



QUIET BIRDMEN HANGAR #218 PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

**QB MEMBER PROFILES
PROFILE NUMBER 4**

Robert Opie Lindsay

QB #5509

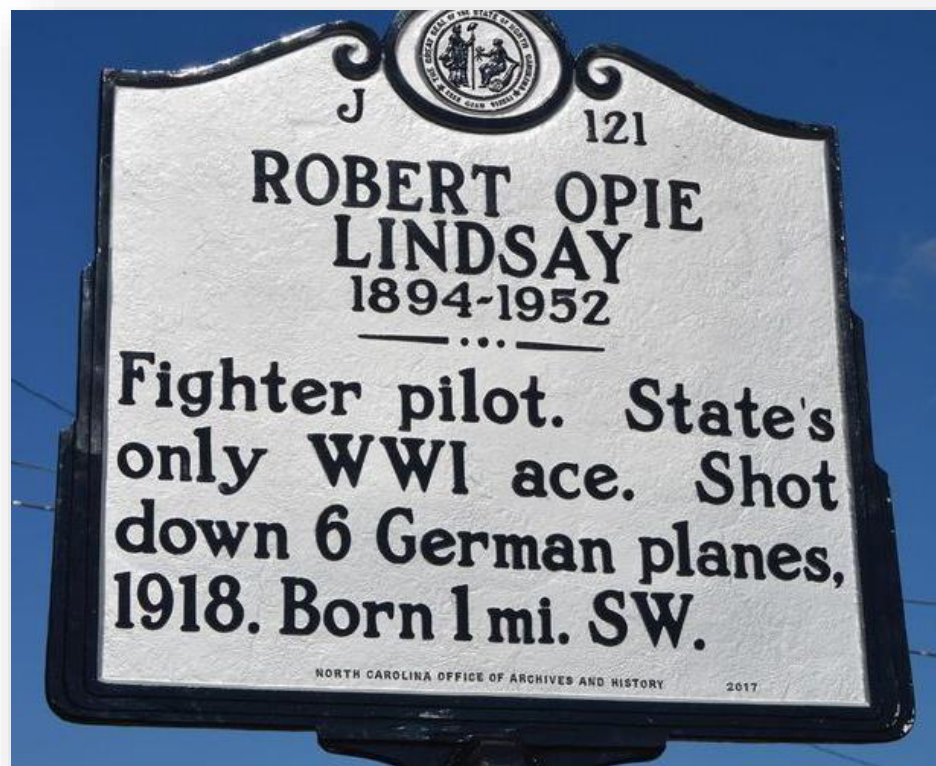
Hangar: #25, TUL, Tulsa, OK



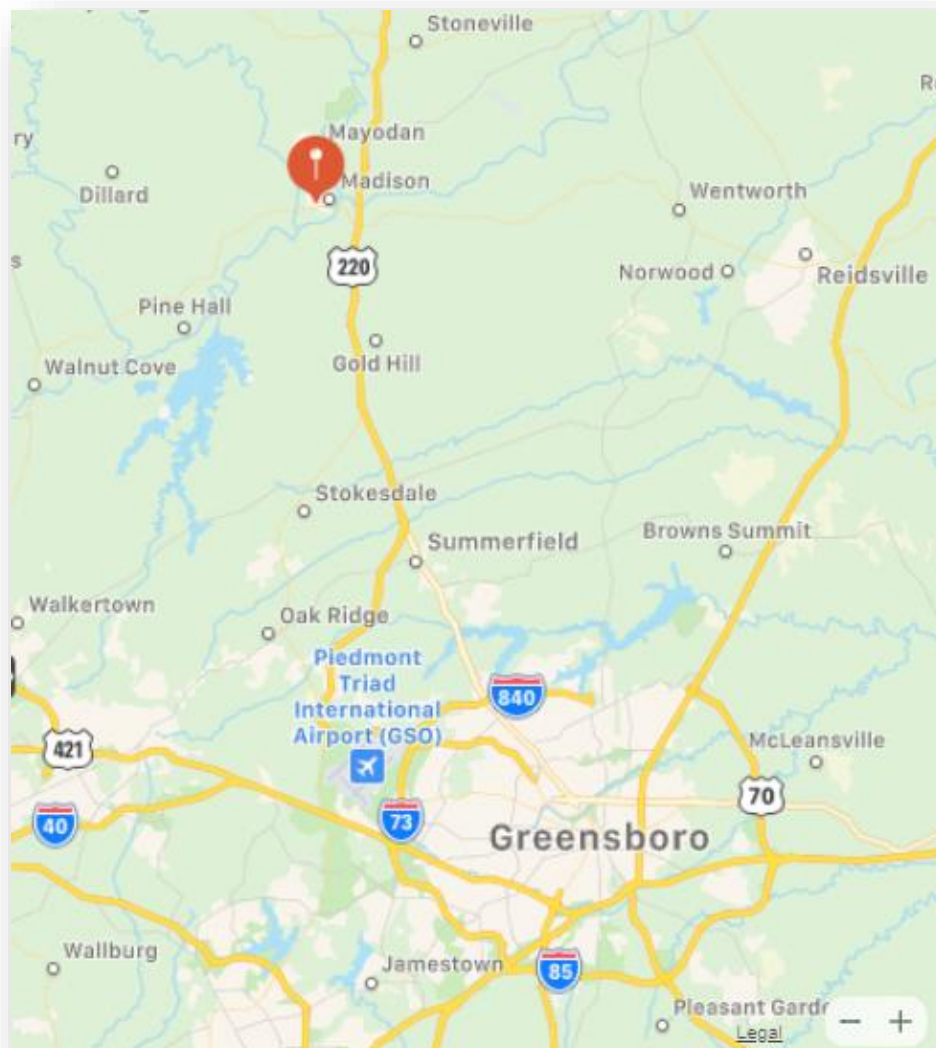
QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



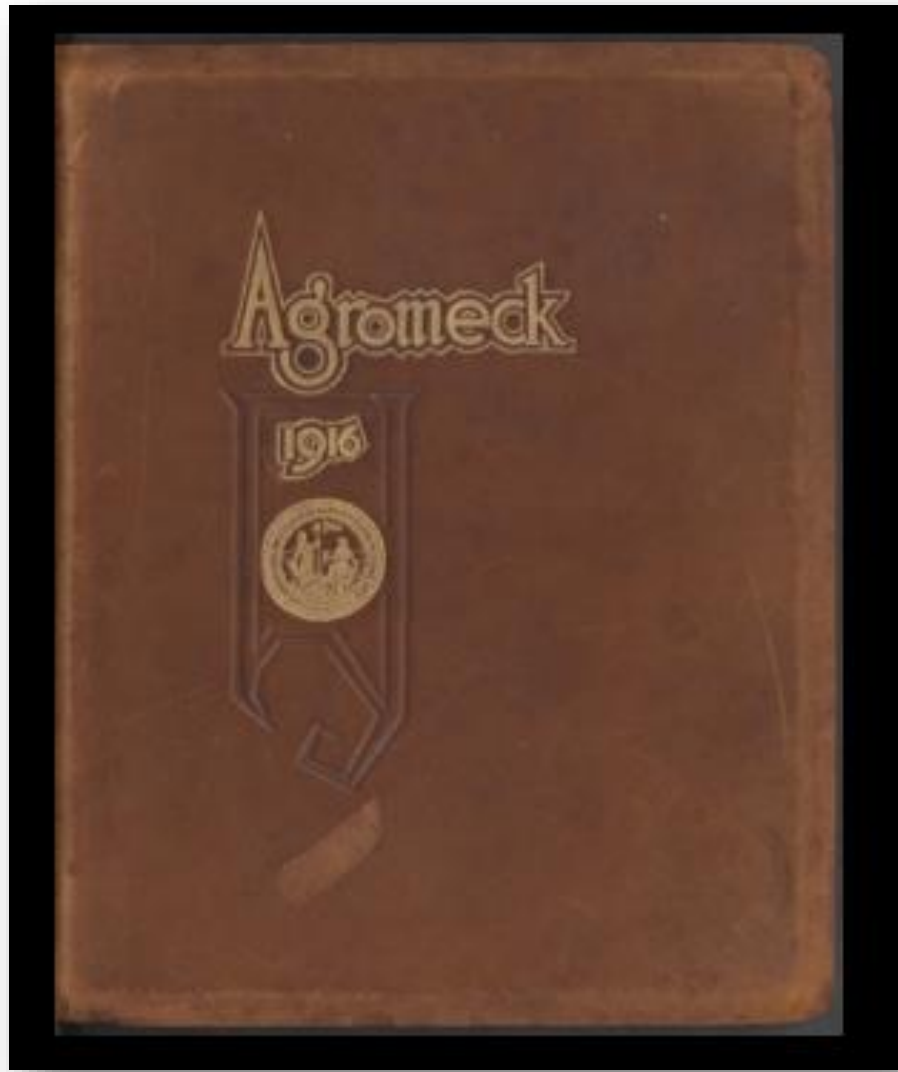
QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



- **Born December 25th, 1894** in Madison, NC to William Robert Lindsay and Nannie Hutcherson Meador Lindsay, the youngest of six children.
- His father was employed in the textile industry but **died** when Opie was only **four years old**.
- He married **Anne S. Bryan** with whom he had **two daughters**, Anne Bryan Lindsay and Muriel Opie Lindsay.
- Anne was a prize-winning **piano student** of Dr. Alexander Raab from Austria. A member of the **Colonial Dames of America**, she was an extensive world traveler, having visited over a hundred countries.



Opie Lindsay at “State College” (NCSU)



- Lindsay attended **State College** in Raleigh from 1912-1916, majoring in Textiles.
- An **athlete**, he excelled in football, basketball and baseball.
- He was active in the **Leazar Literary Society**, **Debate Club**, and the **German Club**, and he was business manager of the **Red & White** student publication and associate editor of the **Agromeck** yearbook.
- The 1916 Agromeck (his senior year) describes “Opie” as possessing “business ability and good judgment,” while perhaps **knowing nothing about girls**.

Opie Lindsay at “State College” (NCSU)



ROBERT **Opie** LINDSAY, “Judge,” “Opie”
Madison, N. C.

Textile

“A man that is bound to succeed.”

Age, 21

Height, 6'-1"

Weight, 168

Tompkins Textile Society,
President (4); Leazar Literary
Society; Oratorical Contest (1);
Sophomore Debater (2); Senior
Debater (4); Class Football
Team (2), (3); Class Baseball
Team (3); German Club; Var-
sity Basketball Team (3), (4);
Business Manager *Red and
White* (4); Associate Editor
AGROMECK (4); Company “Q,”
Y. M. C. A.

If there is anything “Opie” does not know about it must be girls, and right now we have our doubts about that. As business manager of the *Red and White* he has shown that he possesses business ability and good judgment. He has always been an enthusiastic worker for college athletics, and his work is telling in this year’s basketball quint. We predict a great future for this boy.

As the scene shifts, I catch a glimpse of the Lindsay Manufacturing Company, and there is “Opie” in the window examining a piece of dress goods. Another glance reveals a man who resembles Reid Page climbing from an auto at the steps of a magnificent country home, and the scene changes just as a woman rushes from the door to greet him.

Opie Lindsay at “State College” (NCSU)



MISS KATHLENE MOSS
CASTALE, N. C.
Sponsor
Varsity Basketball Team
1916



'Varsity Basketball Team

1916

Opie Lindsay at "State College" (NCSU)

BATTLE OF RALEIGH TOLD BY OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT

Valiant Hosts Charged and
Recharged on Fayetteville
Street Thursday Night

DECISION WAS A DRAW

Egg Shrapnel Thrown by
Aero Squad While Blue-
coats Henryforded

Strolling nonchalantly up Fayetteville street after witnessing a basketball game in which there were only two fights and about fifteen near fights in and around the scene of hostilities, the special war correspondent of THE TIMES, at the front, was attracted by a low mumbling sound and the clash of many voices. The street in front of the Municipal Building looked like it was

So military movements began. Up Fayetteville street advanced the invaders with a victorious cry of "Wake 'em up" on every lip. Near the center of the street was found the A. & M. boys, who were also starting out to let the town know how they felt about the game. There is a little spot on Fayetteville street where the opposing forces met. Nobody knows who fired the first shot, however, the gallant troops met bravely and according to gossip, the "War" could have been stopped right here and still have held the record for fistie encounters on RALEIGH'S principal thoroughfare. The advance of the Wake Forest forces up Fayetteville street also caused the Kaiser's Belgium record to be sent shimmering. The "Peace at any price" delegates were on hand early. You know them—the RALEIGH "bluecoats." What is war without a peace conference? But it was no use, the fight went on. Eggs were flying fast and furious, coming from both sides of the streets. Some were of the opinion that the aero squadron had made its appearance, while others said it was masked batteries. After about ten minutes of scenes that might have been "somewhere in France" and not lost their color, the peace delegation carried the night with the Techs retreating up Fayetteville street. The Wake Forest battalions gathered their scattered forces and prepared to again attempt the trip up to the capitol. At the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville the A. and M. forces entrenched themselves and prepared for trench fighting and extensive military movements were vident over the entire front. The candle brigade was advancing up Fayetteville street. The

the wheels. Another student suffered several broken teeth. The peace boat with the bluecoats as crew was again on hand, but they stopped the "War" just like Fordhenry stopped the fighting across the creek. "Comparative calm prevailed over the entire front" after this engagement with the Tech forces retreating and the Orange and Gold headed for Meredith with mighty few of the candles burning.

The battle was next taken up on the north side of the capital, where the opposing forces came together for about the 1,000,000,000th time, more or less. Military operations were again in order. After reconnoitering and considering the advice of one of the city's "Bluecoats" the Wake Forest crew took to the sidewalk, but not before some unknown party had got in some Mexican ambush stuff and spattered more good hen fruit. Military operations were now confined to Edenton street with the occupation of the Meredith campus by the valiant Wake Forest boys ending the campaign. Here cheers were given the Baptist lassies. The A. and M. chowd showed a never die spirit and gave the Meredith maids a "Wau Gau Rac" for every "Wake 'Em Up" of the Baptists.

The battle was over. The policy of the invaders was now the reorganization of their forces and affecting a successful retreat. This was accomplished without loss. The A. and M. forces gathered and took "transports" for other ports. The Wake Forest crew scattered over the city and comparative calm prevailed over the warstricken areas. The invaders left at midnight on a special train, leaving the occupied territory

Other NC State WWI Aviators



James Henry Baugham was the youngest North Carolinian to fly for France. Courtesy North Carolina Museum of History.

- **James Henry Baugham**, enrolled in 1916 and was a member of the varsity football team. Just two months into his freshman year he determined to abandon his academic pursuits in favor of **flight training**.
- His young age (18) barred him from joining the Air Service. In the spring of 1917, Baugham traveled to Newport News, VA to attend **Curtiss Aviation School**, where he graduated on June 20. Two weeks later, he landed in France and joined the **Lafayette Flying Corps**, one of 180 Americans. **(not confirmed!)**
- He was the only North Carolinian to enter the French flying service with **prior piloting experience**. He was also its **most successful**, credited with two kills.
- He was **shot down** twice over France, surviving the first but suffering **mortal wounds** in the second. He earned the **French Croix de Guerre** with two palms and the **French Medal Militaire**.

Other NC State WWI Aviators



*Raleigh's **James Allen Higgs**, a 1910 civil engineering graduate, was awarded a special war medal after he was **shot down three times** from observation balloons over the battlefields of France. Each time, **he went back up** in a new balloon. He joined the Army **at age 29**.*

JAMES ALLEN HIGGS, JR., B.E. '06, C.E. '10, Raleigh, N. C.

Awarded the special war medal and diploma of the Aero Club of America. His citations follow: For repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Pont-a-Mousson, France, July 31, and August 21, 1918, near Gesnes, France, October 29, 1918. On July 31, near Pont-a-Mousson, Lieutenant Higgs was carrying on a general surveillance of his sector from his balloon with a French soldier, when an enemy plane dived from a cloud and opened fire on the balloon. In imminent danger, he remained in basket until he had helped his French comrade, after whom he himself jumped. On August 21, in the same sector, Lieutenant Higgs was performing an important mission regulating artillery fire. Enemy planes attacked, and with great gallantry Lieutenant Higgs remained in the basket until his assistant had jumped. On October 29, near Gesnes, Lieutenant Higgs was conducting a reglage from the basket with a student observer. Attacked by enemy planes, after his balloon was burning, Lieutenant Higgs would not quit his post until he had assisted his companion to escape. In each of the foregoing instances Lieutenant Higgs at once reascended in a new balloon.—*News and Observer*, January 2.

Lt. Jimmy Higgs, DSC, 7th Balloon Company



Jimmy Higgs Did This Four Times!

Once, he was trying to coerce his partner to escape for his life and was met only with a blank stare from a non-English speaking partner. He quickly ran through his memory banks to find the French word for "jump." "We were supposed to stay in the balloon until our telephone man on the ground told us to jump," Higgs said. "Noise carries upward much louder than along the surface. The guns were making such a racket I couldn't hear over the phone. Finally, I made out the words 'Jump! Jump!'" When he relayed the order to the French sergeant, he got no response. "I realized he didn't understand English, and hollered, 'Sautiez! Sautiez!' and pointed the way he was to go. He went over the side and I followed him." It was anything but a peaceful trip to the ground.

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



Actual fabric removed from a SPAD XIII of the 139th Aero Squadron.

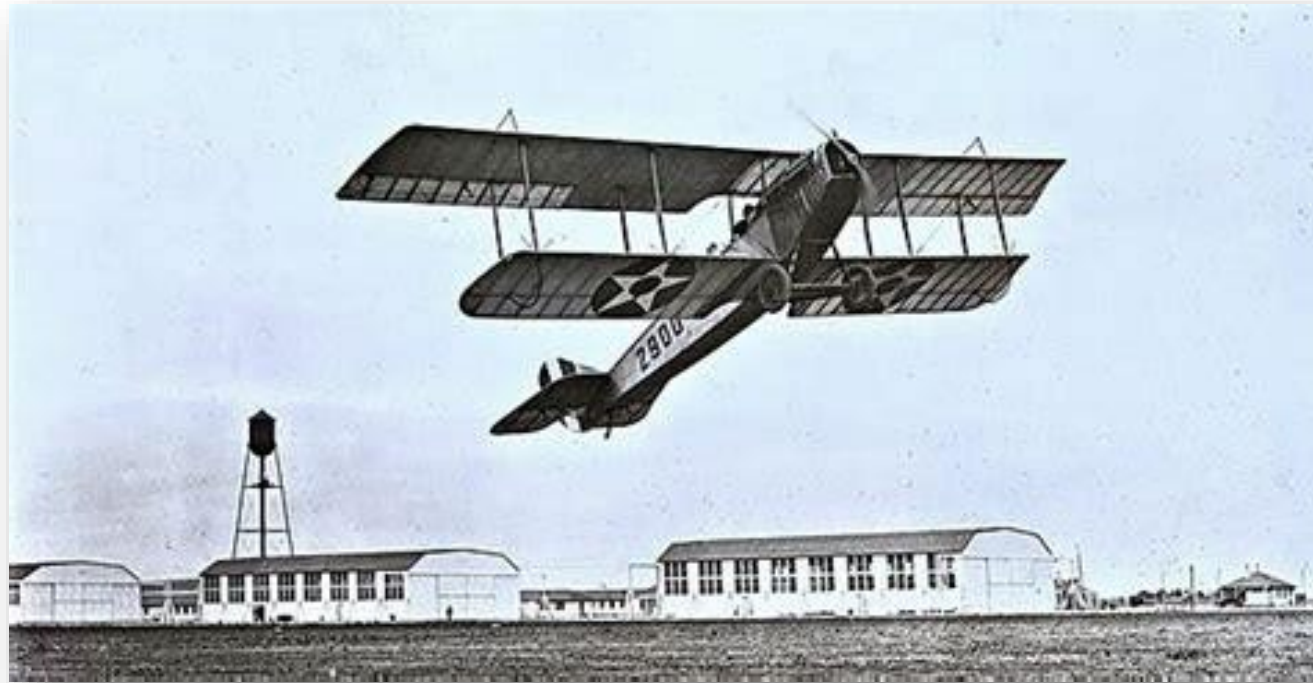
- Lindsay applied to the **Officers' Training Corps** at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia (Home of the WACs), but he was turned away due to an acute episode of **appendicitis**. After a successful operation in Greensboro, he enrolled in the **Officers Training Corps for Aviators**, stationed at Champaign, Illinois.
- After training in the U.S. in a **Curtiss JN-4** and later in France, he was shipped off to the **139th Aero Squadron**, part of the **2nd Pursuit Group**, First United States Army. Its emblem was the **flying Mercury**.

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

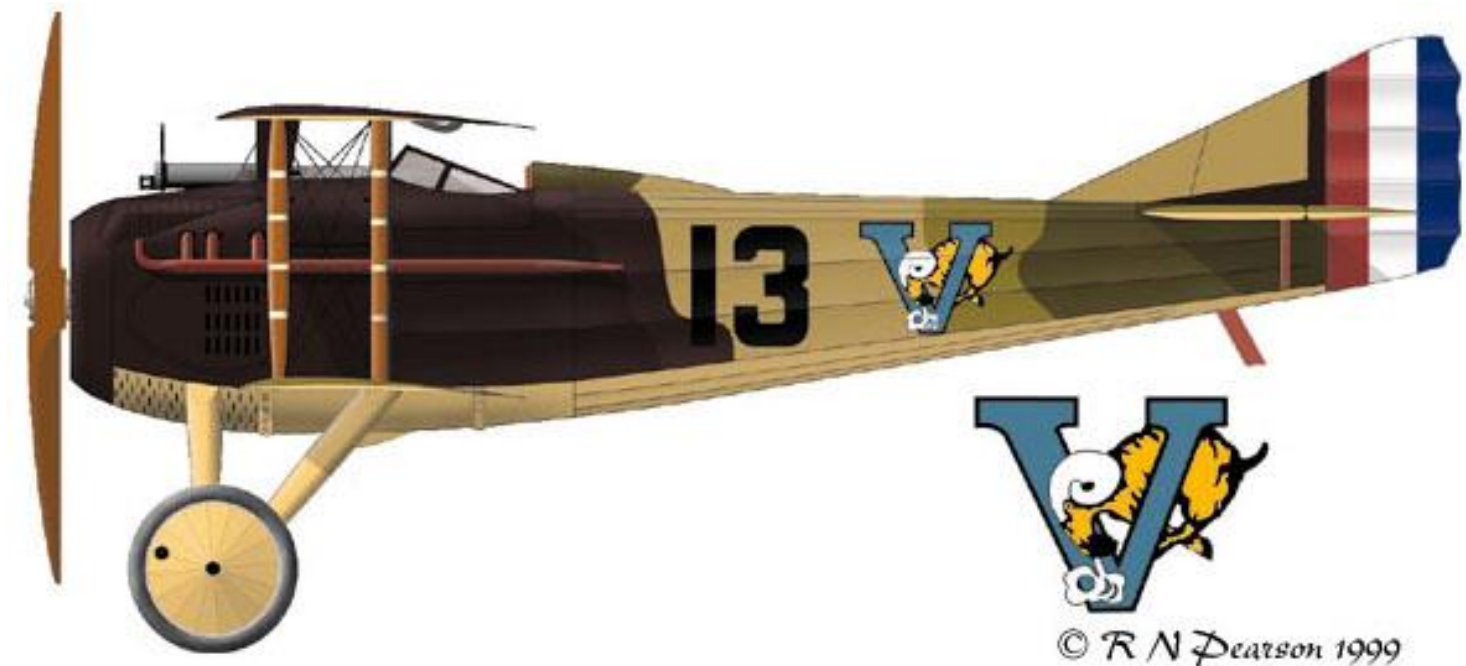


139th Aero Squadron, Belrain Aerodrome, France, November 1918

Aircraft of the 139th Aero Squadron



Curtiss JN-4 at Kelly Field



SPAD S.VII

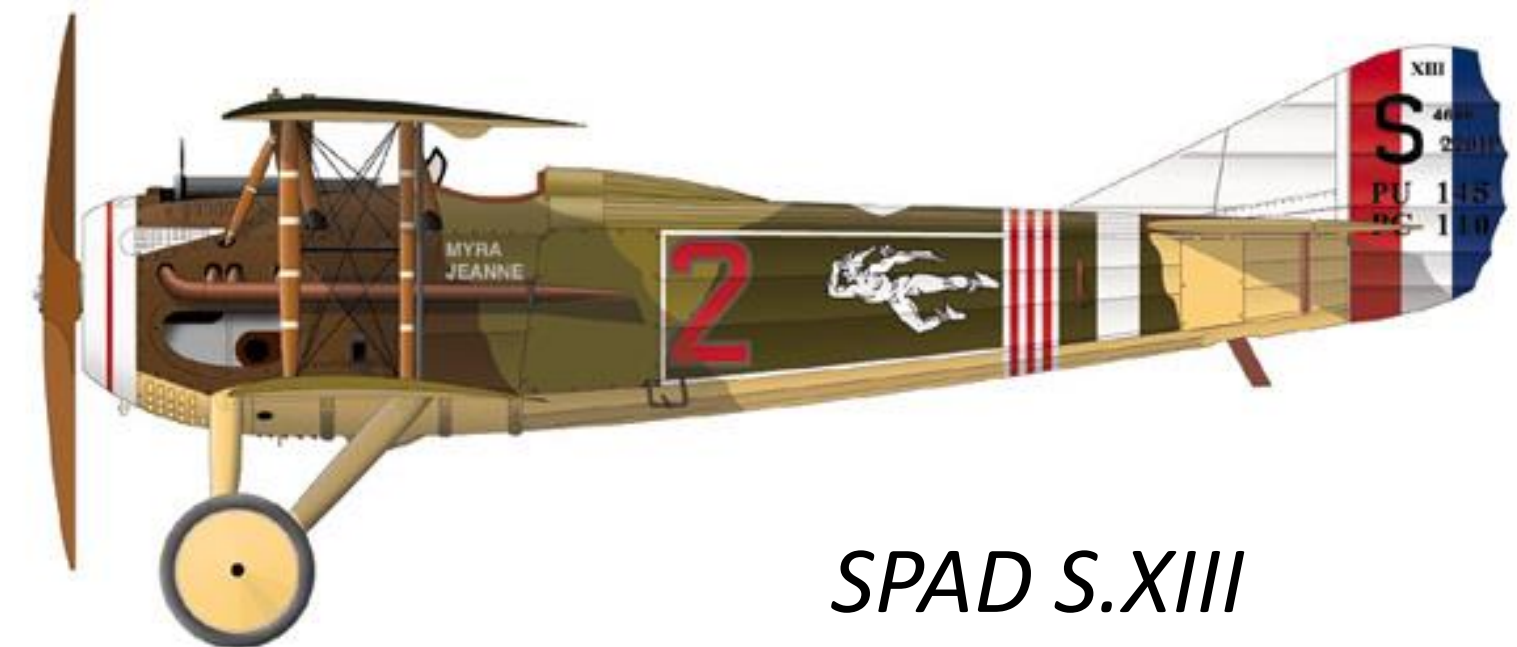
Lt. Jones

138th Aero Squadron



Nieuport 28

94th Aero Squadron



SPAD S.XIII

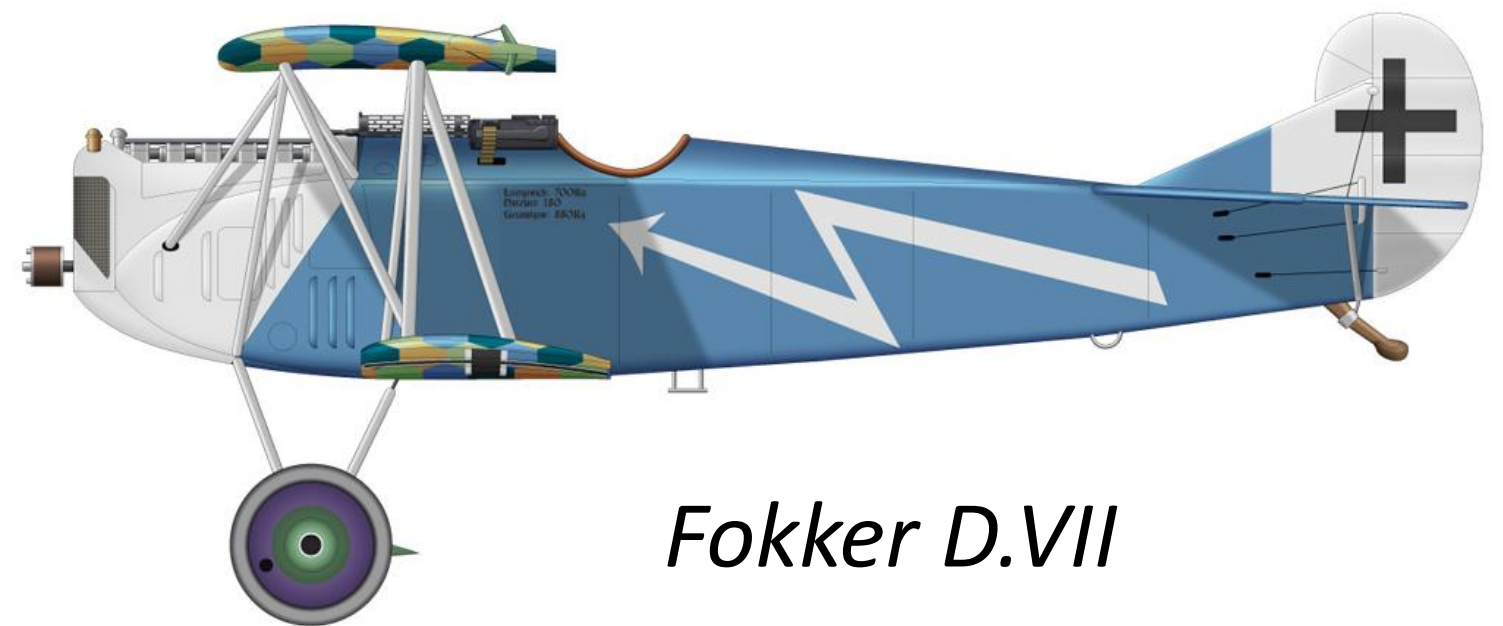
1/Lt Raymond 'Jerry' Seevers

139th Aero Squadron

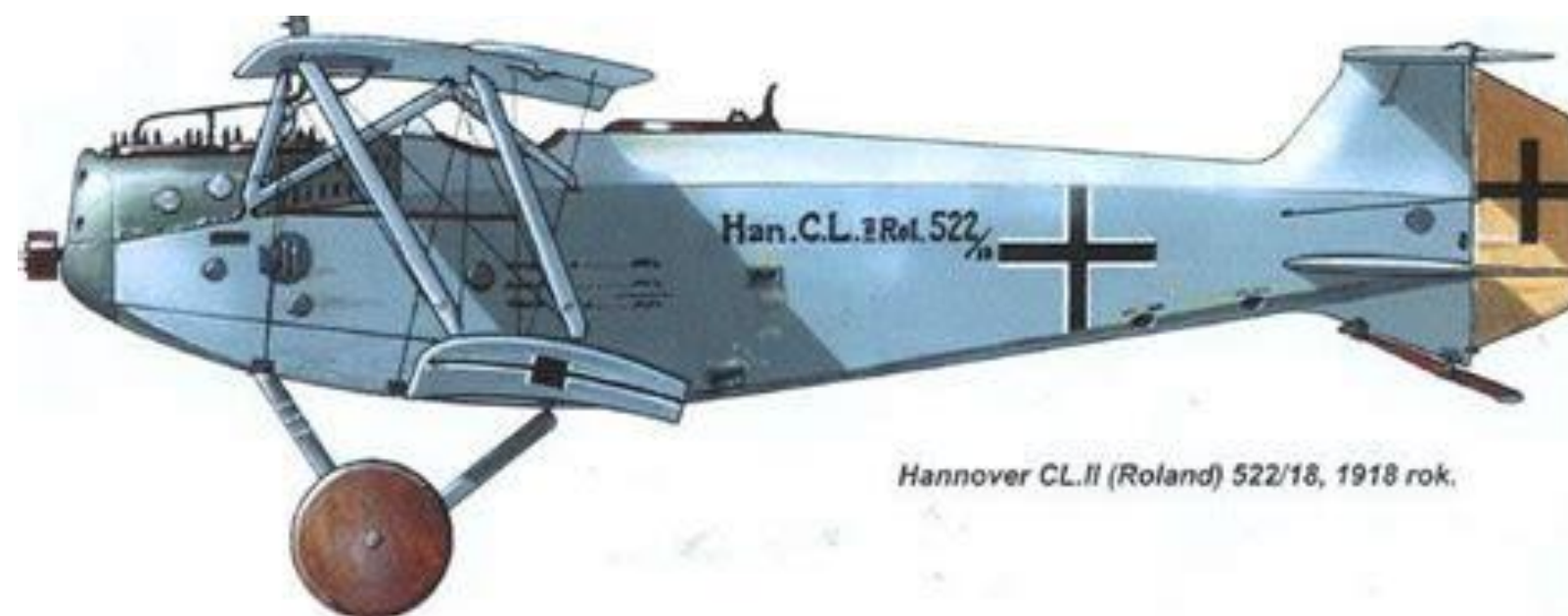
Aircraft of the Enemy



Pfalz D.III



Fokker D.VII



Hannover CL.II (Roland) 522/18, 1918 rok.

Hannover CL.III

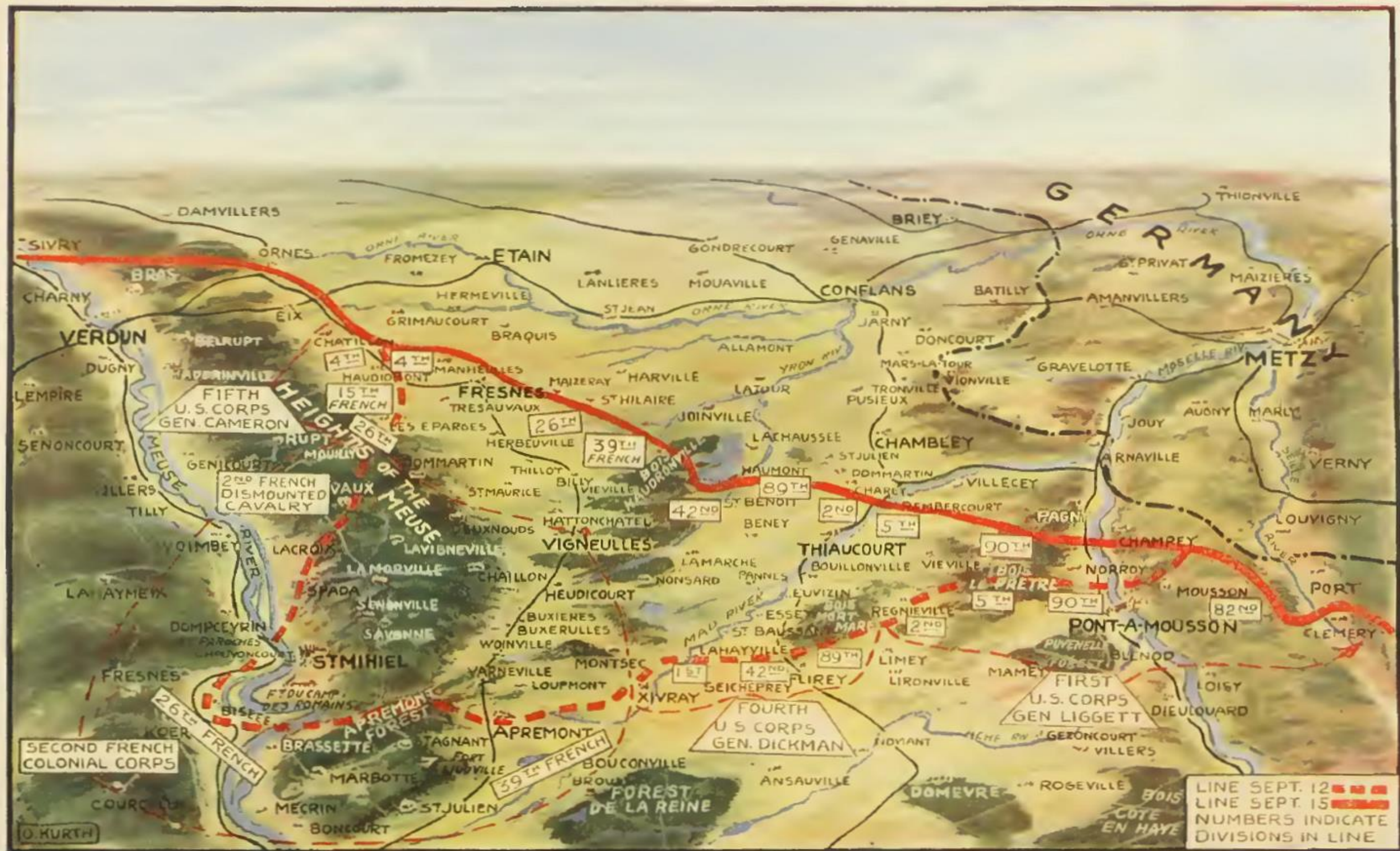
QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



- Lindsay was **slightly wounded** on the first day of the **Battle of Saint-Mihiel**, fought from 12–15 September 1918, involving the American Expeditionary Forces and 110,000 French troops under the command of **General John J. Pershing** of the US against German positions.
- He recovered to help shoot down two **Pfalz D.IIs** on 18 September 1918. He would score four more victories in the remaining weeks of the war and be awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross**.
- **Colonel G. S. Patton, Jr.**, commanding the Brigade of Tanks, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his "extraordinary heroism" during this battle, where he was wounded.



QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



When the American Army Wiped Out the St.-Mihiel Salient

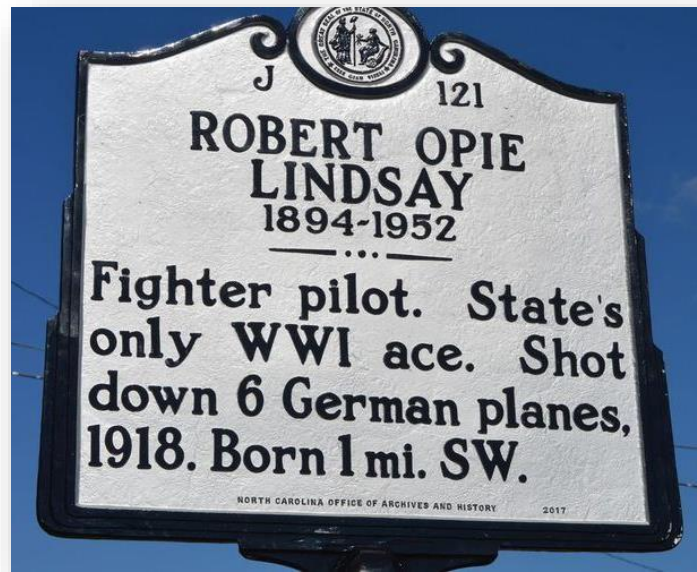
In this, the first large American offensive, with over 400,000 American troops (216,000 in the line) and 48,000 French, the German line was driven in simultaneously from both sides. The main objective, Hattachatel (Vigneulles), was reached in little more than 24 hours.



QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

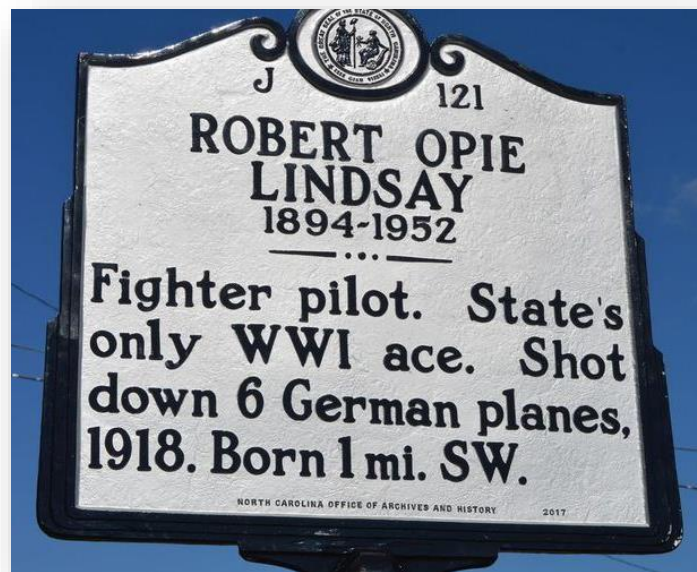


QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



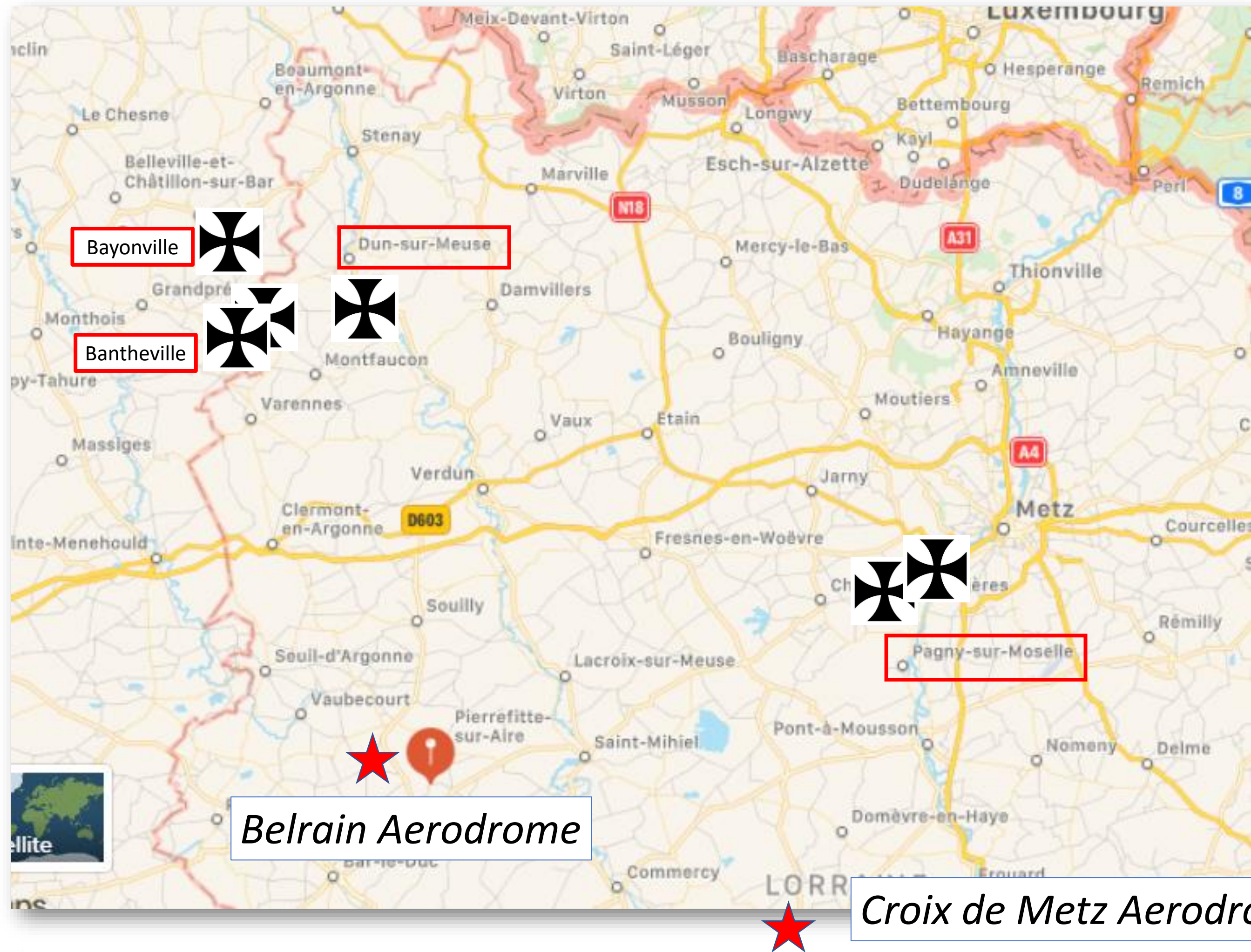
Robert Opie Lindsay was North Carolina's only World War I ace in the U.S. Army Air Service. Born in Madison on December 25, 1894, he graduated from **North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts** (now North Carolina State University) in 1916. He initially attempted to enlist via the Army's Officer Training Corps in Oglethorpe, Georgia, but was thwarted due to a bout of appendicitis. After his recovery, he joined the U.S. Signal Corps. After receiving training in flying in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York, he was sent to San Antonio where **he served as a flight instructor**. Lindsay was then sent to France, where he received training in flying the French **SPAD S.XIII** fighter plane. Afterward he was assigned in 1918 to the 139th Pursuit Squadron of the American Expeditionary Force Air Service.

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



Lindsay was wounded during the opening day of the **St. Mihiel offensive**. He recorded his **first victory** on the afternoon of September 18, 1918, shooting down two German **Pfalz D.III** fighter planes over Pagny-sur-Moselle. By the end of October 1918 he scored **four more victories**, shooting down another **Pfalz D.III** over Clery-le-Petit on September 28, a **Hannover C** over Bayoneville on October 22, and two **Fokker D.VII** fighters on October 27 over Bantheville. The credit for Lindsay's first five victories were shared with other members of his squadron. He is the only North Carolina native noted on official U.S. Army lists as having achieved the **status of ace**, which required a minimum of five victories. He received the **Distinguished Service Cross** for his heroism in the October 27 action at Bantheville.

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



Croix de Metz Aerodrome (Gengoult)

30 June 1918 - 24 September 1918

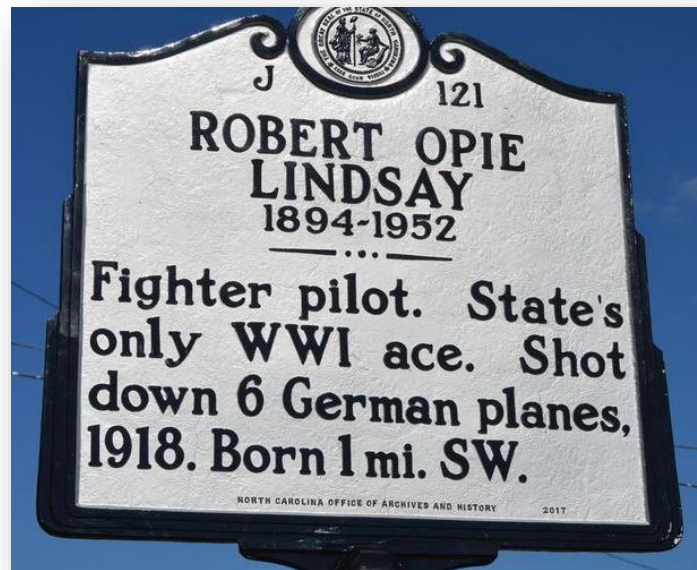


Belrain Aerodrome

24 September – 7 November 1918



QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



After World War I Lindsay lived in **New York and Tennessee**. He also played a role in the establishment of **Berry Field** airport in **Nashville** and served in the **Civil Aeronautics Administration**. During **World War II** he served in several stateside posts in the **U.S. Army Air Corps**, rising to the rank of **colonel** by war's end. He died in Fort Worth, Texas, on August 1, 1952 at the age of 58.



QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

Assignments [\[edit \]](#)

- Post Headquarters, Kelly Field, 21 September 1917
- Aviation Section, U.S. Signal Corps, 28 October 1917 (attached to Royal Flying Corps for training)
- Aviation Concentration Center, 14 February 1918
- Air Service Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, British Isles, 5–17 March 1918
- 2d Aviation Instructional Center, 21 March 1918
- 3d Aviation Instructional Center, 29 March 1918
- 1st Pursuit Organization and Training Center, 28 May 1918
- [2d Pursuit Group](#), 30 June 1918
- First Army Air Service, 11 December 1918
- 1st Air Depot, 18 April 1919
- Commanding General, Services of Supply, 2 May 1919
- Post Headquarters, Hazelhurst Field, 15–17 June 1919

Stations [\[edit \]](#)

- Kelly Field, Texas, 21 September 1917
- Barron Field, Texas, 28 October 1917
- Hicks Field, Texas, 4 November 1917
- Aviation Concentration Center, Garden City, New York, 19 February 1918
- [New York Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey](#)
Overseas transport aboard [RMS Olympic](#), 26 February 1918 – 5 March 1918
- Liverpool, England, 5 March 1918
- Romney Rest Camp, Winchester, England, 6 March 1918
- Le Havre, France, 18 March 1918
- [Tours Aerodrome](#), France, 21 March 1918
- [Issoudun Aerodrome](#), France, 29 March 1918
- [Vaucouleurs Aerodrome](#), France, 28 May 1918
- [Croix de Metz Aerodrome](#), France, 30 June 1918
- [Belrain Aerodrome](#), France, 24 September 1918
- [Souilly Aerodrome](#), France, 7 November 1918
- Grand Aerodrome, France, c. 29 January 1919
- [Colombey-les-Belles Airdrome](#), France, 18 April 1919
- Le Mans, France, 2 May 1919
- Brest, France, 22 May 1919
- Hazelhurst Field, New York, 15–17 June 1919

139th Aero Squadron, Assignments and Stations, Sept. 1917 – June 1919

19 Stations between organization and demobilization!



QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

Service record	
Operations	2d Pursuit Group Western Front, France: 12 June-11 November 1918 ^[2]
Victories	34 aircraft ^[3] Air Aces: 7 • Lt. Harold H. George, 5 (4 shared) • Lt. Edward M. Haight, 5 (4 shared) • Lt. Robert O. Lindsay, 6 (5 shared) • Lt. Joseph S. Owens, 5 (all shared) • Capt. David E. Putnam, 4 (1 probable)* * Putnam had a total of 13 aerial victories, 4 of which were shared, and also 13 probables. 9 of his victories were while he was serving with MS156 and Spa38 of the French Air Service before joining the 139th A.S. • Lt. Wendel A. Robertson, 7 (6 shared) • Lt. Karl Schoen, Jr., 7 (all shared)^[4]



139th Aero Squadron – Aces and Ribbons

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay



"The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Robert Opie Lindsay, First Lieutenant (Air Service), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Bantheville, France, October 27, 1918. In company with two other planes, Lieutenant Lindsay attacked three enemy planes (Fokker type) at an altitude of 3,000 meters, and after a sharp fight brought down one of them. While engaged with the two remaining machines, eight more planes (Fokker type) came at him from straight ahead. He flew straight through their formation, gained an advantageous position, and brought down another plane before he withdrew from the combat. General Orders No. 46, W.D., 1919"

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

ROBERT OPIE LINDSAY, B.E. '17, Madison, N. C.

North Carolina's only ace. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bantheville, France, 27th October, 1918. In company with two other planes, Lieutenant Lindsay attacked three enemy planes (Fokker type) at an altitude of 3,000 meters, and after a sharp fight drove down one of them. While engaged with the two remaining machines, eight more planes (Fokker type) came at him from straight ahead. He flew straight through their formation, gained an advantageous position, and brought down another plane before he withdrew from the contest. In all, Lieut. Robert O. Lindsay participated in twenty air battles, fell four miles twice, once his plane being crippled by Boche bullets. Lieutenant Lindsay's record is six German planes brought down.

Robert Opie Lindsay was one of many decorated NC State graduates featured in a special section of the 1919 Agromeck honoring the school's WWI veterans.



Following World War I



- After the war, Robert Lindsay returned to Madison, N.C., where he took a job as the Secretary-Treasurer for the **Madison Hosiery Mills, Inc.**, entering the field for which he studied in college. **Gem-Dandy**, based in Madison, is a leading supplier of belts and socks to various brands.
- Lindsay was a founding member of the **Civil Aeronautics Administration** (CAA, forerunner to the FAA),” when FDR signed the Civil Aeronautics Act in 1938.
- In 1936 he assisted in the development of **Berry Field** in Nashville, today’s Nashville Int’l Airport.
- During **World War II**, Lindsay served in the U.S. Army Air Force, and was commanding officer at **Fort Sill, Oklahoma**, for a short time. He retired in 1945 with the rank of **Colonel**.

QB Profiles – Robert Opie Lindsay

- Died on 1 August 1952 at aged 57, in Fort Worth, TX, following an operation.
- Buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, TN, alongside his wife, who died in 1999 at the age of 94.



World War I Ace Dies

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 2 (AP)—Robert Opie Lindsay, 57, Civil Aeronautics Administration official here and World War I ace, died last night in a Fort Worth hospital after undergoing surgery July 24.

CAVU FOREVER BROTHER QB



Thank You





QUIET BIRDMEN HANGAR #218 PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

**THESE QB MEMBER PROFILES FOUND AT
www.aerosouth.net/QB**



ADDITIONAL SLIDES



The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay

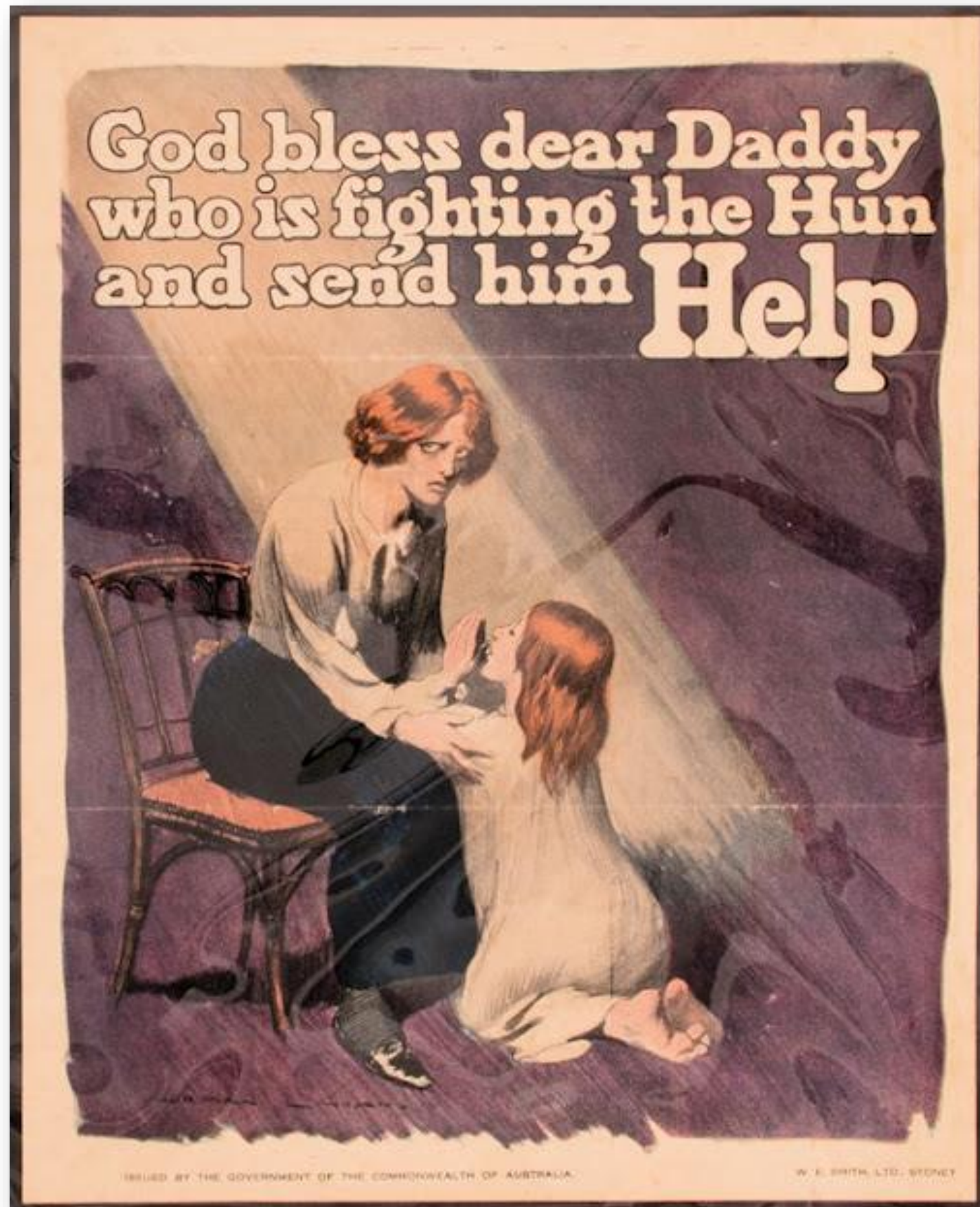


- **Norman Lindsay** was born in Victoria, Australia, on 23 February 1879. After working as a sports illustrator in Melbourne he joined the Sydney Bulletin in 1901 and eventually became the newspaper's chief cartoonist. A painter, sculptor, and book illustrator, he produced a vast amount over seven decades of productivity.
- Lindsay was asked on the outbreak of the First World War to produce a series of **propaganda posters** for the Allies. During the First World War he produced a large body of recruiting posters and cartoons.
- Many of them were jingoistic and some, including some pro-conscription drawings, were highly controversial. **He used an "ogre" figure** in a number of his piece to represent Germany.
- Played by Sam Neill, Lindsay was portrayed as an unconventional libertine in the 1994 film **Sirens**. He is today recognized as one of Australia's greatest artists. Lindsay died on 21s November 1969.

The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



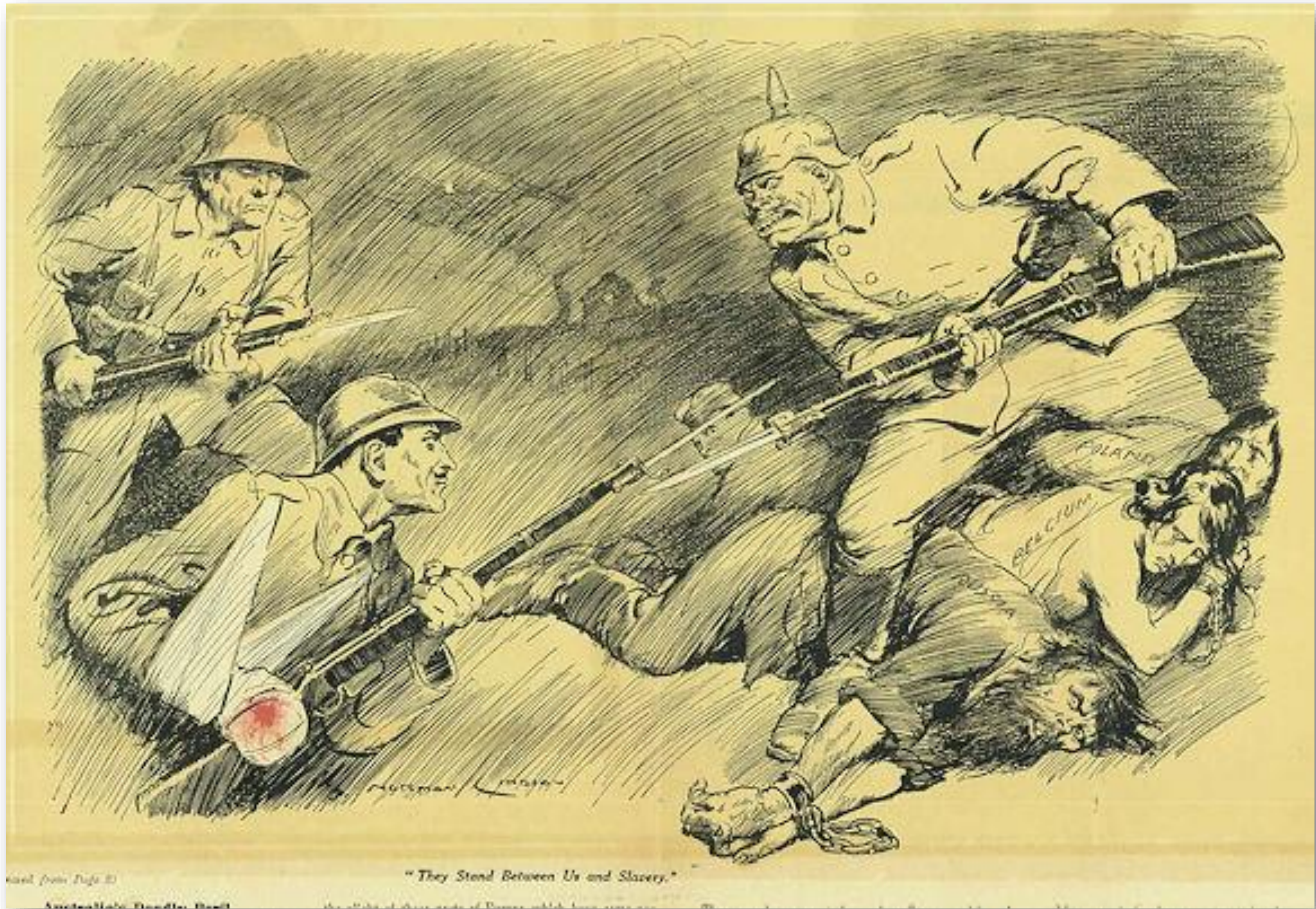
The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



Reproduced from Page 81

"They Stand Between Us and Slavery."

Amesbury, Dendler, Dendler

the effect of these acts of Power which have come upon us

The WWI Art of Norman Lindsay



How the Axis Recruited Soldiers



How the French Recruited Soldiers

