

# Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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

Subject: **World War I - Harvard alumni veterans**



Medal of Honor



Distinguished Service Cross



Navy Cross



Legion d'Honneur



Distinguished Service Order

The President, in the name of Congress, awards the Medal of Honor to the individual who, while as an active member of the US Armed Forces 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 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). 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).

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 illustrative list of Harvard alumni veterans of World War I is a work in progress and not intended to be exhaustive. If you know if anyone has been inadvertently left out, please contact Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) at 1-978-443-9532.

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS**

### **1864**

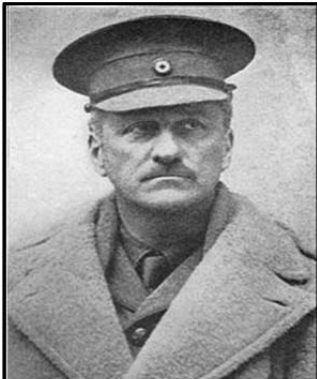
**Colonel William R. Roscoe** US Army (Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC)

Bill was born in Cambridge (MA) in 1843. After his sophomore year at Harvard College, he took a leave of absence to enlist as a cadet in the Union Army. By 1865, he had risen to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Engineering Corps and promoted to captain in 1870 and 14 years later to major. During the Spanish American War in 1898, he was again promoted to Lt. Colonel in the Corps of Engineers. He retired from the Army a few years later but was recalled to active duty in May 1917 and became the **oldest Harvard alumnus on active duty during World War I**. He was again released from active duty in June 1919 and died 3 months later in New York City.

## 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 Hopkirk 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 job, he left the Morgan Company in 1903 & 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 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 Marshal Haig to serve as the Chief of the American Mission at the British Headquarters. Bob returned to the States during April 1919 but unfortunately died the following month from blood poisoning following an operation for mastoiditis (i.e. an acute ear infection) at the Eye & Ear Hospital in New York City. Lt. Colonel Bacon was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by France and 3 of his sons served in France during World War I with the Army field artillery.

### 1884

1<sup>st</sup> LT Thomas R. Plummer American Red Cross

**Croix de Guerre**

Tom joined the Red Cross as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in December 1917. A few months later, he deployed to Europe in charge of Mobile Canteen #31 near Saint-Die (France) where he died from pneumonia in November 1918. Tom was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his leadership under harsh climate conditions near the front line and was the **3<sup>rd</sup> oldest Harvard grad** to die in WWI and was the great uncle of DSC recipient 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Charles Plummer USA (HC-1914) who was **KIA** in WWI.

### 1894

Captain Charles Norman Fiske US Navy (Medical Corps)

**Navy Cross & Distinguished Service Cross.**

Charles also 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 of the Cruiser and Transport Force, US Atlantic Fleet. Dr. Fiske sailed overseas to France 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)**

### **1894 (continued)**

**Private Charles Francis Malley** Canadian Army (42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders, 76<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry) [**Died on active duty**]



Charles was born in Milton (MA) in 1872 to parents who had both emigrated from Ireland. He prepared at Boston Latin for Harvard where he completed 4 years of required course work in just 3 years when he graduated *magna cum laude* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He subsequently completed 3 years of Harvard Law School in only 2 years and received his LLB degree in 1885. After his admittance to the Massachusetts Bar, Charles became a successful trial lawyer with a leading Boston firm. He was married in 1904 but his only child died 5 years later at the age of only 2 months.

After the US entered World War I, he unsuccessfully attempted to enlist in the US Army but was refused since he was too old at age 45. However, he passionately believed in the Allied cause and enlisted in the Canadian Army which had more flexible age limits. In November 1917, his battalion shipped out to England to prepare for combat in France. During this time, he was granted leave to visit his ancestral homeland in Ireland but due to “extenuating circumstances” he became AWOL and was court martialed.

Charles undertook his own successful defense and the charge was dismissed without a dry eye in the court. In the spring of 1918, he was sent to France and was constantly in the thickest of the fighting and went “over the top” several times. He qualified as an expert marksman and often was assigned the dangerous job of “sniping”. Charles was one of only 127 men out of 740 in his battalion that survived 5 days of fierce fighting at the Bourlon Woods near Cambrai in France. Just 2 days before signing of the Armistice on 9 November 1918, Charles was taken off the front lines with influenza and died a week later in a military hospital in France. He was buried with full military honors in the British cemetery in Etaples, France.

### **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 Europe in November 1917 with orders to report to the Headquarters Naval Aviation HQ in Paris (France). In June 1918, he later transferred to HQ US Naval Forces, London (England) where he was promoted to LT. Commander. 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 at 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 Dannebrog (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**  
John was also awarded the **Military Cross (UK)**. He was a chaplain and sailed for France in May 1918. He participated in the following combat engagements: Mont Kemmel, Somme offensive 1918, Hindenburg Line & the 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.

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

### **1897**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jefferson Butler Fletcher** US Army (US Army Ambulance Service)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Jeff was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on the Verdun front from June to August 1917. He was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in the US Army Ambulance Service in November 1917. 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. 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.

**Major Nathaniel P. Breed** US Army (Medical Corps, 4<sup>th</sup> Army Corps) [HMS- 1901]

Nate was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT when the US entered the War in April 1917 and two months later was called up on active duty. He reported to the Medical Officer Training Camp in Fort Harrison (IN), after which he was assigned to a Field Hospital in the US and promoted to captain in September 1917. Nine months later, Dr. Breed was promoted to major and sailed to France in July 1918,. He participated in the Meuse –Argonne offensive while he was at Field Hospital # 303. After the Armistice, he was in the Army of Occupation in Germany until he returned to the US He returned to the US and was released from active duty in June 1919.

**Commander James A. Bull** US Navy (Pay Corps; Base # 6, County Cork, Ireland)

Jim was commissioned a Lt. Commander in the Navy Pay Corps (i.e. now known as the Supply Corps) in April 1917. After Serving as Supply Officer in the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, he sailed for Europe in November 1917 to serve as officer in charge of the Naval Supply Depot in Queenstown, Ireland (i.e. now called the city of Cork). He returned to the US on a special assignment in April 1919 and two months later was promoted to Commander. He was released from active duty in August 1919.

**Private Frazier Curtis** French Army (**French Foreign Legion & Lafayette Escadrille N124**) [AM-1899]

Frazier enlisted in French Foreign Legion in March 1915. After boot camp in Marseilles (France), he was transferred to the Aviation Service and earned his pilot wings after completing a French fight school at Pau and later Avord. He then reported to the newly established *Lafayette Escadrille* which he helped Norman Prince organize. In August 1918, he was disabled by 2 accidents and was honorable discharged as medically unfit for further aviation service.

**Lt. (j.g.) Robert S. Dunn** US Navy (*USS Conygham & USS New York*)

Bob enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 and the very next day he sailed on the destroyer *USS Conygham* (DD 58) to Queenstown for 8 months of antisubmarine warfare in an active U-boat zone. In January 1918, he was transferred to the staff of Admiral Sims and was directly commissioned as an ensign that March to serve as the press censor for all US Naval activities in Europe as well as served as the press liaison with British Admiralty Intelligence. He briefly transferred to the battleship *USS New York* (BB 34) which was the only US ship to have sunk a U-boat in World War I. Bob then was on special assignments in Plymouth (UK), Brest ( France) & as well as serving as an aide to RADM Bristol USN in Constantinople (Turkey) & well as an aide on the Inter-allied Smyrna Commission in December 1920.

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

### **1898 (continued)**

**Major General Edward L. Logan** (Spanish American War- 9<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry; WWI - 101<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 25<sup>th</sup> Division)



Edward Lawrence Logan was born 1875 in South Boston (MA) as oldest of 9 nine children of Lawrence and Catherine (O'Connor). Edward's father had immigrated to Boston from Ballygar, County Galway (Ireland) in 1858 and became a successful businessman and president of the Boston Brewing Company in South Boston. Edward prepared at Boston Latin School for Harvard College. In his senior year at Harvard after start of the Spanish American War, Ed enlisted in the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which had an arduous and heroic war record during the Civil War and was manned by officers and enlisted who were either Irish immigrants or Americans with an Irish heritage. Ed's father was a Civil War veteran in this Irish Regiment who had worked his way up from the enlisted ranks to LT Colonel by the start of hostilities with Spain. Ed was soon promoted to sergeant major and put in charge of reenlistment which required him to stay at Camp Dewey in Framingham (MA) when the regiment sailed to Cuba where it

suffered heavy casualties. The 4 month Spanish American War claimed the life of Ed's brother-in-law and his uncle, Major Michael O'Connor who were also in the 9th Irish Regiment and Ed's father nearly died from yellow fever in Cuba. When the 4 month war with Spain ended in the fall of 1898, Edward enrolled at Harvard Law School and as a student there was elected a member of the Boston Common Council. After graduating from Harvard Law School with the class of 1901, Ed was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives where he served for 2 years prior to joining a Boston law firm. In November 1905, he was elected as a Democratic State Senator representing a district in South Boston and a year later unsuccessfully ran in the Democratic primary election for United States Congress. However as a consolation prize, he was appointed as a Justice of the South Boston Municipal Court. Although Logan withdrew from the Massachusetts state militia in 1899, he rejoined in 1901 and was commissioned as a 2nd LT in the 9th Infantry Regiment. He served throughout the decade in this Irish Regiment and was promoted to major in February 1911 and then to colonel in May 1912.

In anticipation of the US declaration of war on Germany, the 9th Infantry Regiment was mobilized in March 1917. After several months of guard duty, the 9th Regiment was re-designated as the 101st Infantry Regiment and became part of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division which made up of National Guard units from the New England states. With Ed as commanding officer, the 101st Infantry Regiment was the he first state regiment to cross the ocean for France on 7 September 1917. He returned to the US with his unit in April 1919 and released from active duty in the following month. His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector, Pas Fini sector, Château-Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Rupt sector, Saint-Mihiel offensive, Troyon sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

In April 1919, the regiment was released from active duty and reorganized into the Massachusetts National Guard under the leadership of Colonel Logan. Ed was promoted to brigadier general and took command of the 1st Infantry Brigade in January 1921. In March 1923 he was promoted to major general and given command of the 26th Division. As its first post-war commander, General Logan was responsible for reorganizing and training the division as a completely Massachusetts unit and retired from the National Guard in 1938. Throughout the remainder of his life, Ed achieved prominence as an advocate for veterans as the state commander of the American Legion and president of the National Guard Association of the United States. He was also active in charitable programs such as the Home for Destitute Catholic Children. In 1929 Pope Pius made him a Knight of the Order of Malta in recognition of his charitable work during his life. Ed died suddenly at age 64 in 1939 of a "heart ailment" and his brother, Father Leo J. Logan, said the funeral mass at the Gate of Heaven Church in South Boston. In a 1956 public ceremony, the former Boston Airport was officially renamed the General Edward Lawrence Logan International Airport. Although Logan was not an aviator, he did lobby intensely for veteran benefits, especially for pilots.

### **1899**

**Major Clement L. Bouvé** US Army (351<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 92<sup>nd</sup> Division) [HLS- 1902]

Clem also graduated from Harvard Law School in 1902. He entered Officer Training Camp in Ft. Myer (VA) in August 1917. Three months later, he was commissioned a captain and sailed to France in June 1918. He was adjutant of the 167<sup>th</sup> Field Brigade and was promoted to major in November 1918. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the US in June 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month.

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

### **1899 (continued)**

**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 machine gun 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.

**Captain James C. Fyshe** Canadian Army (Medical Corps – 19<sup>th</sup> Alberta Dragoons) [HMS-1906]

Dr. Fyshe was mobilized in August 1914 and sailed for England in the following month. James was appointed the senior medical officer at Bustard Camp. In France, he was assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Field Ambulance in April 1915. In November 1916, he was ordered back to England as the assistant director of medical services in Brighton & Hastings hospital. In June 1919, he returned to Canada and was demobilized in the following month. His combat engagements included: Béthune Front (Festubert, Givenchy), 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres (Maple Copse) and the Somme.



## 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 Street until his retirement in 1938. Until his death in 1958, George hosted an annual Lost Battalion reunion luncheon in New York for which he paid for the meals, refreshments and travel expenses for all attendees.

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 him 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**

Duncan 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. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1902, he worked in New York City as a lawyer and later partner in 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 he was named the General Solicitor a few years later. 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

Army 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 (10<sup>th</sup> Engineering Battalion, Royal Fusiliers) DSC [Killed in Action]



George 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 School. After receiving his MD in 1904, 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 very 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 to 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. His DSC citation reads: "*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 (cont.)**

**1901**

**Captain George Livingston Bayard** US Navy (CC) (*USS Texas*)

**Purple Heart**



George was born in Phillipsburg (NJ) in 1872. At Harvard, he played baseball, football, as well as boxing and crew. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he left Harvard and volunteered as a private in the Light Battery "A" of Philadelphia which was composed mostly of college men. He served in the Puerto Rican campaign under General Miles. In 1903 after college and divinity school, he was personally appointed as a chaplain in the Navy by President Roosevelt. He was initially assigned to the European squadron and subsequently served at sea on the *USS Texas* (BB35) in the South Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific. He took part in hostile operations in Morocco as well as Turkey prior to the capture of Vera Cruz in Mexico in 1914 where he ministered to the wounded and helped bury the dead. After the US entered World I in 1917, he was with the 1<sup>st</sup> American troops landing in France and assigned to the US Marine Corps. At the time, he was the senior US chaplain in the American Armed Forces in Europe. He was wounded in action in France and returned to the US for recuperations and later was assigned to the Navy Department in Washington, DC.

**Major Philip E. Coyle** US Army (Judge Advocate General Department)



Philip was born in Portland (ME) in 1878. He attended Portland High School before his acceptance at Harvard College. Following graduation, he entered Harvard Law School and received his LLB and then passed the Massachusetts bar in 1904. For the next 2 years, he worked in the legal department of the Boston elevated Railway Company trying primarily personal injury cases. Philip then joined the Boston law firm of Coolidge & Hight, where he remained for the next 15 years.

He had served for several years in the National Guard and then joined a training battalion in 1914. He attended the Citizen's Military Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in 1916. He applied to the JAG and was commissioned a major in February 1918 with orders to the War Department in Washington, DC. He shipped out to France in June 1918 where he remained in Le Havre until returning to the states in July 1919. For his

For his service, Phil was awarded the Médaille d'Honneur des Affaires Étrangères by France. Phil was released from active service in October 1919 and returned to his law practice in Boston where he was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston.

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



Charlie was born in Boston (MA) in 1880 and attended the Boston Latin School. At Harvard, he was a starter on the varsity football team which won 31 games and only lost 2 games under Coach W. Cameron Forbes and then Coach Dibble. As an undergrad, Charlie was also a member of the Fly and Hasty Pudding Clubs. After his college graduation, he attended the US Military Academy at West Point from where he graduated in 1905 with a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army and served on the US boarder and Fort Sam Houston. He later resigned from the Army and went into the banking business for a few years before being appointed as the Boston fire commissioner for almost 2 years. By a special act of the US congress, Charlie later re-entered the regular Army and served, Schofield barracks in Hawaii, Camp Dodge, California, Washington and Fort Still (OK) where he eventually became the commanding officer of the Army Artillery School and later attended the Command the General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth (KA). After World War I, He returned to Harvard as an instructor in the Army ROTC and served as the assistant football coach. Charlie as later assigned to West Point where he became the head coach of the football team.

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

### 1901 - continued

**Lt. Commander Eugene H. Douglas** US Navy (SC) (*USS Utah & USS Huron*)

**[Died on active duty]**



Gene was born in Boston (MA) in 1880. He attended the Boston Latin prior to Harvard. After college, he was the superintendent of schools in Manila, Philippines for a year before joining the Boston News Bureau as a reporter. In 1905, he was commissioned into the US Navy Paymaster Corps (i.e. later known as the Supply Corps). Over the next decade, he traveled the world with deployments off the coast of the Dominican Republic & Haiti on a Navy gun boat, with the battleship fleet off South Africa and in the Asiatic fleet during the Chinese Revolution in 1911.

At the US entry into World War I in April 1917, Gene was the supply officer for the Pacific fleet on the *USS Glacier* (AF 4), a supply and munitions ship. He was then transferred to the *USS Utah* (BB 31) and served off the coast of Ireland and England in the Battleship Division under the command of Admiral Rodgers. He returned to the US in December 1918 and was the supply officer for the Naval Proving Grounds in Indian Head, MD. In December 1921, he reported aboard the *USS Huron* (ID 1408) which was a Navy transport ship that served as the flag ship of the Asiatic Fleet and had been used extensively hauling troops to Europe during World War I. Gene died unexpectedly in Manila in the Philippine Islands while on deployment in the beginning of 1923.



**Captain Ralph Weld Gray** US Army (301<sup>st</sup> Ammunition Train, 76<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division)

**Croix de Guerre**



Ralph was born in Longwood (MA) in 1880. He went to Noble & Greenough to prepare for Harvard College. He attended the Plattsburg Camp for the Harvard ROTC regiment in summer of both 1915 and 1916. He was commissioned in 1917 and sent to France in January 1918. Ralph with the Office of the Chief Liaison Officer to coordinate American activities with various French Army staffs. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive while attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> French Colonial Army Corps (C.A.C.). In March 1919, he was released from active duty while still in France and 2 months later returned to the US. For his war service, Ralph also was honored & inducted as a Chevalier of the French Order of the Black Star. He later became an architect in the Boston area where he lived with his wife. He was a member of the Harvard Clubs in both Boston & NYC. His Croix de Guerre citation roughly translated from French reads: “(Captain Gray) *Liaison officer attached to the 17<sup>th</sup> (French) Army Corps then the 2<sup>nd</sup> C.A.C. since 23 September 1918 during a period of very active operations. His exceptional service and devotion provided timely intelligence to the whole (French) Army Corps*”

**Lt. Colonel Edward. P. Jones** US Army (304<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)



Ed was born in Yonkers (NY) in 1880 and prepped at the Pomfret School for Harvard College and also graduated from Harvard Law in 1903. He practiced law on Wall Street in NYC before starting his own law firm that focused on the care and management of estates. In 1917, he resigned from his own firm and went to the first Officers Training Camp in Plattsburgh after which he was commissioned as a captain in the 304<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery. He sailed for France in April 1918 and saw combat action in the Vosges Mountains, Baccarat sector, the Aisne-Oisne Campaign (i.e. Vesle River) as well as throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He started as a battery commander and was promoted several times until he returned to the USA in May 1919 as the regimental adjutant.

Ed then was released from active duty and became the general counsel for the United State Line in New York City. He later represented the US government on a mission to Central Europe to obtain immigration rights from Germany & Austria for US ships.

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

### **1901 (continued)**

#### **Captain Leonard C. Hammond** US Army (1<sup>st</sup> Army Observation Group) **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross**

Len 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 1<sup>st</sup> Group of Observers in the summer of 1917. He sailed for France in December 1917 and was attached to 52<sup>nd</sup> Squadron of the French Army for a year before shifting to the US Army 91<sup>st</sup> Aero Squadron and later the 1<sup>st</sup> Army Observation Group of Observers. He participated in the following engagements: St. 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 re-entered the railroad business. He later 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 al 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.*

#### **Captain Myron D. Smith** US Army (33<sup>rd</sup> Engineers, Corps of Engineers)



Myron was born in Gloucester (MA) in 1880 and graduated from Gloucester High School prior to entering Harvard College. He later worked as an engineer for the Metropolitan Water & Sewage system of Massachusetts for 5 years before moving to Washington DC and eventually becoming the Sanitary Engineering general inspector for the District of Columbia. After the US entered World War I, he volunteered to join the Army Corps of Engineers. After his commissioning as a captain and subsequent training, he served in Camp Hancock (GA) and Fort Devens (MA) before shipping out to France. He was stationed in the Brest area and was involved in the construction of Brest Base #5 for the American Expeditionary Force. He returned from France was released from active duty in July 1919. He then joined the US Public Health Service and was involved in hospital construction.

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

### **1901 (continued)**

**Major Roger D. Swaim** US Army (102<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)



Roger was born in Claremont (NH) in 1872. He prepared for Harvard at the Browne & Nichols School. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1903. After passing the Massachusetts Bar, he joined the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr. At the same time, he became a member of the Mass National Guard which was later redesignated the 102<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery. In 1916, he served on the Mexican Border with his units as a battery commander. After further training at Fort Sill (OK), he sailed for France in September 1917 with his battalion which he had helped recruit as well as train. In October 1918, he became a battalion commander after combat engagements; in Chemin des Dames sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the Neptune sector. Roger returned to the United States and was released from active duty in April 1919 when he returned to his law firm where he practiced large conveyancing work. Roger was member of the Union Club of Boston.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Harold Winslow** US Army (102<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)



Harold was born in New Bedford (MA) in 1879. He prepped at St. Mark's for Harvard. After college, he also joined the Mass National Guard which was as noted above was later redesignated the 102<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery. With his classmate Roger Swaim, he shipped out to France in September 1918 and was attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps Schools at the front in Gondrecourt (France). His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames sector, La Reine sector (Seicheprey & Xivray-Mar-Voisin), Château-Thierry and the Meuse-Aisne offensive (Trugny, Épieds & Bois Fère). Harold returned to the United States in October 1918 and was stationed in Fort Knox (KY) as an instructor at the Brigade Firing Center. He released from active duty in December 1918 and returned to New Bedford where he became active in local Republican politics. He was appointed by President Harding as the New Bedford postmaster in 1923. He was a member of the American Legion, Harvard Club of Boston and the Masonic Fraternity. Harold's citation for bravery from the commander of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division reads as follows:

*“For meritorious service on July 21, 1918, voluntarily establishing an observation post and remaining there 12 consecutive hours despite a dangerous and persistent hostile artillery fire, thereby rendering great assistance to his own battery and other batteries of the 102<sup>nd</sup> field Artillery in directing their fire”.*

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



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

Bill was a member of the Harvard Club of New York as well as several private yacht and golf clubs around the world. After his father died, Bill became president of the NY Central Railroad in 1920. He died from a heart attack in January 1944

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 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.

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



Ed was born in South Boston (MA) in 1879 and was the 9<sup>th</sup> generation descendent of James Cole for whom Cole’s Hill in Plymouth MA was named. His older brother was Brigadier General Charles Cole of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division. He was educated at Boston Latin & then the Hopkins School in Boston before entering Harvard College where he played football as well as baseball and was a member of the Institute of 1770 and the Owl Club. After leaving college, he was involved in mining in Idaho and later returned to the brokerage business in Boston. In 1904, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the US Marine Corps & served at sea as well as 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. His many weeks of combat engagements included: Verdun, Chateau Thierry & then finally Belleau Woods. For his valor, Ed was also awarded the **Legion d’Honneur & Purple Heart**. His Navy Cross citation reads: *“In the Bois de Belleau, France on 10 June 1918, his unusual heroism in leading his company under heavy fire enabled it to fight with exceptional effectiveness. He personally worked fearlessly until he was mortally wounded”*. His DSC citation reads: *“In the Bois de Belleau on 10 June 1918, he displayed extraordinary heroism in organizing positions rallying his men and discharging his guns, continuing to expose himself fearlessly until he fell. He suffered the loss of his right hand and received wounds in upper arm and both thighs”*.

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### 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 the 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, voluntarily 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 bailing until the danger by passed”*.

During World War II, Dr. DuBois was a captain in the United States Naval Reserve and 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 which was a record for the time. Dr. DuBois died in 1959 after spending 4 years in a wheelchair due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

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

### **1903 (continued)**



**Major Stephen Henley Noyes** US Army (CO: Corps Observation Group, 1<sup>st</sup> 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 & released from active duty in May 1919. He was also awarded the **Croix de Guerre**.



### **1904**

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

**Medal of Honor**



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 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Brigade. In the 1920's, he again faced 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 enemy fire by standing on the parapet of a trench and directing his men in the work of getting the tanks forward.”* He returned to 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**

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

### **1905 (continued)**

**Lt. Col. Barry W. Roscoe** Royal Canadian Army (5<sup>th</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles) **Distinguished Service Order (UK)**  
Barry sailed for France in June of 1915. After being wounded in April 1916, he was 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.

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



He was born in Boston (MA) in 1884. He was educated at the Noble & Greenough School before Harvard where he was on the Crew team and a member of the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, the Fencing club & Signet. He graduated cum laude from Harvard and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. 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 1<sup>st</sup> LT. in the Army Medical Corps. In May 1918, he sailed for France as the regimental surgeon. He participated in the following combat: Ansauville & Cantigny sectors, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Chateau-Thierry, the Marne-Aisne offensives, the Vesle & Toulon sectors. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Briuelles, France from 26 September to 12 October 1918. After seeing that his personnel were functioning properly, he went fearlessly to positions in the front lines. When stretcher bearers were unable to handle the large number of casualties, he personally took a light German wagon to the front lines and gathered the wounded. His personal bravery was an inspiration to his men throughout his service. He was killed by shell fire on October 12, 1918*".

### **1906**

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

After joining the Army, Walt 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 Arnold Fraser-Campbell** British Army (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) **2 Military Cross medals (UK)**

Arnold was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in February 1915 and 2 months later went to France with the 51<sup>st</sup> Highland Division. As the battalion bombing officer, he was wounded in June 1915 and returned as an instructor in the Grenade School in Troon, Scotland. He returned to France in January 1916 and was again wounded the following November and return to rehabilitate and teach in Scotland. In May 1917, Arnold rejoined his regiment in France to command Company C until he was wounded for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in March 1918. He was demobilized from the British Army in February 1920. Arnold's combat engagements included: the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres, La Bassée, La rue-de-Bois (Givenchy), Festubert 1915, Cambrai 1917 and Saint-Quentin 1918

**Captain George A. Gordon** US Army (55<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade)

George entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 and 3 months later was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Cavalry. In September 1917, he sailed for France. Charles was promoted to captain in October 1918. After the Armistice, George was attached to the American Commission to negotiate Peace in August 1919 and was discharged in Paris in October 1919. His combat engagements included: Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1906 (continued)

Captain Edward L. Grant US Army (307th Infantry, 77th Division)

**Purple Heart** **[Killed in Action]**



Eddie was born on May 21, 1883 in Franklin, Massachusetts. After completing his local high he attended Dean Academy (now Dean College) in Franklin for a year before enrolling at Harvard where he was a member of the freshman basketball and baseball teams. He played varsity basketball for the Crimson during his sophomore year in 1903, and was set to play baseball the following spring until he was declared ineligible for playing in a professional independent baseball league the previous summer. Right after graduating from Harvard, Eddie entered the Major League baseball with the Cleveland Indians as an emergency replacement. He played in the minor leagues in 1906 as well as entering Harvard Law School in that fall. Ed returned to the majors with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1907 where was the starting 3<sup>rd</sup> baseman from 1908 to 1910 and simultaneously received his law degree from HLS in 1909. "Harvard Eddie" batted leadoff for the Phillies but was known more for his fielding and base than his bat in his best year of 1910 when he batted .268, drove in 67 runs, and stole 25 bases. He often annoyed his less educated teammates by refusing to yell the traditional, "I got it," when a fly ball was hit to his vicinity and insisted on voicing the more grammatically correct,

"I have it". Eddie was traded to the Cincinnati Reds in 1911 where he batted just .223 which was his last year as a starter. After traded again to the New York Giants in the middle of the 1913 season where he finished his career as a utility infielder. He appeared in two games of the 1913 World Series as a pinch runner and once as a pinch hitter. After the 1915 season, Eddie retired from baseball with a lifetime batting average of .249, 844 hits & 277 RBI's. He then opened a law practice in Boston until he volunteered for Officer's training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in April 1917. Eddie was commissioned as a captain in the infantry in August 1917 and sailed for France in April 1918 where he participated in the following battles: Baccarat sector, the Aisne-Oisne Campaign (i.e. Vesle River) as well as the Meuse-Argonne offensives. During the fierce fights in the Argonne Forest, he took command of his troops during a four-day search for the "Lost Battalion" when all of Grant's superior officers were killed or wounded. During this search, an exploding shell coupled with machine gun fire killed Grant on October 1918 in the Argonne Forest near Verdun (France), which was less than a month from the cessation of hostilities. Eddie was the first Major League Baseball player killed in action in World War I and was buried at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Lorraine, France. On Memorial Day in 1921, representatives from the armed forces, baseball & his family unveiled a monument to his memory in center field of the Polo Grounds in New York. During the celebration at the end of the last Giants' game in 1957, someone pried the plaque from its monument which was then missing for over 40 years until it was re-discovered in New Jersey. This long lost plaque was replicated at the San Francisco Giants current ballpark in 2006. Eddie is also memorialized with the Edward L. Grant Highway in The Bronx (NY) and by Grant Field at Dean College (MA).

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Fredrick H. Prince Jr. US Army (*Lafayette Escadrille* & US 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

Fred was born in Winchester (MA) in 1859 as the grandson of the mayor of Boston and the brother of Sous Lt. Norman Prince, co-founder of the *Lafayette Escadrille*. Fred enlisted in the French Foreign Legion in January 1916. After French aviation schools, he joined his brother in the *Lafayette Escadrille*. In September 1917, he was honorably discharged from the French Army and commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the US Army. He returned to the US and was discharged in January 1919. Fred participated in the following engagements: The Somme in 1916, Artois, Champagne and the Somme of 1918. He died in 1962

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1907

Major Eliot (Chris) Cowdin US Army (previously: French Army including the *Lafayette Escadrille*) **2 Croix de Guerre**



Chris was born into a wealth family on Long Island (NY) in 1896. In late 1914, he volunteered to serve as a driver in the American Ambulance Field Service. He then enlisted as a private in French Army in February 1915 for 3 months of aviation school training. After receiving his pilot wings, he flew in the French 108<sup>th</sup> bomber squadron where he was promoted to corporal and then sergeant in August 1915. For the next month, he was trained to fly pursuit aircraft in Paris after which he spent 4 month in a French pursuit squadron before becoming the 7<sup>th</sup> American pilot in the *Lafayette Escadrille (N 124)* in May 1916 where he flew for 4 months before becoming wounded and sent to a hospital in France for a few months. From October 1916 to January 1917, he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and to test and deliver French pursuit planes to the British Army. Chris was then discharged from the French Army as physically unfit and was commissioned a major in the Air Service of the US Army Signal Corps. In June 1918, he was sent to France on a special mission to visit and inspect air bases serving all allied fronts. Chris returned to the USA and was released from active duty in December 1918. His combat engagements included: Artois, Champagne, Hartmannsweilerkopf and Verdun. Chris was also awarded **Médaille Militaire** by France.

Major 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 consisting predominantly of Irish Americans. His unit was federalized in July 1917 and three months later sailed for France. Jim 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 trying attack across the River Ourcq, and against the strongly prepared positions on the heights beyond*”. Jim also posthumously also received the **Purple Heart**.

Major Walter George Oakman British Army (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). “*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.

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



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

## **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 Hutchcraft 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.”* Ruben also posthumously received the **Purple Heart**.

**Lt. (j.g.) Ralph Lane Loomis** US Navy (Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross**  
 Ralph enlisted in the French Foreign Legion in July 1917. After boot camp, he transferred to French Aviation Service for various French Military Aviation schools and was promoted to corporal He was honorably discharged from French Army and was commissioned as a US Navy ensign and aviator based in 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 to the US in June 1919 & demobilized.

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

**Legion of Merit**



Samuel Eliot Morison was born July 9, 1887 in Boston, Massachusetts, The Eliot Family produced generations of prominent American intellectuals from Andrew Eliot, who moved to Boston in the 1660s from the England to his direct descendant T.S. Eliot, the famous 20<sup>th</sup> century poet. Morison attended Noble and Greenough School prior to entering Harvard College, where he was a member of the Phoenix S K Club. After graduating, he studied for a year in Paris at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Sam returned to Harvard for both his MA and Ph.D. which he was awarded in 1912. Dr. Morison became an instructor in history at the University of California, Berkeley for 3 years before returning to teach at Harvard. During World War I, he enlisted as a private in the US Army and was assigned to the 151<sup>st</sup> Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, MA. until 2 months after the war’s end when he was appointed as the American Delegate on the Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference. In 1922, Morison taught at Oxford University for 3 years as the 1st American Professor of American History.

In 1942, Morison met with his friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his proposal to write a history of United States Navy operations during the war from an insider's perspective by taking part in the operations and documenting them. The President and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox agreed and arranged for his commissioning as a Lieutenant Commander, US Naval Reserve in May 1942. He was immediately called to active duty and shipped out to the South Pacific. This assignment resulted in the 15 volume “History of United Sates Naval Operation in World War II” which was written from 1947 to 1962.

Morrison was the author of numerous books over his 60 + years as an academic and historian with a special focus on maritime history and colonial New England. For his works, he earned 2 Pulitzer Prizes for the biographies of both Christopher Columbus, and Captain John Paul Jones USN. In 1964, he was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (i.e. the highest civilian award in the United States.) with the citation: “Scholar and sailor, this amphibious historian has combined a life of action and literary craftsmanship to lead two generations of Americans on countless voyages of discovery”.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1908 (continued)

Sous Lt. Norman Prince French Army (Lafayette Escadrille N.124)

ACE & Legion d'Honneur [KIA]



Norm was from an old Yankee family on the Massachusetts North Shore. After Harvard College, he attended Harvard Law School and simultaneously 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 School. After his 1911 HLS graduation, he practiced law for 3 years in Chicago. With “war clouds on the horizon”, Norm crossed the Atlantic to Paris and enlisted in French Foreign Legion (FFL) since his family owned an estate in France & he was fluent in French. As a licensed pilot, lawyer & graduate of FFL boot camp in Marseille, he convinced his French superior officers to send him to flight school. After receiving his French wings, he flew in 2 French aero squadrons and noticed many Americans pilots serving in various French Squadrons. Using his lawyerly skills, he convinced the French authorities to put all Americans in the same squadron which became the “Lafayette Escadrille” (i.e. French for squadron). After 122 aerial combat engagements, Norm was promoted to the rank of

sergeant and designated as an Ace since he was officially credited with shooting 5 enemy planes plus had 4 addition non-confirmed kills. On 12 October 1916 after a bombing raid in Germany, Norm’s landing wheels hit telegraph cables near his air base and his plane flipped over and crashed. Norm was severely injured and he died 3 days later.

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Laurence Rumsey Jr. US Army (Lafayette Squadron n124 & the US Field Artillery)



Laurence was born in Buffalo (NY) to wealthy parent in 1886. After Harvard, he played polo professionally until January 1915 when he enlisted as an ambulance driver in the American Field Service serving the French Army in France and Belgium. After 6 months, he joined the French Foreign Legion. After FFL boot camp, Laurence went to a French flight School. In May 1916, he was promoted to corporal & sent to the Lafayette Escadrille as a fighter pilot and was soon promoted to sergeant. In April 1917, he was honorably discharged from the French Army and enlisted as private in the US Army and assigned to 83<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery. After Officer Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor (KY), he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in March 1918. He was released from active duty in January 1919. His combat engagements included: the Verdun and the Somme as well as various aerial combat sorties.

Lt. (j.g.) Howard Rutherford Shaw US Navy (*USS Christabel*)

Navy Cross

Prior the *USS Christabel* (SP-162), Howard was stationed at US Naval Air Station in Pauillac (France), the *USS Kaiser* (ID-3004) the *USS Birmingham* (CL 2). 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.*” In April 1919, he returned to the US released from active duty in June.

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 101<sup>st</sup> 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.

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

### **1908 (continued)**

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



**Dr. White & IKE - 1955**

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

was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the US Army Medical Corps and sailed for France in July 1918. Two months later he was promoted to captain served in France until he was honorably discharged from the Army in January 1919. However as a captain in American Red Cross, Paul volunteered to serve in the Balkans from February to August 1919.

### **1909**

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

**Distinguished Service Cross**



He was born in Garrison, NY and educated at St. Mark's before entering Harvard where he was a member of the Porcellian Club, captain of the football team and twice elected to the All American football team. His great grandfather served a major in the Continental Army and was close friend of Alexander Hamilton. His great grandmother was a direct descendent of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch colonial governor of New York and his grandfather served as governor of New York, US Senator and President Grant's Secretary of State. After graduating cum laude from Harvard College, he worked in an insurance office until the start of World War I 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 US unit in World War I & 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.

Ham also received the **Silver Star** & **Croix de Guerre**. He returned to the US in April 1919 and became one of the founders & former national commander of the American Legion as well as a congressman representing NY for over 24 years.

**Lt. Col. Chalmers Jack Mersereau** Royal Canadian Army (5<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry) **Distinguished Service Order (UK)**

Chalmers sailed for France in October 1914 & 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 demobilized 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**  
Ted was born in Oyster Bay, N.Y. in 1887 as the oldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. As his father expected, Ted Jr. went to Harvard College where he was member of the Porcellian and Fly Clubs as well as the freshman football team. After graduating, Ted decided to take a crack at the business world with short stints in the steel and textile industries before going into investment banking. He proved to be a quick study and by the time WWI was looming, he had made a sizeable fortune. With the war clouds on the horizon, he trained in Plattsburg, N.Y. and he was commissioned an Army captain in August 1917 and sailed for France in April 6 1918. He fought in the trenches in numerous campaigns such as: Cantigny, the Marne, Noyon-Montdidier defensive the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Soissons in May 1918 where he was wounded and gassed. Ted was one of the very best battalion commanders in the American army and was a LTC & CO of the 26<sup>th</sup>



**LTC Theodore Roosevelt Jr. in France**

Regiment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division by the summer of 1918. At about this time, his brother Quentin was killed in an air battle behind the German lines. Due to many damp days in water-logged trenches, Ted developed severe arthritis, which would plague him for the rest of his life. Ted was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur, Purple Heart & the Croix de Guerre** as noted in the citation which reads: "*Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr. CO of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 26<sup>th</sup> American infantry regiment reflects the energy and enthusiasm of his battalion. Despite a poison gas attack, he remained at this post and successfully directed the resistance against a German counter attack. In a moment's notice on 29 June 1918, he organized a raid against the enemy position which he executed under sustained close enemy fire*" Before returning to the US after end of the war, he was then promoted to colonel & released from active duty in March 1919 and became one the principle founders of the American Legion .Between World War I & II, was in the steel business, carpet sales and investment banking before being appointed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. He later was governor of Puerto Rico and subsequently appointed as the Governor

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

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1910

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



Saxton was born in Candia (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 at 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 later the Boston Globe. He enlisted in June 1917 and did not seek “preference” to enter officer training camp and sailed to France later than summer. He was then involved in 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** and posthumously awarded the

the **Purple Heart**. 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. Richard Walworth Hall US Navy (Submarine Chaser No. 257, Commanding Officer) [HLS-1911] Navy Cross

Dick enlisted as seaman into the Navy in April 1917. 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 for 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.

Lt. (j.g.) Silas Stanley Kent US Navy (Sub Chaser #260 & USS Piqua)

Navy Cross

Silas 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 (YT 793) 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 in the following month as the 1<sup>st</sup> Division Adjutant. 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.*

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1910 (continued)

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

Navy Cross.

Leon was commissioned an Ensign in the Mass Naval Militia & transferred to the US Navy on the *USS Nebraska* (BB 14). 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* (BB 13) & later was the Admiral's 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<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 in 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 Ansauville 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 back to our lines with four prisoners, from whom valuable information was taken."*

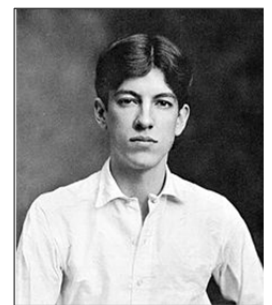
He was later awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross as noted in the related citation: *"For the following act of extraordinary heroism at Cantigny, France on 28 May 2 1918, he conducted himself fearlessly to obtain information of the enemy's action. Although wounded, 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"*.

Sergeant Alan Seeger French Foreign Legion (3rd March Regiment)

[Killed in Action]



Alan was born in June 1888 in New York where he grew up on Staten Island until age of 10 when his family moved to Mexico for two years, which influenced the imagery of some of his poetry. His brother was Charles Seeger, a noted pacifist and musicologist, who was the father of the left wing folk singers Pete and Peggy Seeger. After attending the Hackley School, Alan entered Harvard where he edited & wrote for the Harvard Monthly. Despite their differing ideological views, among Alan's friends at Harvard was the American Communist John Reed. His Harvard classmates also included: T.S. Eliot & Walter Lippmann. After graduating from college graduation, he moved to Greenwich Village for two years, where he wrote poetry and lived as a young bohemian. After moving to the Latin Quarter in Paris to continue his seemingly itinerant intellectual lifestyle.



Alan Seeger at Harvard

Sgt. Seeger in France

Alan joined the French Foreign Legion on August 1914 to fight for the Allies. He was **Killed in Action** at Belloy-en-Santerre on 4th of July 1916, after famously cheering on his fellow soldiers in a successful charge despite being hit several times by machine gun fire. One of the most notable of his poems was *"I Have a Rendezvous with Death"* which was published in December 1916.

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

### **1910 (continued)**

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



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

months since the mayor's programs were per se to be worthwhile but inadequate as Socialism. Through influence of the left wing Harvard Law Professor and future Supreme Court Justice, Felix Frankfurter, Walter was commissioned as a captain in the Army in June 1918 and assigned to the intelligence section of the AEF headquarters in France. After the German Armistice, he was assigned to the American Commission to negotiate peace. He returned to the United States in February 1919 and was immediately discharged from the Army and became a journalist, a media critics and a founding editor of The New Republic magazine. Lippmann won two Pulitzer Prizes, one for his syndicated newspaper column "Today and Tomorrow" and one for his 1961 interview of Nikita Khrushchev. He has also been highly praised with titles ranging anywhere from "most influential" journalist of the 20th century to the Father of Modern Journalism. Over the next forty years, Walter became an informal adviser to several presidents until his 1974 death in New York City.

### **1911**

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

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Cornelius 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 Chariynon, 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 Submarine Chaser 36*)

**Navy Cross.**

Evens 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 and 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 and was released from active duty in May of 1919.

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

### **1911 (continued)**



**Captain Theodore S. Kenyon** US Army (306<sup>th</sup> Engineers, 77<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Ted 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** & **Legion d’Honneur** before returning to the United States and where he was released from active duty in May 1919.

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

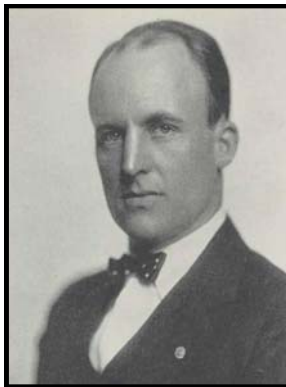
**Distinguished Service Cross & Legion d’Honneur**



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 and was later shot down and wounded. He subsequently transferred to the Squadron Spad 11 and Squadron N 124 when he was promoted to sergeant in December 1917. Jim was then honorably discharged from 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. He was again wounded and then taken a prisoner of war for over 8 months before his release after the end of the war. He was 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.

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



Han was born in Mason (IA) and educated at Milton Academy before entering Harvard where he was an editor of the Harvard Crimson and a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute. 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*

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

## 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**  
Rob 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** .  
Bill 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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**  
Charles 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 or 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.



**Captain Kermit Roosevelt** US Army (7<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) –**War Cross (Montenegro) & Military Cross (UK)**



He graduated from Groton before matriculating at Harvard, where he was a member of the Porcellian Club. In August 1917, Kermit was commissioned as a captain in the British Army and participated in serious fighting in the Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq). He was attached to the 14th Light Armored Motor Battery of the Machine Gun Corps, but the British High Command decided they could not risk his life and so they made him an officer in charge of transport (Ford Model T cars). From then on, however, Captain Roosevelt made it his main aim in life to get his Ford in front of the armor. With his incredible talent for languages, within months of being posted to Iraq, he had mastered spoken as well as written Arabic and was often relied upon as a translator with he locals. He was courageous which some said was to the point of recklessness and was awarded a Military Cross on 26 August 1918. When the United States joined the war, Kermit relinquished his British commission and transferred to the US Army in Europe. He then sailed to France in May 1918 and participated in the

the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the US and was released from active duty in the March of 1919. In October 1939 when Britain was at war with Germany, Kermit had negotiated a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment with the assistance of his friend, Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain. His first task was to lead a contingent of British volunteers for the Winter War in Finland. He had resigned from the British Army to lead the expedition which was a necessary cover so that he would be able to travel with the volunteers through neutral countries. However before the expedition could be launched, Finland was forced to make peace with Russia. Kermit served with distinction in a raid into Norway and was later sent to North Africa where there was little action at the time. At the end of 1940, he returned to England and was discharged from the army on health grounds on 2 May 1941, by which time he had once again reached the rank of captain. Kermit had appealed this discharge all the way to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. Churchill, after reviewing his record, upheld the medical discharge. President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave him a commission as a major in the United States Army and posted him to Fort Richardson, Alaska, where he worked as an intelligence officer and helped establish a territorial militia of Eskimos and Aleuts. FDR thought it would be best if Kermit were moved as far as possible from some of his friends who were such a negative influence on him. In Alaska far from home, Kermit died on active duty in the Army in June 1943.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1913

**Sergeant Victor Chapman** French Army (French Lafayette Escadrille n 124)

**Croix de Guerre** **[KIA]**



Victor was a New York City native born in 1890 to essayist father. After his mother died 8 years later, he and his father moved to France where Victor obtained dual French and US citizenship. In his late teens, Victor returned to the United States to attend the Fay School and then Harvard University, where he was class mate of T.S. Eliot. After his college graduation, he returned to Europe to spend time in France and in Germany.

When World War I broke out in August 1914, Victor stayed in France and within the month joined the French Foreign Legion. After boot camp in Marseilles, he served in the 3<sup>rd</sup> March Regiment and became friendly with several Americans including the poet Alan Seeger (H-1910). Two of his Legion friends, Norman Prince (H-1908) & Elliot Cowdin (H-1908), were given an opportunity to fly fighter aeroplanes. Vic requested a transfer to the Aéronautique Militaire, the air arm of the French army

which sent him to flight school where he was qualified as a pilot. He then flew many missions for the 1st Aviation Group and was promoted to sergeant. He was chosen as one of the founding members of N.124, (i.e. the Lafayette Escadrille). On June 17, 1916, he was flying over the Verdun sector when he was attacked by four German airplanes.

Sergeant Chapman suffered a head wound from an attack by then four-victory German flier Walter Höhndorf who erroneously became an Ace as result of this engagement. However, Victor was able to land his airplane safely and sent to a hospital. After his recovery and return to flight status, Victor was killed in action north of Douaumont in June 1916 by the German flying ace Leutnant Kurt Wintgens, a close friend of Höhndorf. He was buried at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial in France and was awarded the **Medaille Militaire** and **Croix de Guerre** with two Palms by the French Army for his valor.

### 1913

**Lt. Winthrop Pyemont** Royal Army [UK] (Royal Garrison Artillery)

**Military Cross with bar (UK)**

He went to France in August 1914 and participated in the following engagements: Mons (1914), Battle of the Marne (1914), Somme battle (1916), Aras (1917), Passchendaele Ridge (1917) and Moral forest (1918) His Military Cross citation read: *“For very conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations near the Butte de Warlencouton on 6 November 1916. Throughout that day and night, Lt. Pyemont worked personally, without ceasing on the difficult and dangerous task of keeping intact the telephone lines between the advanced Brigade HQ and the assaulting battalions under a shell fire which was so continuous that the lines were cut far more frequently than they could be mended. On at least one occasion, Lt. Pyemont was thrown to the ground as he worked by the explosion of shells close to him. The depth of the mud made movement so difficult as to render the work well-nigh hopeless. Lt. Pyemont, however, stuck to the task he had set himself with great gallantry and determination from start to finish. Lt. Pyemont has served throughout the war, being one of the original motor dispatch riders who enlisted on the outbreak of the war.”* His 2<sup>nd</sup> citation reads; *“For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty North East of Langemark from 23 October to 9 November 1917. He laid and maintained telephone lines to the advance brigade exchange under continuous fire. Though several times affected by gas, he refused to withdraw and inspired his men by his courageous example”*. He returned to England and was demobilized in February 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 N0. 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. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1914 (continued)**

**Major James Bryant Conant** US Army (Chemical Research Branch)

**Legion d'Honneur**



James was born in Dorchester (MA) in 1893 as the third child and only son of a photoengraver and his wife. He graduated near the top of his class from Roxbury Latin School prior to entering Harvard College where he majored in physical chemistry. As an undergraduate, James was an editor of The Harvard Crimson and joined the Signet Society, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa. He then continued at Harvard to earn his doctorate in chemistry in 1916.

Following the US entry in World War I, James was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the US Army Sanitary Corps in September 1917. Two months later, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT and reported went to the Camp American University on the campus of American University in Washington, DC. This facility became the birthplace of the United States' chemical weapons program with the largest research and development facility for chemical weapons anywhere in the world during the First World War and

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

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

**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: Ansaerville sector, Noyon-Montdidier defensive, Marne-Aisne offensive and Muese-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, Muese-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)**



**Captain David W. Lewis** US Army (French Aero Squadrons 39 & 79 + US 25<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron) **Croix de Guerre**  
David volunteered as an ambulance driver with the American Field Service with the French Army on the Alcaze Front from June to December 1915. He then transferred to the Norton Harjes Ambulance Corps on the Saint-Quentin front from March to June 1917 when he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. After completing boot camp, he was sent to the French Military Aviation Scholl at Avord and Pau and promoted to corporal. He was assigned to Escadrille Spad 39 in February 1919 but in the next month he was honorably discharged from the French Army and was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Aero Service of the US Army's Signal Corps. For the next 7 months, David then was seconded to the French aero service in Escadrille 79. 3 days before the Armistice, he was transferred to the US 25<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron. He returned to the US in October 1919. His combat engagements included: Soissons and the Noyon-Montdidier fronts.

**Captain Kenneth McIntosh** US Army (55<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 7<sup>th</sup> Division)

Ken was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Infantry in April 1917 and sent to Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) and promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in August. After training at Fort Leavenworth (KY), he was promoted to captain and the commander of a machine gun company with the 55<sup>th</sup> Infantry. He sailed with his outfit to France in July 1918 and in October was assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> Army Corps HQ. From December 1918 to May 1919, he served as an interpreter for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace I Paris. He returned to the USA & was released from active duty in June 1919.



**Captain Rustin McIntosh** US Army Medical Corps (7<sup>th</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Divisions) [HMS- 1918]

**Croix de Guerre**

Rustin was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Medical Corps in February 1918. He served at the Rockefeller Institute and Base Hospital 110 until he sailed in France in March 1918. Dr. McIntosh was detailed to serve with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 5<sup>th</sup> Marine Division until July 1918 when he returned to Field Base Hospital # 110. In July 1919, he also served as an interpreter for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace I Paris. He returned to the USA and was released from active duty in July 1919. Dr. McIntosh was cited by General Pershing as follows: "*For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Lucy-le-Bocage on 13 June 1918*". He was also noted in the general orders of the 2<sup>nd</sup> division HQ with the following: "*His dressing station was located in an entirely open position which was subjected to heavy fire from large caliber high explosive shells and he displayed devotion to duty of the highest order in looking after the wounded in a calm and cool manner during the bombardment in the region of Château-Thierry during the month of June 1918.*"

**Ensign Walter L. McLean** US Navy (*USS Kansas, USS Dixie, USS Wilkes* and the *USS Stevens*)

Walter enlisted in the Navy in May 1917 as a Yeoman 3<sup>rd</sup> class petty officer. He was assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Naval District in Boston in August 1917 and promoted to Yeoman 1<sup>st</sup> Class and 2 months later was promoted again to Chief Boatswain's Mate when he entered Officer Material School at MIT. He was commissioned an ensign in February 1918 and reported aboard the battle ship *USS Kansas* (BB 21). 8 months later, he was briefly transferred to the destroyer tender *USS Dixie* (AD 1) and then to the destroyers *USS Wilkes* (DD 67) & *USS Stevens* (DD 67). Walter was released from active duty in January 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Edward H. Marrett** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> division)

After graduation, Ed joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Field Artillery as a corporal. He was promoted to sergeant in May 1917 and federalized 2 months later. He sailed for France in September 1917 with his unit commanded by Colonel Logan. Two months later, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant and went to a French Artillery School in Saumur and commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Field Artillery in May 1918. He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in February 1919 and returned to the US and was released from active duty 2 months later. His combat engagements included: Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives.

**Lieutenant Clyde F. Maxwell** British Army (10<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 9<sup>th</sup> Essex Regiment)

**[Killed in Action]**

Clyde was commissioned as a LT in the Infantry in the fall of 1914. After training at Aldershot, he went to France and was **Killed in Action** at La Bois-selle in France on 3 July 1916 during the battle for the Somme

## 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**]



Charles was born in New Bedford, MA in 1890 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 Thomas (HC-1884) 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 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 12 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**]



Will was born in Worcester, MA in 1882 and descended from old New England stock & his father graduated from Harvard in 1886. He went to Milton Academy where he played hockey and was editor of the school newspaper. At Harvard he played freshman soccer and was member of the Fox Club as well as the Hasty Pudding and the Institute of 1770. After graduating from college, he worked in at a Boston brokerage firm and at the same time served as a noncommissioned officer in Battery A of the Mass National Guard. During the summer of 1915 & 1916, he participated in the in the Reserve Officer training camp at Plattsburg (NY). During the same winters, Will attended the Military Officer Training School at the Charlestown Armory. Rather becoming as a captain in the National Guard, he accepted a regular Army commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. He sailed for England in September 1917 and then crossed immediately over to France. Due to his proficiency in French, he was temporarily made a town mayor before being assigned command of the Regimental Supply Company. He was **Killed in Action** in September 1918 at Saint-Mihiel, France. He participated in the following combat engagements: Toulon-Troyon sectors,

Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry, Marne-Aisne offensive, Marbache sector and the Saint-Mihiel offensive. His DSC citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Remenauville, 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<sup>st</sup> Lt. Leverett Saltonstall US Army (301<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 76<sup>th</sup> Division)



Leverett was born in Chestnut Hill (MA) in 1892 to a wealthy Boston Brahmin family with colonial roots. After Noble & Greenough School, he entered Harvard, graduating where he was captain of the JV crew that won the Henley Royal Regatta and also played football and hockey. After college, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917. Leverett completed OTC at Plattsburgh (NY) and was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in artillery in November 1917. However, he did not sail for France until June 1919 and returned to the USA six months when he was released from active duty. After joining a family law firm, he elected and served as a Republican in a variety of political offices including alderman, Assistant DA, MA House of representatives, Speaker of MA House, MA Governor & US Senator. Leverett's son, Peter, interrupted his Harvard studies to join the US Marine Corps and was killed in action in Guam during 1944.

Leverett died of congestive heart failure in 1979.

**Advocates for Harvard ROTC**

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1915

**Col. Charles R. Codman** US Army (96<sup>th</sup> Aero-WWI & 3<sup>rd</sup> Army-WWII) **Silver Star, Croix de Guerre & Purple Heart**



Charles was born in Boston in 1893 to an old and wealthy New England family. His father was an Army colonel and commanding officer of the Massachusetts 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry during the Civil War and later a US Congressman for Massachusetts and President of the Harvard Board of Overseers. After College, Charles enlisted as an ambulance driver in the American Field service section for a year with the French Army on the fronts at Alsace, Voeges and Verdun. In April of 1917 when the US entered WWI, Charles enlisted into the US Army and then was appointed as a sergeant in the Aviation section of the Signal corps. After flight training at MIT, he sailed for France in October 1917 and was commissioned as 1<sup>st</sup> LT. After further light training he was assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Day Bombardment Group of the 96<sup>th</sup> Area Squadron where he was involved in extensive aviation combat operations in the Saint-Mihiel offensive and was credited with the destruction of 3 German planes. Charles was a prisoner of war for 3 months until the end of hostilities before returning to the US in December 1918 and was released from active duty the following month. After World War I, Charles split his time between Boston

as a real estate manager and in France as a wine buyer. In 1942, he again volunteered to serve in the US Army and was called back to active service as a major. Since he was fluent in French, he was assigned as translator in headquarters unit for Operation Torch which was the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa. His Croix de Guerre citation reads: *“Belonging to a bomber squadron that was entirely slaughtered on September 17th, 1918 in the German lines, (he) was wounded and (later) taken prisoner. Distraught and the lone survivor of a squadron of six planes, (he had) succeeded with his mechanic to kill in the course of his perilous mission three German planes & before crashing in the vicinity of Conflans.*

**2<sup>nd</sup> LT Ulysses S. Grant IV** US Army (Quartermaster Corps) **Order of Saint Michael & Saint George (British)**



Ulysses IV was born at his father's farm in Salem Center (NY) in 1893 as the grandson of General U.S. Grant USA, Civil War hero and later president of the United States. Their forebears on both sides were of Scottish and Scotch-Irish stock and had migrated to this country early in the 17th century. His father U.S. Grant, Jr. was graduate of Harvard College (AB- 1874) and Columbia law School (LLB- 1876) and the 2nd son of President Grant. (note: Ulysses III was West Point grad and son of president Grant oldest son and a the 1st cousin of Ulysses IV). In the early 1900s, Ulysses IV's father moved to practice law and dabble in politics in San Diego (CA) where his youngest son, spent most of his youth and early manhood.

At Harvard College, Ulysses IV majored in geology and graduated cum laude and then spent about a year gold mining in Mexico. In April 1917 at the start of WWI, he enlisted as a private in the army and was assigned to the 27<sup>th</sup> NY Infantry and 2 months later was transferred to the 102<sup>nd</sup> Ammunition Train of the 27<sup>th</sup> division where promoted to corporal in November 1917.

Ulysses IV was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Ordinance Department in February 1918 assigned to the Procurement Division in Washington (DC). He again was transferred in August 1918 to the Textile Equipment Branch of the Quartermaster Corps and released from active duty in January 1919. For services to the British war effort, he was awarded Order of Saint Michael & Saint George

After the war, he worked at the New York Stock Exchange for 5 years. He then received a master's degree in geology and advanced mathematics at the U of Cal (Berkeley) and 2 years later a doctorate in geology and civil engineering. He became the curator in invertebrate paleontology at the Los Angeles County Museum. At UCLA, became an instructor in Paleontology & rose rapidly in rank, becoming full Professor. For eight years (1937-45), he was chairman of the Geology Department at UCLA served on many numerous minor and ad hoc committees. Ulysses published more than 60 articles which were mainly concerned with paleontology. He died of lung failure at age 84 in March 1977.

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

### **1915**

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

**[Killed in Action]**



He was born in Lewisham section of London (UK) in 1893 as the direct descendant of Robert Harvard who was a contemporary 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin of John Harvard. Until he entered Harvard as a freshman in 1911, the name of Harvard had never been registered as a student or officer at Harvard College. His younger brother was killed in action near Ypres in 1917 and an older brother died before World War I. He prepared for Harvard at St. Savior's School in Southwark, which was the alma mater of John Harvard. His family did not have the funds to send him to Emmanuel College at Cambridge. However in 1908, a small group of Harvard alumni agreed to pay for his travel & tuition for Harvard College since Lionel was the only living relative of John Harvard. At Harvard, he was in the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770 and Secretary of the Glee Club & Vice President of the D.U. Club. Lionel had intended to become a medical missionary but he tried to enlist in the British Army after his junior year of college but was rejected as being too young. 2 days after graduating from Harvard, he returned to England where he married and joined the Grenadier Guards. After commissioning, he was sent to Flanders at Ypres in February 1916 and then to the Somme where 7 months

later he was wounded by a bullet. At that time, he wrote to classmates that there were 6 Harvard men in the Brigade of Household Guards as well as 6 Harvard alumni that he knew well in the American Ambulance Service. After almost a year on the front line, he returned for several months leave in England to visit his parents, wife and new born son. Captain Harvard then returned to the front at Ypres in June 1917 where took part in heavy fighting in several battles. He again took home leave for 2 months in December 1917. After returning to France in March 1918, he was killed by an exploding shell in the front lines at Arras near Boisieux-a- Mont, France

**Ensign Thomas J. Hudner** US Navy (Naval Air Station San Diego)

Tom was commissioned into the Pay Corps (i.e. now known as the Supply Corps) in July 1917. After completing Pay School in Washington DC, he reported to Naval Air Station - North Island located on the Coronado Training Base in the area of San Diego (CA). His commanding officer was a Naval aviator named Earl Winfield Spencer whose wife at the time, the former Bessie Wallis Warfield, later changed her name to Wallis Simpson and seduced Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII, to abdicate his throne to be her third husband. Tom was released from active duty in February 1919 and started a grocery business in Fall River (MA). His oldest son, Captain Tom Hudner USN (Ret.) graduated from the Naval Academy in 1946 & became a Naval aviator and Medal of Honor recipient for his valor in the Korean War. Another son, Richard graduated from Harvard in 1951.

**1<sup>st</sup> LT John C. Jennings** US Army (American Mission at British Expeditionary Force HQ)

John enlisted as a corporal into the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in September 1917 and was commissioned as 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the following month just before he sailed to France. He served in various liaison positions with the British in France at Saint Nazaire, Chaumont and an Engineer Brigade at British HQ before being selected in August 1918 as the aide-de-camp to General Harts in Paris. While in this position, he served as a special auxiliary aid to President Wilson's party before he returned to the USA and was released from active during July 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> Devereux C. Josephs** US Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery, 6<sup>th</sup> Division & 11<sup>st</sup> Army Corps)

Dev was commissioned in October 1917. He sailed for France in July 1918 and 6 months later transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Army Corps. He returned to the USA in April 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month. His combat engagements were during the Meuse-Argonne offensive

## **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 the A.E.F. General HQ in 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 Taily, 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, Manderville 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 liens and brought him in a prisoner”*. He was also awarded the Legion of Honor, Purple Heart 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 (101st Machine Gun Btn., 26th Division) [HLS -1921] **Distinguished Service Cross**  
Gerald 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 was released from active duty in following month.



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



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



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



Ken 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 grandfathers 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 veterans of the Civil War). At Harvard, we 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-Casille, 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.

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

### **1916 (continued)**

**Lt. (j.g.) Tappan Eustis Francis** US Navy (Sub Chaser #254 – Commanding Officer) **Navy Cross**  
Tap enlisted in the Navy and was promoted to Machinist Mate 2<sup>nd</sup> class while on the patrol boat *Cossack*. He was then commissioned & served on the *USS Oklahoma* (BB-37), *USS Florida* (BB-30) & US Naval HQ- London. His Navy Cross citation is: “*For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of USSC NO. 254 while engaged in the removal of the North Sea Mine Barrage.*” He returned to the US & 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**  
David 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.

**Lt. (j.g.) William D. Lyon** US Navy (*USS Connecticut, Sub Chaser #320*)  
Bill enlisted into the US Navy in May 1917 as a 1<sup>st</sup> class Boatswain Mate. Later that October, he was directly commissioned as an ensign and reported aboard the battleship *USS Connecticut* (BB 18). In early 1918, he was appointed as the executive officer of the Sub Chaser # 320. Unfortunately, Bill was accidentally killed in New London (CT) in May 1918

**LT. Charles Gray Little** US Navy (Navy Aviator- dirigibles) **Navy Cross**  
Charles 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 (OH). He then sailed to France on 13 November and assigned to Naval Air Station, Rochefort and later Paimboeuf. On 5 January 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant (junior grade) & transferred to US Naval Air Station, Guipavas (France) a few months later. On 10 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 the Naval Air Station, Cape May (NJ) 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.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. George A. McCook** US Army (308<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division & 154<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade) **Purple Heart**  
George entered the OTS at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the infantry. After training at the School of Trench Warfare at Harvard, George was assigned to a machine gun company in the 308<sup>th</sup> Infantry. In April 1918, he was appointed as an aide-de-camp to BG Evan Johnson and sailed to France with the 154<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade. He was wounded in April and then gassed a few days later. After his recuperation in September 1918, George was detailed to the Prisoner of War Escort Company until his return to the US in February 1919. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Vesle sector and the Aisne-Oise offensive.

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

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1916 (continued)

2<sup>nd</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. 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 which is now part of Leverett House at Harvard. The Distinguished Service Cross citation for 2<sup>nd</sup> LT McKinlock reads:

*"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 & 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 & Purple Heart

Ellsworth sailed for France on 15 January 1918 and was wounded on 11 October 1918. 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".* After his hospitalization and recovery in the US and Ellsworth 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's Mate 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

### 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 Vouvin, 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. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)**

### **1917 (continued)**

**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**  
 Art 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 Friaerville 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 assist 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**  
 Walt 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 of 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.

**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.*

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1917 (continued)

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Kenneth Pickens Culbert USMC (US Army 1<sup>st</sup> Aero Squadron)

Silver Star [Killed in Action]



Ken was born in 1896 in Bellevue (PA) to father who had immigrated from Ontario (Canada) and a mother from New York City. He went to East Orange High School (NJ) and was admitted to Harvard College where he won his varsity letter in the 1st boat of the Varsity 8 oar Crew team and was on the staff of the Crimson. Since Ken also was appointed captain in the Harvard ROTC Regiment, he was commissioned as a USMC 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in August 1917 and ordered to the USMC Battle Training Camp at Quantico (VA).

In the following month, he sailed to France where he served in the aviation section of the US Army as a military observer which sent him to the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps Aviation School at Gondrecourt (France). Ken was commissioned a Student Naval Aviator on 26 November 1917 and was assigned as an aerial observer to the French Aeronautique Escadrille (i.e. Squadron) Sop 217. He flew in Sopwith 1 A2 aeroplanes to support the French 5<sup>th</sup> Armée and the 38<sup>th</sup> Corps

d'Armée operating south of Reims. On 1 April 1918, he was transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Aero Squadron of the American Expeditionary Force and was considered by the senior officers in the squadron as being one of the most skillful and daring aerial observers. Although a Marine officer, Ken wore US Army Air Service wings since he never had the opportunity to meet the Navy's qualification requirement of 3 hours in seaplanes. Ken became one of the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine aviators to see combat in the First World War and an expert aerial map maker since participated in numerous mapping expeditions over German lines

In his communique of 24 May 1918 to the War Department, General Pershing reported the deaths of 2<sup>nd</sup> LT Kenneth P. Culbert USMC, an aerial observer and his Army pilot 1<sup>st</sup> LT Barney when their plane crashed in May 1918 after returning from a tour of duty northwest of Toul during the battle for Seicheprey. Both of these men were posthumously awarded the Silver Star and French Croix de Guerre with Palms for "excellent, faithful, and courageous work in numerous former flights. Their valor in operating in Seicheprey on April 20, under heavy fire and under adverse weather conditions was especially mentioned". Ken was the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine aviator in history to be decorated for valor.

With a mission to provide intelligence for a raid by French Senegalese troops, 1<sup>st</sup> LT Barney and 2<sup>nd</sup> LT Culbert flew their Spad XI aeroplane in miserable hailstorm over an important sector of the German lines when bombarded by powerful aircraft guns. Despite flying over the area three times, they could not confirm the alleged concentration or movement of troops. However, this 40-minute sortie out them directly over the over Seicheprey battlefield where they descended to 500 meters which allowed Ken to fire over a 100 rounds into the German 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> trenches, despite heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire. After spotting and reporting 20 German trucks on the road, Ken fired another 150 rounds at these vehicles exposing their plane to very heavy and constantly increasing AA fire which hit their plane several times. After completing their mission and successfully photographed enemy second line trenches under heavy fire in the Toul sector, they started back. However, their plane was so badly crippled that it toppled to the ground when just over the Allied lines but the intelligence photographs taken by Ken were intact and proved quite valuable. LT Barney was killed instantly in the crash and Ken died late that night. At that time, his brother of Lieutenant F. Paul Culbert USN was serving under Vice Admiral Sims USN in European waters. Ken participated in the following combat engagements: Champaign sector, St. Mihiel, Mount Sac, Toul sector and Seicheprey. Ken's also received the Croix de Guerre with palm which had the following citation: "*Young officer with a big heart, animated by the purest sense of duty, having demonstrated composure, courage and determination during several reconnaissance missions against the enemy*"

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1917 (continued)

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 & exceptional gallantry at Argonne forest on 2-3 November 1918*"



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 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 mid air 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 Albatross aeroplanes flying towards him at an altitude of 3,000 meters near Bois Rata, France. Regardless of personal danger, he immediately attacked and by skillful maneuvering and accurate operation of his machine gun, he brought one plane down in flames and drove the other 5 back to their own line. On 31 May 1918, he took the offensive against 2 German planes at an altitude of 2,500 meters over Lironvitte, 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.



2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Harold N. Donovan US Army (304<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 76<sup>th</sup> Division)

Purple Heart [Killed in Action]



Charles was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston (MA) in 1895. After graduating from Boston Latin, he entered Harvard where was a member of the varsity boxing team, Army ROTC and the Harvard Catholic Club. After finishing his 2<sup>nd</sup> Plattsburg Camp with the Harvard Regiment, he was commissioned into the Army and soon became a battalion intelligence officer. He sailed in July 1918 to France where he was the 1<sup>st</sup> officer of his regiment who volunteered to deliver troops to the front which he did under heavy shell fire at Château-Thierry. In August 1918, he was still in Château-Thierry when he was wounded in a fire fight. He was sent to a military hospital where he contracted lobar-pneumonia and died one day before Armistice in November 1918.

**Advocates for Harvard ROTC**

## **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 and 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”*.

**Corporal Class Claudius R. Farnsworth** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division) **Purple Heart [Killed in Action]**  
 Claud was a private the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts which was later designated to the 101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery. He was promoted to Private 1<sup>st</sup> Class in August 1917 and sailed for France in the next month. In November 1917, Claud promoted once more to Corporal. He was killed in action in July 1918 near Montreuil (France). He participated in the following combat engagements: Cantigny and the Marne-Aisne, Aisne-Oise and the Meuse-Argonne offensives.

**1<sup>st</sup> LT Francis B. Foster** US Army (139<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron & 88<sup>th</sup> Observation Squadron)

Frank enlisted as private 1<sup>st</sup> class in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in July 1917. He was then sent to the School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton University which was followed by the School of Aerial Gunnery of the Royal Air Force in Toronto (Canada). In December 1917, Frank was commissioned as 1<sup>st</sup> LT in Fort Worth (TX) as an armament and engineering officer. He sailed for France in February and was attached to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Observation Corps and was officially credited for the destruction of 2 enemy airplanes was involved in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His citation from General Pershing reads: *“For distinguished and exceptional service, gallantry at Ancreville (France) on October 23, 1918”*. Frank returned to the US and was released from active duty in January 1919.

**1<sup>st</sup> LT Russell T. Fry** US Army (38<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division & 2<sup>nd</sup> Army HQ)

Russ entered Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 and 3 months later was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Infantry. In March 1918 as a new 1<sup>st</sup> LT, he sailed for France where he was wounded in August. After his hospitalization, he was transferred to the Intelligence section of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army. At the cessation of hostilities, Russ was attached to the US Shipping Board in Paris until April 1919 when he returned to the US. His combat engagements included: the Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Aisne-Oise and Saint-Mihiel offensives.

**1<sup>st</sup> Samuel J. Kelley** US Army (22<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division)


**[Died on active duty]**



Sam was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston (MA) in 1894. He attended the Berkeley Preparatory School prior to Harvard where he played football, joined Army ROTC and was an active member of the Harvard Catholic Club at St. Paul's Church. After finishing his 2<sup>nd</sup> Plattsburg Camp with the Harvard Regiment, he was commissioned into the Infantry. He was initially posted to Fort Niagara and then Governor's Island in New York Harbor which was the headquarters of his regiment. He was very eager to join the fight in France. However in his anxiety, he never slighted his daily tasks and duties. After being attacked with appendicitis in February 1919, Sam was sent to a military hospital where he fatally contracted peritonitis. His classmate, Herb Sullivan, gave the following obituary for Sam in behalf of their Harvard class: *“Although Kelley died on this side, he gave his life while in the service of his country for a cause, the rightfulness and justice of which he never questioned. In one sense, his giving of his life in this country in the performance of his duty involving more routine and less glory.*

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


### **1917 (continued)**

**Captain Frank Angelo MacNamee Jr.** US Army (5<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 Frank 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**  
 John 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.(i.g.) George Thomas Roe** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Royal Flying Corps (British)) **Navy Cross**.  
 George 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 was commissioned as ensign. He 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.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. William James R. Taylor** US Army (6<sup>th</sup> Balloon Company) **Distinguished Service Cross**  
 Bill sailed for France in August 1917 and was attached to the 26<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup>, 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 was released from active duty in January 1919.

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

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gardiner Thompsom** US Army (Co. I, 303<sup>rd</sup> Infantry 76<sup>th</sup> Div.; Co. B, 104<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> Div.) **[Killed in Action]**  
 Gardiner entered Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) in August 1917 & 3 months later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Infantry. In July 1918, he sailed for France with the 303<sup>rd</sup> Infantry. Gardiner was **killed in action** on 16 October 1918 at Bois d’Haumont (France). His combat engagement included: Saint-Mihiel, Meuse –Argonne offensive and the Nepturne sector (Bois d’Haumont). He was cited in the general orders of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division HQ as follows: “*For gallant conduct in the fields on October 16, 1918, while leading platoon under galling machine gun and artillery fire in the Bois d’Haumont.*”

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

### **1917 (continued)**



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

**Navy Cross**

Walt 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 being assigned "special duty" out of England for 5 months. He then returned to France until the end of the war but did not return to the USA until February 1919 & then was released from active duty. 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.(i.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 Navy Air Station where he was stationed until transferring to the Dirigible Force at Guipavas (France). He commanded 2 dirigibles used for observational intelligence operation until he returned to the US and was released from active duty in early 1919. His Navy Cross citation reads: "*Far distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of a dirigible engaged in patrol and convoying flights in the War Zone in which operations he did exceptional work and pushed his flights to the limits of physical and material endurance.*"

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

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Joe 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 medically discharged from active duty in the following year.



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

**Distinguished Service Cross**

Duncan 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 was discharged from active duty in June 1919.

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

**Navy Cross**

Al 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. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1918 (continued)

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]**



Al was born in Sharon Springs, NY in 1895 as the son of doctor. After graduating from St. Paul's School (NH), he entered Harvard where he played varsity football & hockey & 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 then departed immediately for Calais, France. After extensive training in Scouting, Observation & Sniping School & later Gas School, he moved up to the front lines. He led several successful combat excursions in "No Man's Land" and became the company commander when his CO was killed. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector, Aisne-Ois and Meuse-Argonne offensives. On 3 October 1918, he was ordered to lead a frontal attack against a hill full of German machine gun nests when he was **Killed in Action**.

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



Captain Clifford West Henry US Army (102<sup>nd</sup> Infantry, 26<sup>th</sup> 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 Harvard Catholic Club. As senior, he applied for a year's absence to go into the Army. After his commissioning, he was assigned to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division and sailed for France in July 1917. After serving temporarily with the 104<sup>th</sup> Marines, Cliff was assigned to the 26<sup>th</sup> (Yankee) Division. In September in the Verdun (St. Mihiel), he was mortally wounded in the stomach by high explosive shells which also killed his commanding officer and 50 of his men. He died a month later from these wounds. At the time, he was engaged to Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind" His DSC citation reads: *For extraordinary heroism on 14 September 1918. During the Saint-Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men. He refused first aid until other wounded men had been taken care of". Cliff was also*

awarded the Croix de Guerre by France.

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

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

John was an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with French Army on at the 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 as a 1<sup>st</sup> 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: "*For 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.*"

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

### **1918 (continued)**

**Lt. Moseley Taylor** US Navy (Naval Aviation - Attached to the Northern Bombing Group) **Navy Cross**  
Moseley 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 214<sup>th</sup> 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 the 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. He then returned to the United States in November 1919 and discharged from active duty in February 1920. 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”*

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Chester Ellis Wright** US Army (93<sup>rd</sup> Aero Squadron, 3<sup>rd</sup> Pursuit Group) **ACE & 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. He 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 discharged from active duty in the middle of 1919.

### **1919**

**Private Samuel B. Adams** US Army (US Army Ambulance Service)

**Purple Heart [Died from War wounds]**



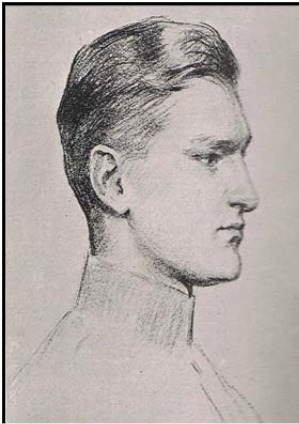
Sam was born in 1892 in Cambridge (MA) and graduated from Cambridge Latin where he was on the football team. For 2 years prior to college, he worked in the woolen mills in Andover (MA). He took a leave of absence from Harvard after his sophomore year to enlist in the Army. Sam sailed for France where his unit was assigned to the French 25<sup>th</sup> Division. In the course of his combat engagement at Argonne Forest, Verdun, Vesle & the Aisne fronts, Sam was gassed 6 times. During the battle for the Vesle River from 25 July to 6 August 1918, he was rewarded by General Pétain as the most deserving man in his section. He returned to the US in April 1919 and finished his undergraduate studies in time to graduate with the Harvard class of 1920. Due to ill health resulting from gas and exposure in the trenches, he moved to New Hampshire and was unable to continue with the study of Law. Sam married in 1922 and his wife became his faithful nurse and companion until his died in 1925 as a direct result of his War related injuries.

**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 sailed to the US & was released from active duty early in 1919

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

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 before being transferred to the 109<sup>th</sup> infantry. His combat engagements: included Aisne-Oise and the Meuse-Argonne offensive and defensive. Frank was killed 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 directing*

*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”.*

Private Richard K. Baker US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 25<sup>th</sup> Division)



Richard was born in 1896 in Canton (MA) and entered Harvard after preparing at the Middlesex (MA). He enlisted in the Army in August 1917 after his sophomore year and sailed for France only a month later. His combat engagements included: the Marne- Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse- Argonne offensives. He returned to the USA in April 1919 and was discharged from active duty. After receiving a war degree from Harvard, he entered the investment business and lived in Sherborn (MA) with his wife and family.

Lt. Commander Edmund Billings US Navy (*USS Quincy*)

**Purple Heart** *[Killed in Action]*



Ed was born in Boston in 1887. He prepared for Harvard at Roxbury Latin School. During World War I, he was an Army private in the Chemical Warfare Service. After graduating from Harvard, he was a research chemist in Hastings, New York for 2 years before accepting an executive position with Cabot Incorporated in Boston. Ed was later promoted to Vice President and Director and was responsible for a number of significant developments in Cabot’s carbon black business. With war clouds on the horizon, he volunteered to accept a direct commission as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve in November 1939 and was called to active duty in December 1940. Ed reported aboard the *USS Quincy* (CA 39) in January 1942 and later became the communications officer. For the following year, *USS Quincy* was involved in patrol and convoy duties in the North and South Atlantic before reporting for combat duty in the South Pacific. Ed was killed in action on 9 August 1942 when the *USS Quincy* was protecting the initial landing of

the US Marine Corps on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands and sunk by the Japanese during the Battle of Savo Island.

Ensign Jean-Jacques Bertschmann-US Navy (*USS Seattle*)



Jack was born in 1896 in New York City as the grandson of the Swiss consul General. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter. During his sophomore year at Harvard, he enlisted into the Navy in April 1917 and reported aboard the Scout Patrol Boat 40. In a record time, Jack was promoted as a Chief Boatswain’s Mate and reported aboard the armored cruiser *USS Seattle* (ACR 11) in the Atlantic fleet. After instructor duty, Jack was commissioned as an ensign in January 1919 and appointed as the commanding officer of on submarine Chaser 436 before his release from active duty in March 1919. Jack returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree before starting a general insurance business in New York City. He died in November 1938 in Stamford (CT).

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

**Lt. Commander Arthur D. Brewer** US Navy (various Dirigible [lighter than air] Squadrons)



Art was born in 1896 in Medford (MA) and also graduated from Phillips Exeter before attending Harvard. As a college sophomore in May 1917, he enlisted into the Navy. After boot camp, he reported to the Naval Aviation Detachment in Akron (OH). Art was commissioned as an ensign in June 1917 and 4 months later he sailed for France for duty at the US Naval Air Station at Paimboueuf (France) as a Naval aviator blimp pilot. In October 1918, he was transferred to the US Naval Air Station at Guipavas (France). After the end of the war, Ed returned to the USA for duty in Naval Air Stations initially in Chatham (MA) and later Rockaway (NY) as a dirigible officer. After his release from active duty in May 1920, he went in the advertising business and later was the advertising manager for Ciba Pharmaceutical. Art was recalled to active duty as Lt. Commander in July 1942 as a blimp pilot in anti-submarine patrol duty based in Lakehurst (NJ) and later the Naval Air Station in Elizabeth City (NC).

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Hugh Bridgman** US Army (Lafayette Escadrille, 49<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pursuit Group)



Hugh was born in 1897 in Salem (MA) where he went to the local high school before Harvard. After his college sophomore year, he volunteered to be an ambulance driver in the America Field Service and worked with the French Army on the Argonne front. He then enlisted as a private 1<sup>st</sup> class in the US Army and was assigned to the Aviation Section of the Signal corps in September 1917. After flight school in France, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant and in June 1918 he was initially assigned to the Lafayette Escadrille flying Spad 98z in Chartres (France) and a few months later to the 49<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron. Hugh participated in the following combat engagements: Château-Thierry, Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was credited with the destruction of 1 German airplane and received an official citation from General Pershing which read: "*For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Aincreville, France*". He was returned to the USA and was released from active duty in March 1919 and became a Wall Street financial investor and advisor.

**Corporal Henry W. Broughton** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart** **[Killed in Action]**



Henry was born in Jamaica Plan (MA) in 1896 and went to Milton Academy before Harvard where he was an athlete and a competitive swimmer. After his freshman year, he enlisted in the National Guard in 1916 when Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa attacked the American border town of Columbus (NM). He was activated and sent to the US border and Northern Mexico with to find and capture Villa. After his action, Henry returned to Harvard before being activated and federalized and was shipped to France in September 1917. He was continuously on the front for over a year with no furlough and participated in the following battles: Chemin des Dames, La Reine, Troyon, Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Henry volunteered as a battalion runner under 5 hours of heavy German bombardment. He as wounded during this battle as a result contracted a fatal case of pneumonia from which he died in Beaune (France) in October 1918. He was recommended for a Distinguished Service Cross which never materialized.

**Major Chester W. Cook** US Army Air Corps (26<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart**



Chet was born in Worcester (MA) in 1896. He prepared for Harvard at Mercersburg Academy (PA). He complete his officer training with the Harvard regiment at Plattsburg (NY) in August 1917 and 3 months later received his commissioned into the 301<sup>st</sup> Infantry Battalion (76<sup>th</sup> Division). In July 1918, his unit sailed for France where he was transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division. Chester was involved in the Saint-Mihiel offensive and wounded at the battle at Haumont-les-Lachaysesée in September 1918. He returned to the USA in January 1919 when he was released from active duty due to his physical disability resulting from his wounds on the battlefield. After returning to Harvard and graduating with the class of 1920, Chet eventually became a manager in the advertising business until he again volunteered for active duty as a captain in the Army Air Corps in April 1942 and served in the military along with his 2 sons. After serving a commanding officer of a couple of Basic Flying Training Squadron, Chet shipped overseas in January 1944 to the European theater of operations and was attached to the Civil Affairs Division of the British Army. He was member of the Harvard Club of New York.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

**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, Champaigne –Marne defensive, Vesle sector, Toulon, St. Mihiel offensive (Verdun) and the Meuse- Argonne offensive.

As noted by General Pershing in Captain Collidge's DSC citation. "*For extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpre, France on 27 October 1918. Leading a protection patrol, Captain Collidge went to the assistance of 2 observer planes which was being attacked by 6 German machines. Observing this maneuver, the enemy sent up a terrific barrage of anti-aircraft guns on the ground. Disregarding the extreme danger, Captain Collidge 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

**Major Charles J. Coulter** US Army Air Corps (WWI-305<sup>th</sup> Inf.; WWII-7<sup>th</sup> Northern Bombing Group) **Purple Heart**



Chuck was born in New York City in 1896 and graduated from the Pomfret School before entering Harvard. He joined the 8<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Militia in 1915 and was federalized for active duty and sent to El Paso (TX) for 6 months in 1916 during the hostilities with Pancho Villa. He returned to Harvard and joined the Harvard ROTC regiment. At the personal request of Medal of Honor recipient General Leonard Wood USA, he became an instructor in Fort Riley (KA). Chuck enlisted in the regular Army in January 1918 and was assigned to Officer Training School at Camp Upton on Long Island (NY). However, he instead volunteered as a private to ship out to France with the 305<sup>th</sup> Infantry (77<sup>th</sup> Division). He was soon promoted to corporal and then sergeant and sent to the 4<sup>th</sup> British Army Musketry School in St. Omar (France). Chuck was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in July 1918 and joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 110<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment (28<sup>th</sup> Division) where he served as company commander and later a battalion

commander. He was wounded in combat and participated in the following engagements: Château-Thierry, Orcq-Vesle, Vesle-Aisne, the Argonne Forest as well as the Thiaccourt and Baccarat Sectors. He was released from active duty in the fall of 1919 and briefly was in the paint business before buying a seat on the NY Stock Exchange on Wall Street as an odd lot broker with Ontivia, E.F. Hutton and later his own company.



**Private Harmon Bushnell Craig** US Army (65<sup>th</sup> Division-French Army) **Purple Heart**, **Croix de Guerre** **[Killed in Action]**



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

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Ralph J. Feigl US Army (7<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 1<sup>st</sup> Division) **Purple Heart & Croix de Guerre** **[Killed in Action]**



Ralph was born in New York City where he went to the Cutler School to prepare for Harvard. He entered the Officer training camp at Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 and 3 months later was commissioned into the Army Artillery. He sailed for France in September 1917 and later was assigned as an artillery observer and liaison with the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry division in the Tour sector. On one occasion, Ralph personally intercepted a German signal for a surprise attack which was then successfully defeated. After 3 months of hazardous combat, he was about to be relieved from the front for rest and recreation but was fatally struck by a German shell fragment at Beaumont in the Ansauville sector of France. His citation for the Croix de Guerre reads: "2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Feigl exposed himself to terrific fire while making his way the Artillery telephone line for the purpose of calling for a barrage which was quickly and effectively executed. He displayed exceptional courage, devotion to duty and utter disregard for his personal safety."

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 qualified 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 on 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, Charles 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 (218<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

### **1919 (continued)**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Edward H. Hooper** US Army (50<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron)

 **Purple Heart** ***[Killed in Action]***



Ed was born in 1896 in Boston and graduated from the Berkshire School (MA) prior to entering Harvard. He went to the 1<sup>st</sup> official Officer Training Camp in Plattsburg (NY) and was commissioned into the Cavalry. In December 1917, he sailed for France where he graduated from Aerial Observers School. He was sent immediately to the Front where his combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames and Saint- Mihiel offensive. In September 1918, he and his pilot where far over German lines on a foggy morning when they were attacked by 3 German fighter planes. Although they put up a stiff fight, Ed and his pilot were shot down and killed.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Theodore R. Hostetter** Royal Flying Corps (British Aero Squadron 3)

 **Purple Heart** ***[Killed in Action]***



Ted was born in 1897 in Allegheny (PA) and prepped for Harvard at the Pomfret School (CT). In August 1917, he enlisted as an aviation cadet in the Royal Flying Corps which was the initial name for the RAF. After flight training in Canada, he was commissioned and sailed to England in January 1918. After completing aerial gunnery school, he was posted to British Aero Squadron 54 until he was wounded in action in April 1918. After a 4 month invalid recuperation leave in England, he returned to the front with Aero Squadron 3. His combat engagements included the Lys Defensive and Cambri. Ted was fatally shot down on a patrol in September 1918 near Masnières (France)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. James Dana Hutchinson** French Army (504<sup>th</sup> Tank Regiment)

  **Croix de Guerre & Military Cross (UK)**



Jim was born in 1896 in Boston and went to Milton Academy before Harvard. As a college sophomore, he volunteered to become an ambulance driver in the American Field Service with the French Army on the Verdun and Soissons fronts. In February 1918, he enlisted in the French Army as a gunner and was sent to Artillery and then Tank Schools in France. His combat engagements included: Hoogledde, Pitthem, Lichtervelde, Plateau of Thielt and Ansegehn Station (Belgium). For his courage in combat, he was awarded 2 Croix de Guerre, one of which honored his significant contribution in the capture of 64 German prisoners. He was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. of the French Army in march 1919 before his return to the US. As a civilian, he was in charge of a retail coal company before accepting a position as Treasurer of the E.D. Clapp Manufacturing Company.

**Lt. Marion Whitney Lee** US Navy (*USS Arkansas*)



Marion was born in Southampton (NY) in 1897 and prepped for Harvard at the Morristown School (NJ) which is now known as the Morristown-Beard School. He enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 when the US entered World War I. He was initially stationed at Newport (RI) before being sent to the US Naval Academy where he was commissioned as an Ensign completing NROTC training in September with orders to report aboard the *USS Arkansas* (BB33) with a home port in Norfolk (VA). His battleship patrolled the East Coast and trained gun crews until July 1918 until ordered to Britain to operate with the Grand Fleet as the 6<sup>th</sup> Battle Squadron. While approaching the Royal Navy base in Rosyth, the battleship fired on what was thought to be a periscope from a German U-boat. The destroyers escorting the *USS Arkansas* dropped depth charges but did not hit the alleged submarine. After his release from active duty in February 1919, Marion entered the import and export business in New York. During World War II when requested by the US, he spent some time in Ecuador to develop a new source of tannin for the leather business.

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

### **1919 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Delmar Leighton** US Marine Corps (7<sup>th</sup> Squadron, Northern Bombing Group)



Del was born in 1897 in Tunkhannock (PA) as the son of a truck farmer. After Phillips Exeter, he entered Harvard College following his older brother (H-14). In 1917, he interrupted his college studies by enlisting as seaman in the Navy. After boot camp in Cape May (NJ), Del transferred to the Naval Aviation Detachment at MIT where he was promoted to quartermaster chief. In February 1918, Chief Leighton was sent to the Naval Air Station in Pensacola (FL) for flight school. Upon graduation and earning his wings of gold as a Naval aviator in June 1918, he elected to be commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in the US Marine Corps and immediately shipped out for France to join the 1<sup>st</sup> Squadron of the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Aviation Force but was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> Squadron of the Northern Bombing Group. The prime mission of his aviation unit was to attack German held ports & submarine pens which involved Del in several combat sorties. After his release from active duty in January 1919, Del returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree. Upon his college graduation, he worked for a cotton finishing manufacturer for a year

After his release from active duty in January 1919, Del returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree. Upon his college graduation, he worked for a cotton finishing manufacturer for a year until the mill closed due to a down swing of the business cycle. He took the advice of his boss and returned to Cambridge to earn his MBA from Harvard Business School. In 1926, he accepted a position on the staff of assistant deans in the College and also began teaching an introductory economics course for undergraduates. He simultaneously continued his academic studies and earned his PHD by 1930 and accepted the position as the first Dean of freshmen in 1931. As Dean of the Harvard College in the 1950's, Del revitalized the Harvard House system by installing "senior tutors" to live in the upper-class Houses as do Oxford & Cambridge Universities. In his own words: "I backed into deaning after trying the textile business and teaching economics". He died in 1965.

**Ensign John Langdon Leighton** US Navy (*USS Leviathan*)



John was born in 1896 in St. Louis (MO) and prepared at St. Mark's School for Harvard where he followed in footsteps of his father (H-1888) and older brother (H-17). He played freshman football and was on the varsity baseball team. After his sophomore year, he enlisted into the Navy at the outbreak of World War I. After boot camp, he was a coxswain on *USS Harvard* (SP 209) and the *USS Taniwha* (SP129) before receiving orders for the Naval Intelligence Office in Brooklyn (NY) in September 1917. He sailed for Europe on the *USS Leviathan* (ID 136) in December 1917 and 3 months later he was assigned to the Intelligence section of the US Naval Headquarters in London (UK) where he was involved in locating and tracking German submarines. In September 1918, John was directly commissioned as an ensign on the staff of Admiral Sims. After his release from active duty in March 1919, John returned to Harvard and completed his AB degree. He moved to New York City and spent the next 15 years in advertising business until his untimely death in 1936.

**Major Charles Warren Lippitt** US Army (1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division)



Charlie was born in 1894 in Providence (RI) as the son of the Governor of Rhode Island and nephew of a US Senator. Prior to Harvard, he went to Morris Heights Prep in Providence. In April 1917, he enlisted in a Field artillery battery of the RI National Guard which was federalized 4 months later. Charlie was promoted to sergeant and sailed for France in October 1917 with the 103<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery. His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames and the La Reine sectors (i.e. Seucheore & Xivray-Marvoisin) and Château- Thierry. At the end of the War, Charlie was assigned to the American Students Detachment at the University of Paris until he returned to the USA and was discharged from active duty in July 1919. After returning to Harvard and receiving his degree in 1921, Charlie stayed in the Army reserve and initially went into the manufacturing business. After moving to New York City, he went into financial management and eventually became Vice President of both the American Refunding Corporation as well as the Seneschal Corporations before being recalled to active duty in February 1941.

Charlie was initially assigned to be an artillery instructor at Fort Bragg (NC) before volunteering for a transfer to the Infantry. In June 1942, he deployed overseas and served as the staff Intelligence Officer (S2) of an Artillery Division. He participated in the invasion of North Africa at Oran and took part in the Tunisian Campaign as well as at the shocking defeat at Kasserine Pass and the victories under General Patton at both Gafsa-El Guettar and Tunis. After World War II, he returned to Providence where he died in 1970

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

### **1919 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Royal Little** US Army (167<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division)



Royal Little was born in Wakefield (MA) in 1896, into a family which wandered throughout the nation as his stepfather sought employment as a printer. He was the nephew of Arthur D. Little, who had founded and led a prominent consulting firm in Cambridge (MA) which bore his name. Since his uncle and aunt were childless, Royal was offered the opportunity in 1910 to return to Boston to be a member of his uncle's household and eventually enter the family consulting business. The family agreed. Royal was enrolled in what eventually became the Noble and Greenough School which was then located in Boston. He then went to Harvard to study engineering where he ran into academic difficulty and was put on probation as a freshman.

The following spring he took a leave of absence and joined the Army and attended the Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY) from where he was directly commissioned as 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in the Infantry in November 1917. Two months later, Royal sailed for France where he remained at the front for almost a year and participated in the following combat operations: Lunéville and Baccarat sectors, Champagne-Marne defensive and offensive campaigns at Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He once wrote that during that time, "I soon earned the reputation of being the fastest man in the outfit with an entrenching tool". After the cessation of hostilities, Royal spent 6 months in Germany with the Army of Occupation until returning to the states and being released from active duty in May 1919. Instead of entering his uncle's business, Royal took a job as an apprentice at Cheney Brothers Silk Company and later went to work at a small rayon manufacturer where he had an opportunity to buy an interest in the company with \$2,000 of war bonds that he had saved with his Army pay. 3 months later, the stock in this company was worthless. He then worked at a variety of other textile firms and a stint at a Wall Street brokerage, where he learned finance. In 1923, Royal borrowed a few thousand dollars to start another company with 3 employees called Atlantic Rayon which almost broke even over the next 5 years and struggled to survive during the New Deal of the 1930's. After the start of World War II, Royal changed the name of his company to Atlantic Parachute which became a major and highly successful contractor to the US government as part of the war effort. After the war, the corporate name was again changed to Textron as signal of Royal's intention to transform his company into a major textile concern. After acquiring several other textile manufactures and mills, Textron had reported sales exceeding \$125 million by 1947. However, the textile business turned out to be very cycle due to recessions following the boom years of the late 1940's. To spread his market risks, Royal started to buy companies in several other industries with improvement potential and had the added advantage of avoiding any anti-trust problems. In effect, Royal had become the pioneer and "father" of conglomerates. In 1960, Royal retired as chairman of Textron which by then had revenues of over \$550 million. After 29 years of retirement, Royal died at his home in the Bahamas in January of 1989.



**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.

## 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 a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in November 1917. He then sailed for France in January 1918 & was assigned initially as a 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 Champaigne 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. Samuel Pierce Mandell** US Army (20<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Day Bomber Group) **Purple Heart** **Killed in Action**



Sam was born in Boston in 1897 and went to St. Mark's School prior to Harvard where he was followed by his 2 younger brothers (H-24 & H-29). Just prior to the US entry into World War I, Sam enlisted as a Private 1<sup>st</sup> class with the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps in Newport News (VA). 2 months later he was sent to the School of Military Aeronautics at MIT from which he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. in July 1917. Sam sailed for France in December 1917 and had several months of further aviation training before joining the 20<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron where he participated in the following combat engagements: Saint-Mihiel offensive, Toul Sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He participated in over 17 raids over enemy territory and received credit for shooting down a German airplane. On 7 November 1918, Sam participated in the last American sortie of the war which was a successful raid on the enemy lines. On his return from this mission, he was attacked at 12,000 feet over Martincourt (France) by a German plane.

Despite a hopelessly shot up plane, Sam was able to maintain enough control of his falling aircraft to break the severity of crash and his flight observer was able to walk away uninjured but Sam was hurt badly. German troops left him alone for a while but Sam was shot in cold blood as he lay helplessly wounded by a German infantry captain. His body was eventually returned to the USA for reburial in Mt. Auburn cemetery in Cambridge (MA). The following citation is noted in the general orders of the Headquarters Army Air Corps Service: *“For exceptional devotion to duty, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. S.P. Mandell, Air Service, US Army, as pilot of the 20th Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Day Bomber Group, participated in every raid made by the Squadron in the Argonne-Meuse sector during October 1918”*

**Major Edwin T. Martin** US Army (53<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, 6<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart**



Ed was born in Lynn (MA) in 1896 and graduated from public high school in nearby Marblehead (MA) prior to Harvard College. During May 1917, he enlisted into the Massachusetts National Guard with 1<sup>st</sup> Engineers Battalion and the transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery battalion which was federalized in July 1917 as the 101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division. He sailed for France in September 1917 where he remained on the front lines where he was wounded both in April and July of 1918 and then gassed at the end of September 1918. His combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames and the La Reine sectors as well as Marne-Aisne and Saint-Mihiel. He remained with the Army of Occupation in Germany until he returned to the US and received his discharge from active duty in April 1919. Max then returned to Harvard to complete his discharge from active duty in April 1919. Max then returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree which he received in 1920. For the next 2

**Advocates for Harvard ROTC**

Years, he was teacher at the Middlesex School (MA). Ed then moved to California where he accepted a position as first as an instructor and then Dean of Pomona Junior College where he remained until he was recall to active duty into the Army Air Corps during June 1942.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

**Major Maxwell M. Martin** US Army (53<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, 6<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart**

Max was born in 1895 in Parsons (KA) where he went to high school before attending Emporia College (KA) and later Harvard College. He entered the Army in August 1917 as a candidate in the Office Training Camp in Fort Oglethorpe (GA) from which he was commissioned at 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. He sailed from France in July 1918 and participated in both the Meuse – Argonne offensive and battles in the Anould sector. After the war, Max returned to Harvard to finish his undergraduate degree. He later returned to Kansas and eventually became Vice President and manager of both his own furniture company as well as a funeral home.

**Lt. Colonel Howland H. Pell** US Army (307<sup>th</sup> Infantry)



LTC Pell was born in Paris (France) in 1897 and went to St. Paul's School prior to Harvard. In August 1918, Howland enlisted as a Private 1<sup>st</sup> class before going to Officer Training School at Ft. Lee (VA). He was discharged in November 1918. After release from active duty, he graduated from Harvard law school in 1922 and was admitted to the NY Bar with the Law firm of Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & de Gersdorff in NYC. In 1928, he accepted a position with a client, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, where he eventually became a vice president in 1941. During these years, he remained in the active Army Reserve until he was activated as a major in the Infantry in September. He sailed for North Africa in February 1943 and was involved in special operations with the duty of running an OCS for the indigenous population. Howland was a member of the Harvard Club of NYC as well as the Union Club and various military and patriotic societies,

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Arthur Perkins** US Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Provisional Aero Regiment)

Art was member of the Pi Eta club at Harvard and enlisted into the Aviation section of the Army Signal Corp in February 1918. After completing the School for Military Aeronautics at Georgia Institute of Technology, he earned his pilot's wings and was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in May 1918. He sailed for France in October 1918 and was assigned as a flight instructor at the Saint-Maixent Air Base. He returned to the USA in December 1918 and was released from active duty.



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



David 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 1st Lt in the US Army Aviation Service. He again served on the front as commanding officer of the 134th Pursuit Squadron and later flight commander of the 134th Squadron, 2nd 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. David 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, Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre and Purple Heart.**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)** **1919 (continued)**

**Commander Myron T. Richardson** US Navy (*USS Arizona, USS Clark, USS Kenmore*)



Myron was born in Newton (MA) in 1897 and prepared for Harvard at Newburyport (MA) High School. He enlisted into the Navy in April 1917. 3 months later, he was released from active duty and returned to Harvard. He was recalled to active duty in April 1918 and assigned to Officer Material School in Cambridge (MA) where he was promoted to a chief boatswain's mate. In October 1918, he was commissioned an Ensign in the Navy. Over the next 15 years on active duty, he served on board the *USS Sierra*, *USS Von Steuben* & *USS Manley* as the engineering Officer, *USS Isherwood* as torpedo officer and later engineering officer, *USS Hopkins* as executive offer and navigator and the *USS Pecos* in the Far East. From 1941 to 1942, he was the commanding officer of the *USS Clark* and then the chief engineer of the *USS Arizona*. Myron then again assumed command of the *USS Clark* in the South Pacific from 1941 to 1942 and the *USS Kenmore* in the Pacific for the next 2 years. He later assumed command of a division of Destroyer Escorts.

**Lt. Colonel Horatio Rogers** US Army (MC) (26<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart**



Horatio was born in Clinton (MA) in 1897 and prepared for Harvard at the Moses Brown School in Providence (RI) and the Volkmann School in Boston. He enlisted as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Field Artillery which was federalized as the 26<sup>th</sup> Division in July 1917. He sailed for France in September 1917 where his combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames, the La Reine sectors, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse- Argonne Offensive. He was gassed in April 1918 and promoted to corporal. A year later, he returned to the US and was released from active duty at the end of April 1919. He received his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1923 and he later became a Boston surgeon. He remained in the Army Reserve and was recalled from active duty in November 1941. He shipped out to North Africa in February 1943.

**Corporal John Hugh Rooney** US Army (101<sup>st</sup> Engineers, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)



John was born in Boston in 1899 and went to Boston Latin before his acceptance to Harvard. He enlisted as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Field Artillery which was federalized as the 26<sup>th</sup> Division in July 1917. He sailed for France in September 1917 where his combat engagements included: Chemin des Dames, the La Reine sectors (Xivray), Pas Fini, Château-Thierry, Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse- Argonne Offensive. After his return to the US and release from active duty in 1919, John was involved in commercial real estate construction and worked for Pilgrim Granite Corporation from 1925 to 1943 where he eventually became President of the company.

**Corporal John Holland Rooney** US Army (76<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division)

**Purple Heart**



John was born in Somerville (MA) in 1897 and graduated from Somerville High School before entering Harvard College. During January 1918, he enlisted into the Army as a private He sailed to France in April 1918 where his combat engagements included: sectors as well as Champagne-Marne defensive, the Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel, Meuse- Argonne offensives. At the end of the war, John studied for 3 months at the American Expeditionary Force University in Beaune, France. He was subsequently sent to Germany with the Army of Occupation until he returned to the US and received his discharge from active duty in August 1919 and returned to Harvard to complete his undergraduate degree. Upon his graduation in 1920, he accepted a position with the Hood Rubber company and eventually became a factory superintendent and lived in Belmont (MA). During World War II, 3 of his 6 children were on active duty in the US military.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

### 1919 (continued)

**Private William Roos** US Army (US Army Ambulance Service)



**Croix de Guerre**



Bill was born in New Bedford (MA) in 1897. He graduated from the local high school before entering Harvard where he was on the freshman baseball team and was member of the Pierian Sodality of 1808, which is an ancient and honorable undergraduate musical fellowship which became the underpinning of the Harvard Radcliff Orchestra. He took a leave of absence after his sophomore year to enlist in the Ambulance Service of the US Army. Bill sailed for France in January 1918 where he participated in the following combat: Aisne defensive, Champagne- Marne defensive, the Marne-Aisne offensive and the Aisne- Oise offensives. Bill returned to the US in June 1919 when he was discharged from the Army. He died 5 years later in San Francisco where he lived with his wife and 3 year old son. His Croix de Guerre citation reads: *“On 14 October 1918, he participated in the evacuation of the 7<sup>th</sup> regiment of Colonial Infantry under a violent bombardment triggered off by the enemy. He was obliged to to move his station and stole an ambulance to relieve his tired friend.”*

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Quentin Roosevelt** US Army (95<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, 1<sup>st</sup> Pursuit Group)

**Purple Heart** **[Killed in Action]**



The youngest and 4<sup>th</sup> son of President Theodore Roosevelt, he was born in Washington DC in 1897 when his father was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration. He attended public school in Washington and the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, VA before transferring to Groton. At Harvard, Quentin belonged to the DKE, Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 Clubs and played intramural football. In 1916, he went to Officer training in Plattsburg (NY). With his father’s permission in April 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation part of the US Army Signal Corps and later was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. and 3 months later he sailed for France with the first detachment of American Aviators. Quentin’s knowledge of French made him particularly valuable as his Squadron’s supply officer. He was assigned to a Headquarters company as a commanding officer and gunnery instructor of over 40 officers and 600 aviation cadets. In June 1918, he joined the 1st Pursuit Group as a pilot where he squadron mates describe him as an exceptionally good pilot who was perfectly fearless and always eager. Quentin declined the role of Flight Commander which was given to him because of his father. After he was ordered to take this leadership billet, he rotated the prestigious lead position among the more experienced pilots in his squadron. When asked why he was serving the front, he remarked: “Well, you know it’s up to us to practice what Father preaches”. On an 11 July sortie over the front, Quentin fell behind his squadron since his engine was old and needed work. He spotted 3 planes he thought were American and followed them deep into German territory. When the planes turned, he could see the German marking and he then attacked and shot down the tail plane before escaping back to his line. Quentin was officially credited with the destruction of one enemy airplane for his heroics. 3 days later while on patrol with 3 others in his squadron, he was killed in action when attacked by 3 German fighter planes and was then buried with full military honors by the Imperial German Army. His combat engagements included the Toulon & the Marne-Aisne sectors.

**Major George Tiffany** US Army Air Corps (Aviation Section of Signal Corps–WW I; Africa Middle East Wing–WWII)



George was born in New York City (NY) in 1896 and graduated from St. Mark’s School for Harvard College. In 1917, he enlisted as a private in 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Calvary which was soon federalized as the 101<sup>st</sup> Machine Gun Battalion of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division and sailed for France in October 1917. He was soon commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and pilot in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. The following year, his plane was shot down and he was taken prisoner but soon after he escaped. After the WWI, he founded an airline delivering overseas mail but 2 years later went to work for General Motors. In 1938, he started his own export company but again signed up for the Army Air Corps after Pearl Harbor. After serving with the Air Transport Command in the Caribbean, he shipped out to Africa and later was involved in the European Theater of operations. George lived in NYC where he was a member of the NY Athletic Club.

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) 1919 (continued)

Commander George H. Tilghman US Navy (CO: Carrier Aircraft Service Unit 16) █



George was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1896 where he father was a mining engineer working for Cecil Rhodes. He transferred from a prestigious prep school in Switzerland to The Morristown School (NJ) where prepared for Harvard where he continued playing hockey, soccer and cross country track. In 1917, he was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in the Army Coast Artillery and sailed for France in 1918 where he was involved in railroad troop operations. After returning to the US in July 1919, he received a master degree from Columbia and then for the next 19 years was the headmaster at The Morristown School. With War clouds on the horizon, He accepted a commission as Lt. Commander in the US Navy. He was accidentally killed in July 1944 at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands when a damaged returning bomber crashed into his jeep on the runway. His oldest son Henry (H-43) was an ensign on a nearby destroyer at the time.

Captain Henry O. Wendt US Army (Ambulance Service)



Sam was born in Davenport, Iowa in 1897. Prior to Harvard, he went to Boston Latin. He enlisted as a Private into the Army Ambulance Service and was promoted to sergeant before shipping out to France in August 1917. He participated in the following combat engagements: Chemin des Dames offensive, Flanders defensive, Champagne defensive and the Aisne-Ardenne offensive. He returned to the USA and was released from active duty in April 1919. After the war, he went into the electricity generation business and was ultimately promoted to become the Treasurer of the New England Power Association. In 1943, he volunteered and accepted a commission as a captain in the US Army.

Lt. Colonel Bryant Woods US Army Air Corps (28<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron – WW I; 12<sup>th</sup> Air Support – WWII)



Bryant was born in Winchester (MA) in 1896 and prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough. In May 1917, he enlisted into the Army's Aviation Section and sailed for France in August 1917 where was completed and instructed various aviation training courses in Italy and France. In May 1918, he was injured in an airplane accident and hospitalized for 3 months. He then joined the 28<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Pursuit Group. 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Woods was shot down in combat and take to Germany a prisoner until his release on 29 November 1918. His combat engagements included: Toulon sector and the Saint-Mihiel offensive. He returned to the US in January 1919 and went into the securities business. He had risen to be a Vice President of Fidelity Trust in NY when He returned to active duty as a major in the Army Air Corps in 1940 and served as an intelligence officer in the Liberator Bomber Group based in England. He was subsequently involved in both the North African and Sicily campaigns. █

Private Ralph O'Neal West US Marine Corps (8<sup>th</sup> Co. 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division) **Purple Heart** **Killed in Action**



Ralph was born in Washington, DC in 1896 and graduated from Newton (MA) public high prior to Harvard College. At Harvard, he earned his varsity "H" was on the track team and also was member of the as the soccer and baseball teams. In December 1917, he enlisted into the US Marine Corps. In April 1918, he sailed for France where 5 months later he was killed in combat. His combat engagements included: Château-Thierry, Belleau Wood, Soissons and finally at Saint-Mihiel where at the height of this battle he was killed while carrying important messages in the face of heavy machine gun fire. He was cited both by General Pershing as well as in his Divisional General Orders for his "Distinguished and exceptional gallantry and repeated acts of bravery".

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

### **1919 (continued)**

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

**ACE & 2 Distinguished Service Crosses**

Chester was a 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, he was appointed adjutant to the 19<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron. He shipped out to France in November 1917 where completed his pilot's training. On July 1918, he was posted to the 93<sup>rd</sup> 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 into their own territory”* Chester returned home in March 1919.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. George R. Young** US Army (185<sup>th</sup> Aero Pursuit Squadron)



George was born in Bozeman (MT) in 1896 and prepared at Phillips Exeter for Harvard. In 1917, he enlisted into the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps and was sent to France in January 1918. Over the next 9 months, he was involved in various aviator combat assignments. George returned to the US in March 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month. After then completing his undergraduate degree at Harvard, he went into the securities business and later founded his own firm in Pittsburg (PA), Young & Company, which he served as president and chairman of the Board of Directors.

### **1920**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Frederick 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 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”*.

**Lt. Robert W. Emmons 3<sup>rd</sup>** US Navy (*USS Drayton*)

Bob was the son of Robert W. Emmons 2<sup>nd</sup> who graduated from the Harvard in 1895 and served in the Navy as LCDR during World War I doing transport duty on the troop transport *USS Mount Vernon* (ID 4508). Bob 3<sup>rd</sup> was on a patrol boat as a Gunner's mate 2<sup>nd</sup> class petty officer when the US entered the war in April 1917. Bob was sent to the Naval Academy in July 1917 and commissioned an ensign 2 month later. He was initially assigned to the battleship *USS New Hampshire* (BB25) but was transferred in January 1918 to the destroyer *USS Drayton* (DD23) based in Brest, France. In July 1918, he was promoted to Lt. (j.g.) and 3 months later to LT. Bob returned to the US from his European deployment in January 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month.

**Chief John D. Falvey** US Navy (*USS Triton*)

John enlisted in the Navy in June 1917 and was promoted to Gunner's Mate 3<sup>rd</sup> class petty officer in October 1917. Four months later, he made 2<sup>nd</sup> class Gunner's Mate and reported aboard the *USS Triton* (YT 1). After again being promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> class Gunner's Mate, he became a small arms instructor in Camp Perry (OH) for 2 months when he amazingly then made Chief Petty Officer in August 1918. He was released from active duty in in February 1919.

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

### **1920**

**Corporal Charles P. Harris** US Army (301<sup>st</sup> Field Signal battalion, 76<sup>th</sup> Division, 6<sup>th</sup> Army Corps)

Charles enlisted as a private in the Signal Corps in May 1917. Two months later, he was promoted to corporal and sailed for France in July 1918. After the cessation of hostilities in November 1918, Charles served with the Army of Occupation before returning to the USA and being released from active duty in May 1919. His combat engagement was in the Marbache sector.

**Ensign Ralph H. Hetrick** US Navy (USS *Sub Chaser 269*)

John enlisted in the Navy in April 1918. After boot camp in Hingham (MA) and further training at Bumkin Island in Boston harbor (MA), he was promoted to Chief Boatswain Mate in May 1918 prior to entering Officer Material School at MIT. After being commissioned an ensign, he was assigned as the Executive Officer of sub chaser # 269 which homeported in Boston (MA). Ralph was released from active duty in May 1919.

**Captain Lawrence Higgins** US Army (111<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 28<sup>th</sup> Division)

Larry was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Signal Corps in December 1917 and assigned to the Army War College in Washington DC. In the following February, he transferred to Military Intelligence and 3 months later sailed for France where he was attached to AEF General HQ. Larry was attached to the 111<sup>th</sup> Infantry and promoted to captain in October 1918. At the cessation of hostilities, he was attached to the French Ministry of War for liaison duty during which he had to return to the US briefly on special mission. After returning to Paris in June, he was appointed as the assistant military attaché at the American embassy. Larry again returned to the US in September 1919 was released from active duty in June 1920. His combat engagements included: Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive



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

**Purple Heart & Medal of Honor**



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

captured but he persuaded the French general to surrender. General Hamilton was subsequently Operations & Intel officer for HQ North Africa Tactical AF and then released from active duty in November 1945. However in 1947, he was recalled to active duty and appointed the Commander US Air Forces Europe in 1951. In the following year, he retired from the Air Force and 30 years died later in Los Angeles at age 83. His Medal of Honor citation reads: *"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 8 November 1942, near Port Lyautey, French Morocco, Lt. Col. Hamilton volunteered to accompany Col. Demas Craw on a dangerous mission to the French commander, designed to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Driven away from the mouth of the Sebou River by heavy shelling from all sides, the landing boat was finally beached at Mehdiya 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"*.

## **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 in part reads: *“Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Air Service) Sumner Sewall, United States Army Air Service, for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action 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 a 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**

**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.*

**QM 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Petty Officer Francis H. Cummings** US Navy (USS Dyer)

Francis enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 as an Electrician (Radio) 3<sup>rd</sup> class petty officer. After attending radio school at MIT, he was released from active duty in September 1917 to attend Harvard. However, he was reactivated in June 1918 as a Quartermaster 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Petty Officer and reported aboard the USS Dyer (DD 84).

**Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class Winslow A. Duerr** US Army (301<sup>st</sup> Field Signal Battalion, 76<sup>th</sup> Division)

Winslow enlisted in the Army and appointed corporal in the Signal Corp in October 1917 and promoted to sergeant in December. And then sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class in March 1918. His unit sailed to France in July 1918 and was attached to the 6<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. Selected for Signal Office training school in November 1918 but returned to the US in March 1919 and was released from active duty in the following month. His combat experience was in the Marbache sector.

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

### 1904

**Major Henry G. Barnes** British Army – (7<sup>th</sup> London Brigade, 47<sup>th</sup> Division) **Distinguished Service Order [KIA]**

Henry was also known as right Honorable Lord Gorell. He joined the Royal Field Artillery in 1914 and shortly thereafter was sent to France. He was wounded at Langof Farm in January 1917 and died later that day in Poperinghe, Belgium from of his related wounds. His combat engagements included: the Somme and Ypres

### 1907

**Major Laurence H. Watres** US Army – (108<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, 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 United States and was released from active duty in May of 1919



### 1908

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

**Medal of Honor**



Charles was born in Florence, Wisconsin in 1884 but moved to Pittsfield (MA) with his family when he father took a mid-level job with the General Electric Company. After graduating from nearby Williams College where 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 sailed for France in April 1918, Four 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 and became one of the famous 2 “Lost Battalions” which were completely surrounded by Germans for over 5 days but refused to surrender as they 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 by the actor, Ricky Schroder in the 2001 movie, “The Lost Battalions”. 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. 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. He made many public appearances as a war hero but unfortunately died in 1921 at age 37 due to post-traumatic stress disorder.

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 reached 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.*”

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Lester C. Barton** US Army – (101<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, 26<sup>th</sup> Division)

**Killed in Action**

Les was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in November 1917 from OTC at Fort Sheridan (IL). In the following month, he sailed for France where he served as an artillery liaison officer. He was **killed in action** in Belleau Woods during the Marne-Aisne offensive.

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by CLASS

### 1911

**Captain Ruben Brent Hutchcraft Jr.** US Army (166<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Div.) **Distinguished Service Cross** [Killed in Action]



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 but a year later he shifted to Harvard Law School where he was on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review. After graduating cum laude, 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 and 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 and the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. When his CO was killed, he became the company commander and in one 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 within 30 yards of enemy machine guns”.*

### 1912

**Captain Ira Charles Ogden** US Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Btn., 141<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 36<sup>th</sup> Div.)

**Distinguished Service Cross** [KIA]



Ira 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 and entered Harvard Law School. After his first year, his father died & Ira returned to San Antonio to work at the family law firm. He was commissioned a captain in the National Guard in July 1917 which was federalized into the regular Army and sailed for France in the following month. Over the next 4 months, he was involved in intensive combat at the Saint-Etienne- a-Arnes in the Champagne offensive. On 10 October 1918, Captain Ogden was slightly wounded in the head by shrapnel as 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**. His DSC citation reads:

*“For extraordinary heroism in action near Saint-Hitienne France on 9 & 10 October 1918. casualties among field officers, Captain Ogden was placed in 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 PM 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 Pallette 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 7 hours after being wounded he remained with his command, inspiring his men by his fortitude & courage.*

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

### **1914**

**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. After Harvard Law, he was a Philadelphia lawyer 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 planes. Major Biddle was also awarded the Croix de Guerre from France. France. He discharged from active duty in 1919 and died in 1972.

His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Danvillers, France on 26 September 1918. During an engagement between 11 Spads and 12 enemy Fokkers, Capt. Biddle, perceiving his comrade in distress*

*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 danger of being shot down*".

**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 as well as on 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 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

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

### 1915 (continued)

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Hoover appointed Bob as a judge of the US District Court for Southern NY. Despite being a registered Republican, FDR promoted again him 9 years later, to the US 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 to Undersecretary of War when was instrumental in the mobilization of the armed forces before 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 the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986. He also led in the desegregation of the armed forces, specifically during late stages of World War II and helped to create the Tuskegee airmen.

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

### 1916

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. William F. Cahill US Army (307<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 77<sup>th</sup> Division )

[Killed in Action]

Bill was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in April 1917 from Officer Training Camp at Plattsburg (NY). In December 1917, He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT, and sailed to France. He was Killed in Action in August 1918 near Fère-Tardenois (France). His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector and the Aisne-Oise offensive.

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

### 1916

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

[Died on active duty from illness]



Jim was born in Albany NY in 1892 as the great, great grandson of the famous American novelist with the same name. After graduating from the Taft School, he entered Yale with the class of 1913 where he became a member of Alpha Delta Pi and graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa. After Yale, he spent a year in Europe and the West before entering Harvard Law School. For health reasons, he went to Arizona in 1917 and became a school teacher. When the US entered the War, he joined the Army and was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Field Artillery after completing Office Training Camp in Madison Barracks (NY). Jim was promoted to captain in December 1918 and had a strong desire to go to France to join his younger brother on the front. However, he caught pneumonia at Camp Dix (NJ) which proved fatal in February 1918.

### 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.

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. He then 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 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*"

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

### **1917 (continued)**

**Captain Francis R. McCook** US Army (134<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, 37<sup>th</sup> Division)

**[Killed in Action]**

Frank was commissioned a Captain in 10<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry which was federalized in May 1917. After training at the School of Fire at Fort Sill (OK), he sailed to France in June 1918. Upon arrival, in Europe, he was detailed for a month of further training at the Machine Gun School at Châtillon-sur-Saône. He was wounded in September 1918 near Ivoirly (France) and died of his wounds in the following week. His combat engagements included: Baccarat sector and the Muese-Argonne offensive.

**Private Edmond D. Stewart** US Army (167<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 42<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**[Killed in Action]**

Ed enlisted in September 1917 and was assigned to the 155<sup>th</sup> Depot Brigade. He sailed to France in February 1918 and was transferred to Company L of the 167<sup>th</sup> Infantry in April. He was **killed in action** in July on the Champagne front.

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



Al was born in Washington DC as the son of a lawyer in an old New England family. He was the direct descendant 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 qualifying as a Naval aviator and receiving his aviator wings of gold, Al was stationed at West Palm Beach (FL). Following brief temporary duty at Huntington Naval Air Station (NY), he shipped 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 gallantly in combat with a number of enemy planes.”*

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Lemar O. Tooze** US Army (L Company, 364<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 91<sup>st</sup> Division)

Les entered Officers Training Camp at the Plattsburg (NY) in May 1917 and 3 months later was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. He was initially assigned to the 303<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, 76<sup>th</sup> Division but transferred to the 364<sup>th</sup> Infantry where his brother was located. He was detailed as a scout officer and sailed to France in July. He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in October 1918 and assumed the billet as the regimental intelligence office on 7 November just 4 days before the Armistice. In February 1919, he was detailed to the American Students Detachment at the University of Paris before returning to the US in July 1919. His combat engagements included: Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensives.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Leslie O. Tooze** US Army (K company, 364<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 91<sup>st</sup> Division)

**[Killed in Action]**

Les entered Officers Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco (CA) in May 1917 and was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT 3 months later. He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in January 1918 and reported to the School of Fire at Fort Sill (OK) for added training prior to sailing to France in July. Les was **killed in action** on 28 August 1918 near Eclise -Fontaine (France). His combat engagements included: Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

### **1918**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Almin Minor Froom** Royal Air Force (Beamsville Royal Air Force Base) **[Killed in an airplane accident]**

Almin enlisted as an aviation cadet in the Royal Air Force in December 1917. After boot camp in Camp Rathburne (Ontario), he went to the School of Military Aeronautics at the University of Toronto and was promoted to corporal. He was commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in September and died the same day in an airplane accident in Ontario.

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

### **1921**

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

Don enlisted in the Army Signal Corps in August 1917. After military aeronautics training at Ohio State, he sailed for France in October 1917 and assigned as an instructor at the Aviation School at Tours (France). In May 1918, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT and reported to the AEF HQ in Paris. Don returned to US and was 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 and earned the **Silver Star**.

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

**ACE & Distinguished Service Cross**



Howard born in Girard (IL) and enlisted as a private 1<sup>st</sup> class in the US Army Signal Corps (Aviation Section) in July 1917. He then trained with the British Royal Flying Corps in Canada prior to being transferred to Fort Worth (TX) and being commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT (Aviation section). He sailed for France with the 182<sup>nd</sup> Aero Squadron. Later 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 down in flames 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 Bourlon 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

### 1906



**Lt. Cdr. Cornelius Henry Mack**, US Navy (DC) (6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, US Marine Corps, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division)

**Navy Cross**

Connie was stationed at the US Naval Academy at the start of World War I. He was a dentist and sailed for France in October 1917. His engagements included: Somme-dieu 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.*" Connie was with the Army of Occupation in Germany until he returned to the US in August 1919. He was then assigned to the USS *Pennsylvania* (BB 38)

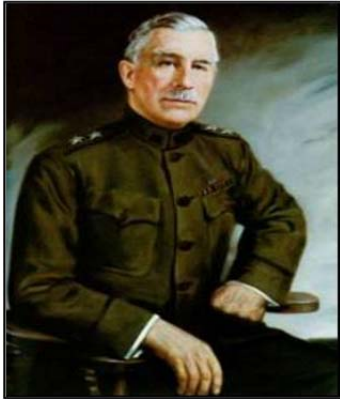


## 4. HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL by CLASS

### 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 stayed in Cuba as the 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 as 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

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

On active duty as commander at Newport Naval Station the start of the war. He was promoted to captain in February 1918 and sailed for Ireland. Two months later where he started the Naval Hospital in Queenstown. 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 in 1919 and was assigned to the US Naval Academy.

**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)**

**1917**

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

**Navy Cross**

In January 1918, Bill was appointed as a 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**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Lloyd Andrews Hamilton** US Army (17<sup>th</sup> Aero Squadron, A.E.F) – **ACE & Distinguished Service Cross [KIA]**



Lloyd was born in Troy, NY in 1894 as the son of minister & 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, Lloyd transferred to the School of Military Aeronautics at MIT as a private 1st class and sailed for England in September 1917 with orders to for 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 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

Lloyd was designated as an ACE with the official destruction of 8 enemy planes and 6 balloons before he was **Killed in Action** 2 days after he fought the Red Baron Von Richthofen on in August 1918 in France. Lloyd also earned the **Distinguished Flying Cross (UK)**. His DSC citation reads: "*For extraordinary heroism in action at Varsseenaer, 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.*"

## **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]**

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. After being wounded on October 7 at Chateau-Thierry, he died of wounds the next day. The former ROTC building at Harvard, Shannon Hall, was named in his honor He participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was also awarded the **Legion d'Honneur** 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.*"



## 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* (BB 1) & *USS New Jersey* (BB 16) over the next 3 years. Between 1909 and 1915, he was assigned to the training 3-masted sailing ship *USS Severn*, the cruiser *USS North Carolina* (ACR 12), *USS Ohio* (BB12), *USS New York* (BB 34) & the *USS North Dakota* (BB 29). He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism while serving as Chief Engineer on cruiser *USS Memphis* (CA 10) 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* (CL 13). 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. 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.

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 USS 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.*”

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; “*The First USMC Aviator in the Pantheon of US Army Air Heroes*” by Colonel Terrence J. Finnegan USAF (Ret.) in Over the Front magazine -Winter 2016; Harvard Alumni Magazine and various Harvard reunion reports plus information from various veterans and their families.