

#65 Hiram Bearss Received the Medal of Honor for Heroism in the Philippines

Brigadier General Hiram Iddings Bearss was born in Peru, Ind., in 1875. He and his younger brother Braxton were both members of the NU Class of 1898, though “Bracks” did not complete his studies at Norwich due to poor health. Known as “Mike” to his fellow cadets, Hiram Bearss was captain of the brand-new football team and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marines in 1898. Almost immediately, he was sent to serve in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine-American War.

Full story:

It was during his time in the Philippines, on the Sohoton Cliffs, that Bearss performed the heroic actions for which he would receive the nation’s highest military honor 33 years later. Alongside Captain David Porter, who would also receive the Medal of Honor, he led a charge on precarious bamboo ladders up a treacherous cliff face in order to confront a stronghold of Philippine combatants who had recently perpetrated a massacre of American troops.

Bearss was a career military man with a nickname of “Hiking Hiram,” who went on to serve with distinction and leadership around the world, including in World War I. For his service in that conflict he was awarded the Distinguished Service

Cross and the French Croix de Guerre among other honors. He retired as a colonel in 1919 due to a spinal injury, and in 1936 was given the rank of brigadier general.

In 1934, President Franklin Roosevelt awarded Bearss the Medal of Honor “for extraordinary heroism and eminent and conspicuous conduct” in the engagement on the Sohoton Cliffs. He was one of 86 men to be awarded the Medal of Honor for actions during the three-year conflict in the Philippines.

Bearss was tragically killed in a car accident near his Indiana home in 1938. In 1944, the Navy commissioned a Fletcher-class destroyer that was named in his honor, the USS *Bearss*.



Brigadier General Hiram Bearss

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Learn more about Hiram Bearss, by reviewing his extensive biographical file in the Norwich University Archives or check out his entry in the index to Norwich's historical newspapers. Parts of this story are from an article by Professor Gary Lord that appeared in the Fall 2001 Norwich Record.

Cadet Corps Aids In Search For Kidnapper

In chapel Thursday morning, April 30, President Plumley announced to the corps that Woodward the alleged kidnapper of Lucille Chatterton, was thought to be hiding somewhere in the southern vicinity of Northfield. He also stated that a number of volunteers from the cadet corps were wanted by the state officials to aid in the search of the fugitive. Immediately a large percentage of the corps jumped to their feet and expressed their eager desire to enter the fray. The spirit for the hunt ran so high that when at eight-thirty the cadets assembled on the parade, nearly all the volunteers were chosen. The hunters included a large percentage of the freshman and sophomore classes and several seniors while the Junior delegation was somewhat smaller due to conflicting Junior Week plans.

Article from the Guidon.

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#66 Cadets Aided in a 1925 Kidnapping Manhunt

Earl Woodward was a 27-year-old farm hand employed by Lucille Chatterton's family in Granville, Vt., about 15 miles southeast of Northfield as the crow flies. After Woodward and Chatterton disappeared, the sheriff's men searched the woods in Braintree, Roxbury, and Brookfield for five days without any luck. Finally, the state attorney general asked Norwich's President Charles Plumley for some cadets to help with the search-and-rescue mission.

Full story:

When the announcement was made at morning chapel on Thursday, April 30, nearly the entire student body offered to serve (though fewer members of the junior class volunteered, as it was Junior Week). The volunteers assembled on the parade ground at 8:30, and 125 were chosen to board cars and trucks headed to the search location. The cadets spread out on foot through the woods south of Northfield, but for hours they found neither hide nor hair of Woodward and Chatterton.

Sandwiches and coffee were delivered from the NU mess hall to revitalize the tired but determined cadets. Just when they were about to give up hope, word came that Woodward had been spotted near West Brookfield. They boarded their trucks with renewed determination and searched the area

surrounding Brookfield in bone-soaking rain all afternoon to no avail. When the fall of darkness forced them to give up for the night, the drenched cadets returned to the Hill, whereupon many of them promptly toweled off and headed over to the Junior Ring Ball.

The next morning, the exhausted cadets awoke to wonderful news—police dogs had located Woodward in Brookfield overnight, and Lucille Chatterton was returned home safely. The story splashed across front pages of Boston and New York newspapers, even reaching as far as Pittsburgh. Under every headline, the resolute Norwich cadets received credit for the enormous amount of manpower they provided, forcing the kidnapper into a confined location and directly aiding in his capture.

Read full accounts of the 1925 manhunt in the Record, Guidon, and Northfield News, all available from the Norwich University Archives. Historical student scrapbooks from this time period also document the events of April 30, 1925.

#67 President Loring Hart Oversaw Dramatic Change at Norwich

Dr. Loring Hart was president of Norwich during one of the most transformational times in our history—the merger between Norwich University and Vermont College, which led to the admission of female and civilian students for the first time. A decorated veteran of World War II, his service to Norwich perfectly represents the blend of military and civilian elements that makes this university so unique.

Full story:

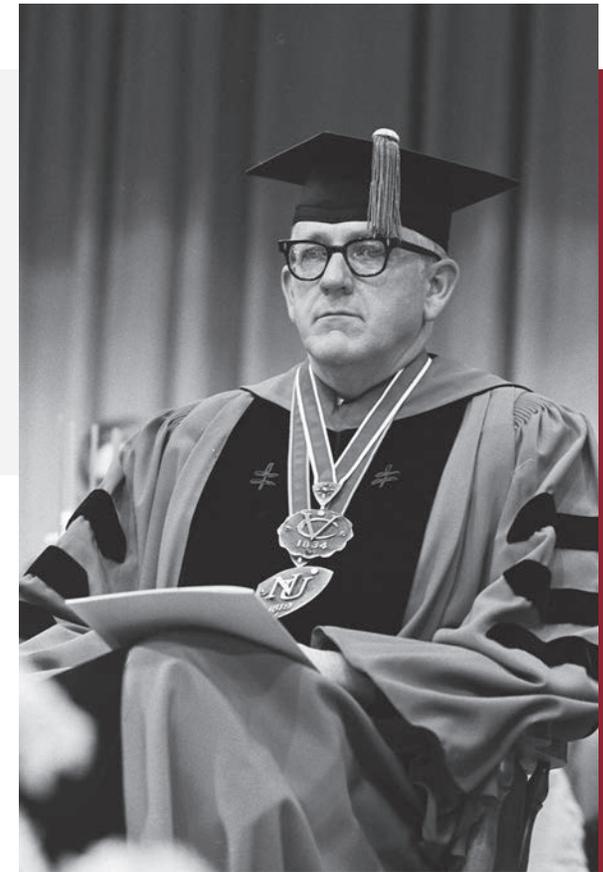
Hart was a native of Bath, Maine whose undergraduate studies at Bowdoin College were interrupted by his service in World War II. He served with Patton's Third Army in Europe, earning the Combat Infantryman's Badge and Bronze Star.

Following his service and the completion of his B.A. at Bowdoin, he embarked upon an academic career in English literature. He taught on Norwich's English faculty from 1957 to 1968, completing his Ph.D. from Harvard University while teaching at Norwich in 1961. He was appointed dean of the university and vice president in 1968.

Serving as a top administrator under President Barksdale Hamlett, Hart played an instrumental role

in the development first of a coordinated program with Vermont College and then a total merger. The merger was officially executed just months before Hart took office as president in 1972, and it was under his leadership that the university weathered this time of transition.

In the following years, President Hart granted the petitions of Vermont College women to reside on the Northfield campus and to be admitted to the Corps of Cadets. We can thank him for the legacy of coeducational civilian and military learning that has only enriched Norwich University over the past 44 years.



President Loring Hart

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

A large collection of Loring Hart's personal papers and official university records is available in the Norwich University Archives.

#68 James Ward, Class of 1823, First Union Naval Officer Killed in Civil War

Commander James Harmon Ward was the first Union naval officer to be killed in action during the Civil War. He was also one of the first students ever to attend Alden Partridge's American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy.



Commander James Harmon Ward
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Full story:

According to handwritten records in the Norwich University Archives, James Ward enrolled in the Academy in September of 1821, the 116th young man to sign on as one of Partridge's cadets. A native of Hartford, Conn., he completed his studies two years later, in 1823, and immediately joined the United States Navy as a 17-year-old midshipman.

As Ward rose through the ranks of the peacetime Navy, his experiences as a cadet under the excellent tutelage of Captain Partridge never left him. In the 1840s he was a vocal advocate of the need for a federal naval academy. When the U.S. Naval Academy was established in Annapolis in 1845, Ward joined its first group of faculty, following in Partridge's footsteps as a military educator.

When the Civil War broke out, it became clear that Washington, D.C., situated on the border between

Union and Confederate states, would need a strong defense. In April 1861, Ward sent a proposal to Secretary of the Navy and fellow Norwich alumnus Gideon Welles to form the Potomac Flotilla to defend the nation's capital. His plan was approved. After brief months of patrolling and engaging with Confederate ships and raiding parties, Commander Ward was killed by musket fire in the Battle of Mathias Point, Va. on June 27, 1861.

Commander Ward's outstanding contributions to the nation's defense were recognized immediately. When the Union forces constructed a fort later in 1861 to defend Alexandria, Va., they named it Fort Ward in his honor. He is also the namesake of the U.S.S. Ward, the destroyer that fired the first American shot in World War II.

Learn more about Ward's life and accomplishments, and about the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at the time he attended, by visiting or contacting the Norwich University Archives.

#69 126 Years Ago, Norwich Cadets Had Never Touched a Football

“We believe in football; we believe it ought to be encouraged ... and that ere long it may become one of the popular games of old.” So said an editorial by a Norwich student in 1882. Eight years later, the first game would be played in a tradition that has been going strong for over 125 years.

Full story:

When Norwich students began advocating for a football team, the sport was in its infancy. College football rules were first codified in 1873, and the snap and the 11-man roster were introduced in 1880. The year of the editorial quoted above, 1882, saw the addition of the down and the use of yardage lines that made the field resemble a gridiron. It was this development that turned the corner and made football a significantly different sport from its ancestor, rugby.

The first football game was played at Norwich in the fall of 1890. The opponent was a team from a nearby high school that happened to have a few teachers who had played football at Tufts. They invited Norwich to a friendly pickup game to help introduce the sport to both schools.

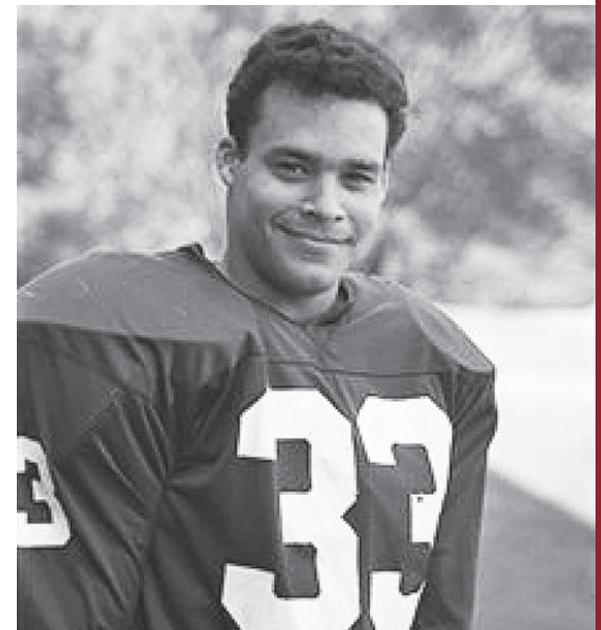
The Northfield High School principal at the time (possibly a man named Henry Aiken) had played at Dartmouth and offered to coach a group of Norwich men into some semblance of a team. Though word had spread of the new sport, precious few of the students had even seen a football, much less knew how to play the game. Just three days before the

game was to be played, he set about conducting physical training and teaching them the basic rules.

Still fuzzy on the details of game play, the Norwich men faced their opponents and were thoroughly trounced. It took a few years, until 1893, for the university to field an official team for the first time.

Since then, Cadets football has become a tradition to be proud of—“one of the popular games of old” indeed! Numerous Norwich players have gone on to play professionally, including Beau Almodobar '85. Almodobar was a First Team All-American who helped his team to 20 victories in three years, including the Cadets' first-ever bowl game appearance. He went on to play for the New York Giants.

In 2017, we welcomed the revival of the Norwich-Coast Guard rivalry, sometimes called the “Little Army-Navy Game,” as we joined the same conference as the Coast Guard Academy for the first time since 2003. The first matchup between the two schools took place in 1928.



Top: Norwich's first football team, 1893.

Bottom: Beau Almodobar '85

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Read a reflection by a member of the 1890 football team in the December 1918 Norwich Reveille, courtesy of the Norwich University Archives. The Athletics Department Records also document the history of Norwich sports.

#70 Regimental Ball, Past and Present

The first Regimental Ball was held in March of 1960 (the event was moved to the fall in 1964 to spread it out from Winter Carnival and Junior Ring Weekend). Coverage in the *Guidon* declared the first ball a great success. Miss Marilyn Adams of Colby Junior College (now Colby-Sawyer College) was crowned Queen, and over 900 attendees from Norwich and surrounding colleges danced the night away in Plumley Armory.



Full story:

The election of a queen is a tradition that went by the wayside in the 1990s. Before Norwich went coed, the attendance of women from nearby colleges was so integral to Regimental Ball that there was upheaval in 1969 when the ball was scheduled for the same weekend as a UVM mixer to which the Vermont College women were invited.

At its core, the ball has always been, and remains, an opportunity to introduce students to the protocols of a formal military ball. The first few balls were sponsored by the Norwich chapter of the Association

of the United States Army (AUSA). The formal dinner and receiving line are still key features of the evening, along with military demonstrations by Mountain and Cold Weather Company and Drill Team. In the past, visiting cadets from other military colleges were invited to attend.

Though it has evolved over the years, Regimental Ball remains a testament to the core values and the pride that Norwich students have in their experience as military cadets.

Regimental Ball in 1963.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Photographs, newspaper articles, programs, and other information about past Regimental Balls can be found in the Norwich University Archives.

#71 Norwich Pioneered Modern Nursing Training in Vermont

By the 1950s, a nursing crisis had emerged in Vermont. The evolving role of nurses in the medical profession had put increasing demands on their time, and Vermont's expanding hospitals also meant more beds. There simply weren't enough trained nurses to go around.

Contributed by Jacque Day and C. T. Haywood '12, adapted from an article in the Norwich Record.

Full story:

To make matters worse, the options for nursing education in Vermont had dwindled. Before World War II, nurses had trained in hospital-run, non-degree diploma programs. Throughout the 1950s, as conventional wisdom increasingly favored academic settings for nurse training, the non-degree diploma programs—once available in even the smallest of community hospitals—were gradually phased out. By 1959, only two remained in Vermont.

But a new solution lay just over the horizon. In 1958, nursing educator Mildred Montag introduced the associate degree in nursing (ADN) as a middle ground between the non-degree hospital program and the expensive bachelor's degree. Vermont College became the first school in the state to offer the ADN in 1961.

Vermont College (VC) began training nurses at the dawn of the Vietnam era, which brought

about another national nursing shortage as the armed forces drew more and more nurses into their ranks. VC—along with Norwich University, after the schools merged in 1972—responded to those demands, developing innovations in nurse education, and eventually offering its own BSN completion program in 1979. By 1997, this expanded to a full four-year baccalaureate degree program.

In 2005 enters the Master of Science in Nursing program offered through the College of Graduate and Continuing Studies, that was built for nurse administrators and educators, and will soon include a Nursing Informatics track. In 2013, the program was honored with a full accreditation through 2023.

In recent years, Norwich nursing has also gone international with a series of service learning trips to the Philippines in collaboration with the Center for Civic Engagement.



Top: Nursing training.

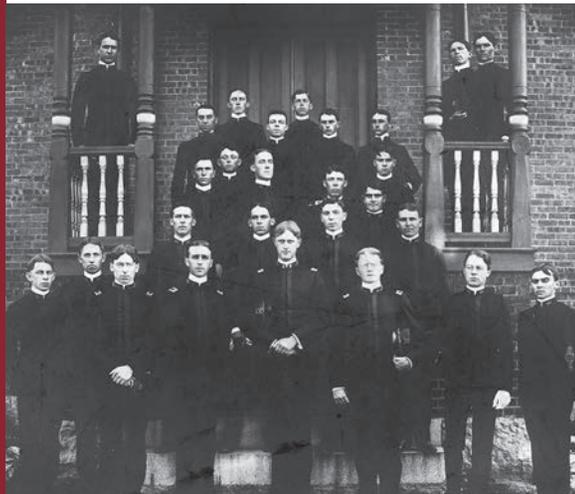
Bottom: Vermont College Commencement, 1978.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Records in the Norwich University Archives such as course catalogs and the Nursing Department Records tell the story firsthand.

#72 Theta Chi Started a National Movement in the Old South Barracks

Theta Chi fraternity was founded at Norwich in 1856, the university's first Greek letter fraternity and one that is still nationally active today with over 6,500 undergraduate members.



Full story:

Cadets Arthur Chase and Frederick Freeman founded Theta Chi in the South Barracks of our original Norwich, Vermont campus. One of their first members was Edward Williston, who would receive the Medal of Honor for his service in the Civil War. Over the next century, as other fraternities grew on campus, Theta Chi remained a centerpiece of fraternity life at Norwich.

For the first 46 years, as Theta Chi developed traditions and put down roots, it was local and unique to Norwich. It wasn't until 1902 that a Beta Chapter was established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning the spread of Theta Chi throughout the country.

Even after the fire in the South Barracks removed Theta Chi from its roots in Norwich, Vermont, the Norwich University campus and the Alpha Chapter remained a focal point for the growing national

fraternity. In 1931, a 75th anniversary celebration was held on campus. The university also played host to Theta Chis from around the country for a 100th anniversary celebration in 1956, just four years before Norwich's fraternity ban closed the Alpha Chapter's doors. A monument to Theta Chi still stands on the site of the South Barracks in Norwich, Vermont where Chase and Freeman formed their brotherhood 160 years ago.

In addition to Medal of Honor recipient Williston, notable Theta Chi alumni from Norwich include future NU presidents Samuel Shattuck and Charles Spooner; "Rough Rider" Henry Hersey; Edward Shuttleworth, for whom the Shuttleworth Saber is named; famed telescope designer Russell Porter; and U.S. Senator Ernest Gibson. For many years, Daniel Fleetham '34, was the oldest living Theta Chi alumnus, in addition to being the second-oldest living Norwich alumnus. He passed away in 2016.

Top: Arthur Chase, NU 1855

Bottom: Theta Chi, 1902

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

The history of Theta Chi and its members is documented throughout the records in the Norwich University Archives, in particular the collection documenting student activities.

#73 President Charles Plumley Served Norwich and Vermont

Charles Plumley graduated from Norwich in 1896, served as president of the university for 14 years, and went on to represent the state of Vermont in the United States Congress.

Full story:

Plumley was a true local boy. He was born and raised in Northfield, the son of Congressman Frank Plumley, who was also a lecturer and honorary degree recipient at Norwich. After graduating from Norwich, Plumley the Younger was an administrator in the Northfield public schools before attending law school. He served in the Vermont State House from 1912-1915, spent some time in the private sector, and eventually returned to his roots when he became president of Norwich University in 1920.

President Plumley saw Norwich through the construction of Sabine Field and the new armory (later named for him), the 1925 Dewey Hall fire,

and the great flood of 1927, all before the start of the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and would continue throughout his term. The depression impacted many areas of campus life, from student employment to glee club membership.

Shortly after resigning the Norwich presidency in the fall of 1933, Plumley announced his intention to run for United States Congress. He was elected as Vermont's representative-at-large the same year that Ernest Gibson, Sr., an 1894 graduate, was elected as one of the state's U.S. senators. Plumley served in Congress for 17 years, at times amid controversy, before returning to Northfield to practice law.



Top: Charles Plumley, NU 1896, as a cadet.

Bottom: Norwich University President, Charles Plumley.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Charles Plumley's papers and other collections in the Norwich University Archives.



*Painting of Norwich campus by Lansell.
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.*

#74 Longtime Groundskeeper Told the Story of Norwich in Pictures

George Lansell worked for Norwich University as a custodian and grounds keeper from 1925 until he retired in the mid-1960s, the longest-serving employee at the time. He was born in Tunbridge Wells, England, in 1886, and came to Vermont with his new bride, Edith, in 1910.

Contributed from the work of Bonnie McShane, granddaughter of George Lansell.

Full story:

In 1925, he and his family moved to Northfield with the promise of employment at Norwich University. He was assigned janitorial duties at Dewey Hall and Edith worked at the old Ainsworth Infirmary. Lansell's trade as a gardener in England caught the attention of the maintenance department, and eventually, he devoted more time to grounds keeping on campus than custodial work. He planted much of the English ivy that adorns Norwich buildings, and the flower crab trees that grace the lower campus.

A talented photographer, Lansell took more than one hundred photographs of events, people and places on the Norwich campus, and developed them in his own dark room (many of them as postcards, which he sold to the students and staff). He used a Rochester Bellows camera from approximately 1898, also known as a "postcard camera." The large format allowed him to photograph scenes at interesting angles from the tops of mountains and buildings.

He tinted his black and white photos with oil paint in a process that pre-dated color photography, and

provided this service to the cadets who brought him photos of girlfriends to color at a cost of \$2.00 per picture. He often commented that he put his son and daughter through college with the money he made from coloring photographs.

Lansell was an avid reader and with only eight years of formal education, was able to accomplish the study required to become a U.S. citizen in 1926. He placed a high value on education, and was proud of his affiliation with Norwich University and the fact that his employment there helped his grandson obtain an engineering degree in 1959.

Lansell's collection of photographic negatives, now housed in the Norwich University Archives, reveals the tremendous changes that Norwich underwent from 1925 through the mid-1960s. What remains unchanged is the beauty of the campus and the pride that our employees take in keeping it beautiful.

#75 Allen Doyle '71 Won 18 Professional Golf Titles

Allen Doyle is a graduate of the Class of 1971 and a professional golfer who has won 18 professional titles. He is also the namesake of Doyle Hall, dedicated in 2010, and the host of the annual Allen Doyle Golf Classic, a tournament that benefits the Norwich hockey teams. In 1983 the Norwich Athletics Hall of Fame was established and Doyle was inducted as an inaugural member that year.

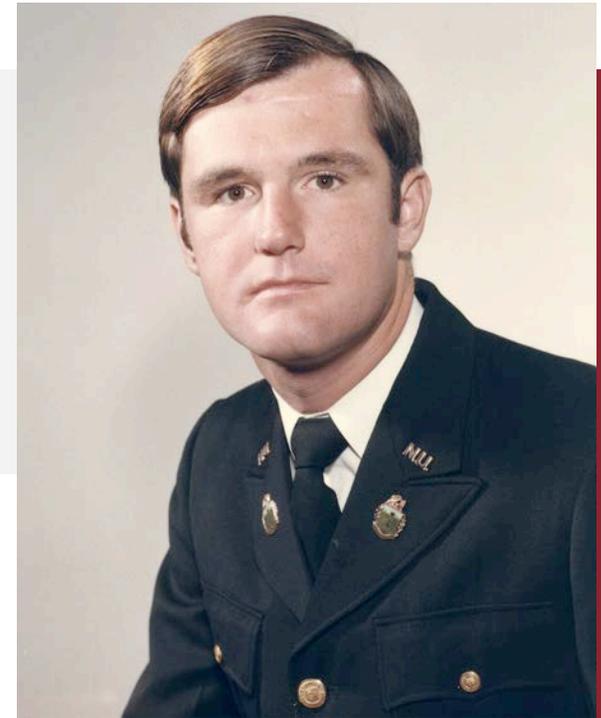
Full story:

Doyle hails from Rhode Island. While a cadet at Norwich, he excelled on both the hockey and golf teams. He was at one time the university's top scoring defenseman, and he took home the conference golf championship in 1970. After graduating, he served in the Army and was stationed in the Pacific, where he honed his skills and won several tournaments. Back in the States, he racked up 23 tournament wins on the amateur golf circuit before going pro in 1995.

Doyle played on the Nike Tour, the PGA Tour, and the Champions Tour. His wins included the 1999

Senior PGA Championship and consecutive titles at the U.S. Senior Open in 2005 and 2006. Only three other golfers have been two-time winners of the U.S. Senior Open, including Jack Nicklaus. Doyle's 2006 win made him the oldest-ever winner of that tournament.

Today, Doyle lives in LaGrange, Georgia, where he owns a golf center and driving range. He returns to Vermont every year to bring together his love of golf and hockey by hosting the Allen Doyle Golf Classic benefiting Cadet Hockey.



Allen Doyle '71

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives



Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#76 Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding Joined the Navy at Age 14

Hiram Paulding was born in Cortland, New York. His father, John Paulding, had been a militiaman in the Revolutionary War. He was involved in the 1780 capture of British spy John Andre, an event that led to the discovery of Benedict Arnold's plot.

Full story:

Young Hiram Paulding was eager to dedicate his life to serving the young country his father had helped found. He was appointed to the Navy as a midshipman at the tender age of 14, shortly before the start of the War of 1812. He was on board the USS *Ticonderoga* during the 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh, also called the Battle of Lake Champlain.

After the war, Paulding served in the Mediterranean and the Pacific before taking leave to enroll at Alden Partridge's fledgling military academy in 1821. This was over 30 years before the United States Naval Academy would be established at Annapolis, and Paulding was not the only prominent naval officer to receive a citizen soldier's training under Partridge's tutelage. Now a lieutenant, Paulding completed his studies in 1823, the year before future Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles would arrive in Norwich.

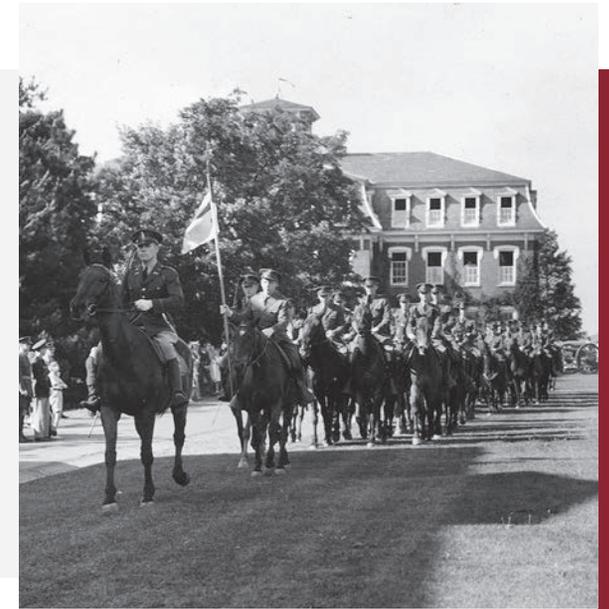
Paulding continued to serve with distinction throughout the relative peacetime of the mid-19th century. In the 1840s he served as executive officer of the New York Navy Yard, and took command of the Washington Navy Yard in 1851. When the Civil War broke out, President Lincoln requested his assistance with strengthening the Union's naval fleet, and he was once again placed in charge of the New York Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles appointed him to the Ironclad Board, which oversaw the creation of the new ironclad fleet, including the famous USS *Monitor*.

Paulding was one of ten officers to receive the grade of Rear Admiral upon its creation in 1862. Having served his country in the Navy for over 50 years, he died in 1878.

Visit the Norwich University Archives to learn more about the life and legacy of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding.

#77 A Short History of the Norwich Cavalry

Norwich first acquired cavalry mounts in 1909, thanks in large part to the influence of Captain Leslie Chapman, U.S. Cavalry, who was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics in 1906. The horses were beloved and became an integral part of the Norwich experience. In addition to military training, they were used for horsemanship competitions and for the polo team. They also took part in the tradition of the junior mounted expedition to Fort Ethan Allen every summer throughout the early 20th century. Taylor Riding Hall was constructed in 1920 for ring training, and was later converted to a hockey arena.



Full story:

However the First and Second World Wars solidified a modern style of warfare in which cavalry horses were increasingly obsolete. Along with the Corps of Cadets, the Norwich cavalry horses left campus for war in 1943. Though they did return after the fighting was over, mounted cavalry training had been replaced with armored cavalry; the last mounted U.S. Cavalry unit was inactivated in 1944. The last horses left campus in 1948.

The horses were sorely missed and a variety of efforts were undertaken over the years to bring them

back. A civilian Riding Club returned to campus in 1975. Today we have a competitive Equestrian Team that is open to all students. And in 2005, President Schneider officially reactivated Cavalry Troop as a ceremonial unit of the Corps of Cadets. They perform historical cavalry demonstrations and serve as mounted color guard.

Though the days are gone when the horses, stable, and riding hall are features of everyday life at Norwich, our history as a cavalry school lives on in the modern-day Cavalry Troop.



Top: The Norwich Cavalry training on campus.

Bottom: The civilian Riding Club in 1975.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

View photographs of cavalry training and learn about the history of cavalry at Norwich through the Norwich University Archives.



Don Loker '27

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#78 Don Loker '27, Golden Age Hollywood Star

Donald P. Loker entered Norwich as a rook in 1923. He served as president of the Class of 1927 for his freshman and sophomore years, then departed the Hill halfway through his junior year and went on to graduate from Harvard University.

Full story:

Between 1928 and 1943, he acted in over 30 Hollywood films under the stage name Don Terry, appearing alongside stars like Rita Hayworth. His film career was interrupted by his service in the Marine Corps in World War II, an experience for which his time at Norwich surely prepared him. Don Loker died in 1988.

Through the years, Norwich has been well represented in the entertainment industry, including the unequaled Pier Mapes '59, who got his start with NBC after completing his military service. In the early 1980s, with NBC languishing in last place behind CBS and ABC, Mapes became president of NBC Television. In three short years the network soared to number one. A dedicated and enthusiastic supporter of Norwich University, he galvanized the Class of 1959 to change the face of fundraising for the school. A trustee for many years, Mapes chaired the Norwich Forever campaign, which

raised \$82 million, \$27 million over goal. And, his annual support of the Communications Department transformed that program into a major national competitor. The Norwich television production unit has won over 90 national and regional awards. Pier, who died in 2015, is dearly missed.

Today, Mike Rizzuto '97, is an executive at Technicolor and has made it a point to encourage other alumni to pursue their Hollywood dreams. Rizzuto's classmate, Jake Head, also made the trek west. Head worked for years behind the scenes and during that time, built a successful acting career. Today, Jacob Head is a full-time working actor. The dynamic duo, still great friends, grace the cover of the 2017 winter issue of the *Norwich Record*, and they express their extreme gratitude to Pier Mapes and Professor Bill Estill for giving them the foundation to succeed.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more about Don Loker and life at Norwich in the 1920s.

#79 Women Blazed the Trail at Norwich

Norwich University officially became co-educational in 1972 after merging with Vermont College. Two years later, Norwich admitted women into its Corps of Cadets. These women paved a path for future Norwich women and found their way through a tough program of academic excellence, physical challenges and social change. Their story is one of courage, endurance and often humor.

Full story:

The 1974 landmark was one year before the U.S. Service Academies, including West Point, admitted women by act of Congress. Among the Senior Military Colleges, Norwich admitted women into the Corps the same year as Texas A&M and one year after the University of North Georgia and Virginia Tech. The Citadel and VMI would maintain all-male Corps of Cadets until the mid-1990s.

Following the merger with Vermont College, that institution's female and civilian students officially came into the fold as groundbreaking members of the Norwich community. Since VC was then a two-year college, its students became eligible to take classes toward a four-year degree at Norwich. Before long, they petitioned President Loring Hart to be allowed to live on the Northfield campus, rather than

bussing between Northfield and Montpelier. From there, it was a natural progression to allow women to participate fully in all aspects of life as a Norwich student, including joining the Corps of Cadets.

In the fall of 1974, eight women entered the Corps of Cadets, some as rooks and some as upperclassmen.

In December 2016, there were 645 female undergraduate students at Norwich, of whom 248 were members of the Corps. The current regimental commander, Erin Gats, is the fifth woman to hold that post. And Norwich women are now making a bigger impact than ever in our armed forces, with the 2015 announcement that all combat roles would be fully integrated.



Top: Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Christine M. Conway, highest ranking woman in the Norwich University Corps of Cadets in 1979.

Bottom: Female Rooks, 1974.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

University records documenting a wide variety of women's history and experience at Norwich are available through the University Archives.

#80 The Partridge System of Education Across America

Shortly after the Academy opened its doors in 1820, Partridge was already making plans to spread his ideas up and down the East Coast. He and other adherents to his educational philosophy eventually established over 20 schools across the landscape of the United States.

Contributed by Professor Emeritus Gary T. Lord and the staff of the Sullivan Museum and History Center.

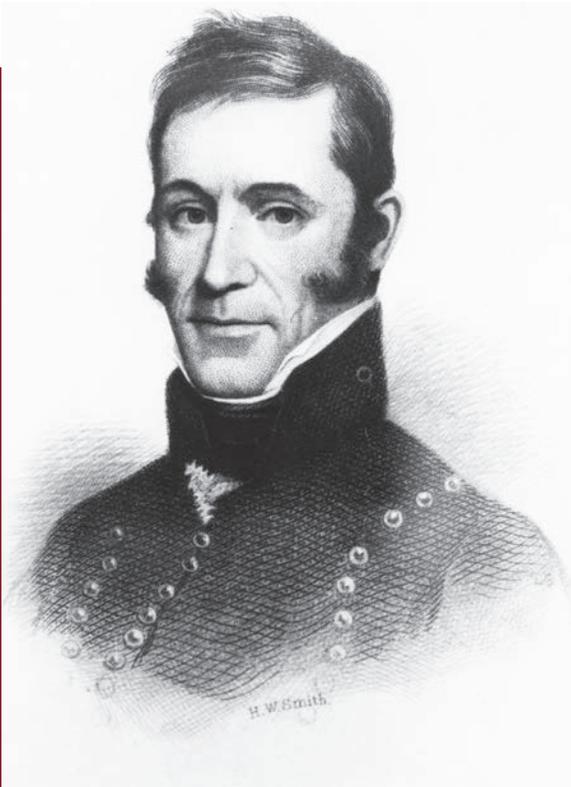
Full story:

The earliest Partridge-backed academies after the one in Norwich were founded in Harlem, New York and Perth Amboy, New Jersey, both in 1827. The late 1820s and 1830s saw a boom in the opening of new military institutions around the country, from New Hampshire to Mississippi to Missouri. This coincides with the time period from 1825 to 1829 when the original American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy temporarily relocated to Middletown, Connecticut. It seems that our Captain Partridge was eager to move quickly on his vision for a national system of citizen soldier education.

Partridge's close associates and protégés were key in establishing these new schools and spreading his ideas. Norwich alumni Truman Ransom, Ebenezer Williston, and James MacKaye all established schools under "the Partridge system" and served as superintendents thereof. They corresponded regularly with Partridge, informing him of their triumphs and failures.

Relatively few of Partridge's network of academies survived for very long. Economic troubles, as well as devastating fires, were common. Some could not endure without the leadership of their Partridge-trained founder. Still others were disrupted by the outbreak of the Mexican War in the 1840s or the Civil War two decades later.

Wherever he went, though, Captain Alden Partridge was sure to leave a mark. Jefferson Military College in Washington, Mississippi, which adopted a Partridge-style military curriculum when Ebenezer Williston became president in 1828, remained in operation until 1964. Its historic buildings have been preserved by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The former Western Literary and Scientific Academy in Buffalo, New York became the site of Buffalo's first hospital in 1844.



*Captain Alden Partridge
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.*

#81 Edward Shuttleworth Created a Military Prize While Still a Lieutenant

Edward Shuttleworth graduated from Norwich in the Class of 1891. Just five years later, in 1896, members of the Corps of Cadets were surprised and delighted to learn that Shuttleworth had promised to give a sword every year to the member of the junior class “who should attain the highest average in his military work.”

Full story:

Shuttleworth was born in Boston and graduated from high school in Bellows Falls, Vermont. After receiving a civil engineering degree from Norwich, he commissioned in the U.S. Army, beginning a varied and colorful career. He was involved in pursuing the “Apache Kid” in Arizona; acted as commissary for the troops sent to Chicago to suppress the Pullman Strike in the summer of 1894; and helped install the American Civil Government in Puerto Rico in 1898.

When Shuttleworth decided to create a prize for outstanding military achievements in the junior class at Norwich, he was still just a second lieutenant. We do not know why he chose to make this lasting tribute to his alma mater so early in his career. But his actions show that his undying love for Norwich

remained a centerpiece of his life. He served his country for a total of 38 years, was elected a trustee of Norwich in 1927, and retired to Northfield, where he died in his home in 1931. Six cadets from his fraternity, Theta Chi, served as pallbearers at his burial in Elmwood Cemetery.

The award originally consisted of a regulation foot officer’s sword, according to William Ellis’ history of the university. It changed to a saber in 1913 for reasons that remain unclear. Today, the Shuttleworth Saber is awarded to the incoming regimental commander when they are chosen as a junior—rewarding a member of the junior class who has excelled in military accomplishments, precisely in the spirit of Shuttleworth’s original award.



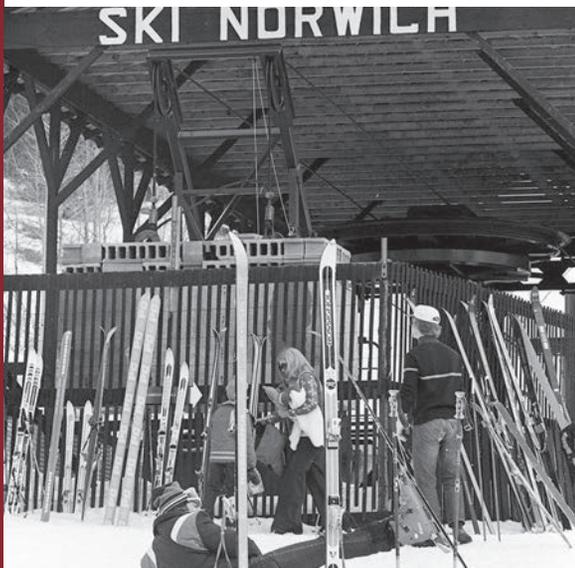
Edward Shuttleworth, 1810

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Learn more about Edward Shuttleworth and past recipients of his prize in the Norwich University Archives. Alumni who wish to donate their sabers to current students are encouraged to contact the Commandant of Cadets.

#82 Paine Mountain Hosted Norwich Skiers for Nearly 70 Years

The first Norwich skiing club was formed in 1899. The construction of infrastructure on Paine Mountain began in 1923 with the installation of a ski jump. Throughout the 1920s, the jump was raised to new heights each year as it was reconstructed every winter. In 1925, the “Outing Club” became a member of the Eastern Ski association. Cadets eagerly participated in skiing and snowshoeing competitions around the region, facing teams from Dartmouth, Middlebury, and University of Vermont as well as local residents from Northfield, Rutland, Brattleboro, and beyond.



Full story:

Ski competitions grew to include jumping, downhill racing, slalom, and skijoring, a sport similar to waterskiing wherein one student on skis would be pulled by another student riding a horse. The first rope tow was installed in 1936, one of the first in Vermont. That same year, Austrian skier Sepp Ruschp became the ski team coach and head of the new Ski School. Lights were added to the slopes in 1937, making it possible for the team to practice during the dark days of a Vermont winter.

For nearly 40 years, the rope tow was the only conveyance up the mountain. A Poma platform lift improved things in 1962. The most dramatic

transformation took place in 1970, when the ski area opened to the public. The installation that year of a chair lift and other major improvements transformed Paine Mountain into a regional skiing destination. Students, locals, and visitors alike enjoyed amenities such as a snack bar and miles of trails.

The chair lift ran for the last time in 1992, when the university closed the ski area for financial reasons. Today, cadets and locals still enjoy the Paine Mountain trails in all seasons thanks to the Shaw Outdoor Center, and discounted lift tickets to nearby resorts are available to those who just can't resist the slopes.

Top: Ski meet at the Norwich University ski area in February 1968.

Bottom: Winter Carnival, 1977.

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#83 Deborah Ann Light Transformed Her Community

Light was born in London in 1935 and raised in Nashville, Tennessee. She earned a bachelor's degree from the Rochester Institute of Technology in 1961. She married three times and eventually settled on a 30-acre farm known as Quail Hill in Amagansett, New York. Her 1985 master's degree from Vermont College was in religious studies, and she practiced as a Wiccan priestess.

Full story:

Light was very active in local politics and community service. She loved the landscape of Long Island, and over the years she expanded her property by incrementally acquiring over 200 acres of contiguous farmland, always with the intention of helping to preserve the land.

With that goal in mind, she helped establish the Peconic Land Trust in 1983 along with other local residents. The organization still exists to this day, carrying out the mission of preserving Long Island's working farms. In 1990, Light donated 20 acres of the original Quail Hill Farm to the trust, followed five years later by another 190 acres.

Light was known to her Long Island neighbors as something of an eccentric. At one time, she lived in a windmill on her property. She briefly owned 36 cats, which were immortalized in a horror story that a friend published in *The New Yorker*. She passed away in 2015.

Today, thanks to the preservation efforts of Light and the Peconic Land Trust, Quail Hill Farm still operates as the longest-running community-supported organic farm on Long Island. A documentary about the farm was featured in the Hamptons International Film Festival in 2008.



Deborah Ann Light in 1996.
Photo by Robert Giard at the East Hampton Star.

Learn more about Deborah Ann Light from her obituary in the East Hampton Star. Information about the Peconic Land Trust and Quail Hill Farm is at www.peconiclandtrust.org.

#84 George Musalas Colvocoresses, Alden Partridge's Ward and Protégé

George Musalas Colvocoresses lived on the island of Chios during the Greek struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire. In March of 1822, Ottoman soldiers slaughtered an estimated 25,000 of the island's inhabitants, and enslaved as many as twice that number.



George Musalas Colvocoresses
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Contributed by Professor Emeritus Gary T. Lord adapted from the Summer 2006 edition of the Norwich Record.

Full story:

Colvocoresses, about six years old, was taken captive along with his mother and two sisters. His father reached safety and paid a ransom for his son's freedom. He arranged for his son to sail to the United States, bound for the port of Baltimore, Maryland.

Captain Alden Partridge, after reading a newspaper account of the experience of George Colvocoresses and his family, contacted a member of the Greek Committee in Baltimore and proposed to adopt the Greek youth. Motivated by what he called a "deep interest" in the welfare of the "oppressed people" of Greece, Partridge offered to take custody of George, and promised that the eight-year-old would be well cared for and educated at his school.

George relocated from Baltimore to Norwich, Vermont in March 1824. Captain Partridge, then a bachelor, made arrangements for George to live with his brother Aaron Partridge and his wife. Reflecting later in life, Colvocoresses observed that his benefactor was "stern and rigid in manner but with a most kind and benevolent heart." The feeling of affection was mutual: Alden Partridge named his first son George Colvocoresses Partridge, while George named his son George Partridge Colvocoresses.

Captain Partridge's ward completed his studies at the Academy in 1831, and in the following year he

obtained an appointment as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy, where he would remain for 35 years.

In 1838, Colvocoresses was attached to the Wilkes expedition, a four-year-long scientific survey expedition undertaken by a fleet of U.S. naval vessels that sailed almost 87,000 miles. Four sites explored by the Wilkes expedition now bear George Colvocoresses' name. He would go on to publish his journals of the experience under the title *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition* in 1852.

Colvocoresses' subsequent naval career continued to carry him all over the world. During the Civil War, he was placed in command of the U.S.S. *Supply* and subsequently the *Saratoga*. Secretary of the Navy and fellow Partridge protégé Gideon Welles commended Colvocoresses "for his zeal, discretion, and good services to the country."

Colvocoresses retired as a captain in 1867. His life came to an unlikely and violent end in 1872 when he was murdered while traveling through Bridgeport, Connecticut. His will provided for a monument to be placed over the grave of Alden Partridge, who had died in 1854. A polished red-granite obelisk was erected, which still dominates the old cemetery in the village of Norwich, Vermont.

#85 The Norwich Smallpox Quarantine of 1912

Cadet L.W. Smith had recently contracted an illness believed to be chicken pox while visiting his mother in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He was placed under “light quarantine” and nothing was thought of it until his roommate, Verner Belyea, began exhibiting clear smallpox symptoms a few days later.

Full story:

The first vaccine for smallpox was introduced in 1796. Though it would not be eradicated worldwide until the 1970s, by the time of the outbreak at Norwich, the deadly disease was uncommon in the United States.

When Belyea was diagnosed, both students were immediately moved to a house on the outskirts of Northfield and given top notch medical treatment. They would go on to recover fully. But the impact on the university was just beginning.

When the news first broke, the Corps of Cadets was ordered to remain on campus until further notice, so as not to spread the disease in the surrounding community. Within 24 hours, Norwich had been placed under strict military quarantine. A campsite was set up on the Upper Parade Ground, and the cadets vacated their barracks in Jackman and Alumni

Halls so that their contents could be fumigated and sterilized down to every book and bedsheet. Reports describe the camp as a military post in miniature, complete with camp cooks brought in from Fort Ethan Allen.

The contagion ultimately did not spread. The cadets seem to have taken their two-week camp quarantine in stride, and many looked back on it as an entertaining episode. When all was said and done, the scare served as a reminder that the university needed its own infirmary facility. The original Ainsworth Infirmary would be dedicated four years later, in 1916.

In a cruel twist of fate, Verner Belyea, the second smallpox patient, died from a spinal injury sustained during a football game the following year.



Smallpox quarantine, 1912

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

The 1912 smallpox quarantine is documented in campus publications held by the Norwich University Archives. Many student scrapbooks also document the event through photographs and reflections, particularly that of Joseph Peirce, Class of 1914, whose letters from the quarantine camp are also available in the archives.

#86 Major General Briard P. Johnson

Major General Briard Poland Johnson graduated from Norwich University in 1927, when cavalry training was at the heart of a Norwich education. He commissioned into the U.S. Cavalry Reserve after graduation, and served as a reserve officer for six years while working as a civil engineer. He began active duty in 1933. During World War II, he served in the 2nd Armored Division, which was commanded by no fewer than three Norwich alumni over the course of the war: Ernest Harmon, Edward Brooks, and Isaac White. Johnson served in numerous World War II campaigns, including the D-Day landings.



Major General Briard P. Johnson
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Full story:

After the war, he graduated from the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth and served at Fort Monroe and the Office of the Secretary of Defense before being assigned to his alma mater, Norwich University, as Commandant of Cadets in 1950. He arrived the same year as former 2nd Armored Division commander Ernest Harmon assumed the presidency.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, Johnson returned to the 2nd Armored Division, serving in Texas and then in Germany. The final years of his career saw

a series of important command posts, including the Minnesota and Michigan Military Districts, the Eight Army Support Command in Korea, the XIV U.S. Army Corps, and finally the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in Thailand. He retired in 1963 with citations including the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Distinguished Service Medal, and Legion of Merit, in addition to a number of foreign decorations.

Major General Johnson died in 1980 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery along with many of his Norwich brothers.

A large collection of Major General Briard Johnson's personal papers is available in the Norwich University Archives.

#87 A Crisis Abroad Forced Students to Leave Norwich

President Loring Hart signed an agreement in 1976 to allow midshipmen from the Iranian Imperial Navy to enroll at Norwich for education and training. The Citadel and VMI had similar programs. Just two years later, while the students were in the middle of their studies, came the outbreak of the Iranian Revolution.



Iranian student departure, 1980.

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Full story:

Tensions between the United States and Iran peaked with the hostage crisis, a standoff during which 52 American citizens were held hostage in their Tehran embassy for over a year, from November 1979 to January 1981. During this time, the U.S. government decided that employees of the Iranian government and other holders of official visas would no longer be welcome in the United States.

Unfortunately, this extended to the Iranian naval cadets, who held official government visas and were in the U.S. under the direct sponsorship of the Iranian navy. When the order came down to President Hart in April of 1980, there were over 80 Iranian students studying at Norwich, many on the cusp of graduating.

They were given a mere 48 hours to pack up their dorm rooms, say good-bye to their friends, and return to a country in turmoil. On a chilly spring morning, hundreds of fellow students and faculty members gathered outside Harmon Hall to bid them

a tearful farewell as they boarded buses bound for JFK airport. They did not know whether they would even receive credit for their coursework at Norwich.

When the students touched down in Tehran, they returned to a transformed place, some of them after nearly four years as typical American college students. Female cadets, some of the first in the history of the Iranian navy, were no longer welcome in the military. Some cadets and their families were blacklisted by the Ayatollah's regime due to their affiliation with the ousted Shah's government.

Many of the deported students have since made their way back to the U.S., with some even settling in Vermont. Bizhan Yahyazadeh, who had resigned from the Iranian navy in 1979 and was able to stay and graduate in 1980, is the current director of facilities operations at Norwich. In 2005, 22 members of the Class of 1980 attended their 25th reunion and received honorary diplomas from President Schneider.

Read more about where the deported Iranian cadets are now in a 2012 Norwich Record article by Gary Frank entitled "The Rest of the Story."

#88 Norwich's Engineering Legacy

Alden Partridge commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers in 1807, just five years after the Corps was established by President Thomas Jefferson in 1802. The Corps was to be stationed at West Point, and was an integral part of the military academy there. Thus, West Point became the first engineering school in the country—but not a private one.

Full story:

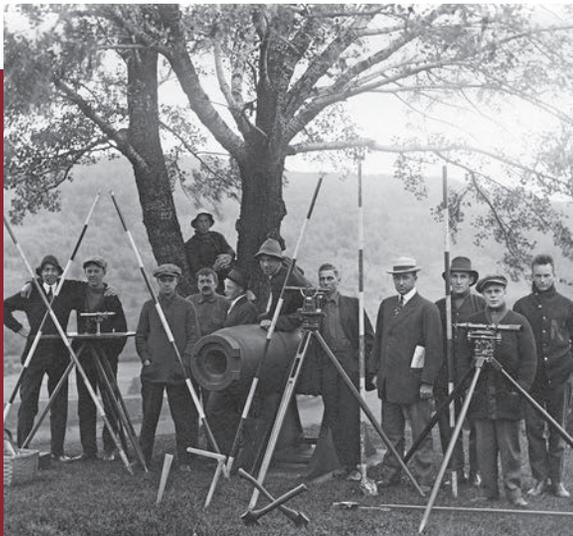
As Alden Partridge prepared to leave West Point, he had a vision of popularizing practical education with engineering at its heart. Thus the skills so necessary to a growing democracy would be taught not just in the lone federal military academy, but at independent institutions across the country.

When the first printed prospectus to his American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy appeared in 1821, it included civil engineering as part of a diverse experiential curriculum. It was described specifically as “Civil Engineering, including the construction of Roads, Canals, Locks, and Bridges.” Listed separately were disciplines that are equally a part of our engineering heritage, such as surveying, hydraulics, and military field engineering.

Though Partridge's academy was not yet a degree-granting college or university, to the best of our

knowledge, it seems to have been unmatched in the field of private education at the time. After receiving a charter from the State of Vermont in 1834, it would become the second known institution in the country to grant a civil engineering degree, one year after Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Norwich's groundbreaking engineering curriculum was expanded to include electrical engineering in 1911 and mechanical engineering in 1939. Many of our most notable engineering alumni, such as Grenville Dodge and Edward Dean Adams, have gone on to define the face of American engineering and the American landscape itself. Today, the David Crawford School of Engineering continues to be a center of innovation in experiential education, and is ranked among the top undergraduate engineering programs in the country.



*Engineering summer school students, circa 1910.
Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.*

#89 Baseball, Norwich's Oldest Sport

Though pickup games may have been played earlier, Norwich University formally fielded its first baseball team in either 1871 or 1872, depending who's telling the story. A group of cadets got the idea to challenge the Dartmouth College boys to what was already known as the "national game" or the "national pastime."

Full story:

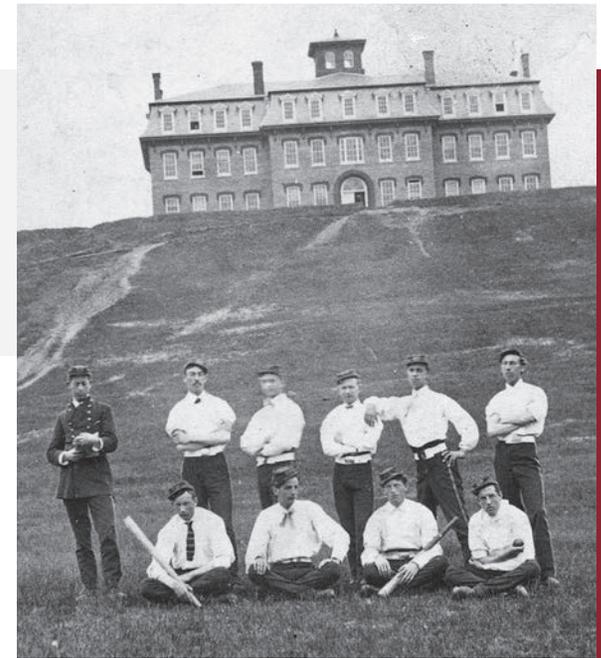
Baseball as we know it today was first played in the 1840s, popularized at the amateur level in the 1850s, and by the late 1860s and early 1870s was beginning to form the first professional teams and leagues.

The Norwich "nine" (though they sometimes played with ten men) ran into a hiccup when no one could find the cash to pay for the new uniforms arriving C.O.D. from Boston. Commandant of Cadets Charles Curtis saved the day, and the cadets were outfitted for the competition. They rendezvoused with rival Dartmouth in Montpelier, but sadly were not victorious in their first outing.

The following decade saw a rocky start to the baseball program. Lack of funding proved to be a perennial problem, as it was for the entire university. In 1884, the team formed an official organization with a constitution and bylaws.

Once it took off, baseball became a staple of student life at Norwich. A few games were even played by the quarantined cadets during the smallpox scare in May of 1912. The first baseball field was simply the Upper Parade Ground. Eventually a diamond was added to Sabine Field, where the team played until the construction of Garrity Field in the 1960s.

The Norwich baseball diamond has played host to several notable figures. Famed Orioles pitcher and army doctor Arlie Pond spent two years as a member of the class of 1892, serving during that time as captain of the NU baseball team. Stuffy McInnis of the famous \$100,000 infield was the head baseball coach from 1931 to 1944. More recently, Fran Kasheta of the Class of 1963 played eight seasons in the minor leagues and was inducted into the Norwich Athletic Hall of Fame in 1988.



Top: Baseball team, 1874

Bottom: Baseball team, 1910

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more about the history of baseball at Norwich. A valuable resource on this topic is the online Index to Norwich University Newspapers.



Rev. John Thomas

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#90 Rev. John Thomas Was a University President During Two World Wars

The Rev. John Thomas was born in Fort Covington, N.Y., graduating from Middlebury College in 1890 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1893. He spent 15 years as a Presbyterian minister in New Jersey before becoming president of Middlebury in 1908.

Full story:

He served in that capacity for 13 years, leading the college through World War I. After the armistice, he spent time serving as a chaplain on returning troop transport ships. Also during his time at Middlebury, he oversaw the establishment of two flagship programs, the Middlebury Language Schools and the Bread Loaf School of English.

As a member of the Vermont higher-education community, he had a close relationship with Norwich during that time, even granting an honorary degree to NU President Ira Reeves in 1917. Finally, in 1937, he was brought to Norwich as one of our own.

Thomas became acting president in 1937, assuming the role amid sitting President Porter Adams' health concerns. After Adams officially stepped down in 1939, the Board of Trustees installed Thomas as president. His tenure was marked by tumult both at home and abroad. Europe went to war the same year that he was elected by the Board of Trustees.

From the time that the U.S. entered the war in 1941, Norwich men were involved in the conflict. But

the war truly came to Northfield in 1943. President Thomas and the board made the decision to hold commencement early so that the senior class could be sent off to serve their country, much as had been done in 1917.

Until the end of his term, Thomas oversaw a campus that bore little resemblance to the one he once knew. The traditional programs were largely suspended, and the campus was used for a variety of wartime military training exercises, most notably the Army Specialized Training Program, which was set up at colleges around the country.

The announcement in late 1943 of Thomas' retirement came as a shock. Then 73 years old, the lifelong educator felt that Norwich needed a leader who was better able to handle the taxing work of keeping the community together through the challenges of wartime. He was succeeded by Homer Dodge, who would serve as president until the inauguration of Ernest Harmon in 1950. Thomas was beloved for his indispensable leadership and sorely missed. He passed away in 1952.

The Norwich University Archives houses John Thomas' personal papers as well as other documentation of activities at Norwich during World War II.

#91 Colby Military Writers' Symposium

The William E. Colby Military Writers' Symposium was created as an opportunity to expose students, faculty, alumni, and the public to the works and views of nationally-known authors, historians, and journalists. It aspires to educate, enlighten, and inspire.

Adapted from introductory remarks by Carlo D'Este '58 in the 2016 Colby Symposium program.

Full story:

In 1996, President Emeritus Russell Todd '50, then-staff member Ed Tracy, and alumnus and author Carlo D'Este '59 conceived of an event that would bring influential writers to the campus of Norwich University. This vision resulted in a small but prestigious group of writers gathering on campus for a two-day series of lectures and panel discussions. Among them were former C.I.A. director and author William E. Colby, *New York Times* bestselling author W.E.B. Griffin, and D'Este, a military historian and biographer. Also in attendance was Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Philip Caputo, who spoke glowingly about his Basic School classmate Walter N. Levy '63; Caputo's memoir, *A Rumor of War*, is co-dedicated to Levy, the first alumnus of Norwich University to be killed in action in Vietnam. The event was initially known as the Norwich University Military Writers' Symposium.

William Colby died unexpectedly shortly after that first event, prompting the university to rename the experimental program the William E. Colby Military Writers' Symposium in April 1997 in honor of the Norwich honorary degree recipient.

Since then the symposium, now known as the Norwich Military Writers' Symposium has grown

to national prominence, and takes on hard issues central to the public's understanding of the military and its role in American society.

The Colby is the only program of its kind at an American university. Through the event, Norwich University has hosted some of the most prominent military, intelligence and international affairs figures of our time. Colby Award winners and symposium participants have included H.R. McMaster, Tom Clancy, Winston Groom, Fred Chiaventone, Steven Coonts, Douglas MacGregor, W.E.B. Griffin, and Marcus Luttrell, to name just a few.

Now a signature event of the Norwich University Peace and War Center, the 2017 Colby Symposium will take place April 12-13. Author David J. Barron will be presented with the Colby Award for his book *Waging War: The Clash Between Presidents and Congress, 1776 to ISIS*. The symposium will also feature events commemorating the centennial of U.S. entry into World War I, including a live-streamed panel discussion on the topic "Won the War, Lost the Peace: The Centennial Legacy of WWI." More information, including live stream link and full symposium schedule and registration information, is available at <http://colby.norwich.edu>.

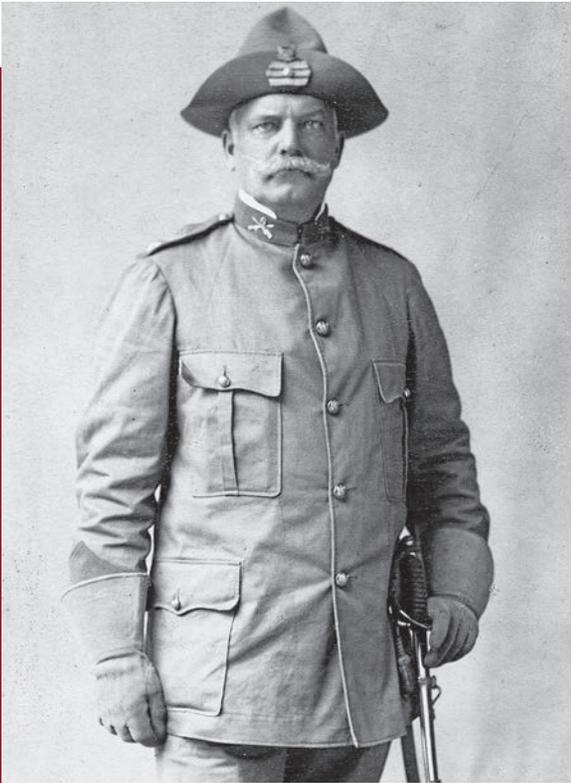


Colby Military Writers' Symposium

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#92 Edmund Rice Received the Medal of Honor for Bravery at Gettysburg

Edmund Rice was a native of Cambridge, Mass. who attended Norwich for nearly three years beginning in 1856. In 1861, at the age of 19, he mustered into the 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, embarking upon a lifelong career of service to his country. He is best remembered for receiving the Medal of Honor while repelling Pickett's Charge during the Battle of Gettysburg.



Edmund Rice

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Full story:

Pickett's Charge took place on the third day of the bloody battle. As thousands of Confederate infantrymen streamed toward a low stone wall, the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, with then-Major Edmund Rice in command of Company F, rushed to fill a gap that opened in the Union front lines. Five members of the regiment would receive the Medal of Honor—four for capturing enemy colors and one, Major Rice, for his conspicuous bravery.

Rice was wounded three times during his four years of service in the Civil War, at the Battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Spotsylvania Court House. At the latter battle, he was taken prisoner but managed to escape and return to Union lines after an arduous journey on foot. He went on to take command of his regiment, and was present at the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House.

The 19th Massachusetts Volunteers disbanded after the Union claimed victory in the summer of 1865. One year later, wishing to dedicate his life to military service, Rice commissioned as a first lieutenant in the regular United States Army. He immediately received brevet promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel for his meritorious service in the war. He

had a long and varied army career and retired in 1903 with the rank of brigadier general.

Norwich University granted Rice, who hadn't formally completed his studies, an honorary bachelor's degree in 1874 and a master's degree in 1899. In the true spirit of a Norwich man, he held four patents for inventions of military equipment.

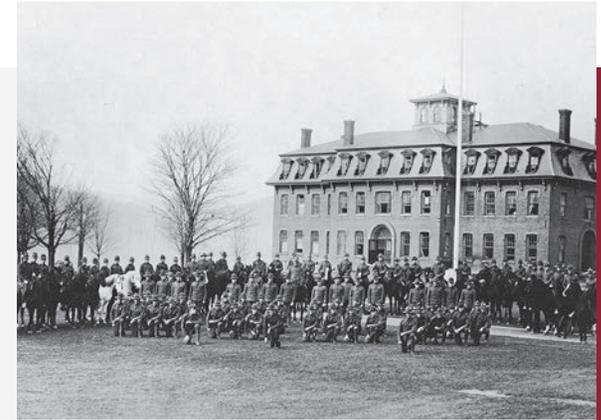
Rice is one of eight Norwich alumni who have received the Medal of Honor. Along with the other recipients, he is commemorated in the Medal of Honor Gallery located in Jackman Hall. The gallery recently received major improvements courtesy of the Sullivan Museum and History Center.

In addition to being a part of the Norwich legacy, Rice continues to be a part of the hands-on learning that is such a part of Norwich University. Staff rides offer on-campus and online students the opportunity to stand where great Norwich men have stood. This summer, Associate Professor of History Steven Sodergren's annual Civil War staff ride will visit Gettysburg for the first time as they discuss the challenges that Edmund Rice and his compatriots faced.

Learn more about Edmund Rice in the Norwich University Archives and by viewing the small collection on Edmund Rice that is housed there.

#93 Norwich University in WWI

April 2017 marks the centennial of the United States' 1917 entry into World War I, a bloody conflict that had been waging in Europe since 1914. As they always have, Norwich men stepped up when called to serve. Though the U.S. was involved in the war for 18 months, the impact on Norwich University was extensive. In turn, Norwich had a major impact by sending hundreds of its citizen-soldiers, including prominent leaders, into harm's way.



Students' Army Training Corps Commencement, 1918.

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Full story:

In the spring of 1917, shortly after President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, the Norwich Board of Trustees voted to grant degrees to the senior class two months ahead of schedule so that they could prepare for active duty. Many underclassmen also departed the university in preparation to ship out. Some completed their degrees at Norwich years later or finished their studies at another institution. Others remain non-graduates to this day, though they are still considered alumni and cherished members of the Norwich family.

Many faculty and staff were also called to active duty. In the fall of 1917, Norwich President Ira Reeves stepped down from his post in order to serve first in Washington and then overseas. Dean Herbert Roberts assumed his duties as acting president until Charles Plumley was inaugurated in 1920. President Reeves would survive the war, though in a tragic twist of fate, he was injured in a gas attack on Armistice Day.

In spite of these disruptions, the university remained in operation throughout 1917 and 1918. In October

1918, Norwich became a Students' Army Training Corps (SATC) site, participating in a short-lived but important federal program that was designed to accelerate the training of officer candidates.

Estimates vary as to how many Norwich students and alumni fought in World War I—and how many made the ultimate sacrifice. Immediately after the war, the university published a pamphlet estimating that nearly 800 Norwich men had served (including SATC participation), constituting over half of the cadets and alumni of military age. It was stated at the time that there were 14 gold stars in the university's service flag. The fallen included Moses Taylor, Class of 1920, for whom Taylor Arena was named.

Current data on NU veterans has identified over 650 of those brave men who stood for freedom 100 years ago. In the 1920s, the university surveyed the alumni on their service; nearly 400 survey responses can be viewed on the NU Archives Digital Collections. Their stories, from extraordinary leadership to pivotal roles played in major battles, are too numerous to mention. We remain committed to telling those stories.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more about the history of Norwich and the war.

#94 Artifacts Bring Big History to Pond Plaza

Pond Plaza, located alongside Sabine Field, is home to three artifacts that pay homage to the branches of the military in which our students and alumni serve: An M4 Sherman tank for the Army, an aircraft carrier anchor for the Navy and Marine Corps, and a P-40 Warhawk propeller for the Air Force. Each of these artifacts holds a special place in Norwich history and myth.



*Delivery of Navy Anchor at Sabine Field, 1990.
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.*

Full story:

The first to arrive on campus was the tank, known as Sabine Sally. President Harmon, former commander of the 2nd Armored Division, decided to obtain a decommissioned tank for the university to display as a memorial to the alumni who served in World War II. Originally called the Norwich Memorial Tank, it was dedicated during the 1958 commencement festivities. Medal of Honor recipient James Burt '39, gave the dedication address. Sally underwent complete refurbishment that was completed in 2013, including welding the hatches shut for safety reasons.

The Navy-Marine Corps memorial anchor that sits beside Sabine Sally came to us in 1990. It is sometimes referred to as “Dewey’s Anchor,” and rumors swirl that it came from Admiral Dewey’s flagship, the USS *Olympia*. This is not the case. It belonged to a World War II aircraft carrier, and the university obtained it in 1990 from the National Museum of the U.S. Navy in Washington, D.C. The *Olympia* is currently a museum ship maintained at the Independence Seaport Museum in Philadelphia. Two of her three original anchors remain with her at the museum, while the third has been lost.

The propeller that represents Norwich’s Air Force students and alumni came to campus much more

recently, in 2008, from the Fargo Air Museum in North Dakota. It came from a Curtis P-40 Warhawk that flew with the Flying Tigers, a volunteer unit that saw combat in China during World War II. A group of AFROTC cadets worked to bring the memorial to campus, including securing a donated granite base from the Rock of Ages quarry in Barre, Vt.

Pond Plaza, where these monuments reside, was dedicated to the memory of Erasmus Arlington “Arlie” Pond, Class of 1892, in April 2015.

Over the years, Sabine Sally has been at the center of some exciting, though largely unproven, pieces of Norwich mythology. We’ve heard that it was rammed into the Adams Carillon Tower; that it was carried to the Upper Parade Ground by a group of rooks on a spirit mission; that a rook would automatically be recognized if they managed to move it; and perhaps most famously, that it was once driven down to the Northfield town jail to liberate a cadet. Please contact the Norwich University Archives if you can provide any evidence or firsthand recollections of these events!

#95 Junior Rings Keep Tradition Alive

In the early days of March 1923, the senior class at Norwich University adopted one of the most cherished of all university traditions—the Norwich University Corps of Cadets class ring. While the adoption of a formally recognized class ring tradition had been discussed by several prior classes, it was the Class of 1923 which finally acted. A committee of three cadets drafted a set of rules regarding the style and wearing of the ring, approved by President Charles Albert Plumley and the Board of Trustees, with the intent that each subsequent graduating class would embrace the tradition.

Contributed by Gary Appleby '90.

Full story:

Originally the privilege of wearing the class ring belonged only to the senior class shortly before commencement. Over the next decade, the tradition transitioned to the junior class. It became part of Junior Week, a tradition that started in 1913 and typically took place in early spring. Junior Week was once an extravaganza of athletic contests, exhibitions, fraternity parties, performances, and a formal dance known as “Junior Prom.” Today’s Junior Weekend carries on the tradition with a ball and ring ceremony.

The original ring design took its inspiration from what is believed to be the first college ring tradition in America: West Point’s class ring, created in 1835. Characterized as a “heavy gold affair,” the first Norwich rings were all identical: gold with a synthetic ruby, representative of the university colors. Echoing the design used at West Point, one side depicts the university seal, and the other the class year of the person wearing it. Encircling the bezel are the words “Norwich University.” By the mid-1960s, a policy for standardization of the ring design was in place, and while the basic features that identify the ring as uniquely Norwich remain, each

class has left its own distinctive mark—adding and subtracting design elements, and increasing the size and weight of the ring over time.

In 1990, a ring tradition was started for the civilian student population, with a crest and design developed especially for them in 1995. And beginning in 2004, graduates of the College of Graduate and Continuing Studies also embraced the tradition, celebrating their rings during their annual residency conference in June.

While the ring has evolved since 1923, the meaning it holds for those who wear it has only strengthened with the passage of time. It is a symbol representing the trials of each person who has earned the honor of wearing it, and is the physical embodiment of those intangibles—the principles, values, and virtues—that every Norwich graduate carries with them throughout their life. It identifies each Norwich alumnus/a as a link in the chain that connects each class to every other class, and it is a personal compass that always points back to the Hill. And it is very likely the Class of 1923 would still consider it a “heavy gold affair.”



Top: Junior Ring, 1938, courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Bottom: Detail of ring design.



#96 Colonel Frank Tompkins Led Norwich's Cavalry Charge

Frank Tompkins was born in Washington, D.C., the son of a Civil War general who commanded the 1st Vermont Cavalry. His 32 years of service with the U.S. Army included stations in Cuba, the Philippines, Mexico and France. He became well-known for his pursuit of Mexican revolutionary Francisco "Pancho" Villa during the Mexican Revolution. Tompkins' men helped beat back Villa's 1916 raid on Columbus, New Mexico that kicked off the famous manhunt for Villa known as the Punitive Expedition. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service in that conflict.

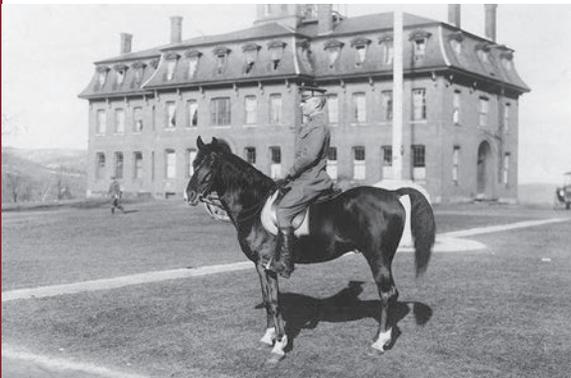
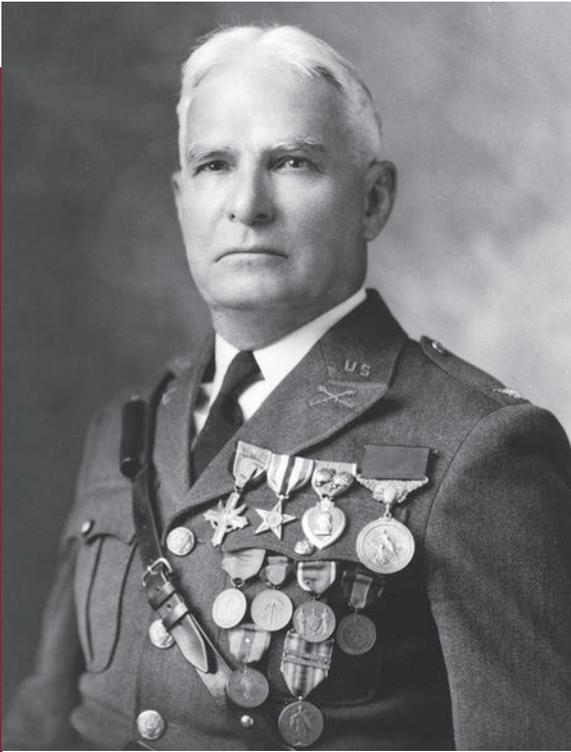
Full story:

During World War I, Tompkins commanded Boston's famous 301st Infantry and was wounded three times during six months' deployment in France.

Colonel Tompkins was associated with Norwich University for nearly fifty years. He first arrived at Norwich to serve as commandant (then a U.S. Army posting) from 1910 to 1913. He returned from 1917 to 1919, then served his longest stint in the position from 1919 to 1923. A cavalry man himself, Tompkins played a large role in the expansion of Norwich's cavalry program, established by Commandant

Leslie Chapman in 1909. During Tompkins' tenure as commandant, the university constructed new stables that stand to this day, as well as the Moses Taylor Riding Hall, which later became Taylor Hockey Arena. He also coached the polo team and continued to ride the steed, Kingfisher, who famously saw him through the Mexican War.

After Tompkins retired as commandant, he served on the Board of Trustees for a number of years. In 1934, he published a book on his experience in the Punitive Expedition entitled *Chasing Villa*. Tompkins Hall was dedicated in his honor in 1952.



Top: Colonel Frank Tompkins

Bottom: Frank Tompkins on his stallion "Kingfisher."

Images courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

The Norwich University Archives is proud to house Frank Tompkins' personal papers.

Norwich University 1819-2019

#97 Mike Thomas Brown, From Rehabilitation to World Champion

It's called mixed martial arts, although people unfamiliar with one of the world's fastest-growing sports might view it as mayhem. It's a fast, intense combat sport, and many call it brutal.

Adapted from a 2008 story by Gary Frank.

Full story:

Mike Brown is one of its stars, winning the World Extreme Cagefighting (WEC) featherweight title in November 2008 in a first-round knockout over defending champion Urijah Faber. A native of Portland, Maine, he was introduced to mixed martial arts by Norwich roommate Gunnar Olsen, Class of 2001, a fellow wrestler and member of Norwich's jiu-jitsu club. Olsen now coaches wrestling at Champlain Valley Union High School in Hinesburg, Vt.

That Brown ever had a professional fighting career is remarkable, due to a neck injury he suffered the summer after his first year at Norwich. He temporarily lost about 70 percent of his left-arm strength and needed surgery to repair a bulging spinal disc that pinched the limb's motor nerves.

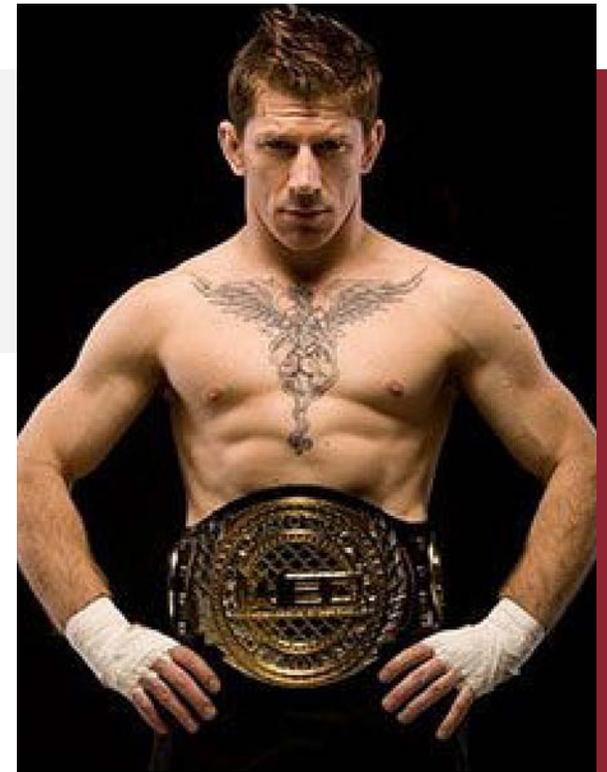
Brown was not cleared to compete or even practice for his entire freshman year. Although numbness persisted for a few years, he was still eager to compete with the Norwich wrestling squad. Frustrating as it

was, Brown continued to work on conditioning and technique, and he encouraged his teammates.

He was a stellar example of a student-athlete, bringing focus and discipline from the wrestling mat into the classroom. Hardly a star student in high school, he graduated near the top of his class with a major in biology and a minor in physical education.

Brown's professional career began in 2001, shortly after he graduated from Norwich, and reached its peak with his 2008 championship title. After retiring in 2014, Brown now trains world-class fighters for American Top Team in Coconut Creek, Fla., the team with which he fought for many years.

And the proud legacy of Norwich wrestling carries on. Kaylee Krizan '18, chose to attend Norwich as a civilian because it was the only university that invited her to try out for their all-male wrestling team.



Top: Mike Brown

Bottom: Norwich wrestling team, 1998, courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#98 Our Iconic Flagpole Was a Gift from the First Vermont Cavalry

The flagpole that stands outside of Jackman Hall was donated to the university in 1916 by the First Vermont Cavalry Regimental Association. Over thirty veterans of the regiment visited the university in December 1916 to formally present President Ira Reeves with the flagpole, flag, and bronze plaque.



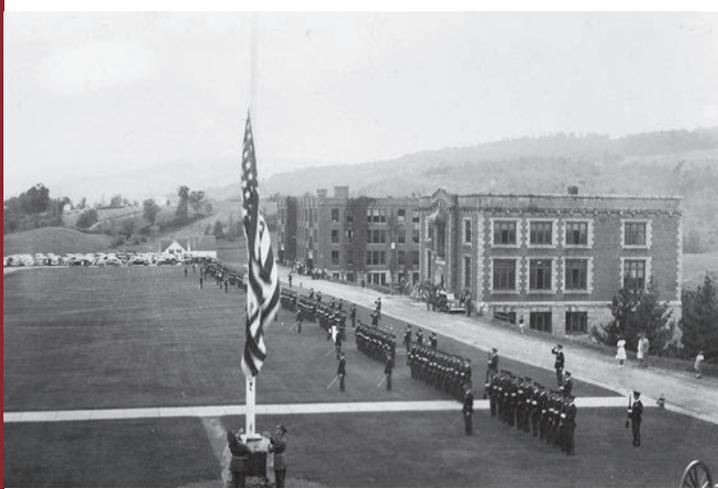
Full story:

As the plaque states, the First Vermont Cavalry participated in 76 battles and actions throughout the four years of the Civil War. They mustered out in April 1865, having lost 392 men over the course of the war. In the early part of the 20th century, Norwich University was quickly gaining a stellar reputation as a cavalry training school. It was for this reason, as well as the state connection, that the First Vermont Cavalry felt a strong enough affinity with the school to donate the now-iconic flagpole.

It was around this same time that the Norwich Corps of Cadets was granted another great honor because of its excellence in cavalry training. The

regiment was named the honorary first squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, a unit of the Vermont National Guard. It is not clear precisely when or why this status was granted or how long it stood. One thing is evident—that just a decade after it was created, Norwich University's cavalry troop had already achieved distinction.

The flagpole, granite base, and plaque that were donated in 1916 are all still standing on the Upper Parade Ground, though the backdrop has changed dramatically in 101 years. The flag itself is likely one of two 48-star flags with uncertain provenance in the collection of the Sullivan Museum and History Center.



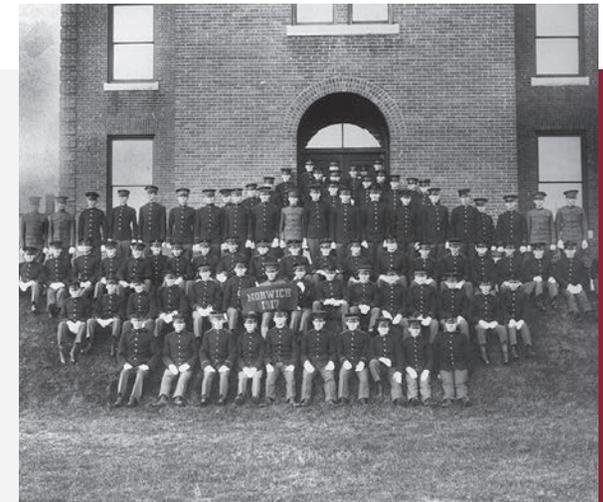
Top: Plaque on flagpole

Bottom: Upper Parade Ground at Norwich University, 1940, courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more.

#99 The Class of 1917 Graduated Ten Years Late

The 1927 commencement ceremonies at Norwich included the 53 members of the Class of 1927, plus 22 alumni ten years their senior. Graduation ceremonies for the men in the Class of 1917 were delayed ten years because they left Norwich for war service before they completed their studies. Norwich President Charles Plumley declared that the ceremony for the Class of 1917 would be held just prior to the regular commencement ceremonies on Saturday, June 16, 1927.



NU Class of 1917

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

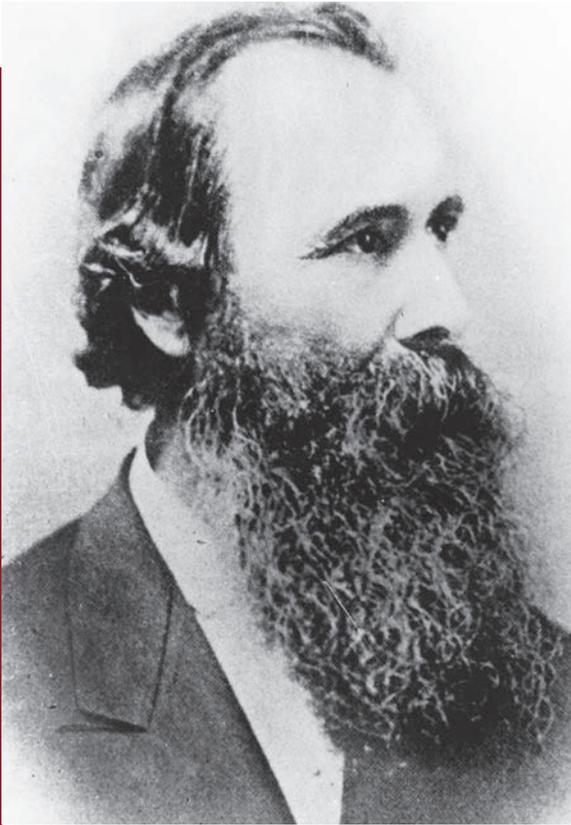
Full story:

The United States entered World War I by declaring war on Germany on April 6, 1917. That same month, the Norwich trustees voted to empower the president, Ira Reeves, to grant diplomas as he saw fit to seniors who were called away for service and unable to formally complete their degree requirements. By the time June rolled around, the entire senior class had left the university in this way. All received their Norwich degrees, but they didn't have the opportunity to march proudly in a graduation ceremony.

That changed ten years later, in June of 1927. In addition to being honored in a Norwich

commencement for the first time, the Class of 1917 was also able lay their class step leading up to Jackman Hall, another tradition they had missed because of their service. The commencement address was given by Marine Corps Commandant John Lejeune. His stirring words to the classes of 1927 and 1917 included the following sentiment: "From 1819 until the present day this institution has been, as it were, a beacon light of patriotism; the light has been kept brightly burning and its rays have gradually grown more and more powerful and have illuminated an ever increasing area."

A detailed account of the 108th commencement held in 1927, is available at the Norwich University Archives. You can also learn about the 1917 decision to grant seniors' degrees in absentia.



Alan Bovay, NU 1841

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#100 A Norwich Alumnus Founded the Republican Party

Alvan Bovay graduated from Norwich in 1841 and went on to become a lawyer, educator, and political luminary. He settled in Ripon, Wisconsin, where he helped found Ripon College in 1851 and, in 1854, is credited with founding the first of several small groups that would eventually become the Republican Party.

Full story:

Bovay was a prominent member of the Whig Party, but he began to grow disillusioned with the party over its pro-slavery stance. He decided to start a new party on an anti-slavery platform, motivated in large part by the upcoming vote in Congress over the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which would have opened the door to legal slavery in the western territories.

In a meeting at the Ripon Congregational Church in February of 1854, Bovay and his compatriots resolved to form their new anti-slavery party in the event that the Kansas-Nebraska Act became law, which it did in May of that year. With the help of

newspaperman Horace Greeley and sympathetic groups in other states, Bovay's vision for a national party became reality. The first national meeting took place in July 1854, and the Republicans nominated their first presidential candidate in 1856. The Whig party dissolved, and many prominent Whigs joined Bovay's new party, including future president and icon Abraham Lincoln.

Alumni of Norwich University have long played an important role in our national, state, and local civic life, with numerous governors, senators, congressmen, and judges counted among their ranks.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more.

#101 Perley Belknap and the Potato Wars

When a fire destroyed Norwich University's South Barracks in March of 1866, the university lacked the resources to rebuild on the site. The citizens of Norwich, Vermont, likewise could not contribute to a rebuilding of the campus.



Contributed by Peter F. Young adapted from a story in the Dog River Crier, the newsletter of the Northfield Historical Society, and which later appeared in Young's book, Tales from the Dog (And More).

Full story:

Norwich University put out the word: "If you build it, we will come." Montpelier was interested and so was Northfield, whose leaders felt a college might jump-start the town's economy. In April of 1866, a Northfield development committee, which included local steel foundry owner Perley Belknap, met with Norwich University trustees. They offered the school free land and a "commodious barracks" if it would move its campus to Northfield.

On October 18, 1866, Norwich University trustees met in Northfield and selected an 11-acre site situated at the south end of Central Street. Belknap, who had joined the board, was appointed superintendent of the project. His company paid the bills for labor and materials and was to be reimbursed by the building committee, which would raise the funds from alumni and other donors.

By the time the university moved into the barracks in September 1868, Belknap had paid \$23,000 in construction bills but had been reimbursed only \$20,000. He spent the next six years pursuing the collection of this \$3,000 delinquency against the university, which had assumed the debt when it took possession of its new campus. Only a few payments were made. In dire financial straits, Belknap brought suit in 1874 and secured a judgment from the Washington County Court for \$1,655.93.

The university still did not pay. In 1875, trying to buy time, the university granted Belknap a mortgage deed for most of the property, including the Upper Parade and Jackman Hall. But enrollment was dangerously low and the university was struggling to pay faculty salaries. With no means to pay the mortgage, they defaulted, and in September 1878, the property reverted to the possession of Perley Belknap.

He immediately began to assert his ownership rights in an unusual way. The period from 1878 through 1889 became known as the potato-war years as Belknap planted crops, notably tubers, on the Upper Parade and elsewhere. Each fall the returning students would dig up the crops and the war would begin anew. "The Hill" became known as "Potato Hill." According to one report, the cadets once even burned Belknap in effigy.

Belknap died in 1889, bankrupt and still the legal owner of the Norwich campus. His estate, including the university's property, was put up for auction. Through a series of machinations, a group of trustees was able to buy the land back for just \$10. An outstanding mortgage that Belknap had taken out on the property was not paid in full until 1903, bringing an end to a nearly 40-year saga.

#102 Aviation Pioneer Porter Adams Brought His Vision to Norwich



Rendering of Porter Adams

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

Porter Hartwell Adams was born in Quincy, Mass. He was rumored to be descended from U.S. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams. He was one of the first students to study aeronautical engineering at M.I.T., where as a laboratory assistant he helped build the first wind tunnel at an educational institution.

Full story:

After graduating from M.I.T., Adams and a classmate, Donald Douglas, began planning what would have been the first world flight. The outbreak of World War I prevented their dream from becoming a reality. However, when the goal of circumnavigation by air was achieved in 1924, it was in a fleet of planes designed by Douglas, and using a route very similar to the one that Adams had proposed.

Adams served at a naval air station in Massachusetts during World War I and joined the reserves after the war with the rank of lieutenant commander. In 1922, he became a founding member of the National Aeronautic Association, and was elected as its president in 1926. The period of his presidency from 1926-1928 saw great achievements in American aviation, including the final race for the \$25,000 Orteig Prize that culminated in Charles Lindbergh's first solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927.

Suffering from ill health, Adams moved to Thetford, Vt., where he was active in state and local affairs, and joined the board of Norwich University in 1931. He became the university's vice president in 1933—roughly equivalent to today's board chairman—and stepped in to serve as acting president later that year when President Charles Plumley announced that he was running for state representative. In 1934, Adams

was officially elected president of Norwich University.

During Adams' tenure as president, he saw the university through much of the Great Depression, advocated for aeronautical education, and courted donors and trustees who left lasting legacies. One of those trustees was Dr. Godfrey Cabot, who established the James Jackson Cabot Foundation and was instrumental in raising funds for the construction of Cabot Hall, which was erected in the final year of Adams' administration. Porter Adams oversaw the construction of four new buildings during his presidency, which made an increase in the size of the study body from 300 to 500 cadets possible.

Throughout his presidency, Adams' health fluctuated, and there was constant doubt about how long he would live. Adams' determination in the face of his condition is inspiring; despite his health, Adams strengthened the university both financially and academically and continued to solve administration problems that were the result of the depression.

In 1938, Adams' continued poor health made it necessary for him to step down, and Dr. John Thomas, former president of Middlebury College, became acting president of Norwich. Porter Adams passed away in his home in Boston in December 1945.

Contact the Norwich University Archives to learn more.

#103 Harmon Statue Sculptor Designed the Korean War Memorial

In 1986, Norwich University dedicated a memorial to Major General and University President Ernest Harmon that was created by local sculptor Frank Gaylord. Nine years later, in 1995, Gaylord's most famous work was dedicated—19 stainless steel statues of soldiers representing a platoon on patrol, a centerpiece of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Contributed by Paul Heller as part of his series about notable monuments fashioned from Barre granite. Heller lives in Barre and is a member of the Barre Historical Society.

Full story:

Barre sculptor Frank Gaylord served as a medical corpsman during World War II. Though he never met Harmon, the colorful warrior was the stuff of legend among the combat veterans of the war in Europe—as well as the denizens of central Vermont, where he transformed Norwich University into an institution of national stature and unique character.

Returning to sculpting after the war, the young Gaylord came to Barre where he assisted sculptor Bruno Sarzanini, who had emigrated from Carrara, Italy, after the war. Sarzanini established his studio at the Rock of Ages facility in Northfield; one of his early commissions was the 1955 statue of Norwich founder Alden Partridge for the new university president, General Ernest Harmon. The statue was largely a community effort, with materials and labor contributed by many local granite firms. Gaylord carved part of the left leg.

After General Harmon's death in 1979 at age 85, Norwich University planned to memorialize one of its greatest presidents with a monument similar in scope to the Partridge statue. As the budget for the project became final, the plan for a full-figure statue was exchanged for a bas-relief which would still

comprise significant amounts of Barre granite but require less carving at Gaylord's studio on Blackwell Street in Barre. The face and binoculars-in-hand were all that remained from Gaylord's original design and were carved by Gaylord in his studio.

In preparation for the Harmon statue, Gaylord read the general's arresting autobiography, *Combat Commander*, a revealing look at a consummate warrior whose lack of regard for protocol and politics left his career stalled short of the full rank of general, but who transitioned easily into the role of president of Norwich University. Gaylord also talked to local people who knew the legendary soldier and gathered their reminiscences of this remarkable man.

The granite memorial on the Norwich campus was the result of a competition. The best sculptors in central Vermont were asked to submit designs and Frank Gaylord's proposal was selected. The monument was dedicated on September 27, 1986. Almost ten years after the dedication of the Harmon statue, Gaylord's memorial in Washington to "the forgotten war," Korea, would permanently establish his reputation as a great artist and steward of American history.



Harmon Memorial Unveiling, 1986.

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.



Homecoming 1968

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#104 The First Norwich Alumni Club Started in 1852

The first formal organization of Norwich University alumni was established in 1852 under the name Norwich University Friendship Club. The founding document was signed by 17 members, with 11 honorary members listed, including Grenville Dodge and two of the Ransom brothers. The signatories sought to “voluntarily organize ourselves for the purpose of keeping in remembrance those friendly feelings, and that brotherly regard which now exist among us.” The further made the following pledge to one another: “Providence permitting, we hereby pledge ourselves that we will meet on Norwich Plain, at commencement if there is one in 1860; if not, on the First Thursday after the Third Wednesday in August of the above mentioned year.”

Full story:

Another similar document was signed by 18 students and alumni the following year, establishing what they referred to as Friendship Club, No. 2. The relationship between the two groups is unclear. What we do know is that the morning after Commencement in 1860, a reunion indeed took place. During the meeting, the alumni voted to gather again in 1865, and to establish an ongoing “Association of the Alumni.”

These early Norwich brothers thus began a long tradition of fondness, loyalty, and support for “Old N.U.” from her nearest and dearest. Reunions continued to be held every five years until 1898, when it was decided that annual meetings should take place. It was also around this time that the alumni began electing alumni trustees to the board, ensuring that they would have a greater voice in the university’s future. At their annual meeting in 1921, the alumni voted to legally incorporate so that they could establish a more formal governance structure for the growing body of Norwich graduates.

Articles of association for the General Alumni Association of Norwich University were filed with the State of Vermont in May of 1922. Association President Ethan Allen Shaw, Class of 1891, signed the incorporation papers along with four other alumni leaders.

The national, regional, and local alumni associations and clubs have been a cornerstone of the Norwich community ever since that time. They held reunions, banquets and lectures, as well as raising funds and contributing their ideas to the university’s growth. A 1904 constitution for the Vermont Association of Alumni and Past Cadets of Norwich University listed fellowship, networking, and promotion of the university as some of its key goals—goals that are doubtless shared by the thousands of members of the Alumni Association today.

#105 Edward Hale Brooks, Class of 1916, Led the “Hell On Wheels” Division on Omaha Beach

Edward Hale Brooks was one of three Norwich men to command the 2nd Armored Division during World War II. He led the so-called “Hell On Wheels” division into action at Omaha Beach and received numerous military decorations including the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Distinguished Service Medal.

Full story:

Brooks was a native of Concord, New Hampshire. He graduated from Norwich in 1916 with a degree in civil engineering. He commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army in 1917. During his service in World War I, he served in a field artillery unit that saw several major actions, including the Second Battle of the Marne and the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Immediately after World War I, Brooks served with the American Occupation Forces in Germany and then as a field artillery instructor. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, his varied Army career took him to posts in Europe, the United States, and the Philippines. For a time, he taught military science and tactics at Harvard.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, he was serving as chief of the War Department's Statistics Branch, and was reassigned as the designated artillery officer for the new Armored Force at Fort Knox. In 1944, he took command of the “Hell On Wheels” 2nd Armored Division. He was at the helm of the unit during some of its major actions, including the invasion of Normandy and the subsequent Battle of Saint-Lo. The 2nd Armored were also the first Allied forces to enter Belgium. Brooks was succeeded in his command of

the division by two Norwich men: Ernest Harmon in September 1944 and Isaac White in January 1945.

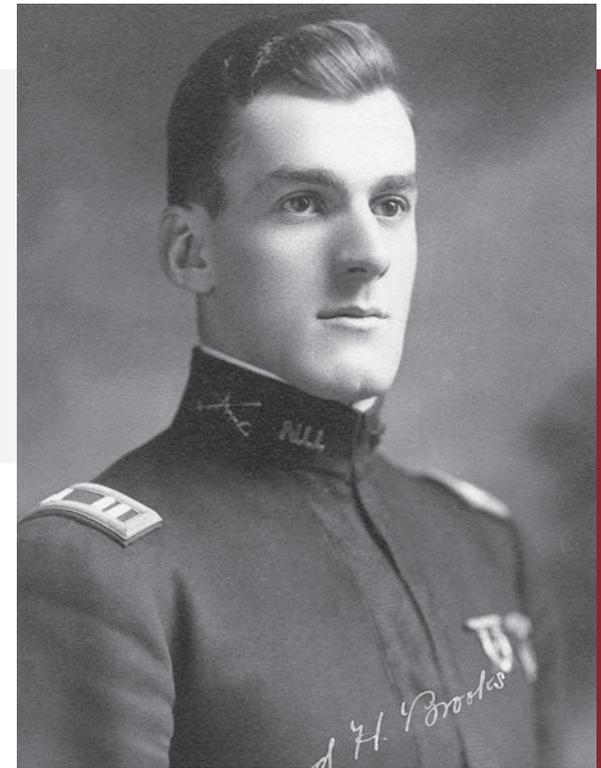
Toward the end of the war, Brooks became the commanding general of the VI Corps and saw it through campaigns in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. In that capacity, he accepted the surrender of the 19th German Army at Innsbruck on May 5, 1945.

After his return from the European Theater, Brooks served at command posts in Atlanta, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean. He was named assistant chief of staff for personnel in 1949. Upon his retirement in 1953, he was the commander of the 2nd U.S. Army and held the rank of lieutenant general.

Following his retirement from the Army, Brooks returned to his hometown of Concord, New Hampshire, and was active in civic affairs. He was on the executive board of his local Boy Scouts of America Council as well as the Concord Planning Board for many years. He was also a founder of the Association of the U.S. Army and executive director of the Association of Military Colleges & Schools of the United States (AMCSUS), of which Norwich University is a member.

Brooks passed away in 1978 at the age of 85.

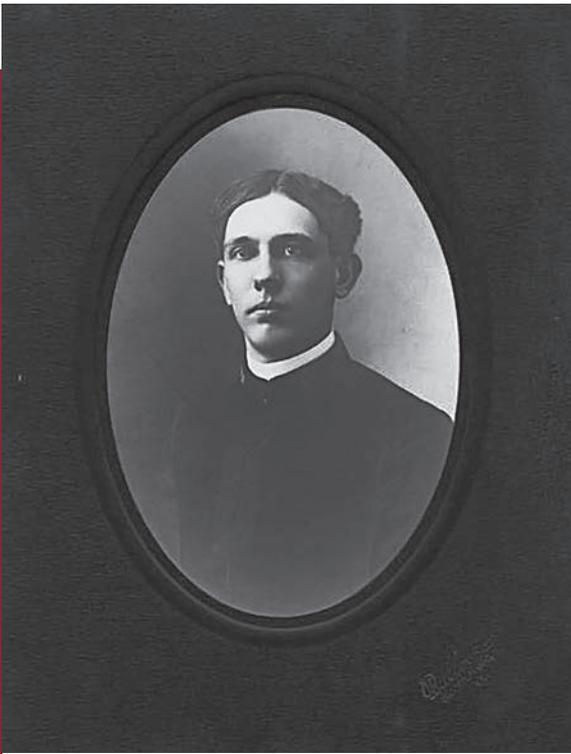
The Norwich University Archives is home to a large collection of Edward Hale Brooks' personal papers. Contact the Archives to learn more.



Edward Hale Brooks '16

Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

#106 The Cadet's Creed Rings True for 90 Years



Kemp Russell Flint, Norwich University Class of 1903
Image courtesy of the Norwich University Archives.

“I believe that the cardinal virtues of the individual are courage, honesty, temperance and wisdom; and that the true measure of success is service rendered—to God, to Country, and to Mankind.”

Full story:

These words are intimately familiar to every man and woman who has claimed membership in the Norwich University Corps of Cadets for the last 90 years. The Norwich Cadet's Creed, originally known as the Norwich Man's Creed, was written by alumnus and faculty member Kemp Russell Blanchard Flint in 1927. It represented Flint's own effort to distill and summarize the principles that lay at the heart of the Norwich experience.

The date that the creed was written has at times been a source of confusion. Many believe that it was written in 1903, because the byline is often cited as “K.R.B. Flint, 1903.” However, this simply refers to Flint's Norwich class year. It has even been misprinted as 1908.

Even the staff of the NU Archives was uncertain as to the Creed's origins until they came across a 1940 *Guidon* article giving this very helpful explanation:

During the summer of 1927, shortly after he had been elected the president of the General Alumni Association of the University, Prof. K.R.B. Flint wrote “A Norwich Man's Creed.” It was after deep contemplation as to just what were the cardinal

virtues of a Norwich cadet that Professor Flint composed this summary of principles while resting upon the shores of Lake Bomaseen situated in the western part of the state.

The Creed first appeared in print in the *Guidon* on September 16, 1927. That issue of the paper was devoted quite largely to the history of Norwich University and the advantages of its system of education, a subject of great interest for Flint.

The Cadet's Creed has of course since become an integral part of the Norwich identity. Along with the Cadet Oath, it represents everything that a Norwich education stands for. The full text remains unchanged since 1927. The title was changed from “Norwich Man's Creed” to “Cadet's Creed” in 1980 to reflect the changing student body.

Flint himself led a fascinating and controversial life, having been involved in the eugenics movement in Vermont. Professor Kate Donley has been awarded the Caraganis Prize for Teaching with the University Archives for her proposed work on Flint and the Creed during the Fall 2017 semester.

A small collection of Flint's papers can be accessed in the Norwich University Archives.