

Biographical Sketch of the Life of

COLONEL WILLIAM H. MURPHY

**"You have dropped your dusty cloak and taken your wondrous wings
To another sphere
Where no pain is"**

-Thomas Hardy.

Colonel Murphy was born in Berlin, Germany, April 11, 1889, the son of the late George Herbert Murphy, member of the United States Consular Service, and a grandson of the late Reverend Joseph W. Murphy, who served as rector of several Episcopal churches in Washington.

Educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia, Colonel Murphy later attended McGill University, Montreal, Canada, receiving a B.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1911 and a M.S. degree in 1915.

Colonel Murphy received his first military training while attending North Carolina Military Academy, Red Springs, North Carolina, in 1907, and in 1908 served as an enlisted man for several months with the 19th Infantry.

A pioneer in the field of radio, Colonel Murphy did work as a research engineer at the Technical Institute, Karlsruhe, Germany, and with the Marconi Company of America before the outbreak of the World War.

Commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, July 16, 1917, Colonel Murphy carried on considerable experimental radio work for the Air Corps at Bolling Field, Washington; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; and Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain September 17, 1918.

Following the war, he remained in the Regular Army, and because of his special qualifications in radio and photography was transferred from

the Air Corps to the Signal Corps, November 18, 1921. Later, he was placed in charge of the Signal Corps aircraft radio laboratory at McCook Field and at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, from July, 1922, to September, 1926.

From September, 1926, to September, 1929, Colonel Murphy was officer in charge of the Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. During this period he carried on much original research and developed various types of radio equipment that are now in use by the War Department. Colonel Murphy also did much to develop the radio beam used by both military and commercial planes.

Colonel Murphy served several years with the Research and Development Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, and also served two years as a member of the faculty of the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps School.

Colonel Murphy was killed in the South Pacific on February 3, 1942, while acting as communications specialist for the United Nations High Command. He was on February 2, 1942, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel to the rank of full Colonel in the Army of the United States, with date of rank January 30, 1942.

To carry on the work of Colonel Murphy, our camp is dedicated, and to his memory this book is respectfully dedicated.

"Esse Quam Videri"

To be, rather than to seem.

Cicero's "De Amecitia," Sec, 26, Line 16,