completed their photographs, and on the return fought their way through an enemy patrol and destroyed one of the machines."*. Furthermore, *"On October 31, 1918, Captain Leonard C. Hammond, A.S., U.S.A., Observer, again displayed extraordinary heroism in the vicinity of Longuyon. While on a photographic mission, he and his pilot, Captain Kingman Douglass, with one other ship, were attacked by a superior number of enemy pursuit planes. Notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy and the fact that his mission had been successfully completed and he could have easily reached the lines in safety, Captain Hammond encouraged his pilot to turn and dive at them. The enemy formation was broken, and in the ensuing combat one hostile plane was destroyed."*. He returned to the US and was discharged in January of 1919.

**Colonel Van Resslelaer King** US Army (Transportation Corps)

**Distinguished Service Order & Legion d'Honneur**



Bert was born in New York City (MA) in 1879 and prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's. Following Harvard, he served as an apprentice of Southern Pacific Railroad in California. For the next decade, he worked at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and was eventually promoted to be superintendent of the Wilmington district. In June 1917, he accepted a commission as an Army captain in the 19<sup>th</sup> Engineers but later transferred to the Ordnance Department. He sailed for France in January 1918 attached to the Transportation Corps. At the end of the World War I, Van was attached to the Armistice Commission in Belgium. He returned to the USA and was released from active duty in March of 1919 and returned to the railroad business. He invented concrete reinforced railroad cross ties which he marketed around the world. For his service to the Allied war effort, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (UK), Croix de Guerre (Belgium), Ordre de Leopold (Belgium) and the Legion d'Honneur which is the highest military award from France which cited:

*"For exceptionally meritorious service as general superintendent of transportation in the handling of all movements of freight and troops and in the successful establishment of a car record office; Later as the Transportation representative of the permanent International Armistice Commission at Spa where he served with great credit."*

### **1902**

**Major Kenneth P. Budd** US Army (308<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Div.)

**Distinguished Service Cross & the Legion d'Honneur**

He participated in the following engagements: Meuse –Argonne offensive Baccarat sector and the Aisne-Oise offensive. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near Villesavoie, France on 16 August 1918. Although Major Budd's post of command was subjected to continuous and concentrated gas attacks and despite the fact that he was severely gassed during the bombardment, he refused to be evacuated, remaining for 3 days to superintend personally the relief of his battalion and the removal to the rear of men who had been gassed"*. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in early 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1902 (continued)**

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



He was born in South Boston, MA in 1879 and was the 9<sup>th</sup> generation descendent of James Cole for whom Cole's Hill in Plymouth MA was named. His older brother was Brigadier General Charles Cole of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division. He was educated at Boston Latin & then the Hopkins School in Boston before entering Harvard College where he played football as well as baseball and was a member of the Institute of 1770 and the Owl Club. After leaving college, he was involved in mining in Idaho land later returned to the brokerage business in Boston. In 1904, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the US Marine & served at sea as well as bases in the US, Philippines, Puerto Rico & Mexico. For several years before World War I, he became an expert in machine guns. He sailed for France in December 1917 as the commanding officer of the 6<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion. After serving on the front line in the Verdun area, he moved to Chateau Thierry area & then Belleau Woods areas where he was involved in several many weeks of combat. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*In the Bois de Belleau France on 10 June*

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

### **1903**

**Captain Eugene F. DuBois** US Navy (Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)

**Navy Cross**



Gene was born in 1882 in rural Staten Island (NY). He attended Staten Island Academy from age 9 to 15 when he transferred to Milton Academy to prepare for Harvard from where he graduated cum laude in 3 years. He then attended Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated in 1906. In addition to teaching at Cornell Medical College, he was medical director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology from 1911 until he retired. In April 1917, Gene was commissioned as a LT (j.g.) in the USNR Medical Corps in New York City. He was promoted to LT. in October 1917 and transferred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington DC as the head of research. He was again promoted to LCDR in early December 1918 and released from active duty just before Christmas of that year. His Navy Cross citation is as follows: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession while attached to the US Submarine N-6 upon the collision between that vessel and the SS Charles Whittemore, voluntary entered flooded battery compartment of the N-5, notwithstanding the danger that compartment might be filled with chlorine gas if the water raced the battery cells, then remained the bailing until the danger by passed*".

During World War II, DuBois was a captain in the United States Naval Reserve, where he taught gas warfare training and defense, aviation medicine, and deep diving and submarine ventilation. Before the advent of nuclear powered submarines, DuBois spent 96 hours submerged the record for the time. Dr. DuBois died in 1959 after spending 4 years in a wheelchair due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

**Major Stephen Henley Noyes** US Army (CO- Corps Observation Group, 1st Army) **Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France on August 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Aisne defensive (Chateau-Thierry). Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France on 18 October 1918. He volunteered under the most adverse weather conditions to stake the advance lines of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Division. Disregarding the fact that darkness would set in before he and his observer could complete their mission, and at the extremely low altitude of 150 feet, he proceeded amid heavy anti-aircraft and ground machine-gun fire until the necessary information was secured. On the return, due to darkness, he was forced to land on a shell-torn field and proceeded on foot to headquarters with valuable information.*" He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in May 1919. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**.



## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1904

**Brigadier General Walter Hill US Marine Corps (2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Brigade)**



Walter was born in Haverhill (MA) in 1881 and educated at the Noble & Greenough School prior to Harvard College. Shortly after his college graduation, he was commissioned into the US Marine Corps and subsequently served in Cuba, China & the Philippines. For his valor action at Vera Cruz (Mexico) during April 1914, Walter was awarded the Medal of Honor which has the following citation: "*For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz, 21 and 22 April 1914. Capt. Hill was in both days' fighting at the head of his company, and was eminent and conspicuous in his conduct, leading his men with skill and courage*". As a major in World War I, he sailed for France in January 1918 and served with both the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery (1<sup>st</sup> Division of the AEF) & the 91<sup>st</sup> battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery (British Expeditionary Force). His WWI combat engagements included the Ansauville sector & the Somme defensive. In the fall of 1918, he returned to the US to organize the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Artillery of the USMC.

In November 1918, he again faced combat in the Haiti with the 2nd Marine Brigade. In the 1920's, he again faced combat in the Dominican Republic which was followed by a more peaceful tour in the US Virgin Islands. Walter retired as a Brigadier General in 1938 but was recalled to active duty and stationed at the HQ of the USMC in Virginia during World War II. For the second time, Walter retired from the Marine Corp in 1946 & died in New York City in 1955 at the age of 73.

**Captain Tom W. Saul US Army (Tank Corps - Headquarters Company, 345th Battalion) Distinguished Service Cross**  
He sailed for France in August 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Remieres, France on 12 September 1918. He coolly exposed himself to on the parapet of a trench and directing his men in the work of getting the tanks forward.*" He returned to *enemy fire by standing* the US and was discharged from active duty in the March of 1919.

### 1905

**Major Russell W. Bryant US Army (HQ Air Service, Military Aeronautics- London) Distinguished Service Order (UK)**  
He sailed for France in October 1917. His citations cited by General Pershing stated: "*For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service at Bouse section No. 3*". He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919

**Captain Walter W. Manton US Army MC [HMS -1911] (26<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) Distinguished Service Cross.**  
He sailed for France in August 1917 and organized American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 3 in Paris. He participated in the following engagements: Ansauville sector, Cantigny sector, Montdidier-Noyon defensive and Marne-Aisne offensive His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action at Soissons, France on 8 July 1918. Accompanying his battalion in the attack, he was with the second wave when he sustained a compound fracture of the right forearm from a bursting shell. He nevertheless refused to go to the rear, but remained on duty until the final objective was reached in the afternoon, attending the wounded and directing their evacuation*". He stayed in Europe until 1919, when he was released from active duty. He was also awarded the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre

**Lt. Col. Barry W. Roscoe Royal Canadian Army (5th Canadian Mounted Rifles) Distinguished Service Order (UK)**  
He sailed for France in June of 1915. He was wounded in April 1916 and invalided to Canada. He was promoted to General but took a rank reduction to major in order to return to France. .He participated in the following engagements: Ypres (Sanctuary Wood), Somme and Vimy Ridge. His DSO citation reads: "*At Maple Copse on 2 June 1916 for the brave and efficient manner in which he led his men through enemy barrage fire to Maple Copse; and arriving there for the splendid leadership displayed by him in the position of his men at the east end of the Copse, which position he maintained till wounded, and from which position overwhelming numbers of the enemy were unable to dislodge his men, although extremely heavy casualties were suffered*". He returned to the Canada and was released from active duty in 1919.

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## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

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



Dr. Webster was born in Boston, MA in 1884. After Noble & Greenough, he was member of the varsity Crew, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, the Fencing club, Signet and Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard where he graduated cum laude. Harrison received his MD from Harvard Med School in 1919 and served at both Mass General and Bellevue in NYC before practicing in Newfoundland & Maine. In March 1918, he was commissioned a 1st LT. in the Army Medical Corps and 2 months later sailed for France as a regimental surgeon. He participated in the following combat engagements: Ansauville & Cantigny sectors, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Chateau-Thierry, the Marne-Aisne offensives, the Vesle & Toulon sectors. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Brieulles, France from 26 September to 12 October 1918. After seeing that his personnel were functioning properly, he went fearlessly to positions in the front lines. When stretcher bearers were unable to handle the large number of casualties, he personally took a light stretcher bearers were*

*unable to handle the large number of casualties, he personally took a light German wagon to the front lines and gathered the wounded. His personal bravery was an inspiration to his men throughout his service. He was killed by shell fire on October 12, 1918”.*

### **1907**

**Lt. Col. Walter S. Franklin** US Army (Transport Corps) **Legion d’Honneur & Distinguished Service Order (UK)**

After joining the Army, he shipped out to France, he was assigned to the Transport Service in Tours (France). His DSO citation reads: *“Joined directorate of movements in middle of February 1918 as liaison officer for the movements of American troops through the United Kingdom and remained with the directorate until middle of December 1918 when he went to France. He proved himself a most able and efficient officer and showed the greatest tact, energy and judgment in his dealings both with the staff in the War Office and with the staffs at the ports in the United Kingdom and the smooth working of the transport of the American troops was very largely due to the cordial cooperation of this officer.”* His Legion d’Honneur citation written by General Pershing is: *“For exceptionally meritorious services at Base Section No. 3”.* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.”

**Captain James A. McKenna** US Army (69<sup>th</sup>/165<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[KIA]**

Jim was in the “Fighting 69” NY National Guard Unit that was federalized in July 1917. Three months later, he sailed for France and was promoted to major in the following June. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive and the Marne-Aisne offensive. His Distinguished Service Cross citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-sur-Fère, France on July 28, 1918. He was killed while successfully leading a most difficult and tying attack across the River Ourcq, and against the strongly prepared positions on the heights beyond”.*

**Major Walter George Oakman** Royal Army [UK] (Coldstream Guards) **Distinguished Service Order (UK)**

From September to December 1914, he volunteered as a driver in the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps with the French Army on Arras-Albert front. He returned to England and immediately enlisted as a petty officer mechanic (Armored Car Division) in the Royal Navy and was sent to France in March 1915. He was then commissioned as a sub Lt. in May 1915 but resigned from the Royal Navy in October 1915 and was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in the Coldstream Guards. He was assigned to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion but was wounded in March 1916 and returned to England and remained in the hospital until December 1916. He then rejoined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in France until he was wounded again in September 1917 near Houthulst Forest, Belgium and again wounded in November 30 at Gouzaucourt. He participated in the following engagements: Neuve-Chapelle- Armentieres front (1915), Ypres (1916) and Flanders (1917). His Distinguished Service Cross citation reads: *“For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of the left company of an attacking wave, and of both companies, after the company on his right had lost all their officers. Though checked by a group of concrete block houses, he made dispositions to outflank them, and finally reached the second objective. He had been wounded in the shoulder a few days previously, and was suffering great pain throughout the operations”.* He was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1908**

**Captain Reuben Brent Hutchcraft** US Army (166<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross [KIA]**  
 Rueben entered Army Officer training camp in Fort Benjamin Harrison (IN) in May 1917 He was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt and sailed for France in September 1917 where he participated in the following engagements: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Sedan, France on 7 November 1918. Captain Hulchcraft personally took command of a platoon of his company which was designated as advance guard and led his patrol to the most advanced point reached by any of our troops during the engagement. He was killed while making reconnaissance within thirty yards of enemy machine guns.”*

**Lt. (j.g.) Ralph Lane Loomis** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross.**  
 He enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion in July 1917. He subsequently was transferred to French Aviation Service and detailed to various French Military Aviation schools He was honorably discharged from French Army and immediately commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve and assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished and heroic services as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases. Aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions etc.”* He then returned United States in September 1918 and was released from active duty in July 1919.

**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 55<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Lt.(j.g.) Howard Rutherford Shaw** US Navy (USS Christabel) **Navy Cross**  
 Prior the USS Christabel, he was assigned to US Naval Air Station in Pauillac, France and later the USS Kaiser and subsequently the USS Birmingham. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Officer of the Deck of the USS Christabel on the occasion of an encounter with an enemy submarine on 21 May 1918. In promptly heading for the submarine with the intent to ram, with the result that it was possible to drop depth charges at the right time and place, damaging the submarine so severely that she was obliged to intern at Santander, Spain, for the remainder of the war.”* He returned to the US in April 1919 and released from active duty 2 months later.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1908 (continued)**

**Captain Conrad Wesselhoeft** US Army MC [HMS-1911] (104<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. He sailed for France in October 1918 and was appointed surgeon of the 101st Ammunition Train. He participated in the following engagements: Chemin des Dames sector, La Ileine sector, Chateau-Thierry: Saint- Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France on 8 November 1918. Captain Wesselhoeft went forward, under heavy machine gun fire, to the aid of a wounded soldier. The fire was so heavy that they were compelled to remain in the shell hole until nightfall, when he brought the wounded man to our lines”*. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the March 1919.

### **1909**

**Lt. Colonel Hamilton Fish III** US Army (36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, -Commanding Officer) **Distinguished Service Cross** as well as the **Silver Star** and **Croix de Guerre**.



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 Washington's 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 when 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 placed under control the French army by General Pershing. His division then spent 191 days on the front lines which is the longest of any American unit in World War I and was the first Allied regiment to reach the Rhine River. His combat engagements included: Champagne-Marne defensive, Vienne-la-Ville sector and the Meuse- Argonne. offensive. He returned to the US in April 1919 and released from active duty 1 month later. Lt. Colonel Fish was one of founders and former national commander of the American Legion. He was elected to congress in 1920 and introduced the legislation for the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and then served House of representatives until his defeat in 1944.

**Lt. Col. Chalmers Jack Mersereau** Royal Canadian Army (5th Canadian Infantry)**Distinguished Service Order (UK)** He sailed for France in October 1914. He was wounded in April and invalided to Canada. He was promoted to General but took a rank reduction to major in order to return to France. He participated in the following engagements: Second battle of Ypres (1915), Lens (1917), Vimy (1918), Arras, Amiens, Canal du Nord, Cambrai and Mons. His DSO citation reads as follows: *“In operations north of Cambrai during the period 1 to 14 October 1918, his battalion relieved the front line under heavy artillery and machine gun fire during the night of 1 & 2 October. During the nights of 9 to 11 October, they carried out a most successful night operation, crossing a canal under very difficult conditions, afterwards capturing a village and inflicting casualties and taking many prisoners. The success of this operation was largely due to the initiative and gallant behavior shown by this officer”* He returned to Canada & was released from active duty in 1919.



## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1909 (continued)

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



**LTC Theodore Roosevelt Jr. in France**

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** & the **Croix de Guerre** as noted in the citation which reads: "*Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr. CO of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> American infantry regiment reflects the energy and enthusiasm of his battalion. Despite a poison gas attack, he remained at this post and successfully directed the resistance against a German counter attack. In a moment's notice on 29 June 1918, he organized a raid against the enemy position which he executed under sustained close enemy fire*" Before returning to the US after end of the war, he was then promoted to colonel & released from active duty in March 1919 and became one the principle founders of the American Legion .Between World War I & II, was in the steel business, carpet sales and investment banking before being appointed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. He later was governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently appointed as the Governor General

of the Philippines. He volunteered to return to active duty during WWII and soon after led his regiment into action in both North Africa where he received his 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.

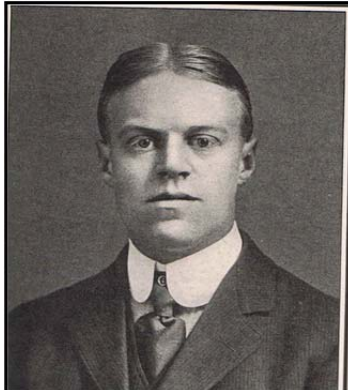
### 1910

**Lt. Richard Walworth Hall** US Navy (Submarine Chaser No. 257, Commanding Officer) [HLS-1911] **Navy Cross**  
 He enlisted as seaman into the Navy in April 1917. 2 months later after boot camp, he went to OCS at MIT where he was commissioned an ensign in October 1917. He was assigned to US Sub Chaser 257 as the commanding and promoted to LT. In May 1918, Dick deployed to Europe to search and sink German U Boats. In March 1919, he was sent to Archangel, Russia as part of the Allied Russian detachment to cope with the effects of the Russian Revolution. 2 months later, he returned to the USA and was released from active duty. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC 257 engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.*" He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1910 (continued)**

**Private Saxton Conant Foss** US Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross [Killed in Action]**



He was born in Canadia, NH but grew up in Somerville, MA. He was a descendent of Roger Conant who settled in Hull before the founding of Boston and was also related to Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier. He prepared for Harvard the Somerville Latin School and lived at home while in college. After graduating from Harvard, he worked as reported on the Christian Science Monitor and late the Boston Globe. He enlisted in June 1917 and did not seek "preferment" to enter office train and sailed to France later than summer. He was then involved in hard continuous fighting in several areas including: Toulon-Troyon sectors, Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry, Marne- Aisne offensive, Marbache sector, Saint- Mihiel offensive, Champagne offensive 1918 (Blanc Mont Ridge). Nearly every night, he was sent out on patrols to explore "No Man's Land" and often served as runner between companies.

In the Saint- Mihiel offensive, he was **Killed in Action** after he volunteered to flank a machine gun nest that was holding up his advancing battalion. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France, October 8, 1918. With exceptional courage, Private Foss voluntarily advanced to flank a machine gun nest unaided which was holding up the advancing battalion and in so doing was fatally wounded.*"

**Lt. (j.g.) Silas Stanley Kent** US Navy (Sub Chaser #260)

**Navy Cross.**

He initially enlisted in the Navy was promoted to Machinist Mate 2<sup>nd</sup> class before being selected for Officer material school and commissioned as an ensign and assigned to Submarine Chaser #260. He sailed overseas in May 1918 to La Pallice, France. Later he was an assistant to naval port officer and then on the USS Piqua on overseas patrol duty as the navigator. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 260 engaged in the important and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.*" He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

**Brigadier General Campbell King** US Army (7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps) **Légion d'Honneur** & **Distinguished Service Medal**

At the start of World War I, then Captain King was on active duty with the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry. He was promoted to Major in May 1917 sailed for France he following month as the Adjutant for the 1<sup>st</sup> Division. Campbell was promoted to Lt. Colonel in August 1917 and was designated as the Divisional Chief of Staff of Staff and the Colonel in May 1918. In September 1918, he was promoted to Brigadier General and became the chief of Staff of the 7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. After serving in the Army of Occupation in Germany, he returned to the US in July 1919 to serve as an instructor of the General Staff College. He was still on active duty in 1921 when he assumed a permanent rank of Colonel in the regular Army. His combat engagements included: Verdun 1917, Somerville sector, Ansauville sector, Cantigny, Noyon-on-Montdidier defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive, Saizerais sector, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was also awarded the **Ordine della Corona d'Italia** and the **Croix de guerre**. His DSM citation reads: "For exceptional meritorious and distinguished services. He served with distinction as chief of staff of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division in the operation near Montdidier, the advance south of Soissons and in the attack on the Saint-Mihiel salient. Later as Chief of Staff of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps during the Meuse-Argonne operations, by his splendid tactical judgment, he rendered especially meritorious service".

**Lt. Leon Magaw Little** US Navy (Armed Guard Commander on the SS Joseph Cudahy)

**Navy Cross.**

He was commissioned an Ensign in the Mass Naval Militia & transferred to the US Navy on the USS Nebraska. In April 1917, he was assigned as the Armed Guard Commander on a US commercial tanker (i.e. SS Joseph Cudahy). In December 1917, he was transferred to the USS Arkansas & he became the Admiral aide at the 1st Naval District headquarters in Boston, Mass. He was promoted to commanding officer of Trawler No. 39 in November 1918 before his release from active duty on 1 February 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commander of the Armed Guard of the SS Joseph Cudahy, and in encounters with enemy submarines. On 17 November 1917, a periscope was sighted and the ship fired nine shots, when the submarine disappeared, again reappeared, when six more shots were fired, and finally disappeared. In November 1917 at night, sighted a submarine close aboard, attempted to ram and fired three shots, when gun jammed. The submarine then disappeared.*"

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1910 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. George Buchanan Redwood** US Army (28<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Division)

**2 Distinguished Service Crosses [KIA]**



He was born in Baltimore, MD as the son of a stockbroker. He prepared for Harvard at the Baltimore Country School for Boys. After Harvard, he studied Germany for a summer and then returned to Baltimore to initially work as a broker and later as a reporter for the Baltimore News. In the summers of 1915 & 1916, he attended the Reserve Officer training camp at Plattsburg, NY which was started as a joint project of Harvard and General Leonard Wood USA. In August 1917, he was promoted to 1st Lt. in the regular Army and sailed for France in September 1917. He was trained at the British 4<sup>th</sup> Army School for scouting, sniping & observation from which he graduated as an intelligence officer. Lt. Redwood participated in several combat engagements in the Ansauvflle sector and was **Killed in Action** on 28 May 1918 in Cantigny. His 1<sup>st</sup> DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action at Seicheprey, France, March 1918 With great daring he led a patrol of our men into a dangerous portion of the enemy trenches, where the patrol surrounded a party nearly double their own strength, captured a greater number than themselves, drove off an enemy rescuing party, and made their way bade to our lines with four prisoners, from whom valuable information was taken.*

He was later awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross as noted in the related citation: *“For the following act of extraordinary heroism at Cantigny, France on 28 May 2 1918, he conducted himself fearlessly to obtain information of the enemy's action. Although wounded, he volunteered to reconnoiter the enemy's line, which was reported to be under consolidation. While making a sketch of the German position on this mission he was under heavy fire, and continued his work after being fatally wounded until it was completed. The injuries sustained at this time caused his death”*. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**.

### **1911**

**Major Cornelius Beard** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> engineers, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in September 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector, Pas Fini sector and Chateau- Thierry. His DSC citation notes . *“On 17 March 1918 at the front near Chariy non, France, he was knocked down by a shell explosion, which caused him to lose consciousness. Upon regaining consciousness he searched for and found some of his men. During 2 hours, he assisted Sgt. Reed and Corporal Belander of his detachment back to the trenches, part of the time under fire of a German aviator and of German artillery. His energy, self-sacrifice and spirit throughout the operation were of the highest order.”* He returned to the US in July 1918 and was released from active duty in September of 1919.

**LT Evans R. Dick** US Navy (US Sub Chaser 36)

**Navy Cross.**

Evans entered the Navy in May 1917 and went to OCS at the Naval Academy where he was commissioned as an ensign in September 1917. After training duty in Pelham Bay & later Brooklyn (NY), he was appointed as the commanding officer of US Submarine Chaser 36 in January 1918 and promoted to Lt (j.g.). Evans sailed overseas in April 1918 to hunt for German submarines. In September 1918, he was promoted to LT and sailed back to the USA in May 1919 where he was released for active duty. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC N0. 36 engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines and patrol vessels, and especially for taking part in attacks upon enemy submarines on August 21, August 23, and September 2, 1918.”*

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Francis Wood Gilbert** US Army (307<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross** .

He sailed for France in April 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne, Aisne-Oise & Meuse-Argonne offensives.. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France in 26 August 1918, and near Remilly, France on 10 November 1918. On 26 August, Lt. Gilbert made a daylight reconnaissance of the ruins of the Tannerie, near Fismes, entered Fismes under direct observation and fire of the enemy, and continued his reconnaissance along the Routn-Rheims road under machine-gun fire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the terrain was favorable for an attack on the Chateau du Diable. On 10 November, he voluntarily led a patrol across the River Meuse and located the enemy positions.”* He returned to the US in April 1919 & was released from active duty in May 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1911 (continued)**

**Captain James N. Hall** US Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Pursuit Group, 1<sup>st</sup> Army)

**Distinguished Service Cross & Legion d'Honneur**



James initially enlisted as a private in the 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (British Army) in August 1914. In December 1915, he then enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion and later received aviation training at French Army schools. After 1½ years, he was assigned to Squadron N124 (Lafayette Squadron) as a brevetted pilot when he was then shot down and wounded. He subsequently transferred to the Squadron Spad 112 and Squadron N 124 when he was promoted to sergeant in December 1917. Jim was then honorably discharged for the Foreign Legion in February 1918 and immediately commissioned as a captain in the US Army (Aviation Section of the Signal Corps) and assigned to the 103<sup>rd</sup> Squadron. Captain Hall was again wounded and then taken a prisoner of war for over 8 months before his release after the end of the war. He participated in the following engagements: Aisne, Verdun, Vosges and Champagne sectors. He is officially credited with the destruction of three enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads:

*“On March 1918 while leading a patrol of three, Captain Hall attacked a group of five enemy fighters and three enemy two-seaters, himself destroying one and forcing down two others in a fight lasting more than twenty minutes”. He was also awarded several other French military awards before he returned to the US where he was discharged in March of 1919.*

**Captain Theodore S. Kenyon** US Army (306<sup>th</sup> engineers, 77<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross & Legion d'Honneur**

He sailed for France in April 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise offensive (Vesle River) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action in the forest of Argonne, France on 27 September 1918. He displayed exceptional qualities of leadership and gallantry in action while leading his company against a counterattack of the enemy in superior numbers. Later although three times wounded, he remained with his command.”* Ted was also awarded the Croix de Guerre and returned to the United States and was released from active duty in May 1919.

**Lt. General Hanford MacNider** US Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.)—**3 Distinguished Service Crosses & Legion d'Honneur**



Born in Mason, Iowa and educated at Milton Academy before entering Harvard where he was an editor of the Harvard Crimson and a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute. After graduating from college, he joined the Army National Guard and participated in the Pancho Via Expedition in Mexico. During WWI, He participated in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Champagne offensive (Blanc-Mont Ridge) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His first DSC during WWI citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France from 3 to 9 October 1918. He voluntarily joined an attacking battalion on October 3, and accompanied it to its final objectives. During the second attack on the same day he acted as runner through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He visited the lines both night and day, where the fighting was most severe. When higher authority could not be reached, he assumed responsibilities and gave the necessary orders to stabilize serious situations. When new and untried troops took up the attack, he joined their forward elements, determined the enemy points of resistance by personal*

*He was then awarded an oak-leaf cluster, to be worn with Distinguished Service Cross, for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Remenauville, France on 12 September 1918: “On duty as regimental adjutant, while carrying instructions to the assaulting lines, he found the line unable to advance and being disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire. Running forward in the face of the fire, this officer captured a German machine gun, drove off the crew, reorganized the line on that flank, and thereby enabled the advance to continue”.* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in September 1919. Before World War II, General MacNider served as the Nation commander of the American Legion in 1921 and later was appointed as Assistance Secretary of War under President Coolidge and then the US ambassador to Canada by President Hoover in 1930. During World War II, he commanded the 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division and was wounded in the Buna Invasion in New Guinea in November of 1942 for which he received his 3<sup>rd</sup> Distinguished Service Cross. He retired from the Army in 1951 and then died in 1968. General MacNider was also awarded the **Croce al Merito di Guerra, 3 Silver Stars, 2 Bronze Stars, 2 Purple Hearts and the Philippine Legion of Honor.**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1912**

**Captain Robinson Murray** US Army (38<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross & Legion d'Honneur**  
He sailed to France in March 1918 and was in the following engagements: Aisne and Champagne-Marne defensives, Marne- Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France in July 1918. Lt. Murray alone attacked an enemy observation post held by ten of the enemy. He later organized a detachment of scattered men and filled a gap in our lines”*. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the middle of 1919. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**.

**Captain William Edward Patrick** US Army – (23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division) [HDS 1915] **Distinguished Service Cross** .  
He enlisted in the Army in 1917 and was sent to France and served on the Soissons and Lorraine fronts in Base Section No. 1, A.E.F. and then the 23d Engineers. He then resigned from the Army and was commissioned on the same day as 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in the Chaplain Corps. He then participated in the following engagements: Marbache sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Champagne offensive 1918 (Blanc-Mont Ridge), Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation notes . *“For extraordinary heroism in action during operations on the Meuse River, France from 1 to 11 November 1918. During this period, Chaplain Patrick constantly exposed himself to the enemy fire, while giving first aid to the wounded and assisting in their evacuation.”* He returned to the United States and was released from active duty in the middle of 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Charles Ridgely** US Army – (26<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Division & 308<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
.He entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 and 3 months later was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the infantry. In September 1917, he sailed for France. Charles was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in October 1918 and transferred to the 77<sup>th</sup> Division in the Army of Occupation in February 1919. He participated in the following combat engagements: Ansauville, Cantigny, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, Saint-Mihiel offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Bersy-le-Sec, France, July 21, 1918. During the final attack on Soissons, Lieutenant Ridgely, advancing in front of his assault waves, alone charged a machine gun position which was delivering a punishing fire on our troops. He killed both gunners and captured the gun”*. Charles also received the **Croix de Guerre** and returned to the United States where he was released from active duty in May 1919.

### **1914**

**Lt. Sydney Procter Clark** US Navy (Sub Chaser #34-Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**  
He sailed overseas in April 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 84 engaged in the important and hazardous duty of patrolling in the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Alan Ramsey Cole** US Army (1<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He sailed to France in September 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Ansauville sector, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive and Meuse- Argonne. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France on 18 July 1918. Although wounded early in the morning, Lt. Cole continued to lead his platoon in the front wave personally silencing machine gun nests, displaying wonderful courage, leadership and devotion to duty, during the entire operations. He remained with his platoon until ordered to the rear by his battalion commander”*. He returned to the US and was released from active duty late in 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Arnold Hebert Cone** US Army (39<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 4<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He sailed for France May 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne offensive, Meuse-Argonne, and the St. Mihiel offensive (Verdun). His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action east of Montfaucon, France on 26 September 1918. Lt. Cone led the assault wave forward through heavy machine gunfire in an attack against a strongly defended enemy position. He was forced to pass through barbed wire entanglements before entering the enemy trenches. While exposing himself to intense machine gun fire, he was badly wounded but his command, inspired by his gallant example gained and held the objective sought. ”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty late in early 1919.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1914 (continued)

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Charles Warner Plummer** US Army (88<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron)      **Distinguished Service Cross [*Killed in Action*]**



He was born in New Bedford, MA in 1880 and grew up in nearby Dartmouth, MA. His father graduated from Harvard in 1888 and Charles was the oldest of his four sons. His great uncle was Harvard class of 1884 who died in France 2 weeks after the armistice as the 3<sup>rd</sup> oldest Harvard alumnus to die in the World War. Part of his preparation for college was at the Morristown School in Morristown, NJ under the tutelage of his father's classmate. After graduating from Harvard, he worked for the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston and simultaneously served in Battery A of the Massachusetts Field Artillery. He was activated for service on the Mexican Border and was federalized and commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in July 1917 and sailed for France 2 months later. He was transferred to the aviation service in January 1918 and was trained in several French aviation schools as an aerial observer. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre by Marshall Petain who wrote in the citation: "*July 24, 1918, while protecting a group of aviators over the enemy line, he (i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Plummer) engaged in a combat with several German planes. During the combat, he received more than 30 bullets in his plane but continued to fire and succeeded in beating off his adversaries.*"

He participated in the Vesle sector (Fismes) where he was **Killed in Action** on 11 August 1918 in a hazardous photographic mission with other planes in his squadron over the enemy's line. He aided in driving off the over a dozen German planes and was materially responsible for the successful execution of the photographic mission. However, he was shot down and killed when attacked by 5 German planes. His DSC citation signed by General John Pershing USA states: "*2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Charles W. Plummer, Observer 101<sup>st</sup> F.A. distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States at Fismes, France on 11<sup>th</sup> August 1918 and in recognition of his gallant conduct, I have awarded him in the name of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross.*"

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



He was born in Worcester, MA in 1882 and descended from old New England Revolutionary stock with a father who graduated from Harvard in 1886. He went to Milton Academy where he played hockey and was editor of the school newspaper. At Harvard he played freshman soccer and was member of the Fox Club as well as the Hasty Pudding and the Institute of 1770. After graduating from college, he worked in at the F. S Mosley brokerage firm in Boston and at the same time served as a non commissioned officer in Battery A of the Massachusetts National Guard. During the summer of 1915 & 1916, he participated in the in the Reserve Officer training camp at Plattsburg, NY. During the winters of the same 2 years, He attended the Military Officer Training School at the Charlestown Armory as a War Department of the Harvard Club of Boston. Rather becoming as a captain in the National Guard, he accepted a commission in the regular Army as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. He sailed for England in September 1917 and then crossed immediately over to France. Due to his proficiency in French, he was temporarily made a town mayor before being assigned command of the Regimental Supply Company.

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

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1915**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Robert Winthrop Kean** US Army (15<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in September 1917 and was transferred to General Headquarters A.E.F., Chaumont, in October for duty with the Intelligence Section. He later was detailed to Army Intelligence School, Langres, in November as instructor and finally transferred to Army of Occupation, Intelligence Section, Germany in January 1919. He was appointed assistant military attaché American Embassy in Paris in March 1919. He participated in the following engagements: Sommedieue sector, Chateau- Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France in July 1918. He accompanied two successive waves of Infantry in the attack on Vierzy and Villemontoire. He exposed himself with almost reckless disregard of the enemy's heavy shell and machine gun fire, secured valuable information for the artillery as to the location of our own and the enemy's lines, and personally took command of an isolated 9th Infantry machine gun detachment that had lost its officers by heavy fire. Lt. Kean actually accompanied three successive waves of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, the 9th Infantry as well as an attack by French Infantry without rest. His endurance and courage were exceptional and most inspiring upon this occasion, and upon all other occasions of attack by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division.”* He was released from active duty in France in late in May 1919.

**Corporal Norman Lewis Torrey** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France on September 1917 and was gassed on 15 July 1918. He participated in the following engagements: La Reine sector (Apremont & Seicheprey), Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France from 23 to 27 October 1918. He acted as a runner for the artillery liaison officer and after this officer returned wounded, voluntarily remained for twenty- four hours, acting as a runner for the infantry, constantly passing through the most intense artillery and machine gun fire”.* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the middle of 1919.

**Sergeant Dana Newcomb Trimble** US Army (1<sup>st</sup> Engineers, 1<sup>st</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He enlisted in the Army and almost immediately was promoted to corporal in May 1917. Dana sailed for France on August 1917 where he was promoted to sergeant in April 1918. After being wounded 3 months later, he was hospitalized in France until shipped back to the USA in May 1919. He was released from active duty in August 1919. Sergeant Trimble participated in the following combat engagements: Sommer-viller sector, Ansauville sector, Cantigny and Marne-Aisne offensive. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France during July 1918. He volunteered and obtained the consent of his company commander to recover wounded men from an exposed area in front of the line. He went through a violent bombardment in the performance of this duty three times and stopped only when he himself had been severely wounded”.*

### **1916**

**Captain Ralph B. Bagby** US Army (88<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Army)

**Distinguished Service Cross.**

He previously was in Field artillery and attached for several months with the 4<sup>th</sup> French Army. He later joined the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps Observation Group and participated in the following engagements: Champaign- Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Aisne-Oise, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse –Argonne offensive. He is credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Tilly, France on 2 November 1918. Lt. Bagby with 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Louis Bernheimer, pilot, on their own initiative, went on a reconnaissance mission, flying 50 kilometers behind German lines, securing valuable information as to the condition of bridges across the Meuse River and enemy activity in the back areas and also harassing enemy troops”.* He returned to the US in 1919 and remained on active duty for several more years.

**Manderville Barker** YMCA (108<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion. 28<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross.**

In France, he joined the YMCA ambulance service in June 1918. He was gassed in August, September and October 1918 and also wounded that year at both Varennes & Mountblainville. Mandy participated in the following combat engagements: Champaign- Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse -Argonne offensive. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Baslieux, France on 18 September 1918. Mr. Baker showed a fearless disregard for His own safety by crawling out in front of the line under heavy enemy machine gun fire and sniper fire to aid wounded soldiers, whom he carried back to safety after dressing their wounds. He also administered aid to a wounded German within 20 yards of the enemy lines and brought him in a prisoner”.* He was also awarded the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre before returning to the US in January 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1916 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Gerald Courtney** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Machine Gun Btn., 26<sup>th</sup> Division) [HLS -1921] **Distinguished Service Cross**. He entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the infantry. In September 1918, Gerald sailed for France where he was gassed and wounded at Wadonville-en-Woëvre. In the following month, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT. He then participated in the following combat engagements: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector, Pas Fini sector, Château-Thierry, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Troyon sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action at Wadonville, France, September 25, 1918. Lieutenant Courtney was wounded while conducting his platoon into position preparatory to laying a barrage for a raid. With utter disregards for his person safety, he remained on duty for more than an hour, satisfying himself that all of his guns were properly laid and adjusted for firing. After his wounds were dressed, he returned to duty and remained with his platoon until it was relieved”*. Gerald returned to the United States in April 1919 and was released from active duty in following month.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Kenneth Eliot Fuller** US Army (Company C, 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in Exeter, NH in 1894 as the son of lawyer who had graduated from Harvard in 1877. Both grandfathers, his great-grandfather and great-great grandfather were also Harvard alumni. His grandfather, Arthur Buckmaster Fuller (H-1843) was chaplain of the 16<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteers and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg (**note**: see Arthur B. Fuller’s resume in the Harvard Union casualties of the Civil War). At Harvard, Ken earned his “H” on the varsity cross country and track teams. After graduating cum laude from Harvard College, he entered Harvard Law School and then enrolled in Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg NY in May 1917 & was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the infantry in August. After further training in the US, he set sail for in April 1917. He initially was assigned as a judge advocate in Headquarters in Tours, France. He could have remained indefinitely in this billet but he requested an infantry unit on the front lines, near Chateau-Thierry. He then participated in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Vierzv & Vaux-Castille). He was **Killed in Action** on 18 July 1918 when his regiment lost 62 officers and 1,922 enlisted but succeeded in its mission.

These brave American troops had to attack many well emplaced German machine gun nests with only pistols and rifles. In the process, they broke through the German lines and captured 75 German officers and 2,100 enemy enlisted soldiers. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Vaux-Casiille, France on 18 July 1918. When his company was temporarily halted by heavy machine gun fire, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Fuller personally led a group of ten men in an attack on the machine gun position. He was killed while leading this attack, but due to his heroic example, the enemy position was captured and his company was able to continue its advance”*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Fuller also was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre by the Republic of France.

**Lt. (j.g.) Tappan Eustis Francis** US Navy (Sub Chaser #254 – Commanding Officer)

**Navy Cross**

He was a mustang (i.e. a former enlisted Machinist Mate 2<sup>nd</sup> class) on the patrol Boat Cossack, After his commissioning, he served on the *USS Oklahoma*, *USS Florida* and US Naval HQ- London. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USSC NO. 254 while engaged in the removal of the North Sea Mine Barrage.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in August 1919.

**Lt. (j.g.) David Edward Judd** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group)

**Navy Cross**

He was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on Argonne and Champagne fronts from January to July 1917. He then enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion in July 1917. He subsequently was transferred to Aviation Service and detailed to Schools of Military Aviation, Avord, Pau, and Le Plessis-Belleville and brevetted as a pilot in October 1917 and assigned to Squadron Spa 73 (Lafayette Flying Corps) in December 1917. He was honorably discharged from French Army in January 1918. His combat engagements were in the Aisne and Verdun fronts. He was immediately commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve and assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. A month later, again transferred to the Northern Bombing Group. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished and heroic services as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases. Aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions etc.”* He then returned United States in September 1918 and served as flight instructor until he was released from in February 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1916 (continued)**

**Lt. Charles Gray Little** US Navy (Navy Aviator- dirigibles)

**Navy Cross**

He enlisted into the U. S. Naval Reserve in 9 May 1917 and was eventually promoted to 1st class Quartermaster (E-6). He was commissioned as an ensign on 31 October 1917 and then stationed at Naval Air Station, Akron, Ohio; appointed ensign October 31. He then sailed for overseas service on 13 November and assigned to Naval Air Station, Rochefort and later Paimboeuf, which were both in France. On 5 January 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant (junior grade) and transferred to U. S. Naval Air Station, Guipavas, France a few months later. On 1 October 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant and posted to the U. S. Naval Aviation Office in Paris. He returned to United States on 5 January 1919 and assigned to Naval Air Station, Cape May, N.J. Two months later he returned to Europe to fit out U. S. Navy Airship R-38. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War Zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty at the end of 1920.

**Lt. David Percy Morgan** US Navy (Northern Bombing Group)

**Navy Cross**

He enlisted in the NY Naval Militia and was activated at the start of the war and assigned to the *USS Ohio*. In January of 1918, he transferred to Naval aviation and was commissioned an ensign. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“Far distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane in active operation cooperating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October and November 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions, etc. attached to Northern Bombing Group”*. He returned to the US and was released from active duty early in 1919.

**2<sup>d</sup> Lt. George A. McKinlock** US Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross** [ **KIA** ]



George was born in Lake Forest (IL) in 1893 as the son of a wealthy utility executive. He prepped at St. Marks for Harvard where he was a member of the varsity football team. In June 1917, George entered the Officer Training Camp at Fort Sheridan (IL) & 3 months later he was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant of Cavalry. After arriving in France in September 1917, he attended training schools at Gondrecourt and other places before being assigned in February 1918 to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Division. In April, 1918, Alex was assigned to serve as an Intelligence Officer on General Buck's staff. On 21 July 1918, after a four-day battle that ended with the Allies taking the French village of Berzy-le-Sec, McKinlock was **Killed In Action** by a sniper while walking under heavy bombardment and severe machine gun fire with several French officers to verify the position of the front lines. His combat engagements included: Cantigny and Marne-Croix offensive. In 1917 to honor their heroic son, Mr. & Mrs. George A. McKinlock Sr. formally dedicated McKinlock Hall at Harvard which is now part of Leverett House. The Distinguished Service Cross citation for George reads:

The Distinguished Service Cross citation for 2<sup>nd</sup> LT McKinlock reads as follows: *“In the attack on Brezy-le-Sec (France), July 21, 1918, he showed noble disregard to self and devotion to duty by traversing the front line for information necessary in connection with his work as intelligence officer and while fearlessly performing this work he was killed”*. Alex was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre** with Palm by France and the **Purple Heart**.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Ellsworth Allen Stone** US Army (326<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 82<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France on 15 January 1918 and was wounded on 11 October and returned to United States. He participated in the following engagements: Saint-Mihiel offensive and Meuse-Argonne offensive (Saint-Juvin). His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Saint-Juvin, France on 11 October 1918. Leading his platoon under withering machine gun and artillery fire, Lt. Stone, although wounded, admirably led his men on until ordered to withdraw. He personally supervised the evacuation of the wounded, and, in taking a new position, he was again wounded. Scarcely able to stand, he remained in the action until ordered to the rear by his company commander”*. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in May 1919.

**Lt. (j.g.) Frederick Simonds Whitlock** US Navy (Submarine Chaser No. 216 – Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**

He enlisted as gunner mate second class in May of 1917 and was commissioned an ensign four months later. He sailed overseas in April 1918 His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S.C. No. 216, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone and operating against enemy submarines.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the middle of 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1917**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Thomas James Abemethy** US Army (147<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group) **Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in March 1917 and his engagements included: Champagne-Marne offensive, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Voubin, France on 15 July 1918. Lt. Thomas J. Abemethy, while on patrol duty attacked an enemy plane at close range, firing 100 rounds at a distance of 200 yards. He followed the Germans ship down and saw it fall out of control and as he turned he found enemy planes diving at him. Without hesitation he took the offensive and fired 200 rounds into the enemy ships at not more than 15 to 20 yards. He observed tracer bullets entering the bodies of the enemy aircraft but owing to the violence of combat he did not have time to observe if any of his foes were shot down. Fighting vigorously, he succeeded in dispersing the enemy shops and making a safe landing within his own lines, although his own engine and plane were almost shot to pieces”*. He also received the **Croix de Guerre**. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Arthur Hadden Alexander** US Army (96<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Day Bombardment) **Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in August 1917 and was officially credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action on 4 September 1918. While on a bombing expedition with other planes from his squadron, Lt. Alexander engaged in a running fight over hostile territory with a superior number of enemy battle planes from Friauville to Lamorville, France. He was seriously wounded in the abdomen by machine gun bullets, and his observer was shot through the legs. Although weak from pain and loss of blood, Lt. Alexander piloted his plane back to his own airdrome and concealed the fact of his own injury until after his observer had been cared for.”* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the February 1919.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Oliver Ames** US Army (165<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**

Oliver entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the infantry. . After a brief period at Fort Devens (MA), he sailed for France in In October 1917. He participated in the following combat engagements: Baccarat sector, Lunéville sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, and the Marne-Aisne offensive. His DSC citation notes: *“During the fighting at the Meurcy Farm near Villers-sum-Fère, France July 27-28 1918, his heroic leadership was an inspiration to his command. He fought gallantly until on the last day he was killed while going forward voluntarily through machine gun and sniper’s fire to the assistance of his battalion commander”*.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Walter Lindsay Avery** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group) **Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in September 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne offensive, Chateau-Thierry, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was initially assigned to French Squadron No. 471 is credited with the destruction of 2 enemy airplanes and one balloon. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action north of Chateau-Thierry, France on 25 July 1918. While on his first patrol over the enemy’s lines, Lt. Avery attacked an enemy 2 seater biplane. While thus occupied, he was vigorously attacked by another enemy plane but with a quick turn, skillful maneuvering and accurate shooting, he drove the second plane to the American side of the line, where it crashed into the woods. Lt. Avery’s motor had been badly damaged by bullets but he made a successful landing in back or our line, where he learned that the enemy pilot who had been made a prisoner was a German ace credited with 16 victories. Lt. Avery’s conduct was especially commendable because his plane had been seriously damaged at the beginning of the combat.”* Lt. Avery was discharged from active duty in 1919 after his return to the US.

**Captain Randolph R. Brown** US Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**



He was born in Utica, NY in 1895. He graduated from the Middlesex School before Harvard where he was on the Crew team and a member of the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1790, DKE and the Fox Clubs and also worked in the Phillips Brooks House. He was commissioned into the Army after attending the Plattsburg Camp and embarked for France in September 1917. He participated in the following combat engagements: Toulon-Troyon sector in the Marne-Aisne offensive and the Chateau-Thierry attack. He was wounded in the thigh with machine gun bullets and spent 2 months in the hospital in recovery. He returned to his battalion as the supply officer and later was a company commander. His CO wrote the “Captain Brown was an excellent company commander in the bold move of the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry did much to make it a successes on 2-3 November 1918 when the regiment suddenly penetrated the enemy’s line to a depth of seven and a half kilometers. It was his company which formed the point of advance. His valor was unexcelled and his judgment of the best”. He was killed instantly in an attack in La Tuilerie Ferme. His DSC citation reads: *“For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Argonne forest on 2-3 November 1918”*

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1917 (continued)**

**Major Charles Bassett Jr.** USAAC (WW I: NAS- Dunkerque, France) & US Army Air Corps (WWII) **Navy Cross**



Charles was born in 1896 Washington, DC where he went to Central High School before entering Harvard. In May 1917, he enlisted in the US Army Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was appointed a sergeant. A month later, he was honorable discharged by the Army and enlisted as private in the French Foreign Legion. After completing Legionnaire boot camp, he went to flight school in the French Army and was assigned to the Lafayette Escadrille Squadron as a corporal. In January 1918, he was released by the French Army to accept a commission as an ensign as a US Navy aviator and assigned to NAS Dunkerque (France). Six month later, he was sent to the Royal Air Force for the day bombing of German submarine bases at Ostende, Zeebrugge & Bruges. In September 1918, Cliff became an instructor at the Marine flying Field in Miami (FL) until his release from active duty in March 1919. In the civilian world, he was in the textile business as president of the Rayon Institute of America as well as assistant to the general manager of Fairfield Aircraft Corporation.

Four months before the outbreak of World War II, Charlie returned to active duty as a captain in the US Army Air Corps. He initially was assigned to the Ferrying Command and the 93<sup>rd</sup> Bombardment Group in Wright Field in Dayton (OH) until he flew to England in September 1941 as part of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Bombardment Wings of the 8<sup>th</sup> Air Force. He piloted numerous sorties in the European Theater of operation until November 1943 when he returned to the USA and received a medical discharge. Charlie's Navy Cross citation reads: *"The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Charles C. Bassett United States Navy(Reserve Force) for distinguished and heroic service as an Aviator of land planes attached to the Northern Bombing Group in active operations co-operating with the Allied Armies on the Belgium front during September, October and November 1918 bombing, enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine basis, ammunition dumps and railway junctions.*

**Captain Doug Campbell** US Army (94<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron) **ACE & 5 Distinguished Service Crosses + 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 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 and 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 Albatros 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 Lironvite, 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.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1917 (continued)**

**Captain Harold I. Fair** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> Division) **Purple Heart & Distinguished Service Cross**  
Harold entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the infantry. In the following month, he sailed for France where he was wounded in April 1918. In the October 1918, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT and wounded again 15 days later. He then participated in the following combat engagements: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector, Château-Thierry, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was promoted to captain in March 1919 and reported to the American Students detachment at Oxford University (UK) prior to his return to the USA and release from active duty in July 1919. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bellieu Bois, north of Verdun, France, October 25, 1918. Lieutenant Courtney with a non-commissioned officer, while in advance of our lines, encountered an enemy patrol engaged in removing wounded Americans. They attacked and succeeded in putting the enemy to flight. The non-commissioned officer was sent back for reinforcements but Lieutenant Fair continued on and captured an enemy officer. Later with the assistance of others, he removed to safety all the wounded”*.

**Major Lloyd A. Hamilton** US Army (17<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, RAF ) **ACE (Silver Star) & Distinguished Service Cross**  
Harold entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 but 2 months later transferred to the School of Military Aeronautics at MIT as a private 1<sup>st</sup> class. He sailed for England in September 1917 and reported to the Grantham Gun School at Oxford. After further train in Scotland, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in Aviation Section of the US Army Signal Corps. He was seconded to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron of the RAF in France and 17<sup>th</sup> Squadron as a flight commander of fighter pilots flying combat missions in France He then participated in the following combat engagements: Cambrai, Flanders, Armentières and both the Somme defensive and offensive. Lloyd was designated as an ACE with the official destruction of 8 enemy planes and 6 balloons. Lloyd was also awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the British. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action at Varsseenaere, Belgium, August 13, 1918. Leading a low bombing attack on a German aerodrome thirty miles behind the lines, he destroyed the hangars on the north side of the aerodrome, and then attacked a row of enemy machines flying as low as twenty feet from the ground, despite intense machine gun fire, and setting fire to three of the German planes. He then turned and fires bursts through the windows of the chateau in which German pilots were quartered, twenty six of whom were afterwards reported killed”*.

**Captain Frank Angelo MacNamee Jr.** US Army (5<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He sailed for France in September 1917 and participated in the following engagements: Chemin des Dames sector, La Heine sector (Seicheprey), Chateau- Thierry; Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action in the Belleau Woods, France on 19 July 1918. By his utter disregard of danger, he inspired great confidence in his men during a critical period by three times going into a heavily shelled area to help rescue wounded. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in October 1919.*

**Captain John Mitchell** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron- Commanding Officer) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
He participated in the following engagements: Toulon front, Chateau-Thierry; Saint-Mihiel and Meuse- Argonne offensives. He is credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France on 27 May 1918. Seeing three enemy planes flying east of Apremant at 2,500 meters, Captain Mitchell unhesitatingly attacked the three machines, which were in close formation, despite the fact that a fourth hovering above threatened to close in and join the enemy formation. He succeeded in shooting down the enemy machine, which proved to be a biplane returning from an important mission”*. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre** and returned to the US where he was released from active duty in February 1919.

**Lt.(j.g.) George Thomas Roe** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Royal Flying Corps (British)) **Navy Cross.**  
He enlisted as a seaman 2<sup>nd</sup> class in May 1917 and assigned to the Naval Aviation attachment at MIT. After flight school at Pensacola (FL), he received his wings of gold as a Navy aviator and commissioned as ensign and sailed overseas in January 1918 where he was assigned to fly with the Royal Air Force in the UK. He was shot down and was a prisoner of war from May to December 1918. After the war, he was transferred to the US Naval Air station near Cork, Ireland for a few months before returning to the US in February 1919. He finished his Harvard degree in 1920 but died while on active duty in San Diego (CA) in May 1921. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service and extraordinary heroism as an Aviator attached to the British Royal Air force. Participated in many offensive patrols over the North Sea. On May 30th, 1918, the sea plane in which Ensign Roe was second pilot made a forced landing in the North Sea, owing to engine trouble. While the crew was engaged in making temporary repairs, five enemy sea planes appeared and opened fire. Ensign Roe and his companions heroically returned the fire and continued the fight until two of the crew had been killed and three were knocked overboard. After destroying their machine, the remaining survivors were picked up by the German sea planes and taken to the enemy base at Barken, where they were made prisoners of war.”*

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1917 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. William James R. Taylor** US Army (6<sup>th</sup> Balloon Company)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in August 1917 and was attached to the 26th Balloon Company of the French Army. He was later transferred to the 6<sup>th</sup> Balloon Company. He participated in the following engagements: Toulon front, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse- Argonne offensives. His DSC citation reads: *“For repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Malancourt and Montfaucon, France from 26 September to 10 October 1918. On September 26th, while conducting an important observation, Lt. Taylor was twice attacked by enemy planes. He would not jump from his balloon because of the valuable work he was doing for the infantry, although he was at all times in danger of losing his life from incendiary bullets. On 3 October near Montfaucon, Lt. Taylor was attacked but refused to leave until his balloon caught fire. Again on 6 October, he was attacked and forced down in his parachute. On 10 October, while he was conducting an important observation, an enemy patrol hovered over his balloon; he refused to jump until attacked at close quarters. His heroic devotion to duty was an inspiration to the officers and men of his company”*. He returned to the US and released from active duty in January 1919.

**Lt. Walter Heber Wheeler Jr.** US Navy (Sub Chaser #94 - Commanding Officer)

**Navy Cross**

He volunteered as an ambulance driver in the American Field Service from 25 February to 26 August 1916 and serviced the French Army on the Verdun, Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson fronts. He was commissioned as an Ensign in US Naval Reserve just before the United States entered the war. He was assigned to Patrol Boat Talofa as commanding officer and later assigned to Submarine Chaser No. 2 as commanding officer before taking command of the Submarine Chaser No. 94. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His Navy Cross citation reads:

*“Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S.C. 94, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters of the War Zone, and operating against enemy submarines”*

**Lt. William P. Whitehouse** USN (Navy HQ- Brest ,France)

**Navy Cross**

Bill enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 and 2 months later qualified as a Naval Aviator with his commissioning as an ensign in October 1917. He sailed for France in the following month where he reported to a French airbase in Rochefort (France) for 2 months. He subsequently reported to the US Dirigible station in France where he flew dirigibles for 6 months before was carried out “special duty” out of England for 5 months. He then returned to France until the end of the war and returned to the USA in February 1919 was released from active duty in March 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone., in which operations he did exceptional work and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance. ”*

### **1918**

**Lt.(j.g.) Merrill Potter Delano** US Navy (USN Dirigible *Captaine Caussin* - Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**

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

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Joseph Richard Busk** US Army (38<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in April 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Aisne defensive and Chateau-Thierry. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action east of Chateau-Thierry, France on 17 June 1918. Despite the coldness of the water, the swiftness of the current and the presence of the enemy on the opposite side bank, Lt. Busk complete a personal reconnaissance of the enemy’s position by swimming the River Marne, after which he took a patrol across the river in boats, and obtained valuable information regarding the movements of the enemy. Lt. Busk then encountered an enemy detachment which fired on his patrol and severely wounded him.”* He was then invalided to the US in 1918 and discharged from active duty the following year due to his incapacity incident to service.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1918 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Duncan Fraser** US Army (16<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in January 1918 and was wounded in July 1918. He participated in the following engagements: Cantigny, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons 18 July 1918. With four men, Lt. Fraser captured a machine-gun nest, which was delivering an annihilating fire upon his company and holding up its advance.”* He returned to the US and discharged from active duty in June 1919.

**Lt.(j.g.) Alfred Gardner** US Navy (Naval Aviation) –

**Navy Cross**

He sailed overseas on October 1917 and was attached to the Royal Naval Air station in Cranwell, England. His citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, pushing his flights to the limit of physical and material endurance and upon one occasion broke all records for the length of flight for this type of aircraft”.* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty after the end of the war in late 1918.

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



He was born in Sharon Springs, NY in 1895 as the son of doctor. After graduating from St. Paul's School in NH, he entered Harvard where he played varsity football and hockey and was a member of the Hasty Pudding & Institute of 1770 as well as the AD Club. He joined the Harvard regiment as a sophomore and in 1916 went to the first ROTC at Plattsburg, NY. In May 1917, he was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. of Infantry and sailed for France in April 1918. His convoy was attacked by German submarines but he safely reached Liverpool and departed immediately for Calais, France. After extensive training in Scouting, Observation & Sniping School & later Gas School, he moved up to the front lines. He led several successful combat excursions in “No Man’s Land” and became the company commander when his CO was killed. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise and Meuse-Argonne offensives. On 3 October 1918, he was ordered to lead a frontal attack against a hill full of German machine gun nests when he was **Killed in Action**.

His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action the Argonne Forest. France on 3 October 1918. Attacking enemy machine gun nests, he displayed the highest courage when he led his company up a steep slope in the face of murderous fire. Before he could accomplish his objective, he was killed.”*

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



Cliff was born in 1896 in New York City where his ancestors had settled in 1645. He prepared at the Trinity School in NYC for Harvard where he was on the football team and was the manager of the baseball team and was a member of the Pi Eta Club as well as the St. Paul Catholic Club. As senior, he applied for a year's absence to go into the Army. After his commissioning, he was assigned to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division and sailed for France in July 1917. After serving temporarily with the 104<sup>th</sup> Marines, Cliff was assigned to the 26<sup>th</sup> (Yankee) Division. On 14 September in the Verdun (St. Mihiel), he was mortally wounded in the stomach by high explosive shells which also killed his commanding officer and 50 of his men. He died a month later from these wounds. At the time, he was engaged to Margaret Mitchell, author of “Gone with the Wind”. His DSC citation reads: *For extraordinary heroism on 14 September 1918. During the Saint-Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men. He refused first aid until other wounded men had been taken care of”.*

Cliff was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1918 (continued)**

**Captain James Knowles Jr.** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 Jim was from St. Louis, MA and a member of the Pi Eta club at Harvard. He enlisted into Army Signal Corp in May 1917 & sailed for France on July 1917. After completing flight school, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in November 1917. His combat engagements included: Toulon front, Chateau-Thierry; Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Jim was an **Ace** and officially credited with the destruction of five enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France on 9 October 1918. While on a voluntary patrol over the enemy's lines Lt. Knowles observed three enemy Fokkers attacking one of our balloons. He unhesitatingly attacked and in a bitter combat that lasted for five minutes and he succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy planes in flames and driving off the others.”* Captain Knowles was also awarded the Croix de Guerre and returned to the US and released from active duty in June 1919.

**Captain John Holme Lambert** US Army (91<sup>st</sup> Aero Squadron) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 He was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on Verdun and Champagne fronts from 19 March to 14 August 1917. While in France, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the US Army Signal Corps and was later commissioned 1st Lt. in December 1917 and attached to 91st Aero Squadron. He is officially credited with the destruction of three enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads: *“Far extraordinary heroism in action near Stenay, France on 30 October 1918. While on a photographic mission in the vicinity of Stenay, his work being seriously interfered with by the fire of a formation of enemy planes, he temporarily discontinued his mission, attacked the formation and dispersed it, destroying one plane and seriously damaging another. He then returned to his objective, completed his mission, and returned with information of great military value.”*

**Lt. Moseley Taylor** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross**  
 He was commissioned as an ensign in the US Naval Reserve in October 1917 and sailed for France the following month where he was assigned to US Naval Air Station, Dunkerque, France. He was then transferred to Night Bombing School in Stonehenge, England and a few weeks later detailed to 214th Squadron. Royal Air Force (British), Northern Bombing Group in France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations operating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October, and November, 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroads, etc. Attached to Northern Bombing Group.”* He then returned to the United States in December 1918 and served as flight instructor until he was released from active duty in January 1919

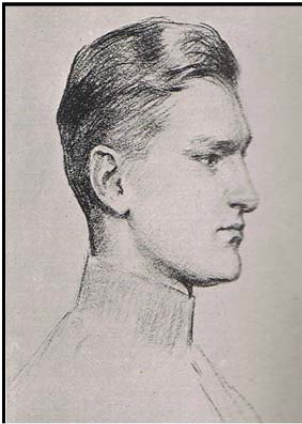
**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Clark Olds Tayntor** US Army (47<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 4<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 He participated in the Marne-Aisne offensive (Sergy). He was designated regimental judge advocate and sailed for France on 10 May 1918. On 29 July, he was wounded and transferred to Headquarters of the 89th Division. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action at Sergy, France 29 & 30 July 1918. Disregarding two wounds from shell fire, which he had suffered, Lt. Tayntor continued in the advance with his platoon, keeping his men well organized, directing the consolidation of the line throughout the night and refusing medical attention until all the wounded men in his platoon had received treatment”* He then returned to the United States in November 1919 and discharged from active duty in February 1920.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Chester Ellis Wright** US Army (93<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron, 3<sup>rd</sup> Pursuit Group) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 He sailed for France in November 1917, His combat engagements included: Toulon front, -Marne offensive, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was an aviation Ace and officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy air planes and one balloon. and also received the **Croix de Guerre** from France. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Beffu, France on 10 October 1918. He attacked an enemy observation balloon protected by four enemy planes and despite numerical superiority he forced the planes to withdraw and destroyed the enemy balloon.”* The citation for his 2<sup>nd</sup> DSC reads: *“A bronze oak leaf for extraordinary heroism in action near Bantheville, France on 23 October 1918. Accompanied by one other machine, he attacked and sent down in flames an enemy plane (Fokker type) that was attacking an allied plane. He was in turn attacked by three enemy plants. His companion was forced to withdraw on account of motor trouble. He continued the combat and succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy planes and forced the remaining two into their own territory”.* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1919**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Francis Reed Austin** US Army (109<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 28<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross [Killed in Action]**



Frank was born in Jamaica Plains, MA in 1897 and was a 10<sup>th</sup> generation descent of the Brewster family who were among the first settlers of Plymouth (MA). He went to the Pomfort School before Harvard where he played football and attended the Harvard ROTC program in Plattsburgh NY. He enlisted into the Army in January 1918 & 3 months later sailed for France on a ship which was almost torpedoed by a German submarine. In the 305<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, he was initially promoted to sergeant and later commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and transferred to the 109<sup>th</sup> infantry. His combat engagements: included Aisne-Oise and the Meuse-Argonne offensive and defensive. Frank was killed on the last day of the war, 15 minutes before the last shot was fired in World War I. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action east of Haumont, France on 11 November 1918. He led a platoon of machine guns and two 1 pounder guns with their crews under cover of fog within the enemy’s wire and attacked at close range a strong point held by 25 men and 10 machine guns. After this position had been reduced, concentrated machine-gun fire from the ranks forced Lt. Austin and his party to withdraw. Exposing himself in order to place his men under cover, he was mortally wounded*

*directed the dressing of the wounds of his men and their evacuation before he would accept any aid for himself. He died a few hours later”.*

**Lt.(j.g.) Addison Center Burnham Jr.** US Navy (Naval Aviation Dirigible Squadron) – **Navy Cross**

Addison was from Newton, MA and a member of the Pi Eta Club at Harvard. He enlisted into the Navy in June 1917. After boot camp, he was assigned to the Naval Aviation Detachment at MIT. 3 months later, he sailed to England and reported to the Royal Naval Air Station at Cranwell. He earned his wings and was commissioned as an ensign in May 1918 and the sent to a naval Air based in France. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoy flights in the War zone, in which operations he did exceptional work, pushing his flights to the limit of physical and material endurance.”* He returned to the US and was released from active duty early in 1919.

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



He was born in Chestnut Hill, MA in 1883 as one of 8 children of Joseph Randolph Collidge (H-1883) who had 4 of 5 sons on active duty in the war. His family had lived in the Boston area for 10 generations. His great grandfather had married the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and many of his ancestors were Harvard graduates & clergymen. He prepped at Groton for Harvard where he was on the football and baseball teams. Ham belonged to the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, DKE, AD and the Harvard Yacht clubs. He received his pilot license in the summer of 1916 after civilian training in Buffalo, NY. He enlisted in March 1917 & sailed to France in July 1917 with his close friend of Quentin Roosevelt. As a new 1<sup>st</sup> LT in September 1918, he tested planes for a few months before joining a combat unit. He was designated an Ace with the official credited destruction of 5 enemy airplanes and 3 balloons. He participated in the following engagements: Marne-Aisne offensive, Champagne –Marne defensive, Vesle sector, Toulon, St. Mihiel offensive (Verdun) and the Meuse- Argonne offensive.

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

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1919 (continued)**

**Lt. (j.g.) William Gaston** US Navy (Northern Bombing Squadron) –

**Navy Cross**



Bill was born in Boston (MA) in 1896 and prepped at St Marks for Harvard. Bill's grandfather was a former mayor of Boston and governor of Massachusetts. His father (H-88) was a classmate of President Teddy Roosevelt at Harvard and a partner of the family law firm of Gaston & Snow. Bill was called to active duty in May 1917 and initially assigned to NAS Squantum (MA) before reporting to Hampton Roads (VA) where he commissioned as an ensign and later qualifying as a Naval Aviator. After aerial gunnery school on Fort Worth (TX), Bill sailed for Europe in March 1918 with orders for duty with the Royal Naval Air Force (RNAS) at the Hornsea base (England). He was subsequently sent to the RNAS School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping in Stonehenge (England) where he later became an instructor. His next assignment in June 1918 was with the US Northern Bombing Squadron in France. From this duty station, he had temporary duty with the US Air Service in Milan (Italy) and the RAF Squadron 214 in France. After Bill returned to the US in December 1918 and was released from active duty. Bill received his LLB degree in 1923

from Harvard Law School. After serving as an assistant DA in the Boston, he worked for Lehman Brothers and as a trial examiner for the Textile Labor Board & the Petroleum Labor Policy Board. In 1942, he was appointed the United States Commissioner of Conciliation. Based his bravery with actions flying with the British Navy, Bill's Navy Cross citation reads: *"The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Junior Grade Gaston United States Navy (Reserve Force) for distinguished and heroic service as an Aviator operating with the U. S. Naval Aviation Forces Foreign Service and with the British School of Night Bombing. Lieutenant Gaston made several raids over enemy line."*

**Lt. (j.g.) Charles Edward Hodges Jr.** US Navy (5<sup>th</sup> Squadron, US Marine Corps)

**Navy Cross.**

After going overseas in March 1918, he initially was at US Naval Air Station, Moutchic, France and detailed to US Army Bombing School in Clermont-Ferrand. He then was attached to Royal Air Force (218th Squadron) in Hornsea, England and then transferred to Royal Naval Air Force School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping at Stonehenge. He was later transferred to 5th Squadron, US Marine Corps, US Naval Region Base, in Eastleigh, England. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator in an aeroplane engaged in active operations cooperating with the Allied Armies on the Belgian Front during September, October, and November 1918, bombing enemy bases, aerodromes, submarine bases, ammunition dumps, railroad junctions, etc. Attached to Northern Bombing Group"* He was released from active duty in December of 1919.

**Major Melvin Holmes Leonard** US Army (166<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in September 1917 and was in the following engagements: Sommedieue sector, Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry (Vaux), Marne- Aisne offensive (Soissons) and the Saint-Mihiel offensive. He was wounded and returned to the US in July 1918. He was also awarded **the Croix de Guerre.** DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France on 18 July 1918. Although impeded by a very painful wound. Lt. Leonard continued to lead his command, through a first and second attack on the enemy, though barely able to walk. Upon gaining his objective, he supervised the consolidation of the position under severe shell fire and remained until his company was relieved"*. Major Leonard left active duty in November 1918.

**Lt. Chester Wright** US Army (93<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron)

**2 Distinguished Service Crosses**

He was World War I flying ace credited with nine confirmed aerial victories. He was the top scoring ace for his squadron. Wright finished three years at Harvard before joining the U.S. Army Air Service in March 1917. In 1917& was appointed adjutant to the 19th Aero Squadron. He transferred overseas in November 1917 where completed his pilot's training and ferry planes to France. On July 1918, he was posted to the 93rd Aero Squadron and where he began combat operations and later served as a Flight Commander. During September & October 1918, Wright shot down a German observation balloon, an unidentified enemy airplane, a Rumpler, and six Fokker D VII's. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near Bantheville, France, 23 October 1918. Lt. Wright, accompanied by one other machine, took on and sent down in flames an enemy plane (Fokker type) that was attacking an Allied plane. He was in turn attacked by three enemy planes. His companion was forced to withdraw on account of motor trouble. Lt. Wright continued the combat and succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy planes and forced the remaining two into their own territory"* Lt. Wright returned home in March 1919.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Alexander Farnum Lippitt** US Army (166<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** **Killed in Action**



He was born in Providence RI in 1896 as the son and grandson of the governor of RI and the nephew of a Senator from RI. He prepared at the Hope Street High School in Providence before attending Harvard where he was a member of the swim team. In the year before entering Harvard, he attended the Plattsburg Officer Training camp in Plattsburg, NY with his older brother who was H-19. After his freshman year at Harvard, he attended the Plattsburg camp again and then did a 2<sup>nd</sup> Camp at Plattsburg & was commissioned 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in November 1917. He then sailed for France in January 1918 & was assigned initially as grenade instructor. He was a company commander in the following combat engagements: Luneville & Sommedieue sectors, Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry (Vaux), Champagne-Marne defensive, Saint-Mihiel offensive & the Marne-Aisne offensive (Soissons). On 1 August 1918 after leading his men in action at Fère-en-Tardenois, he was mortally wounded when his helmet was hit by a high explosive shell. 5 months later, he returned to the US he died from his wounds in October 1918. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart**. His DSC citation reads as follows::

*“For extraordinary heroism in action in the Champagne sector north of Chalons, France on 15 July 1918. During a powerful enemy attack 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Lippitt led his platoon through heavy artillery and machine gun fire in a counterattack against the enemy which had gained a foothold in our line. The enemy was repulsed and the line reestablished. He assisted in the reorganization and defense of the position against two enemy assaults. The gallantry of this officer was a great aid to his command at a time of unusual danger. He was killed a few days later while advancing to an attack.”*

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Putnam** US Army (139<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron) **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in Jamaica Plains, MA in 1898 and was a direct descendent of General Israel Putnam, who fought in the American Army during the American Revolutionary War. Lt. Putnam’s father was a wool merchant who died when his son was in grammar school. His mother was an immigrant from England who later moved to Newton where David graduated from high school. After his Harvard freshman year, he passed the exams for aviation service but was rejected for being too young. David took a job on a cattle ship to Europe and went to Paris & enlisted as a private in the French Foreign Legion on May 1917. He then was sent to French flight training. After graduation as a brevetted pilot, he was assigned to Escadrille Spad 94 at the front and later transferred to the Lafayette Escadrille. He was honorably discharged as a sergeant in the French Army in June 1918 and then immediately commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt in the US Army Aviation Service. He again served on the front as commanding officer of the 134<sup>th</sup> Pursuit squadron and later flight commander of the 134<sup>th</sup> squadron, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pursuit Group. In his year of active duty in both the French & US aviation services, he became the America “Ace of Aces” who is officially credited with 14 kills.

However, David unofficially shot down 20 German planes but 6 could not be independently confirmed as kills. He was also the only American to shoot down 5 German planes in one day which is feat matched only by English & one French pilot He was **Killed in Action** just over 16 months after enlisting in the French Foreign Legion and 4 months after his commissioning into the US Army. His combat engagements in US Army included: Champagne front and Toulon sector. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near La Chaussée, France on 12 September 1918. After destroying one of the 8 German planes which had attacked him, he was turning to our lines when he saw 7 Fokkers attack an allied biplane. He attacked the Germans and saved the biplane but was himself driven down, shot through the heart.”* Lt. Putnam also received 6 awards for valor from the French Republic including: the order of the Chevalier in the **Légion d’Honneur**, the **Médaille Militaire** and the **Croix de Guerre**.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1920

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Fredrick W. Ecker** US Army (115<sup>th</sup> Inf., 29<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross , Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart**  
 Fred entered the Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in August 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Infantry and reported to the 301<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 78<sup>th</sup> division at Camp Dix (NJ). He sailed for France in July 1918 and two month later was transferred to the 115<sup>th</sup> Infantry in which he was sounded in October 1918. In March of 1919, he was sent to the American Students Detachment at Oxford University in the UK and returned to the USA in July 1919. Fred participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation notes: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, October 10, 1918. While leading his platoon in the Bois de Consenvoye, in an attack against strong enemy machine-gun nests, Lieutenant Ecker was severely wounded. He continued to advance and routed the enemy from their positions”*.



### **Major General Pierpont Morgan Hamilton US Air Force (CINCEUR)**

### **Purple Heart & Medal of Honor**



He was born in the Tuxedo Park, New York in 1898 as the great, great grandson of Alexander Hamilton and grandson of John Pierpont Morgan. After his commissioning as an aviator in the Army Signal Corps in May 1918 & served as an instructor pilot in Ellington Field, Texas during World War I. After his discharge, he completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard where he also received his MA. Pierpont then became an international banker in France for several years before returning to the US in 1938 as of President of Dufay Color Inc. He was voluntarily recalled to active duty in March 1942 and helped plan the ill-fated Dieppe Raid while serving on the staff of General Lord Louis Mountbatten. During Operation Torch (i.e. the Allied invasion of North Africa), he was a major & volunteered to act as an interpreter just prior to the invasion to meet with the Vichy French commander near Port Lyautey, French Morocco to broker a cease fire. After landing on the beach under hostile fire, Hamilton and his companion Col. Demas Craw USA approached the French HQ in a light truck. They came under machine gun fire & Craw was killed. General Hamilton was wounded and

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

General Hamilton was subsequently Operations & Intel officer for HQ North Africa Tactical AF and then released from active duty in November 1945. However in 1947, he was recalled to active duty and appointed the Commander US Air Forces Europe in 1951. In the following year, he retired from the Air Force and 30 years died later in Los Angeles at age 83.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1920**

**Captain Sumner Sewall** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron) **ACE, 2 Distinguished Service Crosses & Legion d'Honneur**



Captain Sewall was born in Bath, ME in 1897. He dropped out of Yale to serve to initially serve in the American Field Ambulance Service during World War I. He later transferred to the US Army Signal Corps as a fighter pilot where he was an ace with seven official kills (5 airplanes and 2 balloons). After his release from active duty, the war he had the wisdom to then attend Harvard where he received his degree in 1920. Following his college graduation, he worked in a variety of jobs including being an executive with Colonial Air Service and a director of United Airlines. In 1940, he was elected governor of Maine and served two terms. Sewall's administration was notable for cleaning up scandals in state government and passing a minimum wage law for state teachers. After stepping down as governor, Sewall became president of American Overseas Airlines for a year and served as the military governor of Württemberg-Baden from 1946 to 1947. Sumner was also awarded the Croix de Guerre & the Order of the Crown (Belgium).

His DSC citation reads: *"The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Air Service) Sumner Sewall, United States Army Air Service, for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action while serving with 95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group, U.S. Army Air Service, A.E.F., near Menil-la-Tour, France, 3 June 1918, and near Landres-St.-Georges, France, 13 October 1918. On 3 June Lieutenant Sewall with two other pilots attacked a formation of six hostile planes. Through his companions were forced to withdraw because of jammed guns, he continued in the fight for 15 minutes and succeeded in sending one of his adversaries down in flames. On 18 October while on a voluntary patrol, this officer saw an American observation plane being attacked by a German machine (Fokker type), accompanied by eight other hostile planes. He immediately attacked and destroyed the Fokker and was in turn attacked by the eight planes. By skillful maneuvering he evaded them and escorted the observation plane back to our lines". His 2<sup>nd</sup> DSC citation in part reads: "...for extraordinary heroism in action while serving with 95th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group, U.S. Army Air Service, A.E.F., near Rocourt, France, 7 July 1918. Lieutenant Sewall fearlessly attacked a formation of five enemy planes (type K Fokker) and separated one from the group, pursued it far behind the enemy's lines and sent it down in crash, following it within 30 meters of the ground in spite of severe fire from a machine-gun, rifles, and anti-aircraft guns, bullets which passed through his clothing."*

### **1921**

**Major Ralph Ernest Henderson** US Army (14<sup>th</sup> Engineers- Railway) **Distinguished Service Order (UK)**

He sailed to France in July 1917 and later attached to the British Expeditionary Forces. He participated in the following engagements: Arras-Bapaume (1917), the Somme defensive and Meuse-Argonne offensives in 1918. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.

**Private Edmund J. Coolidge** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Inf., 26<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Croix de Guerre, & Distinguished Service Cross**

Edmund enlisted in the US Army Ambulance Service in August 1917. A month later, he was driving an ambulance in France. He returned to the USA in March 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month. and returned to the USA in July 1919. Fred participated in the Champagne & Eparges Fronts, Somme defensive, Aisne defensive and the Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His DSC citation notes: *"For extraordinary heroism in near Bois de Belleau, France October 23, 1918. He left shelter and exposed himself to intense machine gun fire when he saw a soldier lying wounded in advance of our lines. He reached the wounded man, despite the enemy fire, and dragged him back to a place of safety."*

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS**

### **1907**

**Major Laurence H. Watres US Army – (108<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Btn., 28<sup>th</sup> Division) Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in May 1918 and was wounded in September 1918. He participated in the following engagements: Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne and Aisne-Oise offensives. His DSC citation notes . *“For extraordinary heroism near Baslieux, France on 5 September 1918, when, under heavy enemy machine gun fire, he took command of Company D, 109th Infantry, which was without officers, and was greatly disorganized in a position to his rear. He led the company together with some of his own men to the attack, killing a number of the enemy, taking others prisoners, and capturing several machine gun nests.”* He returned to the US & was released from active duty in May of 1919



### **1908**

**Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey US Army (308<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)**

**Medal of Honor**



Charles was born in Florence, Wisconsin in 1884 but moved to Pittsfield (MA) with his family when his father took a mid-level job with the General Electric Company. After graduating from nearby Williams College he edited the college newspaper and year book, he entered and graduated from Harvard law School. After passing the New York bar, Charles became a founding partner of a Wall Street law firm. With war clouds on the horizon, he volunteered and completed the Army Officers' Training Camp in the Plattsburg, (NY) during summer of 1916. He was activated in August 1917 and commissioned a Captain in the 308<sup>th</sup> Infantry which on April 1918 sailed for France. 4 months later, Charles was promoted to major and took command of the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion. A month before the end of the War, his unit was in the Argonne Forest as one of the famous 2 “Lost Battalions”) which was completely surrounded by Germans for over 5 days but refused to surrender and held the Hindenburg Line. Only 200 out of 700 men in the 2 “Lost Battalions” were able to walk out of the

battle area on their own accord. His heroics were depicted in the 2001 movie, “The Lost Battalions” in which Lt. Col. Whittlesey was played by the actor, Ricky Schroder. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Oise (Vesle River) and the Meuse-Argonne offensives and was also awarded the Purple Hearts & Croix de Guerre. His Medal of Honor citation reads: *“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy northeast of Binarviue in the Argonne Forest, France from 2 to 7 October 1918. Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Major Whittlesey maintained his position which he had read under orders received for an advance and held his command consisting originally of 463 officers and men of the 308<sup>th</sup> Infantry and of Company K, of the 307<sup>th</sup> Infantry, together in the face of superior numbers of the enemy during the five days. Major Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off and no rations or other supplies reached him in spite of the determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day, Major Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender, which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of about 50 per cent of killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy.”* Charles returned to United States in November 1918 and discharged the next month. After the war, Charles returned to his law practice on Wall Street and made many public appearances as a war hero but unfortunately died in 1921 at age 37 due to post-traumatic stress disorder.

### **1911**

**Captain Ruben Brent Hutchcraft Jr. US Army (166<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division)**

**Distinguished Service Cross**



He was born in Paris, KY in 1886. He went to public schools before entering and graduating with honors from Transylvania College in Lexington, KY. He first came to Harvard for a graduate degree in economics and government. A year later he shifted to Harvard Law School from which he graduated cum laude and was on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review. He had his choice of top law firms in the Northeast but returned to Kentucky to open his own law practice. At the same time, he served 2 terms in the state assembly and was a professor in the University of Kentucky Law School. After the war started, he took a leave of absence & was commissioned into the Army after passing Officer Training. In December 1917, he was in France as a platoon commander and took part in the following engagements: Luneville & Baccarat sectors, Champagne-Marne defensive &

the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. When his CO was killed, he became the company commander and in one fight, he captured over 200 German prisoners and a lot of weapons & ammunition. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action near Sedan, France on 7 November 1918. Captain Hutchcraft personally took command of a platoon of his company which was designated as advanced guard and led his patrol to the most advanced point reached by any of our troops during the engagement. He was killed while making reconnaissance enemy machine guns”.*

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

### 1912

**Captain Ira Charles Ogden** US Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 141<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 36<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[KIA]**



He was born in San Antonio, TX in 1887 as the son of lawyer & grandson of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. He graduated from San Antonio High School before entering Harvard Law School. After his first year, his father died and Ira returned to work in San Antonio at the family law firm. He attended a civilian training in Texas and was commissioned a captain in the Texas National Guard in July 1917. On 4 July 2010, he was federalized into the regular Army and sailed for France the following month. Over the next 4 months, he was involved in intensive combat in the Champagne offensive. (Saint-Etienne- a-Arnes). He was the commanding officer of his battalion. On 10 October 1918, Captain Ogden was slightly wounded in the head by shrapnel when he led his troops over the top of their trenches into “No Man’s Land”. After reaching his objective, he was talking with fellow officers when he hit by a piece of shrapnel in the back of his head and was instantly **Killed in Action**. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre** by the Republic of France.

His DSC citation reads: “*For extraordinary heroism in action near Saint-Hitienne, France on 9 & 10 October 1918. Due to casualties among field officers, Captain Ogden was placed in command of the support line. On the afternoon of 10 October, an advance was ordered and he requested permission to accompany the front line. He was placed in command of the front line of the regiment and advanced with it at 4.30 p. m. Regardless of personal danger, he crossed areas swept by machine gunfire, and was killed in action shortly after he had reported as having reached the objective.*”.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Alan Rogers** US Army (307<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Alan enlisted in January 1918 and sent to Officer Training School in Camp Upton (NY). He sailed for France in April 1918 and commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. 3 months later. He was wounded in October 1918 and returned to the US in February 1919 for recuperation until his release from active duty in October 1919. Alan participated in the following engagements: Aisne-Oise offensive (Vesle River) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation reads: “*For extraordinary heroism in action near La Palette Pavilion, France on 4 October 1918. Having taken command of his company after the company commander and second in command had been wounded, Lieutenant Rogers personally undertook a reconnaissance of the front line. Crawling forward alone under intense rifle and machine gun fire for two hundred yards, to within thirty yards of an enemy machine gun nest, he was seriously wounded in the knee, but, applying a tourniquet to his leg, he succeeded in crawling back to his company. Here he resumed command, and though suffering intense pain, gave instructions for repelling an expected counterattack, directing that no man be taken from the firing line to carry him to the rear. For seven hours after being wounded he remained with his command, inspiring his men by his fortitude and courage*”.

**Major Charles Biddle** US Army (13<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 4<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Group: CO) **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross**



He was born in PA and received his undergraduate degree from Princeton. He was a lawyer in Pennsylvania before joining the French Foreign Legion in April 1917. He was later transferred to the French Air Service before being commissioned as a captain in the US Army in January 1918. His combat engagements were: Flanders offensive 1917 (Passchendaele), Aisne (Chemin des Dames) & Champagne fronts, Flanders defensive 1918 (Mont Kemmel), Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was wounded near Dunqueque in May 1918 but returned to flying status in June 1918. Major Biddle is an Ace credited with the destruction of 8 enemy aeroplanes. His DSC citation reads: “*For extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Damvillers, France on 26 September 1918. During an engagement between 11 Spads and 12 enemy Fokker’s, Capt. Biddle, perceiving his comrade in distress from the attack of two plane, dived upon them and by his fire forced them to withdraw. His prompt action saved the life of his comrade, who was in imminent of being shot down*”. Major Biddle was also awarded the Croix de Guerre from France. He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in 1919 and died in 1972.

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)**

### **1914 (continued)**

**Major Van Santvoord Merle-Smith** US Army (69<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in November 1917 and was wounded in 17 March, and 25 & 28 July 1918. He participated in the following engagements: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive (Souain, Esperance), Marne-Aisne offensive, Saint-Mihiel offensive (Essey, Pannes) and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His DSC citation reads: *"He was in command of a company at the crossing of the River Ourcq, near Villers sur Frere, France, on 28 July 1918. Despite the loss of all the other officers in his company, and although wounded himself, he continued to direct his men effectively against the enemy. When his major was killed he succeeded to the command of the battalion and led it forward throughout the day with courage and gallantry."* He returned to the US and was discharged from active duty in May 1919

### **1915**

**Captain Thomas Jean Hargrave** US Army (309<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 78<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in May 1918 and participated in the following engagements: Saint-Mihiel offensive and Meuse-Argonne offensive (Grandpre). He also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpre, France on 18 October 1918. Lieutenant Hargrove personally made a reconnaissance of the entire front of the battalion to which he was attached, under heavy machine gun and shell fire, and he returned with very valuable information. In order to deliver his information in the shortest possible time, he returned through an open field subjected to an enemy fire. This officer later rendered valuable assistance in repelling counterattacks by his coolness and intelligent direction of the company."* He returned to United States and was discharged in June 1919.

**Major Robert Porter Patterson** US Army (306<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> 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. He died in January 1952 age 60 when returning from a client when American Airline plane crashed while approaching Newark Liberty airport.

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

### 1917

**Major Benjamin Porter Harwood** US Army (12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

He sailed for France in September 1917 and was detailed to French observation squadrons. He transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron in May 1918 and was wounded a few months later. He was reassigned to several other units after he recovered. He participated in the following engagements: Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He also received **Croix de Guerre** His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France on 5 July 1918. Lieutenant Harwood volunteered with another plane to protect a photographic plane. In the course of their mission they were attacked by seven enemy planes (Fokker type). Lieutenant Harwood accepted the combat and kept the enemy engaged while the photographic plane completed its mission. His guns jammed and he himself was seriously wounded. After skillfully clearing his guns, with his plane badly damaged, he fought off the hostile planes and enabled the photographic plane to return' to our lines with valuable information.*" He returned to United States and was discharged in July 1919.

**Lt. William Rufus Redden** US Navy [Medical Corps] (Naval Hospital - Chelsea, MA).

**Navy Cross**

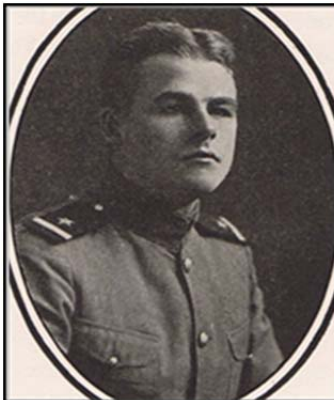
His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in the line of his profession while serving at the US Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., in developing a convalescent influenza pneumonia serum, which has proven of very great value in reducing mortality from 38% to 4%, and for general service at the hospital*". He was discharged from active duty in April 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> LT. Earl Russell Fretz** USA (11<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, 4<sup>th</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in Bucks County, PA in 1895. After graduating from his local high school, he spent 2 years at Pennsylvania State College before transferring to and graduating from Brown. He then enrolled at Harvard Law School until the declaration of war when he went to Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg, NY in May 1917. In May 1917 after the birth of his son, he sailed for France. He participated in combat engagements at: Vesle & Toulon sectors as well as the Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was a platoon commander when his CO was killed in Courchamps, west of Chateau-Thierry, and he had to take command of his company and placed himself well in advance of his 2 units. In October 1918, he was seriously wounded in the leg with machine gun bullets which had to be removed in the hospital. There seemed to be a chance of recovery and avoid amputation but he caught pneumonia in the hospital and died on 7 on 7 November 1918 just 4 days before the end of the war. His DSC citation reads: "*1st LT Earl R. Fretz distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the US at Courchamps, France on 18 July 1918*"

**Ensign Albert Dillon Sturtevant** US Navy (Navy Aviator- Royal Naval Air Station.UK) **Navy Cross** **[Killed in Action]**



He was born in Washington DC as the son of a lawyer in an old New England family. He was the direct descendent of James Chilton who signed the Mayflower Compact. His maternal grandfather received the Medal of Honor for gallantry twice during the Civil War. He prepared at Phillips Academy for Yale, where he was captain of the 1915 undefeated Yale Crew team. In 1916, he learned to fly in anticipation of a possible war with Mexico. After Yale, he entered Harvard Law School when he joined a Naval Reserve unit. After receiving his Naval aviator wings, Albert had qualified as a Naval aviator and was stationed at West Palm Beach (FL). He was temporarily transferred to Huntington (NY) Naval Air Station prior to shipping out to France in September 1917. He flew large British sea planes which protected convoys between the UK and the European continent from German submarines. On 15 February 1918, he was the first American aviator **Killed in Action** while on convoy duty after overwhelmed and shot down by 10 German fighter planes. His Navy Cross citation reads:

*"For distinguished and heroic service as an aviator attached to the Royal Air Force Station at Felixstone, England, making a great many offensive patrol flights over the North Sea, and was shot down when engaged gallantry in combat with a number of enemy planes."* Ensign Sturtevant also merited the **Purple Heart**.

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)**

### **1921**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Donald G. Graham** US Army (HQ Air Service , AEF, Paris)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

For heroism in the World War I and the **Silver Star** Medal for World War II. He returned to US and discharged in 1919 and became a US District Attorney in Seattle, Washington and later senior partner of the largest law firms in the state. During World War II, He rejoined the US Army Air Corps and trained an air wing and took it to England. He later served on the Staff of General Curtis LeMay.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Howard Clayton Knotts** US Army (17<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron)

**ACE & Distinguished Service Cross**



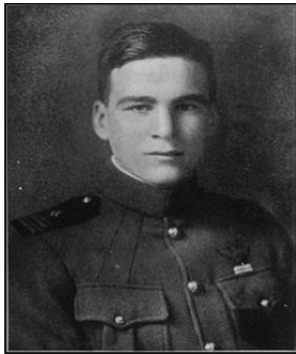
He born in Girard, IL and initially trained in Canada with the Royal Flying Corps (British). After commissioning in the US Army (Aviation Section, Signal Corps) he sailed for France with the 182<sup>nd</sup> Aero Squadron.. In the 17<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron, he was attached to the 13<sup>th</sup> Wing of Royal Air Force. He was wounded in August 1918 and again in October 1918 when he was then taken as a prisoner of by the Germans. He participated in the following engagements: Flanders, Cambrai and the Somme offensives He is officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy airplanes. His DSC citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism in action near Arleux, France on 17 September 1918. During a patrol flight five American planes were attacked by twenty enemy Fokkers. During the combat, when Lt. Knotts saw one of his comrades attacked by seven enemy planes and in imminent danger of being shot down, he, although himself engaged with the enemy, went to the assistance of his comrade and attacked two of his immediate pursuers. In the fight which ensued he shot one of the enemy and forced the other out of*

*control. His prompt act enabled his comrade to escape destruction, although his comrade's plane was so disabled that he made the allied lines with difficulty, crashing as he landed".* Lt. Knotts was also awarded the British **Distinguished Flying Cross** by the UK which cites: *"In August 1918, he shot down from two thousand feet, over the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, one Fokker biplane. On 13 September 1918, he shot down from four thousand feet, near Inchyen- Artois, northeast of Bapaume, one Fokker biplane. On 17 September 1918, with Lieutenant William T. Clements, he shot down from four thousand feet, near Arleux, a Fokker biplane. On 22 September 1918, he shot down from six thousand feet, near Marquion (east by south of Arras), a Fokker biplane. On 24 September 1918, he shot down from six thousand feet, just north of Bourbon Wood, two Fokker biplanes, while flying alone on the afternoon of the same date, trying to confirm and locate an enemy aeroplane shot down by Lt. Campbell in the forenoon, he saw a detachment of enemy troops on the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and at once attacked them; as he dived upon them he noticed at the side of the road past which the troops were marching a large ammunition dump, into which he fired incendiary tracer bullets which started several fires and in a few moments the dump blew up. The explosion was seen by many pilots who were in the air at that time, and by observers on the ground some fifteen miles away. On 18 October 1918, having completed a low bombing attack on enemy troops in Awoingt on which his flight had been sent out, Lt. Knotts saw a closed German staff car passing along the road through the villages of Naves. Of his own accord and although subjected to heavy machine-gun fire from nests along the road, he followed and attacked the car from just above the tree tops as it rushed through the village until it left the road and turned over. He then noticed two enemy officers roll out of the car, one of whom lay where he fell, and returning shot the other officer who had started to run away. Lt. Knotts' flying showed the greatest disregard of danger, and over and over again he did not hesitate to fly very low in spite of the fire from the ground, thereby bringing back valuable reconnaissance material and seriously harassing the enemy's movements during their retreat. Whilst so flying on 4 October 1918, his engine was put out of action by ground fire, east of Saulzoir, and he was made a prisoner. Whilst a prisoner in Germany he was subjected to great exposure and his physical condition has been such that he has been in hospital ever since his return." He returned to the US in December 1918 and was discharged in April 1919.*

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

### 1923

**Rear Admiral David S. Ingalls** US Navy (Northern Bombing Group) **ACE & DSM & Legion d'Honneur**



David was born in January 1899 in Cleveland (OH) as the grandnephew of President William Howard Taft and the grandson of railroad executive Melville E. Ingalls. He was educated at the University School in Cleveland and later St. Paul's prior to entering Yale where he played hockey and joined the First Yale Navy ROTC Unit and became a member of the US Naval Reserve Flying Corps in which he obtained his pilot's license in 1917. He shipped out to France in October of 1917. After flight training in Paris for a few months, David joined Squadron 217 of the British Royal Naval Flying Corp based near Dunkirk (France) to sharpen his aviator skills. In May of 1918, he trained with the US Army for a few months to learn how to fly bombers for a Navy / Marine Corps unit that eventually was to be called the Northern Bombing Group. At his request, he returned to flying Sopwith Camel fighters in British Squadron 213 which was stationed in Flanders and made regular raids on German installations.

In the less than 6 weeks, he shot down 5 German Fokker planes and 1 aerial observation balloon which made him the first ace in U. S. Navy history and Navy's only flying ace of World War I. In October 1918, David was reassigned as the chief pilot and acceptance officer at the Northern Bombing based near Southampton (UK). For his heroics with the Brits, he was also awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross which in part included the following citation: *"His keenness, courage and disregards of danger are exceptional and are an example to all. He is one of the finest men 213 Squadron ever had."* After the war, David returned to Yale where he graduated in 1920 with a BA in English and then entered HLS where he received his LLB in 1923 and began a career in politics and business. During President Hoover's administration, he served as the assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air during which his personal leadership resulted great strides in aviation research and development. World War II, David voluntarily returned to active duty as commander and was later promoted to Captain who served as a staff officer and Naval Air Station commander in the thick of the Navy's war in the Pacific. During this time, Captain Ingalls was awarded the Legion of Merit as well as the Bronze Star for his valor in combat. After World War II, David retired from the US Navy as a Rear Admiral. His World War I service was the subject of the book *"Hero of the Angry Sky"* by Geoffrey Rossano. His Distinguished Service Medal citation reads: *"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as a chase pilot operating with RAF Squadron 213, while attached to the Northern Bombing Group, Northern France, where as a result of his brilliant and courageous work he was made an Acting Flight Commander by the British authorities over their own pilots."*

## 3. HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

### 1906

**Lt. Cdr. Cornelius Henry Mack**, US Navy (DC) (6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, US Marine Corps, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Navy Cross**  
 He was a dentist and sailed for France in October 1917. His engagements included: Somme-dieuve sector, Aisne defensive, Marne- Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**. His Navy Cross citation reads: *"For extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, with the 6th Regiment, US Marines. In the action at the Bois de Belleau on 12 June 1918, when his dressing station was subjected to a heavy gas bombardment, he remained on duty and carried on the evacuation of wounded, refusing to leave until all wounded and hospital corpsmen had been removed to a place of safety; as a result he was severely gassed. In the action at Vierzy, on 19 July 1918, he accompanied the advance and was exposed for fifteen hours to the fire of machine guns and artillery, performing his duties with marked coolness and precision."* He returned to the US in 1919 and was released from active duty in 1921.

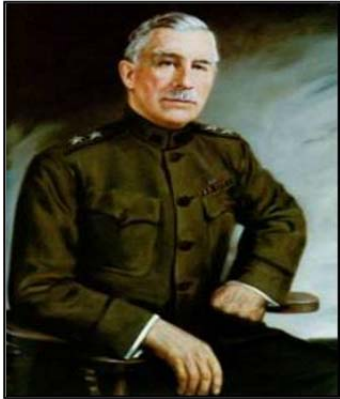


## 4. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL by CLASS

### 1884

**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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Cavalry Division, 5<sup>th</sup> 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 start 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 10<sup>th</sup> and 89<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 1896

**Commander Dudley N. Carpenter** US Navy (Medical Corps- CO, Naval Base Hospital # 4 )

**Navy Cross**

He sailed for overseas in April 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession in establishing and maintaining Naval Base Hospital in Queenstown, Ireland*". He returned to the US and released from active duty in early 1919.

**Captain George Franklin Freeman** US Navy (Medical Corps- CO, Naval Base Hospital # 5 in France) **Navy Cross**

He sailed for overseas in September 1918. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*For distinguished service in line of his profession in charge of the Navy Base Hospital at Brest, France, and as Force Medical Officer on the Staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in France*". He returned to the US in early 1919 and was released from active duty in early 1921

## 4. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL by CLASS (continued)

### 1920

**Lt. William R. Redden** US Navy (Medical Corps- Naval Base Chelsea, MA)

**Navy Cross**

In January 1918, Bill was appointed Lt. (j.g.) and assigned to Naval Hospital in Chelsea. He was promoted to LT in September that same year and released from active duty in April 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“For distinguished service in line of his profession while serving at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea (MA) in developing a convalescent influenza-pneumonia serum which has proven of very great value in reducing mortality from 38% to 4% and for general service in the hospital”*.

## 5. HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL by CLASS

### 1917

**Captain Lloyd A. Hamilton** US Army (17<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, RAF ) **ACE** & **Distinguished Service Cross** **[KIA]**



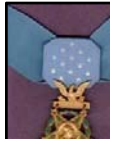
Lloyd was born in Troy, NY in 1894 as the son of minister and great, great, grandson of Ebenezer Andrews who an officer in the Vermont Militia under Ethan Allen during the Revolutionary War. He graduated from Pittsburg High School (MA) and the Tome School in Maryland before entering Syracuse University where he was on the varsity football and track teams and graduated magna cum laude & Phi Beta Kappa in 1916. Later that year, he entered Harvard Business School and then joined the ROTC unit & attended the camp at Plattsburg in May 1917. Two months later, he transferred to the School of Military Aeronautics at MIT as a private 1<sup>st</sup> class. He sailed for England in September 1917 and reported to the Grantham Gun School at Oxford. After further training in Scotland, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in Aviation Section of the US Army Signal Corps. He was then seconded to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron of the RAF in France as the 1st American in the Royal Flying Corps. In March 1918, Lloyd was made a flight Commander of the 17<sup>th</sup> Squadron leading fighter pilots flying combat missions. He was sent to the front attached to the British 3<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron. He participated

in the following engagements: Cambrai, Flanders, Armentieres, Somme defensive and then the Somme offensive. He is an Ace who is officially credited with the destruction of 8 enemy airplanes & six balloons before he was Killed in Action 2 days after he fought the Red Baron Von Richthofen. His DSC citation reads: *“For extraordinary heroism in action at Varsennaere, Belgium on August 13, 1918. Leading a low bombing attack on a German aerodrome thirty miles behind the lines, he destroyed the hangars on the north side of the aerodrome, and then attacked a row of enemy machines flying as low as twenty feet from the ground, despite intense machine gun fire, and setting fire to three German planes. He then turned and fired burst through the windows of the chateau in which the German pilots were quartered, twenty-six of whom were afterwards reported killed.”* Lt. Hamilton was killed in action on 24 August 1918 in France. He also received the **Distinguished Flying Cross (UK)** & **Purple Heart**.

## 6. HARVARD FACULTY

**Lt. Col. James Andrew Shannon** US Army (112<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 28<sup>th</sup> Div.) – **Distinguished Service Cross** **[Killed in Action]**

After being wounded October 7 at Chateau-Thierry and died of wounds the next day. He was a member of Harvard Faculty as the commandant of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps in June 1917. He then sailed for France in October 1917 He participated in the Meuse- Argonne offensives. He was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur**, **Purple Heart** and the **Croix de Guerre**. His DSC citation reads: *“ For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry France on 5 & 6 October 1918, Lt. Colonel Shannon voluntarily led an officers' patrol to a depth of three kilometers within the enemy lines. As a result of his exceptional bravery and skill in leading this patrol in its contact with the enemy, vital information was obtained at a critical period of the battle, to which much of the success of the next few days was due. The information thus secured was followed up by an attack the next morning, which this officer personally led and wherein he was fatally wounded. His superb leadership and personal courage furnished the necessary inspiration to an exhausted command.”* The former ROTC building at Harvard, Shannon Hall, was named in his honor.



## 7. HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCE 1913

**Rear Admiral Claud A. Jones** US Navy (*USS Memphis*)

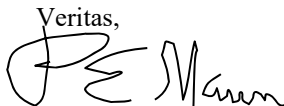
**Medal of Honor**



Claud was born in Fire Creek (WV) in 1885. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1906, he served on battleships *USS Indiana* & *USS New Jersey* over the next 3 years. Between 1909 and 1915, he was assigned to the training ship *USS Severn*, the cruiser *USS North Carolina*, *USS Ohio*, *USS New York* & *USS North Dakota*. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism while serving as Chief Engineer on *USS Memphis* which was wrecked by a tsunami off Santo Domingo City in August 29, 1916.

During the World War I, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and later as the Chief Engineering Officer of the *USS Tennessee*. He later served in various engineering billets both ashore and afloat as well as a tour of duty as the assistant naval attaché at the London embassy. For his exceptionally meritorious service in the Bureau of Ships during World War II, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. His Medal of Honor citation reads as follows:

*“For extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession as a senior engineer officer on board the U.S.S. Memphis, at a time when the vessel was suffering total destruction from a hurricane while anchored off Santo Domingo City, August 29, 1916. Lt. Jones did everything possible to get the engines and boilers ready, and if the element that burst upon the vessel had delayed for a few minutes, the engines would have saved the vessel. With boilers and steam pipes bursting about him in clouds of scalding steam, with thousands of tons of water coming down upon him and in almost complete darkness, Lt. Jones nobly remained at his post as long as the engines would turn over, exhibiting the most supreme unselfish heroism which inspired the officers and men who were with him. When the boilers exploded, Lt. Jones, accompanied by 2 of his shipmates, rushed into the fire rooms and drove the men there out, dragging some, carrying others to the engine room, where there was air to be breathed instead of steam. Lt. Jones action on this occasion was above and beyond the call of duty.”* Admiral Jones died in Charleston, West Virginia in 1948 at age 62 and 11 years later the *USS Claud Jones* (DE 1033) was named in his honor.

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

**Sources:** *“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.