



THE HARVARD SECTION

The History of
American Field Service Section 3



Volume I

1914-15

THOMAS WILLIAM FIFE

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INTRODUCTION

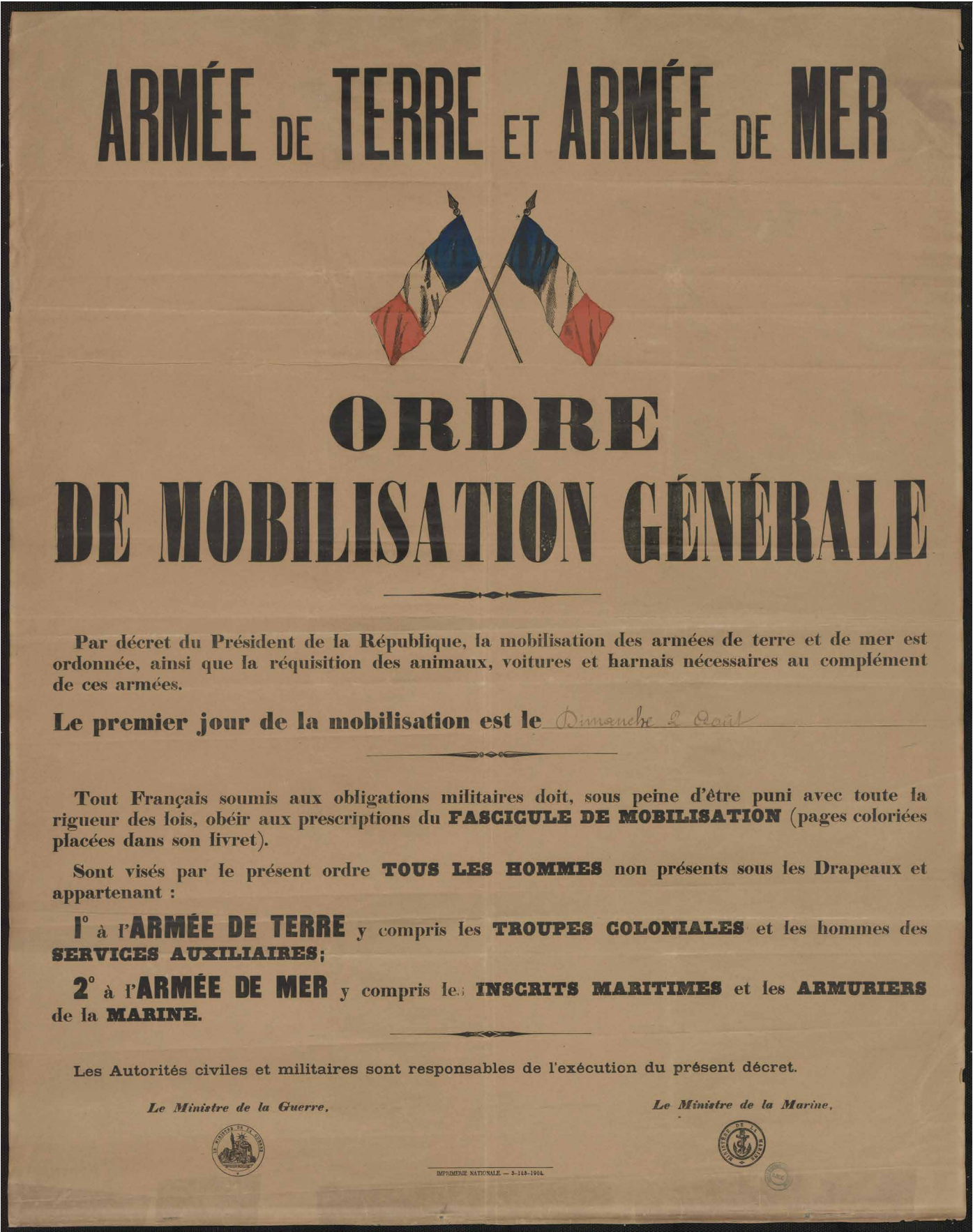
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American Field Service

1914 to 1915

Previous page: Colorized photo of American Field Service members and French colleagues.



Order of Mobilization



CHAPTER ONE

August 1914



Mon corps à terre, Mon âme à Dieu, Mon cœur à la France

On Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1914, the day after France mobilized her army at the beginning of what would become known as World War One, Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin¹ of the American Hospital of Paris² arrived outside the American Embassy. The scene he encountered there was one of utter chaos: the streets were congested with horse-drawn coaches and taxis which were honking their horns and vying for the right of way. Men and women were shouting, piles of luggage were stacked randomly on the sidewalks, and dozens of frantic people were attempting to push their way in and out of the embassy building. Into this *mêlée*, the diminutive Dr. Magnin made his way.

Upon entering the lobby of the embassy, he encountered even more people shouting and waving pieces of paper in their hands, demanding to be heard. Scanning the throng, the doctor caught sight of the man he had come to see: American ambassador Myron Timothy Herrick.³ The ambassador was standing a few steps up from the bottom of a staircase, towering above the teeming mob, and calmly attempting to address the people that were vying for his attention. Maneuvering his way through the crowd, Dr. Magnin tugged on the hem of Herrick's coat and raised his voice to be heard over the bedlam, explaining that he had come at the behest of the Board of Governors of the American Hospital to suggest to the Ambassador that they should "prepare his hospital as a war 'ambulance' of small dimensions." Herrick later remarked that Dr. Magin "thought we could put some tents in the big garden and prepare to receive and care for a few of the wounded soldiers."^{4,5}

At that moment, Ambassador Herrick was more concerned with the ongoing crisis of the war than with the desires of the American Hospital of Paris. Though Dr. Magnin was Herrick's friend and personal physician, France was in a state of turmoil as war fever swept the country. Thousands of panic-stricken people, both American and other foreign nationals, were pouring into Paris, all clamoring for assistance to leave France. The hotels of Paris were full or were beginning to close. To make matters worse, French banks and businesses were refusing to recognize traveler's checks and letters of credit. The French government, in order to safeguard its economy, had ordered that no large withdrawals of gold be allowed. Wealthy American tourists suddenly found themselves penniless as their credit was refused. An estimated forty thousand Americans were stranded in Europe at that moment, seventy-five hundred of them in Paris.⁶ Adding to the burden of the American ambassadorial staff was that, by a prior agreement, Am-

¹ See biography of Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin (pg)

² The American Hospital of Paris was a small, semi-philanthropic private hospital founded in 1906. It is located in Neuilly-sur-Seine, a western suburb of Paris.

³ Myron Herrick – See biography of Myron Herrick (pg)

⁴ See notes, pg. 9.

bassador Herrick had assumed responsibility for the thousands of German citizens now stranded in France as the German embassy had closed and evacuated the country.⁶ Eric Fisher Wood,⁷ an American who was studying architecture in the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* in Paris, described the panic he encountered when he arrived at the American Embassy:

When I arrived today, the Chancellerie presented an astounding sight. Around the outer door were huddled a compact crowd of Germans, men, and women; they pressed about the entrance; they glanced furtively over their shoulders and their blue eyes were filled with dumb apprehension. Inside the Chancellerie was chaos. Hundreds of Americans and Germans crowded together seeking audience and counsel. German women sank down in corners of the halls or on the stairs, weeping for joy to have found a haven of refuge. Scores of American citizens stood in the busiest spots and protested with American vehemence against fate and chance. Each was remonstrating about a separate grievance. Most of them reiterated from time to time their sovereignty and announced to no one in particular that it was their right to see “their Ambassador” in person. They demanded information! They needed money! They wished to know what to do with letters of credit! What was “the government” going to do about sending them home? Was Paris safe? Would there be immediate attacks by Zeppelins? Could they deposit their jewels in the Embassy vaults? Were passports necessary? WHY were passports necessary? They asked the same questions over and over, and never listened to the answers.⁸

6 Eric Fisher Wood Sr. (1888–1962) was an American engineer, Pennsylvania National Guard general and co-founder of The American Legion. He was in Paris at the outbreak of World War I and volunteered his services at the American Embassy in France as an attaché, joining the Embassy staff to help handle the greatly increased workload that was associated with the war. Later Wood would join the American Ambulance Corps, serving in that capacity for a few months. Wood maintained a journal during his time in Europe, which he published in book form in 1915 titled *The Notebook of an Attaché: Seven Months in the War Zone*. Wood also served as an early ambulance volunteer and became a staff officer at the American Ambulance.

8 Spencer Cosby (1867–1962) was a U.S. Army officer who served as military attaché of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France.

10 On the sixth of August at 10:20 p.m., the armored cruiser *Tennessee* sailed from New York Harbor for Falmouth, England carrying 3 million in gold from private banking interests and 1.5 million in gold coin from a congressional appropriation to provide financial relief to Americans caught up in the outbreak of World War I. Aboard the *Tennessee* were a delegation of Army officers, additional Navy and Marine Corps officers, five bankers, representatives of the banking interests sending private funds, five representatives of the Treasury Department, a State Department diplomatic advisor, the national director of the American Red Cross and his secretary, eight War Department clerks, and a messenger. Under the auspices of the United States Relief Commission in Europe, the funds were intended to shore up the collapsed European credit system to enable the 125,000 Americans and their interests stranded abroad means to return home. -U.S. War Department, Report on Operations

5, 7, 9 See notes, pg. 9.

Ambassador Herrick later wrote:

The Embassy is literally besieged by hundreds of these unfortunate travelers. There were so many of them, and their demands were so urgent, that the Military Attaché, Major Spencer Cosby,⁹ had to utilize the services of eight American army officers on leave to form a sort of guard to control their compatriots. Doctor Watson, rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Avenue de l’Alma, has offered that building as temporary sleeping quarters for Americans who are unable to obtain shelter elsewhere, and is arranging to hold some trained nurses at the disposal of the feeble and sick.¹⁰

It was the height of the tourist season, and upon the declaration of war, from every quarter of Europe whence they could escape, travelers poured into Paris on their way to the channel ports of France. They expected that their troubles would be over when they reached Paris, when in fact they had often only begun. Train service was everywhere disorganized by the requirements of mobilization; buses and private automobiles had been requisitioned; taxis became scarce, hotels began to close; the whole mechanism of modern life was topsy-turvy. And they had no money¹¹ and could get none.¹²

In the midst of this chaos, Ambassador Herrick quickly told Dr. Magnin that he approved of his idea. He encouraged him to proceed with the preparations, wished him well, and then just as quickly forgot about the doctor’s plans as more pressing matters demanded his attention. That evening an exhausted Herrick called a meeting at his residence with several of the leading businessmen of the American Colony¹³ to address the financial emergency facing the throng of American tourists who were now trapped in Paris. Steps were taken to ensure that these unfortunate people in his charge were provided with food, shelter, and medical services. In the haste of the moment, Herrick failed to include his friend Dr. Magnin in the discussion. Herrick later wrote:

Inconsequential things often determine larger events. Dr. Magnin, by oversight, had not been put on the committee which I organized to make plans for caring for Americans, and the poor doctor was just a little hurt. In the morning when I woke, I thought of his bruised feelings; you know we are prone to think of these things in the morning. I called him up. He was rather stiff when I spoke to him, but when I mentioned my plan for carrying out his idea his voice became very cheerful. He said he was delighted and ‘would come right over.’¹⁴

Upon arriving at the Ambassador’s home, Dr. Magnin explained to Herrick that it was his desire to emulate the actions of Dr. Thomas W. Evans¹⁵ and the American Colony during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870¹⁶ and assist the French military cause in any way they possible. He wished to convert the little American hospital into a military hospital or *ambulance*. It must be noted the word ambulance carried a dual meaning to the French; it not only described a vehicle designed to carry the sick or wounded



Ambassador Myron Timothy Herrick

12 “And so, I determined to supplement the official agencies then at my command by volunteers chosen from capable businessmen, and on August 2nd I called a meeting at my house and organized a committee. Judge E. H. Gary was appointed chairman, Harjes, secretary, with the following as members: Laurence V. Benét, W. S. Dalliba, Charles Carroll, Frederick Coudert, James Deering, Chauncey Depew, William Jay, Frank B. Kellogg, Percy Peixotto, Valentine Blacque, and Henry Priest. I don’t think that any man could ask for a better list if there was work to be done and organization to be effected. They first established a program: (a) Create gold credits with local banks so that Americans could cash their checks or draw on letters of credit; (b) raise a fund to extend financial aid to destitute Americans; (c) obtain rail and ship transportation for Americans desiring to go home; (d) consider the best means to protect American property and life.” - Mott, Myron Herrick, [pg]

14 Dr. Thomas Wiltberger (William) Evans (1823–1897) was a medical pioneer and a dentist who performed procedures on many heads of state, including Napoleon III, and is noted for popularizing several techniques that have since become standard, including the use of amalgam fillings and nitrous oxide (colloquially known as laughing gas) as anesthesia. In 1868 he helped found the American Register: the first American newspaper published in Paris, France. In 1870 he assisted in the escape of Empress Eugenie, the wife of Napoleon III, from Paris after the Battle of Sedan in France, which led to Napoleon III’s capture by the Prussian army putting an end to the Second French Empire. In 1884 he published the first English translation of the memoirs of German poet, journalist, and literary critic Heinrich Heine for which he also wrote the introduction. He died in Paris at the age of 73. In his will, he left money and land for the founding of what was to become the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. - Bjornstad, [title of article on Find-A-Grave.com]

11, 13 See notes, pg 9.

but more importantly denoted a medical facility designated to treat sick or wounded soldiers. Magnin hoped that Herrick might speak with the French government about



Dr. Thomas W. Evans

the idea to have some tents and perhaps military surgeons assigned to his hospital. Ambassador Herrick was enthusiastic about the proposition and arranged a meeting between Dr. Magnin and the French military authorities represented by Surgeon General Louis Février.¹⁷ The surgeon general cordially welcomed Dr. Magnin's offer. But much to his and Ambassador Herrick's surprise, Février countered their offer with a suggestion that the Americans, instead of erecting tents on the grounds of the small American Hospital, should take on a much larger facility. Ambassador Herrick later wrote: "The general was a man of big ideas, and when he heard what we proposed, he asked if we would not prefer to take over the Pasteur High School building at Neuilly."¹⁸

The Pasteur High School (or in French the *Lycée Pasteur*) that Ambassador Herrick referred to was a newly constructed high school building that had been scheduled to open in October of that year, but, because of the war, the work was left uncompleted as many of the workmen had been mobilized as troops. After learning of the French plan, Ambassador Herrick politely asked the General if he might gather members of the Hospital Committee and other gentlemen from the American Colony to discuss the matter. They would review the proposed school building to determine if his proposal was feasible.

The American Colony refers to the group of American expatriates and emigres that called Paris their home. Generally, it alluded primarily to the wealthy elites that either lived full-time or seasonally in Paris, but the term also included the hundreds of American businessmen, bankers, brokers, ambassadors, diplomats, and their families that called Paris their home. In addition to the denizens of high society and business, there were scores of American students living in Paris that were studying at its various schools and universities. Moreover, there were numerous athletes, artists, poets, and American citizens of all types and walks of life that had been drawn to live in the City of Lights. Although not technically part of the colony, American tourism played



Gen. Louis Février

a significant role in the number of American citizens that could be found in Paris. As the fortunes of the American upper and middle classes burgeoned in the late 19th century, their wealth provided them with the means and the impetus to travel to Europe. The *Grande Tour*¹⁹ once reserved only for the wealthiest few now became *de rigueur* for America's fashion-conscious nouveau riche. Paris was the glittering capital of art, literature, science, and fashion, and more and more Americans began to make it their home. All combined, by the turn of the twentieth century, it was estimated that the population of Americans in Paris often exceeded 100,000 people at the height of the summer months.²⁰

The natural consequence of having that large number of American nationals in the city of Paris was that some of them would become sick or injured. The



The Lycée Pasteur

affluent members of the American Colony could afford personal physicians, but at times they needed a level of care that required hospitalization. American athletes, particularly American jockeys who competed in French horse racing, were frequently injured from falls and accidents. But increasingly it was the growing numbers of American tourists who found themselves in need of medical attention.



Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin

Into this vacuum entered Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin. Swiss born and educated in America and France, Magnin had immigrated to the United States. He graduated in 1881 from the Bellevue Medical College in New York. He established a fine reputation as a surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic but left his practice in 1901 to accept a position as the Assistant to the Medical Director for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Paris. Upon arriving in Paris, he soon recognized the need for a special hospital to treat the burgeoning numbers of

American newspapers during the turn of the century often ran articles filled with lurid tales of Americans falling ill and being stranded in Paris. Without friends or recourse, and unable to communicate with their French doctors, some found themselves put out onto the streets by unscrupulous hotel managers.²¹ As the American Colony grew and the number of American travelers increased, the need for a dedicated, American run medical facility became readily apparent.

Swiss born and educated in America and France, Magnin had immigrated to the United States. He graduated in 1881 from the Bellevue Medical College in New York. He established a fine reputation as a surgeon at the Vanderbilt

²³ Harry Van Bergen was a Captain in the Kings Royal Rifle Regiment and fought in France from 1914 to 1915 where he was awarded the Burma Star. Before tenancing at Tingham, Van Bergen had lived in Paris where he created the American Hospital Association with a friend, Dr Magnin, in 1906.

²⁴ John Pierpont Morgan Sr. was an American financier and investment banker who dominated corporate finance on Wall Street throughout the Gilded Age.

²⁵ John Henry Harjes (1829-1914) was Born in Bremen Germany in 1830. Harjes immigrated to the United States and worked at his family's exchange, Harjes Brothers, in Philadelphia, Pa. He became business partners with banker Anthony Drexel and J.P. Morgan: Banker, Philanthropist and Art Collector.

²⁶ Edward Tuck (1842-1938) was an American banker, diplomat, and philanthropist. He is known for funding the establishment of the Tuck School of Business at his alma mater: Dartmouth College. The son of Amos Tuck, a founder of the Republican Party, Edward Tuck served as the Vice Consul in Paris and grew his fortune as a partner of the banking firm John Munroe & Co.

¹⁵ The Franco-Prussian War or Franco-German War, often referred to in France as the War of 1870, was a conflict between the Second French Empire and the North German Confederation led by the Kingdom of Prussia

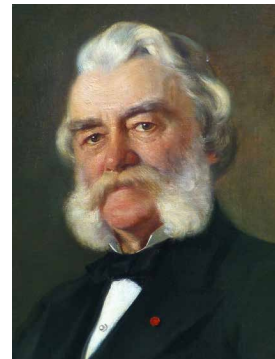
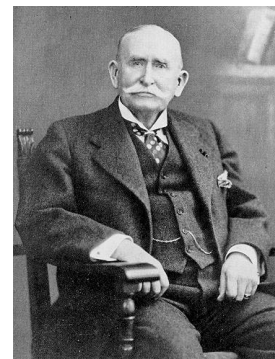
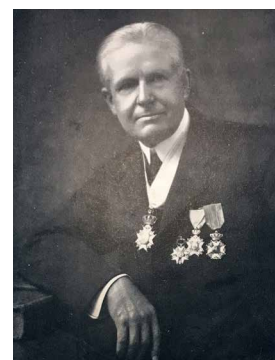
¹⁶ ?

¹⁷ Surgeon General Louis Février - See Biography

¹⁹ The Grand Tour was the principally 17th to early 19th-century custom where young, upper class European men (typically accompanied by a tutor or family member) of sufficient means and rank took a trip through Europe with Italy as a key destination when they had come of age (about 21 years old).

²¹ The Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, MD 09, May 1909 - "Many of these were Americans--students, tourists, travelers, residents--who were living from day to day from small savings or tiny incomes. At the beginning of the twentieth century, and at the high point of the summer months, there were as many as one hundred thousand Americans in Paris. Many lived in more or less comfortable, more or less sanitary, hotel rooms. And as might concern health needs, the American government had made no provisions for its citizens in France. There was no medical protection in case of illness. In the best of cases, sick Americans appealed to charitable organizations, but many tried to take care of themselves on their own. . . . an endeavor which, at the time, often gave rise to veritable dramas." - Fouché, Les premiers pas,

^{17, 18, 20, 22} See notes, pg 9.

*John Henry Harjes**Edward Tuck**Dr. Charles Winchester DuBouchet**Rev. Dr. Samuel Newell Watson*

Americans in Paris. According to an obituary, Magnin possessed a “high order of professional as well as social talent,”²² and, with the assistance of an associate named Harry Antony van Bergen,²³ Dr. Magnin was successful in marshaling the financial backing of several wealthy constituents to finance a hospital, including American millionaire bankers J.P. Morgan,²⁴ John Henry Harjes,²⁵ and Edward Tuck.²⁶ Magnin’s vision became a reality in 1906; the aptly named American Hospital of Paris was founded. Soon the little 24-room hospital became the pride of the American Colony. It was completely modern by the standards of the day and was nestled inside a beautiful park that was shaded by tall trees and manicured gardens. It was this small hospital and its influential connections that would soon become the focus of incredible wealth, energy, and devotion.

The man who was at the forefront of all this effort and activity was Ambassador Myron Timothy Herrick, the 60-year-old American ambassador to France. Herrick was a long-time Republican politician who had previously served as governor of Ohio before being appointed ambassador to France by President Taft in 1912. He was well thought of by the French and the diplomatic community, but, because of the election of President Wilson in 1913, Herrick was due to be replaced by the newly appointed Ambassador, William Graves Sharpe.²⁷

Herrick formed a committee of some of the most influential men of the American Colony to help him deal with Févrie’s ambitious proposal. The committee consisted of Dr. Magnin, Dr. Charles Winchester Du Bouchet²⁸ (the chief surgeon of the American Hospital), Reverend Doctor Samuel Newell Watson²⁹ of the American Church of the Holy Trinity of Paris,³⁰ and millionaire banker Henry Herman Harjes. Henry Herman was the son of one of the original financial backers of the American Hospital, John Henry Harjes, who had died three weeks previously. Next was the debonair William Swift Dalliba (the Director General of the American Express Company in Europe) and American engineer Laurence Vincent Benét who represented the Board of Governors of the American Hospital. The committee assembled to examine the site of the proposed military hospital and climbed aboard several automobiles to be driven across Paris to the location of the school. As the first car turned down a broad avenue³¹ General Fevrier turned around from the front seat to address his fellow passengers. Speaking up over the noise of the car’s engine and making a broad sweeping gesture, he said “well, my friends, there it is; what do you think?”³² The men turned in unison to view an enormous, brand new, brick and stone building, gleaming in the early morning sun.

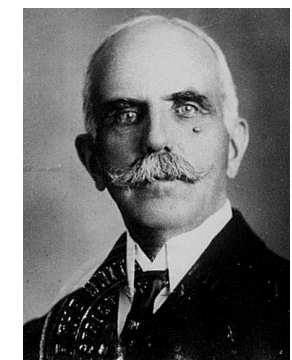
As the cars pulled to a stop, they looked at one another with

degrees of astonishment. The school building was truly massive, standing four stories high in its center. The entire construction consisted of some twelve hundred rooms and occupied an entire city block. The two wings of the building folded back on each end to form a large, open courtyard in the center. While the exterior of the building was completed, the interior was largely unfinished. The hallways and rooms were filled with piles of construction debris. Buckets, tools, and trowels lay where the workers had left them. Electric wires dangled in places from the ceilings, windows had not been installed, and doors had been left leaning against walls. No plumbing had been installed, and there were no kitchen or bathroom facilities.

General Février explained that it would be the Americans responsibility to pay for and arrange the necessary work to complete the construction. About \$200,000 or \$300,000 would be required to prepare the building for a hospital, and at least \$400,000 per annum would be necessary for its upkeep.³² All this expense would be entirely the responsibility of the American Hospital. As the members of the committee stood in rapt silence, General Février went on to stipulate that if the committee agreed to take on this new facility, they would be bound to the hospital and must remain so even in the event of a siege of the city by the German army. The general further explained that the hospital must be ready to accept wounded in less than two weeks, beginning operations by mid-September, and the Americans had less than twenty-four hours to accept the French offer. The stunned committee responded that they would consider the matter. They met that evening³³ and the following day announced that they agreed to all the French stipulations. The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris provided the initial necessary line of credit of 24,000 francs, and the Ambulance of the American Hospital of Paris was born.

At that moment, there were two key players absent from this renowned group. The first was Dr. Edmund Louis Gros:³⁴ a physician at the American Hospital who was struggling to return to France. He and his wife had been on holiday in Karlsbad, Germany and had been caught up in the chaos of war behind German lines. The train they were traveling on was stopped in Strasbourg, and all civilians were ordered off the train as it was commandeered by the Germany military. Dr. Gros and his wife were forced to walk to Holland and secure passage onboard a ship.³⁵

The second was at that moment aboard a ship in the Atlantic Ocean on his way to France. He was the former U.S. Ambassador to France: Robert Bacon. Bacon was born on the 5th of July, 1860 at his family home in Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts. Robert grew to manhood, attended Harvard, and graduated with the Class of 1880

*Henry Herman Harjes**William Swift Dalliba**Laurence Vincent Benét**Dr. Edmund Louis Gros*

36 continued... He decided that the congregation needed a larger church and began a successful fund-raising effort to build it. The site that was purchased for construction is on Avenue George V (then called Avenue de l’Alma) and was originally part of the estate of the half-brother of Emperor Napoléon III: the Duc de Morny. The plans were approved in October 1882, and construction was completed in less than four years. The church had its inaugural services in September 1886. Consecration of the church took place on Thanksgiving Day, 25 November 1886, which coincided with the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in New York.

31 Boulevard d’Inkermann, Neuilly-sur-Seine

33 Two separate meetings were called at the Embassy one for the men and one for the women.

34 See biography of Dr. Edmund Louis Gros (pg)

32, 35 See notes, pg 9.

27 William Graves Sharpe (1859–1922) was an American lawyer, manufacturer, three-term congressman, and diplomat.

28 See Biography of Dr. Charles Winchester Du Bouchet (pg)

29 See Biography of Rev. Dr. Charles Newell Watson (pg)

30 The origins of the American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, an English-speaking Episcopal church in Paris, date back to the 1830s when American Episcopalians began to meet for services in the garden pavilion of the Hôtel Matignon. It is now the official residence of the French prime minister, but then it was the home of American expatriate Colonel Herman Thorn (1783–1859). In 1859 the formal establishment of a parish took place, and in 1864 the first church building was consecrated on Rue Bayard. It was in the 1870s that John B. Morgan, a cousin of J. P. Morgan, became the rector of Holy Trinity Parish.

alongside his close friend and classmate Theodore Roosevelt.³⁶ After college Bacon entered employment with the banking firm of JP Morgan, quickly rising to the level of junior partner. With the backing of JP Morgan, Bacon helped to form the US Steel Corporation, and in 1905 he became Assistant Secretary of State under Elihu Root. Four



Ambassador Robert Bacon

years later, in 1909, when Root resigned, Bacon became Secretary of State for the remaining months of Teddy Roosevelt's presidency. Later that same year, Bacon was appointed Ambassador to France by newly elected president William Howard Taft. Bacon served admirably during a time of warm diplomatic relations between the United States and France. He resigned his position in 1912 to assume a Fellowship at Harvard.³⁷ Bacon's replacement was Myron Herrick whose delay in assuming his new position proved to be fortuitous not only for Ambassador Bacon and his family but for France as well.

Bacon was asked to remain until Ambassador Herrick arrived so that he might confer with him and ease his transition

into his new post. Bacon canceled his family's planned passage to New York which had been scheduled for April 10, 1912. Little did he know how fateful that change of plans would be, as he and his family had been booked as first-class passengers on the maiden voyage of the RMS Titanic. During that fateful summer of 1914 Bacon found himself idle. He was retired from his business pursuits and obligations. He was bored, restless, and felt that his best years were behind him. A long vocal advocate of Franco-American relations and a staunch supporter of the American Hospital of Paris, Bacon had long predicted that war with Germany was inevitable and was a proponent of readiness.

As soon as Bacon learned war had been declared he leapt at the chance for action and wired a friend in France, saying "France is fighting? I'll be right there!"³⁸

³⁶ John Pierpont Morgan was an American financier and investment banker who dominated corporate finance on Wall Street throughout the Gilded Age. As the head of the banking firm that ultimately became known as J.P. Morgan and Co., he was the driving force behind the wave of industrial consolidation in the United States spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries.-Wikipedia

³⁷ Judge Francis Cabot Lowell (1855-1911); was a United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and of the United States Circuit Courts for the First Circuit and previously was a United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

Notes

⁴ Myron T. Herrick, Friend of France by Col. T. Bentley Mott; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. 1929

⁵ ibid.

⁷ Eric Fisher Wood Sr., The Notebook of an Attaché: Seven Months in the War Zone, Century Co. New York, 1915

⁹ Barnard, History and Lore, [pg]

¹¹ Mott, Myron Herrick, [pg]

¹³ Mott, Myron Herrick, [pg]

¹⁷ Mott, Myron Herrick, [pg]

¹⁸ Mott, Myron Herrick, [pg]

²⁰ Those Paris Days: With The World At The Crossroads, by Dr. Samuel N. Watson,

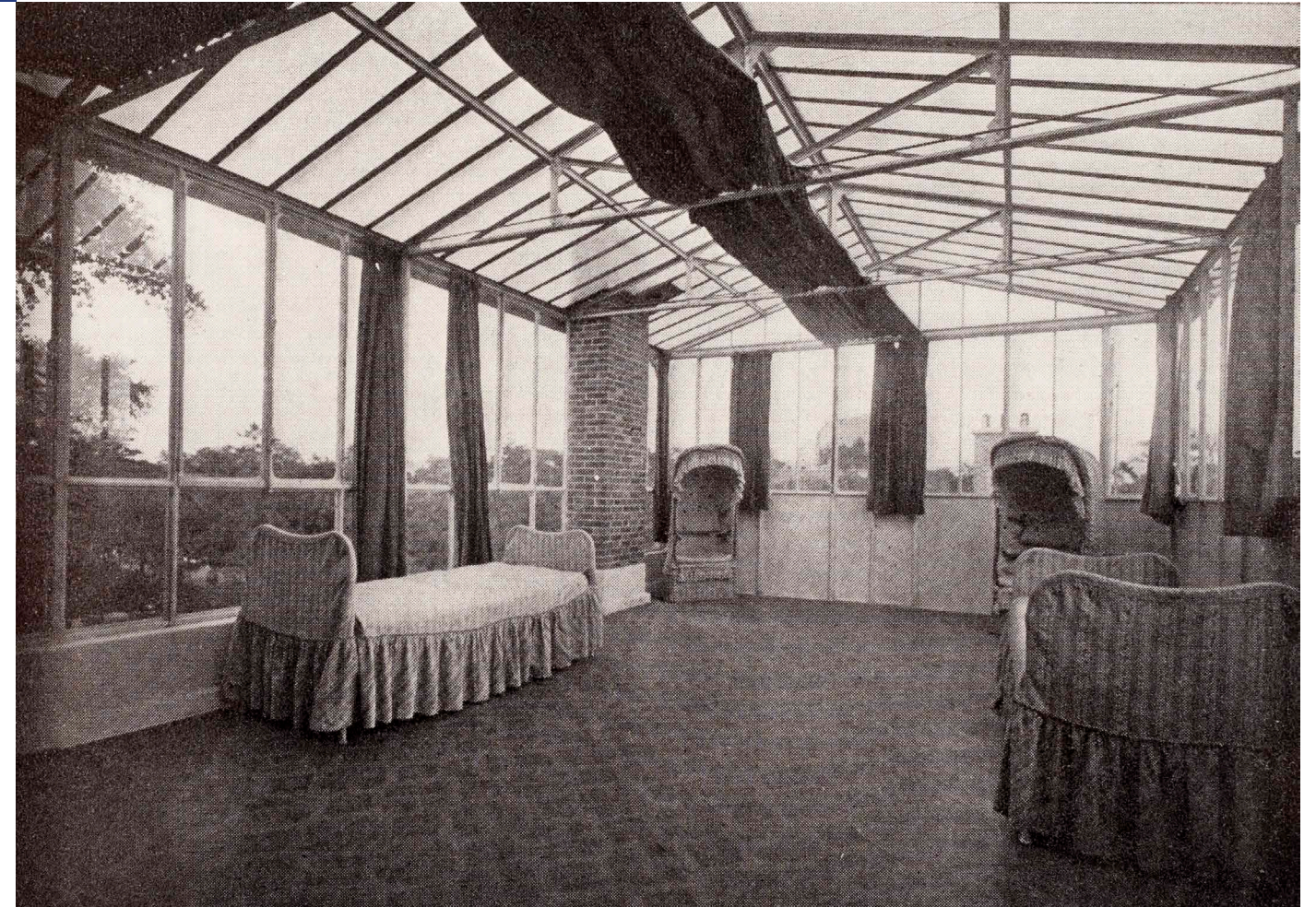
²² The Evening World New York, New York 26 November 1917

³² Myron T. Herrick, "Reunion Banquet Speech" in American Field Service Bulletin, July 1920

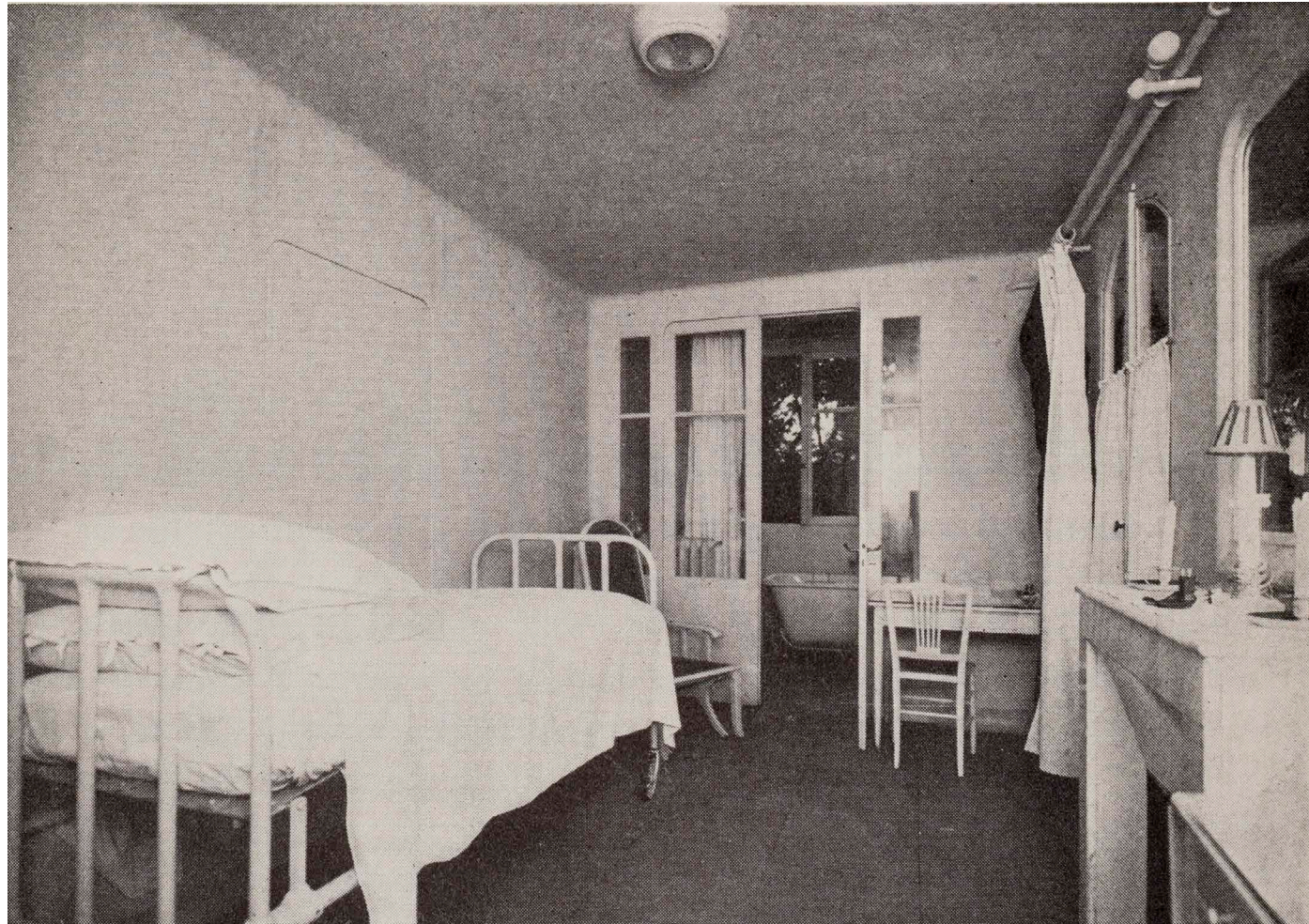
³⁵ The Most Honored Californian In Paris 9 Jan 1927; Frederick W. Clampett; The San Francisco Examiner - 9 Jan 1927, Page 46



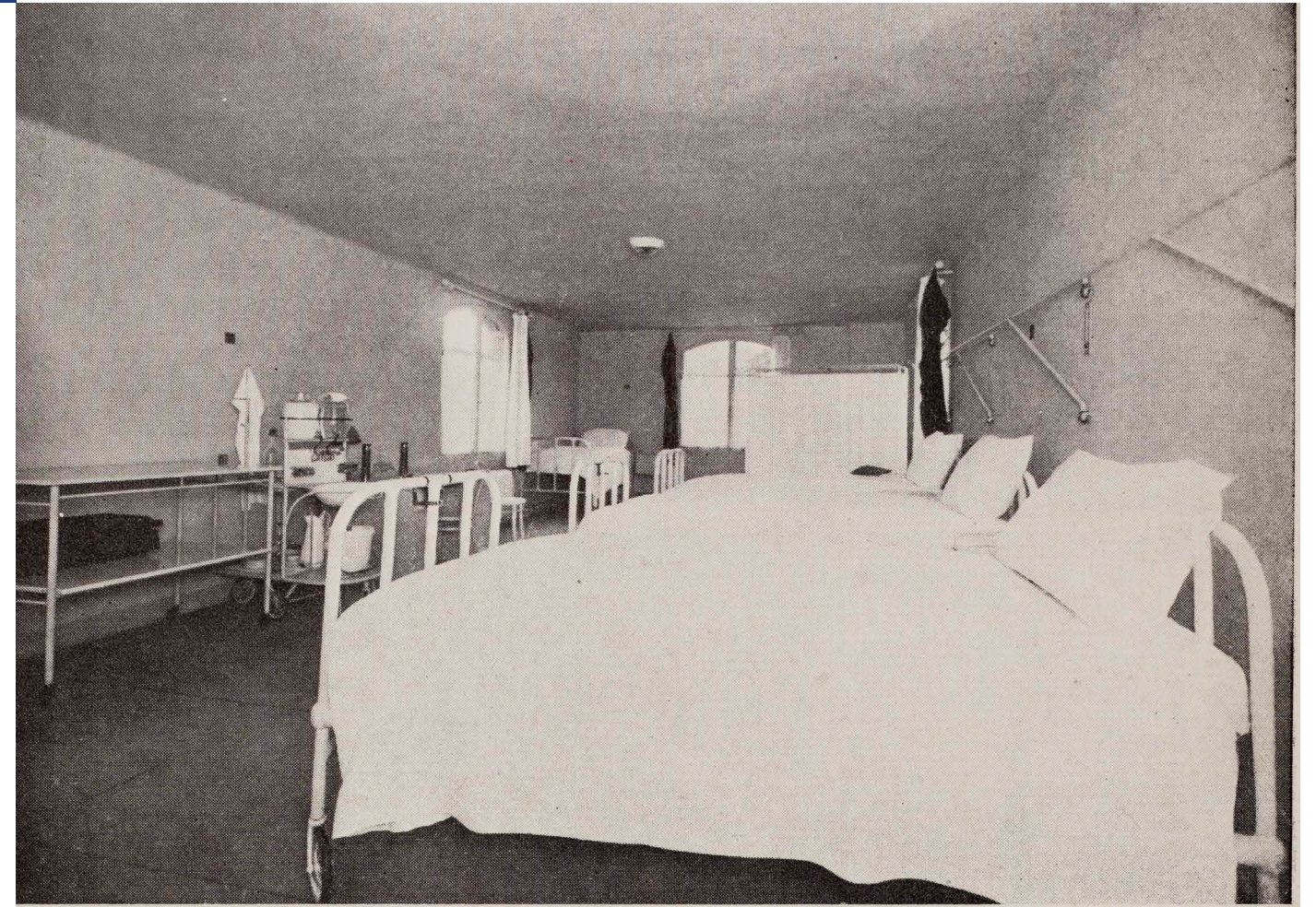
The American Hospital of Paris circa 1910



The Sunroom at the American Hospital of Paris



A private room at the American Hospital of Paris



A Ward at the American Hospital of Paris