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FORTITUDINE

Motto of the United States Marine Corps in the 1812 era.

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THE COVER

This drawing, "A Marine's Best Friend," by the late Col Donald L. Dickson, is one of a series he made as a captain on Guadalcanal in 1942.

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Director's Page



BGen Simmons

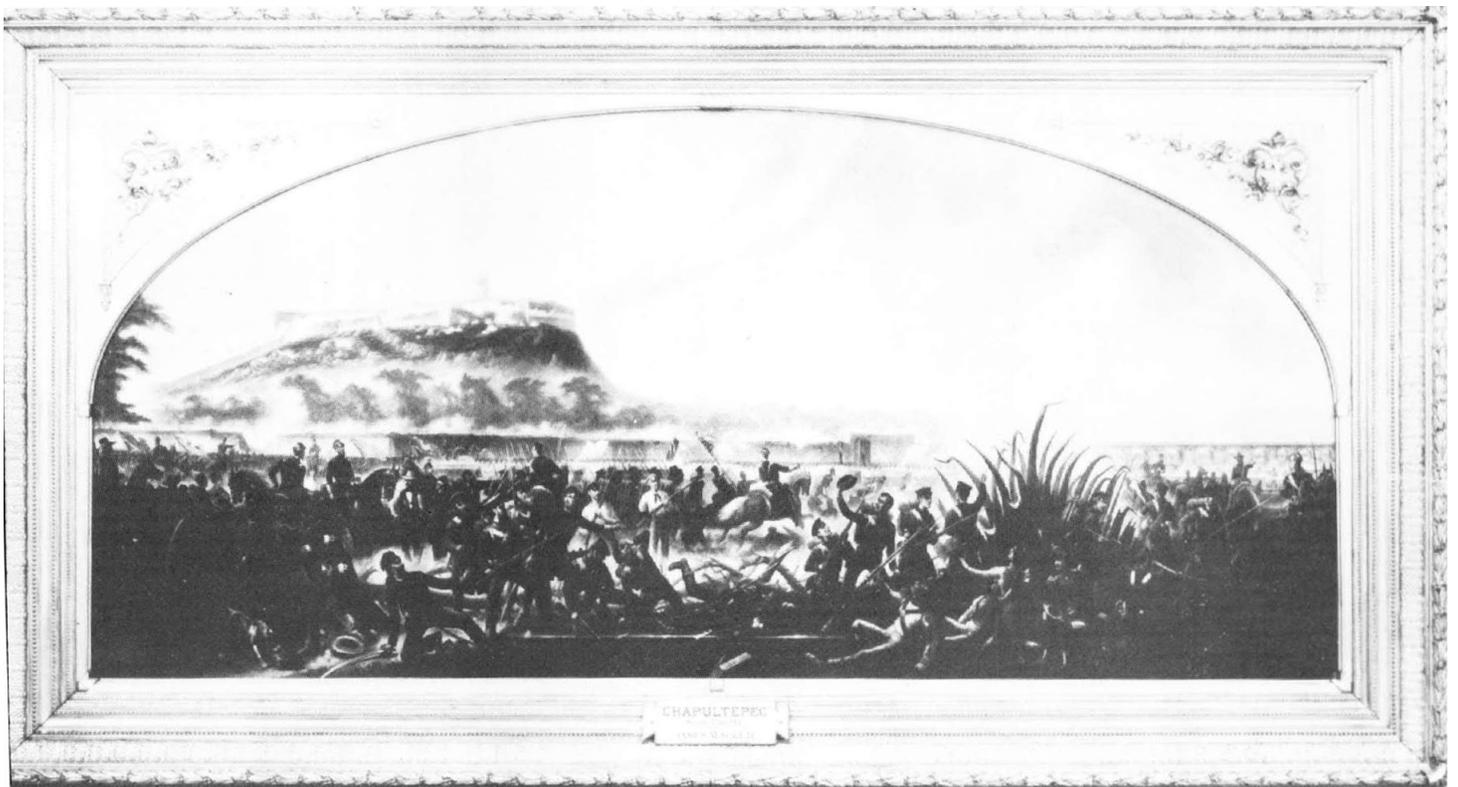
Who Was First At Chapultepec?

The painting catches the scene as it was at about nine o'clock in the morning on 13 September 1847. Chapultepec—"grasshopper hill" in Aztec—is in the left background. Far to the right Mexico City with its

On the two-story south wall of the Special Exhibits Gallery of the Marine Corps Historical Center there is a large and handsome new addition: "Chapultepec," a 9 by 19-foot painting in the grand scale, 19th Century tradition by British-born artist James Walker.

cathedral and church towers and the aqueduct leading to it can be dimly seen.

This was the culmination of Scott's great wide turning movement that had begun with his landing at Veracruz on 9 March 1847. A Marine battalion, collected from the Gulf Squadron, had gone ashore, under Capt Alvin Edson, as part of the 3d Artillery Regiment in Worth's Division. After Veracruz's capitulation on 29 March, the Marines had re-embarked to go on with the raids and landings against Mexican Gulf Coast ports.



Scott moved out of Veracruz on 8 April, beginning a 300-mile march, all uphill, fighting a series of battles, beginning with Cerro Gordo, against Mexican dictator, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. In mid-May he halted at Puebla to re-group. He had to release nearly all his volunteer troops whose one-year terms of enlistment were expiring. Replacements were slow in arriving. Among them was a new Marine battalion offered by Commandant Archibald Henderson to President Polk for service with Scott's army. The Marines, under LtCol Samuel E. Watson, arrived at Veracruz on 1 July and were attached to the brigade of BGen Franklin Pierce for the march to Puebla. Acting as a rear guard, the Marines did rather well in an action against guerillas at National Bridge on 21 July. They arrived at Puebla on 6 August and were brigaded with MajGen John A. Quitman's division. Watson, who had been with Scott in the War of 1812, was given command of Quitman's 2d Brigade, consisting of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Marine Battalion.

Scott marched out of Puebla on 7 August with 11,000 men. Santa Anna had about 25,000. A month's hard fighting and skillful maneuvering brought Scott to within assaulting distance of Mexico City. The month had included the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and El Molino del Rey. During all this fighting, the Marines were in the rear and Scott felt that he owed them an explanation. On 27 August he wrote:

I regret having been obliged, on the 20th, to leave Major-General Quitman, an able commander, with part of his division,—the fine Second Pennsylvania volunteers, and the veteran detachment of United States Marines,—at our important depot, San Augustine. It was there that I had placed our sick and wounded, the siege-, supply- and baggage-trains. If these had been lost, the army would have been driven almost to despair; and, considering the enemy's very great excess of numbers, and the many approaches to the depot, it might well have become, emphatically, *the post of honor*.

Chapultepec Castle was the key to Mexico City, protecting as it did the two causeways that led across the surrounding swamp to the San Cosme and Belen gates. I say "gates." Actually the Spanish word is *garita*, which translates several ways, including "sentry box." The *garitas* were not really gates but stone guardhouses controlling the entry and exit of traffic into and out of the city.

On 11 September, Scott held a council of war at Tacubaya, a mile or so south of Chapultepec and laid out his plan of attack. The Castle was thought to be defended by 800 to 1,000 Mexicans. It served as

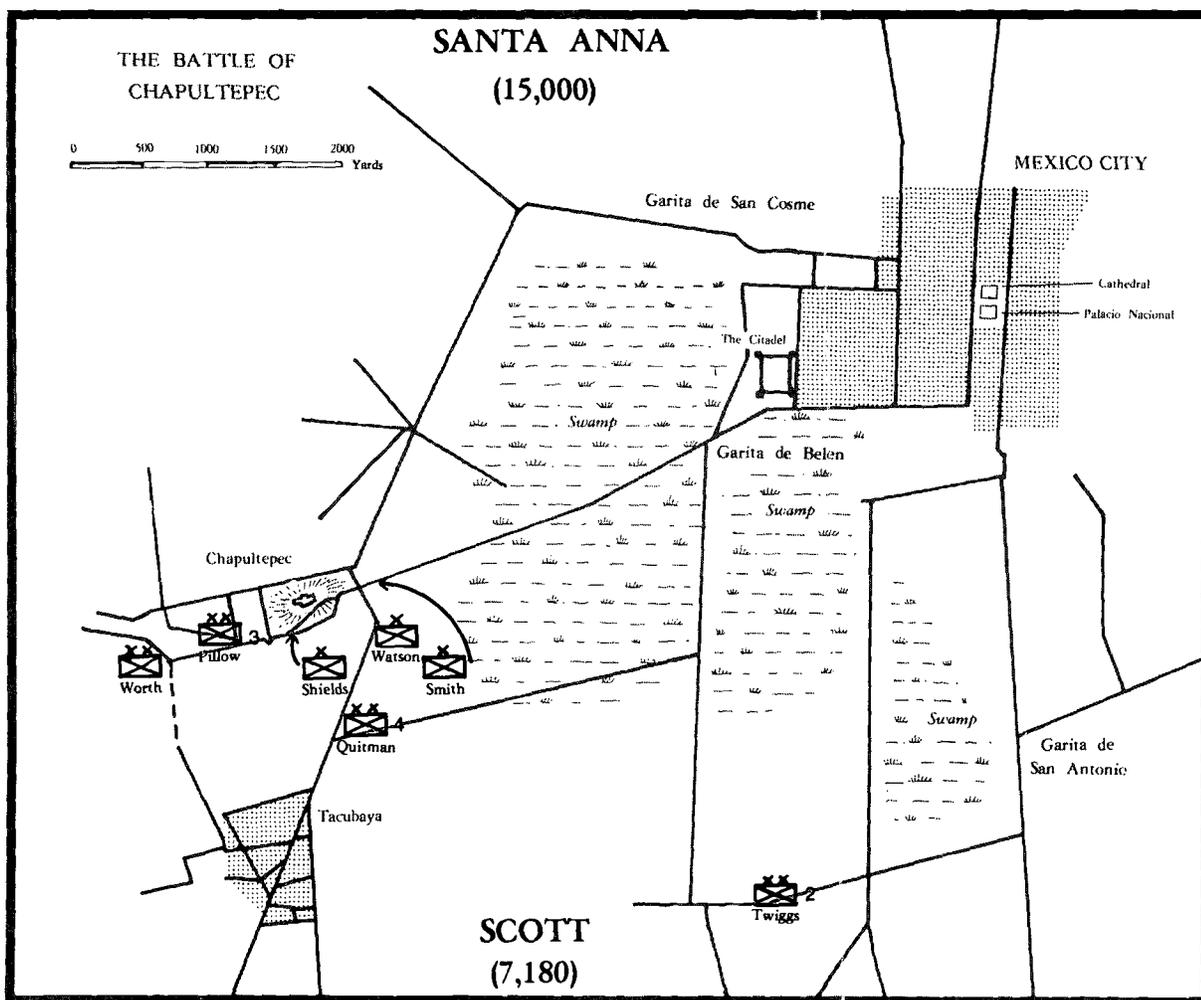
the National Military Academy of Mexico, and, as it would turn out, about one hundred of the defenders were cadets.

Scott had four infantry divisions: Worth's, Twiggs', Pillow's, and Quitman's. Gideon Pillow would advance with his division from El Molino del Rey against the west face of Chapultepec. Quitman would move north from Tacubaya against the south face. Meanwhile, David Twiggs would demonstrate against the Garita de San Antonio, the southernmost gate. William Worth would stand by to reinforce Pillow and, subsequently, advance against the San Cosme gate.

Watson's second-in-command was Maj Levi Twiggs, 54 years old, veteran of the War of 1812, and brother of the Twiggs who was in command of Scott's 2d Division. Also present was the hard-drinking but redoubtable Capt John G. Reynolds. Reynolds would later describe the Marines' role in the opening stages of the assault in a letter to Mrs. Twiggs:

... On the 11th of September at San Angel, a party of one hundred and twenty were called from General Quitman's Division which was comprised of the South Carolina, 2d Pennsylvania, and New York Regiments of Volunteers as likewise was our small battalion—this command was denominated the "Light Storming Battalion"; to this, was joined with another consisting of forty men elected in the same manner (Volunteers) and termed the "Pioneer Storming Party", and placed under my command; the whole under that of your beloved husband.

The 12th (the division having reached the village of Tacubaya on the previous night) was occupied in bombarding & reconnoitering the fortress; on which latter service the Light Battalion was engaged under the immediate direction of Gen'l Quitman in person; while on this duty, the Major received a flesh wound in the right thigh; at the time feeling no pain, he supposed the ball had simply passed through the skirts of his undress coat—the following morning, about six o'clock, he observed to me that he had received a pretty severe wound on yesterday's reconnoissance, but not sufficiently bad as to prevent him from leading his command—about two hours after this conversation the whole army moved forward to the assault—the Marines under Col. Watson leading in the Tacubaya road, the command of Major Twiggs in the rear—the object, as at the time explained by the Generals (Quitman and Shields) was for the former to get into position and the latter to advance under their fire, and gain an entrance within the Castle, for which purpose my party had been provided, in addition to their muskets, with picks, crows [crowbars] and scaling ladders, but unfortunately the Marines advanced beyond the point where it was the intention of the Generals they should have filed off toward the Castle; the consequence was a lengthened halt at an angle in the road, at which point your brave husband received his mortal wound: the whole command, Marines & Storming Parties, were obliged during the temporary halt to



keep themselves close under cover of the maguay or pulque bushes, rising and firing as opportunities presented—the enemy's fire was heavy & constant, kept up with field-pieces, escopettas [*escopeta*: shotgun] and musketry. Your husband was anxious for his command made up as it was from force of circumstances, and in a hurried moment composed of members from every regiment of the division, it was impossible for any officer with so limited a knowledge of his men to recognize them—the Major rose from the side of Col. Watson and Major Dulaney, and crossed to the opposite side of the road, faced square about to the Castle, and made a general enquiry "Where is my Storming Party, where is my command?—then addressing me, said, "Reynolds are those yours or my men"?—both parties being similarly dressed and drawn from the same source, were it not for the extra implements with which my party had been furnished, that enabled me to answer promptly and with confidence, they were mine, it would have been impossible to have identified the one from the other—these were his last words, I had answered and was looking at him when I

observed him falling—I sprang and caught him, just as his body reached the ground. Your brave and generous husband never afterward spoke; he died instantly giving one long gasp; he was struck in the centre of his right breast with a musket ball. I called to Col. Watson and Major Dulaney, both by name and informed each separately that Major Twiggs was killed, and then returned and with the assistance of a private soldier, conveyed his body to the side of the road nearest the Castle, that it receive no further injury, placed a stone under his head, adjusted him in the manner the dead are usually laid out—his cap I carefully placed over his face to protect it from the rays of the sun—he was dressed in blue pantaloons with brown india rubber overcoat, buttoned to the chin, sword belt on the outside . . .

The Major went into action with his double barrelled fowling piece which was taken possession by me, with the hope of securing it for your son George . . .

Strangely, Reynolds did not know that George Twiggs, a second lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, had

been killed a month earlier at National Bridge.

After Maj Twiggs' death, Reynolds urged Watson to get things moving but the elderly lieutenant colonel was waiting for orders from Quitman.

Quitman, seeing that the storming party had bogged down, sent Persifor Smith's brigade around Watson's right flank and James Shields' brigade around his left to close the gap separating them from Pillow's division.

This is about what we see in Walker's painting. James Walker, in Mexico at the outbreak of the war, had attached himself to Scott's army doing sketches and battle scenes. He had come forward from Tacubaya with Quitman's division. Shields, wounded and one arm in a sling, is on foot in the left foreground directing his brigade of New York and South Carolina volunteers (the Palmetto flag of the latter regiment can be seen in the center foreground). To the left is the cypress grove where the advance of Pillow's division, its commander painfully wounded, has come to a halt.

We can turn to Winfield Scott's after-action report to learn what happened next:

... Smith's brigade, carried the two batteries in the road, took some guns with many prisoners, and drove the enemy posted behind in support. The New York and South Carolina volunteers (Shields' brigade) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, all on the left of Quitman's line, together with portions of his storming parties, crossed the meadows in front, under heavy fire and entered the outer enclosures of Chapultepec just in time to join in the final assault from the west.

Sadly, I must report that Marines apparently were not the first into the Castle. That honor seems to go to the Voltiguers from Pillow's division. At least, Capt Moses Barnard of the Voltiguers is credited with being the first to plant a flag on the parapet.

It was then about 9:30 a.m. While the mopping up was going on in the Castle (the Marines took 20 or 30 prisoners; six of the defending cadets were dead and would become the immortal "Los Ninos Heroicos"), Capt George C. Terrett went off on his own with Company E of the Marine Battalion. He captured a troublesome battery, then started up the causeway that led to San Cosme gate with 67 Marines and two sections of Army light artillery. A troop of Mexican lancers clattered out but failed to stop them. They were joined by 2dLt Ulysses S. Grant and 26 soldiers from the 4th Infantry. Together they carried the San Cosme gate and held it for about fifteen minutes before being ordered to withdraw.

By noontime Quitman had finished with Chapultepec and was moving his division against the

Belen gate, Watson's Marines out in front. It was a grim charge, banners furled and no music. The *garita* was taken at twenty minutes past one p.m.

During the night Santa Anna withdrew from the city and at dawn a white flag flew over the Citadel. Quitman's division was the first to enter the city.

The Marines were given the job of clearing the Palacio Nacional. Although Quitman in his report says that Capt Benjamin S. Roberts of the Rifle Regiment raised the flag, it was actually Marine Lt Augustus S. Nicholson who cut down the Mexican colors and ran up the Stars and Stripes.

When the Marine Battalion returned to Washington the citizens gave Commandant Henderson a new set of colors emblazoned with a new motto:

"From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas."

You can see that set of colors, if you like, in the Armed Forces Gallery of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

"Montezumas" is rather hard to rhyme with anything, so the unknown poet who wrote the lyrics for *The Marines Hymn* sometime after the Civil War, reversed the chronology and came out with the familiar:

*From the Halls of Montezuma
To the Shores of Tripoli*

In further memorialization, a red stripe was added to the blue trousers of the Marine officers and NCOs. Right?

Wrong. This favorite legend seems to have crept into Marine Corps mythology in the 1920s. The fact is that there was a red stripe on the trousers of the very first blue uniforms adopted at the time of the Marine Corps' re-creation in 1798.

After the war James Walker came back to Washington with his sketchbooks. In 1857 he was commissioned by the Congress to paint the Battle of Chapultepec for the House Military Affairs Committee Room for a sum of \$6,000. The painting proved too large for that room so it was hung in the west staircase of the Senate wing of the Capitol. Here it remained until 1961 when it was placed in storage. In 1980, the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities resolved to have the painting restored and placed once again on public view. With the approval of Senate leadership from both parties, and the concurrence of the Joint Committee on the Library, restoration was completed.

As for a place to hang it, what better place than the Marine Corps Historical Center?

We are grateful.

Readers Always Write

GUADALCANAL ANNIVERSARY

The following letter came to us quite some time ago. We saved it for this issue as the most appropriate time for it to be published.

. . . this is a particularly auspicious occasion to delve into old Marine Corps associations. It was on this day, 7 August 1942 [40 years ago] that I and my fellow second lieutenants, Carl Schuessler, Ken Kirby, Todd Whitten, and Capt William R. Campbell, then attached to VMO-251 but temporarily detached for duty on the USS *Vincennes* and USS *Astoria*, participated in the original assault on Guadalcanal. We flew as rear seat observers and liaison pilots from catapult aircraft off the cruisers. Two of us, Lts. Schuessler and Kirby, did not survive Adm Goto's devastating counterattack on our forces the following night. May their souls rest in peace, with those other brave men who died that night.

I have an annual custom, honoring those men and those times. Each August 7th, I mix bourbon and grapefruit juice (unsweetened—"battery acid") over chipped ice and drink to them all. This drink originated with the fighter command on Guadalcanal where Adm Nimitz furnished us with a case of Old Crow Bourbon. We scrounged the rest of the drink from the Japanese ice house and the mess hall, and we drank from canteen cups.

Roy T. Spurlock
Col, USMCR (Ret)
Miami, Florida

MEDALS FOR ACES

. . . out of curiosity, I looked in [Jane Blakeney's *Heroes, U.S. Marine Corps, 1861-1955* (Washington, 1957)] for the decorations awarded to

each of the aces listed in the Summer 1981 *Fortitudine*. I was surprised at the high number of Navy Cross awards. . . . all aces received at least the Distinguished Flying Cross except no. 71, Hall, and no. 96, Carlton, for which no awards were listed. They might well have received Air Medals [which] are not listed in Blakeney's book Some aces later achieved general officer rank: no. 2, Foss (in the South Dakota Air National Guard); no. 7, Carl; no. 13, Galer; no. 34, Dobbin; no. 52, Owens; no. 61, Axtell; and . . . no. 103, Fontana. There may be a few others [of which I am not aware].

Question: Was Boyington the only Marine ace to become a prisoner of war in World War II? I would also like to see Dr. Olynyk research the aces' hometowns, highest rank held, complete list of decorations, and whether deceased.

David E. Schulz
Winona, Minnesota

Mr. Schulz' letter included a listing from Heroes, U.S. Marine Corps of the decorations awarded each Marine ace in World War II. The list is on file in our Reference Section and a photocopy is available on request.

The records available to the Reference Section do not provide an answer to Mr. Schulz' question regarding prisoners of war. Perhaps some of our readers can give the answer.

ACES' NAMES CLARIFIED

The Fall 1981-Winter 1982 issue of Fortitudine carried letters on the mixup on the various World War II aces lists regarding two Marine officers with similar names. One of them, Arthur Roger Conant, who used only the initial of his first name, was a pilot with VMF-215. The editor commented that the other man, Roger W. Conant, ". . . served as a ground officer in VMF-214 much later in the war." The following letter addresses that statement.

. . . to set the record straight, Roger W. Conant, Capt, USMCR, was killed aboard the USS *Franklin* on 19 March 1945. The attached document [an allotment form signed by Capt Conant] should put the subject to rest I'm the only known enlisted survivor who served with VMF-214 from June 29, 1943

to August 1, 1945 that also served aboard the USS *Franklin* on 19 March 1945.

Edward G. Waller
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Records here at the Historical Center agree with Mr. Waller's information on Capt Conant's death. Brevity prevented use of the information in the editor's comment in the last issue.

MORE ON ACES

Articles in Fortitudine by Robert Sherrod (Spring 1981) and Frank J. Olynyk (Summer 1981) on World War II Marine fighter aces continue to generate letters.

My friend and colleague, John B. Lundstrom of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Public Museum, has performed prodigious feats of research while preparing his own manuscript on the first six months of the Pacific War. With access to Japanese documents, John has been able to piece together amazingly detailed accounts of dozens of U.S. Navy (and some Marine) fighter combats from that period.

It appears that VMF-211 at Wake Island recorded a success which has gone unheralded in the U.S. for years. When 211's last pair of flyable Wildcats intercepted a Japanese carrier-plane raid on 22 December 1941, Capt Herbert C. Freuler shot down at least one of the 30-plus aircraft from the carriers *Soryu* and *Hiryu*. These two ships had split off from the homeward-bound Pearl Harbor strike force to aid the Imperial Navy's suppression of the unexpectedly stiff opposition at Wake.

At the time, Freuler's success was thought to be a Zero fighter. (Sherrod, page 43 states as much.) But the after-action reports translated and available to John Lundstrom show that the missing plane was a Nakajima B5N, later called "Kate" by Allied aviators. The crew of the missing torpedo-bomber had been credited with sinking battleship *Arizona* on 7 December.

Freuler was so close to his victim that his F4F-3 was damaged in the explosion, and he crash-landed back

at Wake. His wingman was MIA, thus ending VMF-211's spirited three-week defense of the island.

Barrett Tillman
Athena, Oregon

Mr. Tillman has written several books on Naval aviation. His next book will be on the Grumman Wildcat.

COMMENTS ON CAPT FREULER

. . . the post war interrogations of Wake survivors credit Freuler with two or three fighters—he is generally credited with two. Aircraft recognition at that time was very poor, and it frequently appears [as if] any single engine Japanese aircraft would be identified as a Zero. . . . from the Japanese side I have almost nothing. . . . the recent book by Gordon W. Prange, *At Dawn We Slept* [mentions]. . . . Petty Officer Noboru Kanai. . . . Page 513 indicates that he may have dropped the bomb which detonated *Arizona's* magazine. Page 576 says that he was shot down at Wake by the defenders; no details are given as to whether it was aircraft or ground fire.

With regard to the comments on my aces article [*Fortitudine*, Summer 1981 and Fall 1981-Winter 1982] [Orvin H. Ramlo] died in 1977, as I recently found out. He is one of the 'unverified' aces, since I have found no dates. I have just gone through the aviation muster rolls for Aug-Nov 1942, and it is a little tougher to believe he is an ace. He arrived on Guadalcanal late, Aug 29, was WIA Sept 14, and evacuated Sept 16. For August and September the 223 and 224 rolls list combats, and he is listed for only Sept 5 and 14. We'll probably never know for sure, unless his flight log can be located.

Marion Carl's claims of August 24 [1942] are more interesting. I based my question on the presence of Bettys at Guadalcanal that day on Japanese Monograph 121, page 10, which states:

. . . attacks upon the transports and the airfield on Guadalcanal Island were planned for the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. However, due to unfavorable weather the plan could not be executed.

. . . this monograph (on microfilm from Operational Archives) is titled *Outline of Southeast Area Naval Air Operations*, and is mostly concerned with land-based operations, from Rabaul especially. But in checking my notes I found another report, which

supports the presence of Bettys. The 3d (Marine) Defense Battalion (an antiaircraft unit) reports for Aug 24: "1428, very low altitude, 3 two engine bombers, straffed field; 1428, glide to 8200', 315°, 6 two-engine bombers, one shot down." So I guess that we have to conclude that on this date at least, the bombers did get through from Rabaul, whatever the weather.

Frank Olynk
Aurora, Ohio

GOOCH'S MARINES

Dear Sir,

Saw the item in *Fortitudine* [Summer 1981] regarding "Tell It to the Sea Soldiers" and the bit about Gooch's Marines. I never realised that the US Army never accepted the Colonial Regiments as Marines

but it has always been our understanding that they were raised as Marine Regiments.

A. G. Brown
Major, MBE, RM (Ret)
Director, Royal Marines Museum

FIRST WOMEN MARINES

I received a copy of the Summer 1981 issue of *Fortitudine* containing the article and photograph of the first eight women marines enlisted in August 1918, I being one of them. . . .

Incidentally, those hats and jackets [we wore in the photograph] belonged to the Marines in the office, and to those who know, there was great consternation to see good conduct medals and ribbons indicating activities in active service.

Violet Van Wagner Lopez
Kew Gardens, New York

Comments from the Museum's Visitors Log 1982

Beats the Army at West Point
Fantastic—I wish it was in Chicago
Helpful friendly staff (several times)
Scarey! I want a college deferment
Sacred to the Father of three Marines
Exciting but could be bigger
My brother was killed at Iwo Jima
The rooms are too hot (several times)
Take no prisoners, close and destroy
Wish the gift store was open
Do not sign me up for the Marines
I am going to join when I am older
Vietnam display should have a Claymore mine
It's time for the Marines to get more money from Congress
It shows that the working soldier of the USA is a Marine
Thanks, Marines.
The best museum in D.C.
Great, but needs more on the air wings.
Not enough on blacks in Vietnam.

Bravo pour nos amis.
Best museum, for its size, I have ever seen.
Need M48 tank for tankers.
Die traditionspfleg des USMC ist beispielhaft.
Made me feel at home again.
The place has changed since I was stationed here.
Here's health to you and to our Corps.
Sure hate to do it again.
Longue vie aux U.S. Marines!
The music is dumb.
Gained a better appreciation of the Marine Corps.
My Dad was a Marine and he loved it.
It's growing better every year.
Need more WM exhibits.
Too much to grasp in one visit.
Excellent. Will have to return with my family.
Outstanding, as usual.
Thanks to all in the Corps.

Acquisitions

A marked increase in acquisitions activity became apparent recently as we received a number of significant and interesting gifts. Coupled with several major conferences, new exhibits, and our ongoing attempts to computerize our vast backlog of holdings, this influx of new accessions kept the staff quite busy. As always, space does not permit the listing of all the donors to our collection, but their generosity is nevertheless deeply appreciated.

As has been noted previously, on rare occasions we do purchase some items that simply do not become available through donations. Such an occasion occurred when a circa 1859 Marine Corps snare drum was offered to us by a local antique shop. After several expert examinations of the drum by such notable savants as Mr. John Bosworth and Mr. George P. Carroll, we purchased the drum and will display it in the museum.

Aside from direct purchase, we received several artifacts from the Marine Corps Historical Foundation which it purchased for the museum on our recommendation. The most recent of these gifts was a group of pre-WW I uniforms and an interesting khaki variation of the Model 1917 winter service uniform from a private collection. When we expressed interest in some of the other items in this collection, the owner, GySgt Donald D. Moore, USMC, graciously donated the insignia and medals we desired.

We were also given some WW I period uniforms by Mrs. Dorothy Christiansen. She found these in her Alexandria, Virginia, costume shop and offered them to the museum. Mrs. Arthur E. Lyng of Arlington, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Frances J. Whitfield of Belton, Texas, both donated WWI uniforms, too. Aply assisted by GySgt Kenneth Boss, USMC, Mrs. Lyng also gave us all of Major Lyng's medals.



Maj Ashley W. Fisher III, USMCR (Ret) (left), recently presented this flag, a souvenir of the Okinawa Campaign, to Col Nihart, who accepted on behalf of the museum.

Our growing collection of "George" medals from the Guadalcanal campaign gained yet another example from the widow of Mr. Camille Tamucci. Mr. Manuel Berkowitz of Atlanta, himself a museum donor and Guadalcanal veteran, assisted Mrs. Tamucci in making this gift. Both men had served together in the 7th Marines' Weapons Company. We received captured Japanese flags from LtCol Karl T. Soule, USMCR (Ret), and Maj Ashley W. Fisher III, USMCR (Ret), of Brownsville, Texas. A very interesting engraved Model 1918 mess kit came from Mr. Bernard Johnson of Arlington, Virginia. The mess kit was decorated with three scenes engraved by a Marine prisoner of war in a Japanese prison camp during WW II. One of the scenes shows a Marine in circa 1941 combat dress and is entitled "Bataan 1942."

We were given quite a few personal papers collections dealing with the WW II period during the winter. Among the many donors were Mrs. Jane L. Chamberlin of West Palm Beach, Col James A. Donovan, Jr., USMC (Ret), of Atlanta, and Mr. Gordon C. McFadden of Shavertown, Pennsylvania. In addition, we were fortunate to be given three very interesting papers collections dealing with earlier eras of Marine Corps history. A collection of Mexican War period letters of Maj A. A. Nicholson, USMC,

were donated by Mrs. Byron C. Cain through the Marine Military Academy. In addition to the gift of his medals, Mr. Perry K. Dean of Seaford, New York, gave us his personal papers and photographs which covered the 1923 East Coast Expeditionary March through Virginia. From Capt Karen I. Kelly, USMC, we obtained a collection of 2dLt Donald Webb's papers and citations from his service with the 2d Division, AEF, in WW I.

Aside from papers, photographs and uniforms, some interesting WW I period weapons arrived during the winter. Mr. George Monzeglio of East Haven, Connecticut, gave us both a Krag bayonet and a Model 1907 British bayonet. When she inherited several small arms on the death of her father, Mrs. Adrienne Wirt-Burroughs of Erie, Pennsylvania, donated them to the Marine Corps Museum. Among them was a Model 1896 Mauser "Broomhandle" pistol, complete with its wooden shoulder stock/holster. MajGen Ian M. Bethel, USMC (Ret), sent us a handmade crossbow from Bougainville and Mr. Arthur R. Samsøe of Edison, New Jersey, gave us a Japanese Type 14 semi-automatic pistol that was damaged by Marine rifle

fire on Iwo Jima. It has a neat .30 caliber hole through the side of the barrel. Mrs. Mildred Horn of Tacoma, Washington, also sent us a Type 14 pistol, along with other Japanese weapons and equipment which her late husband captured. From Mr. Raymond Haggas of Whitesboro, New York we received a Model 1911A1 pistol which had engraved on its slide, "VMF-542." Firearms with direct connection to Marine Corps aviation are extremely rare, and we are most appreciative of Mr. Haggas' generosity.

Other aviation-related items came from Mr. Harvey Walsh of Alexandria, Virginia; Mr. Lloyd E. Shewmaker of Kimberly, Ohio; and Maj Paul A. Bernas, USMC (Ret), of Taylor, Michigan. Mr. Walsh's gift was the identification plate reported to be from the first Corsair to land on Henderson Field. Mr. Shewmaker's gift was an aircraft radio and Maj Bernas' donation was a large collection of flight gear and instruments. One of the most significant Marine aviation donations we received was a photograph album of aircraft at Quantico during the early 1920s donated by Capt Henry R. Eller, USMC (Ret), of Chimayo, New Mexico. —KLSC

Certificates of Appreciation

Recent awards of Certificates of Appreciation issued on behalf of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to persons who have made significant contributions to the Marine Corps Historical Program are as follows:

For service as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation:

Col Archie J. Clapp, USMC (Ret)
Mr. J. Robert Moskin

For the donation of his personal library of military books:

LCdr Ray William Stubbe, CHC, USN

For participation in the Oral History Program:

Dr. Eugene Boardmen
Dr. Edward M. Bakke
BGen Herman H. Hanneken, USMC(Ret)

For donations to the Marine Corps Historical Center:

Col James A. Donovan, USMC(Ret)
Mr. Alfred Lane
Mr. Ray D. Fowler

For service to the Marine Corps Historical Center:

Mr. Gerald M. Berns

For service as museum docents:

Penny Etnyre
Glenna Page
Jeanne Tiernan
Stephanne Walker
Priscilla Barker
Gail Moore
Terry Knight
Genie Gary
Fran Read
Patricia Price

Historic Guadalcanal Maps in Collection

by George MacGillivray

Original maps and overlays from Guadalcanal, now being evaluated for inclusion in a museum display marking the 40th anniversary of the campaign, provide a graphic record of the early fighting for the island. The maps, by their elemental simplicity, illustrate the 1st Marine Division's cartographic problems in planning and conducting the campaign.

The division's commander, MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, and his staff learned of the proposed campaign on 26 June 1942, shortly after their arrival in New Zealand. Planning began immediately and just as quickly encountered problems in obtaining terrain information about the objectives in the Solomon Islands. The only readily available maps were British Admiralty hydrographic charts made in 1908. The division needed more than this.

Gen Vandegrift sent LtCol Frank B. Goettge, the division intelligence officer, to Australia to interview people who had been in the Solomons under the British administration. He gained not only valuable information but managed to have eight of these persons assigned to Vandegrift's staff. Their combined knowledge produced a sketch map of the proposed landing area on Guadalcanal.

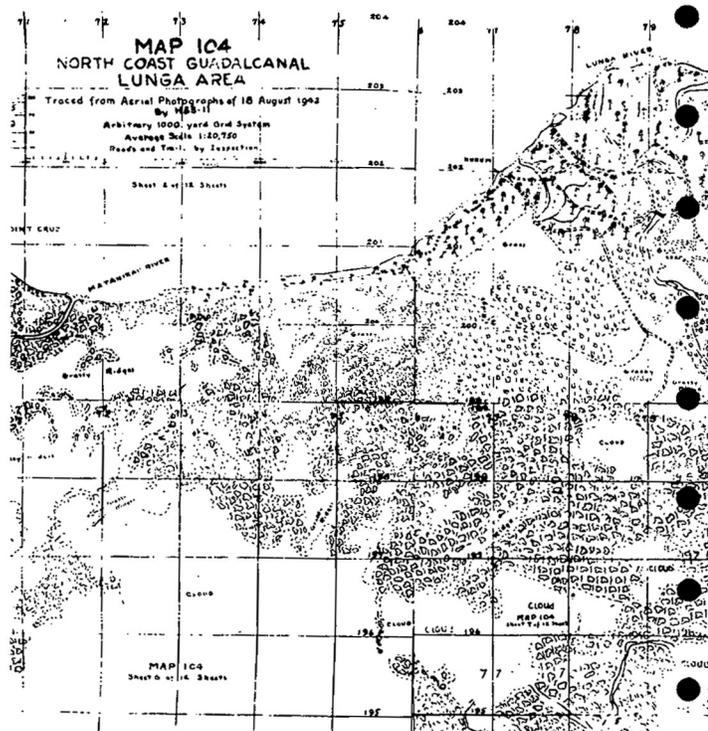
The sketch map, although helpful, was not adequate. To gain more information, LtCol Merrill B. Twining, the division's assistant operations officer, and Maj William B. McKean, member of the staff of Transport Squadron 26, went to Port Moresby, New Guinea, for a flight in a B-17 over Guadalcanal and Tulagi on 17 July. The bomber flew over Tulagi Bay and then over the north coast of Guadalcanal. Japanese float planes attacked before the B-17 reached the Lunga Point area. The attack prevented the taking of photographs or good visual observation of the uncompleted air strip being built by the Japanese. The two Marine officers, however, could report the beaches near Lunga Point appeared suitable for a landing.

The 1st Marine Division used its own resources to produce tactical maps of Guadalcanal. Sources for these first maps were aerial photographs taken in June, the Royal Navy hydrographic charts, and the

sketch map obtained from the former British residents of the island. The result was still incomplete but had to suffice for the assault on 7 August.

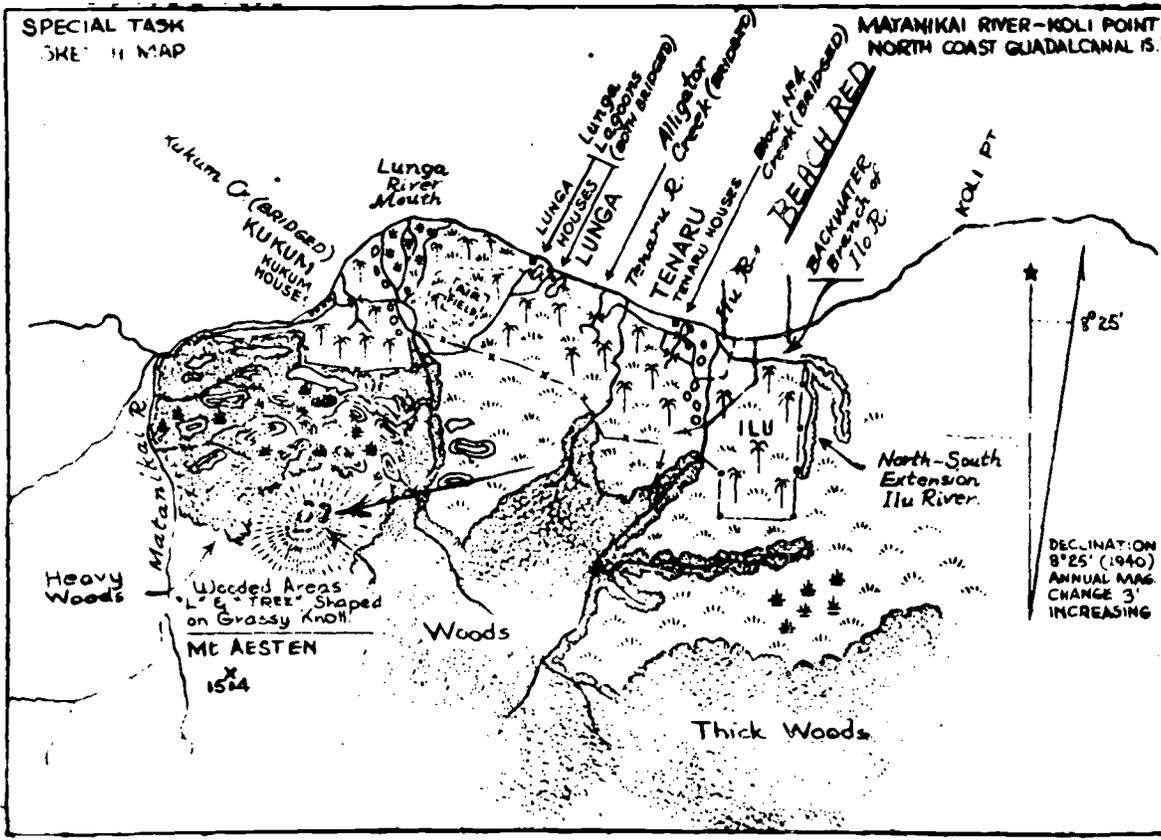
The division used several series of maps after landing on Guadalcanal. The 11th Marines' Headquarters and Service Battery provided one from aerial photographs taken on 16 June and 2 August. The division intelligence section produced Map 101 on 18 August. Sometime afterward, the 11th Marines produced Map 104 which was made up of 12 mimeographed sheets. This map served the 1st Marine Division for most of the campaign. The Historical Center's map collection contains over one hundred original operational overlays keyed to Map 104.

The 1st Marine Division possessed only crude maps (above, right) when it landed on Guadalcanal. The 11th Marines soon produced the more accurate 12-sheet Map 104 (see detail below).



SPECIAL TASK
SKECH MAP

MAJANIKAI RIVER-KOLI POINT
NORTH COAST GUADALCANAL IS.

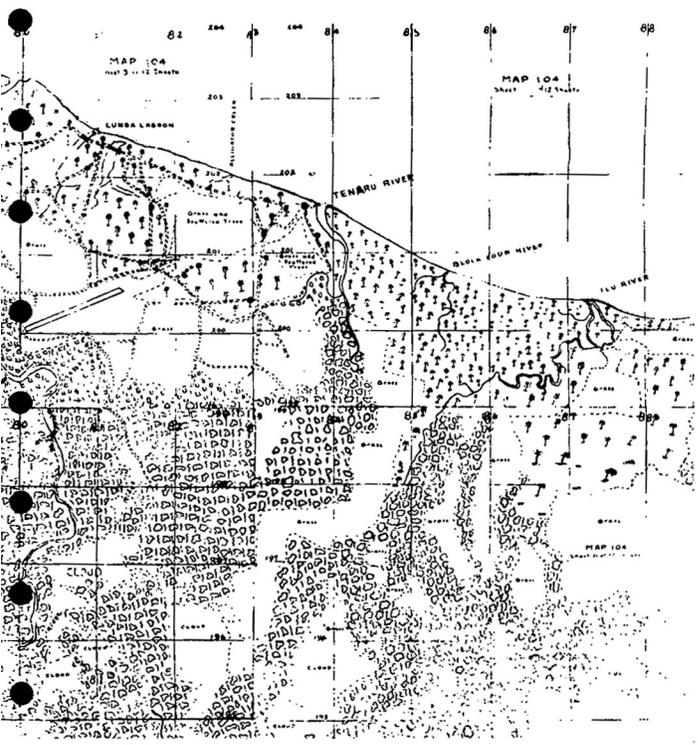


Prepared under the direction of the Commander Combat Team No. 5, 1942. From Special Sketch submitted, and controlled by Map: North Coast of Guadalcanal Island, R.F. 1:95,040 : 14 July, 1942.

R.F. 1:95,040 Natural Scale 1:108,643
5000 Yards 5 Statute Miles

Cartographic & Reproduction Unit, Combat or 1 No. 5 12'

SPECIAL NOTE: This map was reproduced from Special Sketch Map drawn from the information supplied by a man thoroughly familiar with the terrain shown. It is an approximate pictorial representation drawn from this person's memory. It is not to be construed as being an accurate map.



All these maps were crude by contemporary and modern standards of map making. Each had numerous blank spots where clouds obscured the ground in aerial photographs. The earliest maps confused the Tenaru and Ilu rivers with the result that the well-known "Battle of the Tenaru" actually occurred on the Ilu. Another source of confusion arose from using the same scale but different 1000-yard arbitrary grid systems on Maps 101 and 104. Nevertheless, these maps served the 1st Marine Division well.

Mr. MacGillivray served on Guadalcanal with the 7th Marines. After the war, he graduated from Dartmouth College and earned a master's degree in geography from Clark University. A charter member of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, he recently retired from the Central Intelligence Agency where he was librarian of the map collection.

World War II Chronology

2 April. The first flight echelon of MAG-13 arrived at Tutuila, American Samoa.

9 April. American forces on Bataan surrendered. Japanese heavy artillery began bombardment of Corregidor.

9-12 April. Escapees from Bataan joined the Marines on Corregidor. Sailors from Mariveles formed the nucleus of a organization designated the 4th Battalion, 4th Marines.

1 May. The 8th Defense Battalion arrived on Wallis Island from Tutuila.

5-6 May. A reinforced Japanese regiment landed on Corregidor. The 1st Battalion, 4th Marines opposed the landing.

6 May. MajGen J. M. Wainwright, USA, surrendered all forces in the Philippines. Col S. L. Howard ordered the regimental and national colors of the 4th Marines burned to prevent their capture.

7-8 May. The Battle of the Coral Sea.

25 May. Two companies from the 2d Raider Battalion and the 37mm battery from the 3d Defense Battalion debarked at Midway from the USS *St. Louis*.

1 June. Recruiting of black Marines began.

3-6 June. The Battle of Midway. The first Japanese raid against Midway set seaplane hangars afire and started a large fire in the fuel oil tanks at Sand Island. The attack destroyed Marine buildings, including the power house, on Eastern Island. Two groups of planes from VMF-221 received heavy damage in an attempt to intercept the approaching Japanese force. Marine bombers participated in attacks on the Japanese carriers.

14 June. The advance echelon of the 1st Marine Division arrived at Wellington, New Zealand from the U.S.

26 June. The 1st Marine Division received the warning order for the Guadalcanal-Tulagi campaign.

15 July. A detachment from the 4th Defense Battalion arrived to augment the defenses at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

2 August. VMO-251 arrived at Espiritu Santo.

7 August. The 1st Marine Division landed on Guadalcanal and Tulagi with naval and air support.

8 August. The Battle of Savo Island.

9 August. Naval forces supporting the 1st Marine Division departed the Solomons for Noumea, leav-

ing the landing force without air or surface support until 20 August.

12 August. LtCol Frank Goettge, 1st Marine Division intelligence officer, led a 25-man reconnaissance patrol along the west bank of the Matanikau River. Only three Marines escaped ambush by the Japanese.

17 August. About 200 Marines from the 2d Raider Battalion landed on Makin Atoll. They partially succeeded in attempts to destroy Japanese installations, gather intelligence data, and divert attention from the action on Guadalcanal. Japanese fortification of Tarawa, also in the Gilbert Islands, followed this raid.

18 August. The first Japanese reinforcements landed on Guadalcanal; U.S. forces completed Henderson Field on the island.

20 August. The forward echelon of MAG-23 (19 F4Fs of VMF-223 and 12 SBD-3s of VMSB-232) arrived at Henderson Field.

21 August. The Battle of the Tenaru (Ilu) River. A Japanese battalion attacked Marine positions at the mouth of the Ilu River. The 1st Battalion, 1st Marines crossed the river upstream and enveloped the Japanese while a tank attack successfully concluded the action. This was the first important ground action on the island.

25 August. The Battle of the Eastern Solomons. Planes from VMSB-232 assisted in an attack on a Japanese task force carrying Guadalcanal reinforcements.

30 August. The remainder of MAG-23 (VMF-221 and VMF-231) arrived at Henderson Field.

30-31 August. More than 6,000 Japanese troops of the Kawaguchi Force landed west of Lunga Point near Kokumbona in an attempt to strike at the Marine perimeter.

1 September. Seabees landed on the island to assist in developing Henderson Field.

3 September. BGen Roy S. Geiger arrived on Guadalcanal with the command echelon of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

8 September. The 1st Raider Battalion and the 1st Parachute Battalion, supported by MAG-23, carried out a successful raid on a Japanese supply base east of Tasimboko on Guadalcanal.

12 September. The Battle of the Ridge on Guadalcanal. As Japanese ships shelled Henderson

Field, a Japanese ground force probed lightly at the raider-parachute force on Edson's Ridge, south of the field.

13 September. The Battle of the Ridge. The 1st Raider Battalion counterattacked the Japanese but was forced to withdraw to its original position. The Japanese attacked the center and right of the Marine line defending the ridge.

14 September. The Battle of the Ridge. The Marines on the ridge repulsed an attempt by Japanese to penetrate the Henderson Field perimeter.

18 September. The Navy's Task Force 65 brought the 7th Marines (Rein) and emergency supplies to Guadalcanal. The 1st Parachute Battalion departed with the ships.

23-27 September. Defending Japanese repulsed an attempt by the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines and the 1st Raider Battalion to cross the upstream end of the Matanikau River.

25 September. President Roosevelt dedicated Camp Pendleton, California, named in honor of MajGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

7-9 October. The 5th Marines engaged the Japanese at the mouth of the Matanikau while the 7th Marines (-) and the 3d Battalion, 2d Marines (Rein) crossed the river inland and raided the Point Cruz and Matanikau village areas. The raid thwarted an attempt by the Japanese infantry to cross the Matanikau and establish artillery there.

9 October. The rear echelon of the 2d Marines and VMF-121 arrived on Guadalcanal.

13 October. Ships brought reinforcements from the 164th Infantry, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, and casual Marines and supplies to Guadalcanal. Two Japanese air strikes damaged Henderson and Fighter One fields.

16 October. MAG-14 relieved MAG-23 as the administrative and maintenance agency at Henderson Field.

23 October. Marines repelled a Japanese tank and infantry attack across the Matanikau.

24-25 October. The Japanese attacked the south flank of the Marines' defense perimeter. The 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, reinforced by the 3d Battalion, 164th Infantry and supported by fire from the 2d Battalion, 164th Infantry, repelled successive attacks.

25-26 October. Japanese destroyers harassed U.S. shipping in Sealark Channel and beach positions of the 3d Defense Battalion while Japanese bombers hit Henderson Field. The 1st Battalion, 164th Infantry

repulsed an attack against the south flank of the Lunga perimeter. A separate Japanese attack penetrated the lines of the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines. The 2d Battalion, reinforced by a company from the 5th Marines, later drove off the enemy force. The Japanese withdrew inland.

1-2 November. The 2d Battalion, 7th Marines advanced east across the base of Koli Point to the Metapona River to investigate reports of Japanese activity there.

2-3 November. The 5th Marines attacked to compress the Japanese pocket west of Point Cruz. The attack overcame Japanese resistance.

4 November. The 1st Marine Division divided its zone into two sectors. BGen William A. Rupertus commanded the East Sector and BGen Edmund B. Sebree, USA, controlled the West.

4-5 November. A combined Marine and Army force landed at Aola Bay, about 40 miles east of the Lunga River, to construct a new airfield.

6 November. The 7th Marines attacked eastward along the coast of Guadalcanal.

7 November. MajGen Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, approved the organization of a women's reserve.

8 November. American and British forces landed in French North Africa. Twelve Marines, commanded by LtCol Louis C. Plain, went ashore at Arzeu and assisted in taking three steamers and a patrol boat. They continued overland to the port of Mers-el-Kebir where they occupied the ancient Spanish fortress at the northern tip of Oran harbor.

8 November. Two battalions of the 7th Marines and the 164th Infantry moved east to surround Japanese on Koli Point on Guadalcanal.

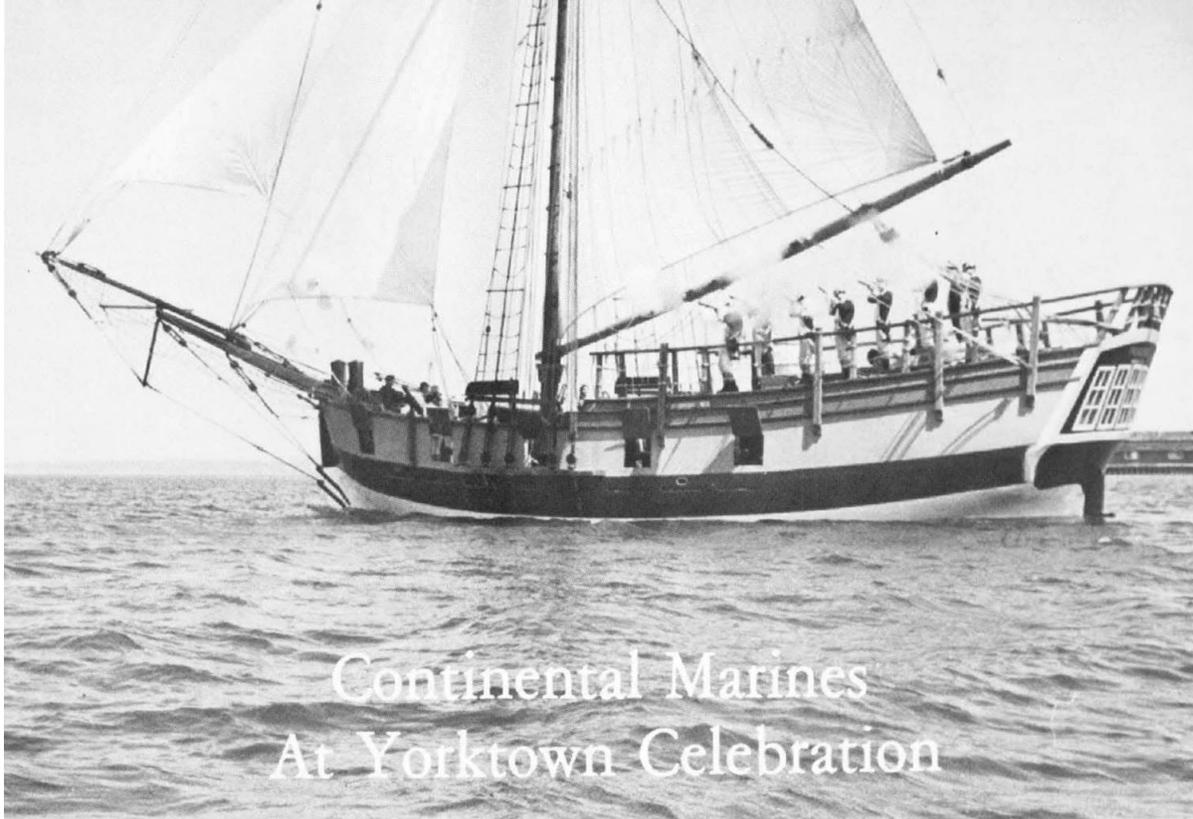
10-11 November. A party from the Marine Detachment of the USS *Philadelphia*, operating under the Army's 47th Infantry, landed at the port of Safi, French Morocco, and proceeded to the airport where it guarded the facilities until relieved.

12-13 November. Naval Battle of Guadalcanal. Planes from Henderson Field bombed and strafed the retiring Japanese ships.

13 November. Japanese troops arrived at Munda Point, New Georgia, to construct an airfield.

15 November. The 3d Defense Battalion and the 244th Coast Artillery Battalion, USA, participated in the destruction of Japanese transports at Tassafaronga.

9 December. The 1st Marine Division began embarking for Australia. Command of troops on Guadalcanal passed to the Americal Division.



Continental Marines At Yorktown Celebration

By Pvt Earle N. Trickey

Two long lines of men faced each other 20 paces apart, winding across the dusty plain to form a corridor. Uniforms of white with bright trim marked French soldiers, uniforms of blue for the Continental Line, rifle shirts and grays and browns among the militia, and one spot of green—the Continental Marines.

Then, in the distance, bagpipes and a lonely drum, and from the direction of the village the red line approached, brass and silver, steel and gold gleaming in the afternoon sun. As the head of that solemn procession entered the human corridor, the leading band struck up a tune that tradition says was "The World Turned Upside Down" (a tune that also has a set of words entitled "When the King Comes Into His Own Again"). The colorful display of

Cdr Trickey is an engineering writer and editor for a major defense industry and also a private in the Marine Detachment of the reconstructed Continental Armed Sloop Providence. A 1946 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he served in cruisers, destroyers, and submarines on active duty and was an instructor at the Naval Academy Preparatory School and the Naval Officer Candidate School. He is retired from the Naval Reserve.

British flags was missing, for their banners were cased, in accordance with the surrender document. Grenadiers led each regiment, in their great bearskin hats, followed by the light infantry in short jackets and peaked leather caps. Then the battalion companies of the regiment, row on row of red uniforms, four or eight abreast, marched stiffly past without a glance to right or left. Thirteen British regiments were represented, and the Royal Artillery was represented by cannons drawn down the line by the gun crews.

Bright and gaudy uniforms of the German mercenaries followed, and after them came the reds and greens of Loyalist and Tory troops. Last of all came a horde of "camp-followers"—gap-toothed drudges smoking clay pipes, grubby children in torn pinafores, stylish ladies with high-piled hair and colorful riding habits.

This sobering scene concluded with the British force grounding its weapons. Then the recreated army of Lord Charles Cornwallis reversed its course to march out to applause, with colors flying, as the Yorktown Reenactment came to an end.

And that is what the men of the Marine Detachment of the Continental Sloop *Providence* will always remember. That was the high point, the culmination of two years of planning, the reenactment of that page of history that tells of the march of Rochambeau's army to join General Washington and defeat the British at Yorktown.

Much has been published, some a little misleading, so a brief review is in order. The reenactment of Rochambeau's march covered approximately the same path the French took in 1781, but with modern transport only a week was needed, compared to more than three months then. The reenactment army's five regiments traveled independently on slightly different routes, so more small towns could be visited and more people could participate in this slice of the Bicentennial.

The five regiments were the Bourbonnais (to which the Marines were attached), Soissonais, Saintonge, Royal Deux-Ponts, and Lauzun's Legion. Each consisted of one hundred to one hundred and fifty soldiers, plus a number of women and children, some of whom also carried guns and flags.

The troops began gathering at East Greenwich (Rhode Island) High School on Friday, 9 October, and on Saturday there was a parade through Providence. (The movement of the French from Newport to Providence had already been reenacted in June, with Sloop *Providence* participating.) The Marines found themselves serving as artillerymen to help some short-handed cannon crews on the Statehouse lawn. The Rochambeau Army, assembled from a dozen states and Canada, underwent blessings, pep talks, and congratulations from Rhode Island Governor Garrahy and other dignitaries, followed by a fried-chicken-box-lunch-supper in the Statehouse, a rather novel occurrence in those sedate surroundings.

Sunday morning, 11 October, the regiments left for their first five destinations in convoys. The typical convoy consisted of three buses; a heavy-duty truck for tents, supplies, and other cargo; a flatbed trailer truck for the regiment's cannons; a couple command vehicles; and a towtruck for emergencies, all manned by the Rhode Island National Guard, followed by a couple dozen private cars, trailers, pickup trucks, and motorhomes.

By back road and interstate highway, Bourbonnais motor-marched to Yorktown Heights, New York, on the edge of Croton Reservoir. (In this town both French and American armies camped during the Revolution, and here in May of 1781 Colonels Christopher Greene and Ebenezer Flagg and two dozen of their men died when Tories surprised the Rhode Island Black Regiment.) The ceremonies began with a parade to the municipal building. The official welcome consisted of an exchange of plaques and awards, short speeches, and appropriate rounds of cheers. The regimental commander gave his com-

mands in French, to heighten the effect of simulating a French military unit.

The parade then marched to a recreation area for a mock battle. A third of the regiment took the role of British, defending a redoubt, already constructed of boards and brush by the town, while the rest of the regiment assaulted it. The ranks advanced, firing in volleys, and sustaining a preassigned number of "casualties." Nurses wrapped the "wounded" with red-stained rags, while small children in the audience had to be reassured that soldiers were not actually dying on the field. When the British redoubt was captured, the demonstration was concluded with a "feu de joie," in which all the soldiers, forming a single line, fired their muskets in rapid succession from one end of the line to the other, giving the impression of a string of giant firecrackers.

The host community provided the campsite, and in most cases it would be near a school or armory, with indoor eating facilities, toilets, and a gymnasium or hall for those who did not want to pitch tents. In Yorktown Heights a church group provided supper, Chamber of Commerce members cooked breakfast, and bag lunches were handed out on departure.

Members of the Marine detachment from the recreated Continental armed sloop Providence pose in their period uniforms.

Photo courtesy Sloop *Providence*





Photo courtesy Sloop *Providence* Marines from the sloop *Providence* reload their muskets during the reenactment of the battle of Yorktown last October. The Marine in the center is handing a paper cartridge to another.

This routine was repeated in Liberty Corner, New Jersey, where again the small-town hospitality was outstanding. On Tuesday, 13 October, all five regiments met at the National Guard armory in North Philadelphia, and a parade and commemoration ceremony were held downtown in Independence National Historic Park. On Wednesday the Bourbonnais Regiment enjoyed the warm welcome of Elkton, Maryland, where the ladies' auxiliary of the fire department provided some memorable meals. By Thursday afternoon the regiment was in Alexandria, Virginia, with the Saintonge Regiment, for the longest parade of the week and a mock battle at the Masonic Washington Memorial.

Friday morning, 16 October, the regiment conducted a ceremony at Mount Vernon and then it was on the road to Yorktown. The Rochambeau March then dissolved, having marched and fought and camped in twenty communities over a distance of six hundred miles, sharing a moment of history with thousands of Americans. Sloop *Providence* had participated too with her appearance in several ports and the symbolic transport of troops by sea from Annapolis to Yorktown.

As troops of Rochambeau's army arrived at Yorktown they joined others already in previously assigned units, under the military control of the

Brigade of the American Revolution, and under the overall organization of the Virginia Bicentennial Commission. Between three and four thousand men represented the British, German, French and American armies, the greatest assembly of recreated military units of the Bicentennial. All the Marines from the northeastern states formed a twenty-man company in the New England Battalion.

Beyond the old earthworks, rows of eighteenth-century tents stretched across the various campsites in proper military order. Vehicles were out of sight, and those living in trailers, vans, motorhomes, etc., were camped in fields fully a mile away (including most of the Marines). In a clearing was a large mess tent, where an excellent menu was dispensed with very little waiting through several self-service lines.

The Park Service had a problem: they wanted a good show, but they also wanted safety and preservation of the grounds too. For years, much effort went into reclaiming these old earthworks and making grass grow, and now several thousand fanatics wanted to tramp all over the park, with horses and cannons as well! The Park police inspected all guns and cannons, disqualified some on safety grounds, and decreed that there should be no "casualties," to the irritation of some enthusiasts.

Saturday and Sunday, 17 and 18 October, were days of marching, drilling, and shooting against the "thin red line" of British. The blasts of hundreds of muskets firing in unison caused clouds of gray smoke to swirl about the ranks and drift in lazy foggy banks over the opposing lines. At the end of each battle, "camp-followers" swept across the field in a colorful line collecting the used paper cartridges in their aprons to keep the park clean. Meanwhile, the sloop *Providence* participated in mock naval battles on the York River.

On Monday, 19 October, Presidents Reagan and Mitterrand, and the Lord Chancellor of Britain, addressed the assembled armies, the representatives of many nations, and many thousand spectators. A pass-in-review then followed, with modern military units from several countries in the lead. Finally it was the turn of the reenactment army. Then under a blue October sky, the Virginia dust under foot, they marched eight abreast to the music of fife and drum, with the old flags bright in the sunlight, between the television cameras and the reviewing stand with the continuous roar of the crowd beating down; then many a man's thoughts were, "This is why we came, this what we came to see, we can never forget this day, this act, this place."

Walter F. Smith: The Marine Band's Original Second Leader

by C. Elizabeth Nowicke

Uniforms and personal papers of the original "second leader" of the Marine Band, the late SgtMa; Walter F. Smith, recently received from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edna M. Smith, of Schoolcraft, Michigan, fill a significant gap in the Military Music Collection. The uniforms conform to the regulations of 1912, a period sparsely represented in our holdings. Smith's personal papers include sheet music, photographs, correspondence, a baton, and a Viennese B-flat flugelhorn.

Walter F. Smith was born in Montevallo, Missouri on 5 June 1859. He grew up in Schoolcraft, Michigan in the Greek Revival home built in 1833 by his grandfather. At an early age Walter performed with church choirs, local bands, and at various *Chatauquas*. W. F. Smith also toured with soprano Arabella Root and her pianist husband as early as 1877.

In November of 1885, the solo cornet position with the Marine Band became vacant. Leader John Philip Sousa heard of young Smith's abilities and wrote him to suggest he audition. Smith modestly replied that he was not worthy of such an honor, and Sousa was forced to write once more to convince the cornetist to leave the wilds of Michigan.

Smith, homesick and exhausted from the long journey to Washington, approached the audition with trepidation, half-hoping to play so poorly that he would be packed off on the next train north. To his surprise, he made no mistakes in his performance. When the audition continued the next morning, he broke down completely on sight reading, but, to his relief, was totally drowned out by the band. Sousa later recalled that he ". . . asked the assistant director Petrola what he thought of [Smith]. He simply said 'grab him,' and so I did."

Miss Nowicke is the acting curator of the military music collection. She has a BA in history from Western Michigan University and previously worked at the Henry Ford Museum.



Walter F. Smith was at the beginning of his 30-year career with the Marine Band when he posed for this photograph in 1886.

The tone Smith produced from the cornet impressed Sousa, even though, in his opinion, it had not reached its full breadth. Sousa provided the necessary training. In addition, he required Smith to exchange his cornet for a model Sousa preferred.

Principal Musician Smith grew professionally and in Sousa's estimation during the following years. Smith quickly became solo cornet for the Marine Band. In time, Sousa gave his promise that Smith would remain solo cornet as long as Sousa directed the Marine Band. In addition, Sousa allowed Smith to conduct band and concert performances.

Smith corresponded with friends and relatives frequently, penning long, detailed letters nearly every day between roll call and rehearsal. He recorded comments by Sousa, performance practice of the Marine Band, quarrels between members, critiques of other musicians, impressions of Washington, and such diverse subjects as Baltimore oysters, and recognizing Civil War surgeon Dr. Mary Walker on the streetcar.

Captivated by Washington, Smith described it as the most beautiful city he had seen in his life, stating: "I think that except for drunkenness, the city is very free from the gross aspect which vice usually exhibits." Smith may not have been so enamored of the Nation's Capitol after suffering through his first Washington summer. He wrote in September of 1886 that he had only practiced for one hour because ". . . the day is so hot I have been wearing only my underflannels without coat or vest."

Sousa resigned in 1892 to form "Sousa's New Marine Band." Smith joined his mentor the following year. Sousa's band toured from six to ten months of the year, frequently playing two concerts a day, seven days a week. Families were not encouraged to travel with the band, and Smith did not see his son Stanley until the child was several months old.

When the grueling tour season ended, the bandsmen had to find employment for the remainder of the year. Smith performed in a variety of bands and orchestras in Michigan and the District of Columbia, and also toured as musical accompaniment to a "magic lantern show".

One "off season" position for which Smith applied was as Bandmaster of the 2nd Regiment Band of Chicago. In reply to Secretary Frank Holton's request for a recommendation, Colonel Commandant Charles Heywood responded that Smith had been acting leader of the band during Sousa's European visit. After Sousa's discharge, Smith ". . . had conducted it in an able and satisfactory manner." He added that Smith was ". . . a sober and reliable man, attentive to his duties, and was much esteemed while here by all with whom he came in contact."

Smith reenlisted in the Marine Band in May of 1898. On 3 March 1899 in accordance with "An Act to Reorganize and Increase the Efficiency of the Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," the Commandant, BGen Charles Heywood, appointed him the original second leader of the band.

As Second Leader, Smith conducted band and orchestra concerts, the Memorial Day service at Arlington Cemetery, and the Chevy Chase Lake summer resort concerts. For fourteen years he led a brass quartet which performed at openair concerts at Saint Albans (National Cathedral) in Northwest Washington, D.C. During World War I, Smith went to many cities on temporary duty to recruit regimental musicians.

Ingrained with the Smith family predilection for diary-keeping, Smith kept a "day book" as Second Leader which earned him the wrath of Leader William F. Santelmann. Smith recorded instances of bandsmen drinking and playing poker in Santelmann's office, and noted when the latter missed performances, chose non-existent music, or scheduled a player to be at two performances simultaneously. The incidents were probably more of an indication of lax discipline and the mores of the time than any maliciousness on the part of the Second Leader in documenting them.

SgtMaj Smith had a plethora of interests and hobbies, especially swimming and photography. He worried over needless deaths by drowning, and wrote a treatise entitled *The Art of Motionless Floating*, a talent he demonstrated while simultaneously sounding bugle calls, reading, or drinking ginger-ale from a bottle. To keep his fingers nimble, Smith knitted and crotcheted; his cotton hammocks were much prized by his friends. Smith's fascination with acoustics was evident from experiments, performed during Sousa's tenure with the Marine Band, in which he encased government bugles in plaster-of-Paris with no appreciable effect on tone quality.

Smith retired in May of 1921 after over thirty years of service. On the occasion of his retirement, a special dress parade of the garrison was ordered for Smith and another bandsman, SgtMaj W. F. Boyd. Smith was presented with a silver loving cup by the leader and members of the band.

From 1925 to 1926 Smith and other concerned members formed a committee "For the Relief of Members of the Band of the U.S. Marine Corps Who Were Retired Prior to June 30, 1922." Their goal was the amendment of a 1925 law under which twenty-eight retired bandsmen were ineligible for pay and benefit increases. As a result of the committee's efforts and MajGen John A. Lejeune's testimony at the congressional hearing, the bill passed.

After retiring from the Marine Band, Smith worked as a consultant and instrument tester for a musical instrument company designing mouthpieces and turning slides.

He died on 21 May 1937 in the District of Columbia and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Other institutions with holdings relating to Walter F. Smith:

Bentley Historical Library
Michigan Historical Collections
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Kalamazoo Public Museum
315 South Rose Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49007

University Archives and Regional History Collection
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008

Division of Musical Instruments
National Museum of American History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Oral History Report

The Oral History Section, while continuing its in-depth interviews with retired prominent Marines, has conducted a number of so-called "single-issue interviews" dealing with a specific event, an individual, or a combination of the two. One of these was with LtGen James P. Berkeley, USMC (Ret), whose in-depth interview we accessioned in 1973. Gen Berkeley spoke of HQMC staff decisions and personalities, and of Gen Pate and the Ribbon Creek affair.

Another single-issue interview was with Col Barry Zorthian, USMCR (Ret), who was the director of the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office in Saigon during the incumbencies of Ambassadors Maxwell Taylor and Henry Cabot Lodge. Col Zorthian spoke of his duties and of the press relationships of the Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, as well as III Marine Amphibious Force.

A similar interview was held with Dr. Philip A. Crowl, who retired as a member of the Naval War College faculty in 1981. Dr. Crowl taught at a number of universities, including the Naval Academy, and wrote several of the Army's green-backed World War II histories. His interview concentrated on the Princeton Project in which he, with Jeter Isely, wrote *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War*, published in 1951. Dr. Crowl gave the

background of the personalities involved, and the atmosphere of complete freedom as well as the spirit of total Marine Corps cooperation in which the book was written.

Coincidentally, individual China-related interviews with two old China hands were added to the Oral History Collection. One was with William T. Bingham of Philadelphia, who was a Navy Corpsman assigned first to Smedley Butler's 3d Brigade in Peiping and then, after a short break, to the American Legation Guard in Peiping. His reminiscences of Smedley Butler, the "Old Corps" of China days, and the tragic deaths of then-Maj William H. Rupertus' wife and two children are a valuable addition to the Historical Center's collection of China lore. Equally interesting and valuable are the taped memories of Wayne V. Masterson, who, while serving with the 4th Marines in Shanghai, 1931-1932, was editor of the regiment's famed publication, *Walla-Walla*.

Col Victor J. Croizat, USMC (Ret), interviewed himself on tape about those periods of his Marine Corps career not covered in earlier sessions conducted by the Oral History Section.

Speaking of "do-it-yourself" oral history, the Oral History Section has just begun an outreach program. To this end, a *Do-It-Yourself Oral History Primer* has been prepared as a guide for meaningful and valuable interviews. To obtain this primer, write to Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HDH-3), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380. —BMF

Events at the Center

RESEARCHING A NEW PAINTING

LtCol Waterhouse, our artist-in-residence, recently photographed members of the U.S. Army Band as part of his research for a painting for the forthcoming history, "Marines in the Frigate Navy". The painting will portray bandmen of the War of 1812 era.



CHIEF HISTORIAN'S MILESTONES



Mr. Henry I. (Bud) Shaw, Jr., the Chief Historian, recently marked two milestones in his career. On 29 October 1981, he began his 31st year with the Historical Branch; his 21st year as the Corps' first chief historian started on 4 February 1982. As a young Marine, Mr. Shaw participated in the Okinawa campaign in World War II and in the postwar occupation of North China. He returned to active duty during the Korean conflict and served as an editorial assistant on the Marine Corps Gazette. He has a BA degree in history from Hope College in Michigan and an MA in modern European history from Columbia University. While in the Historical Branch, Mr. Shaw has co-authored seven official histories and wrote an unofficial history of the Tarawa campaign.

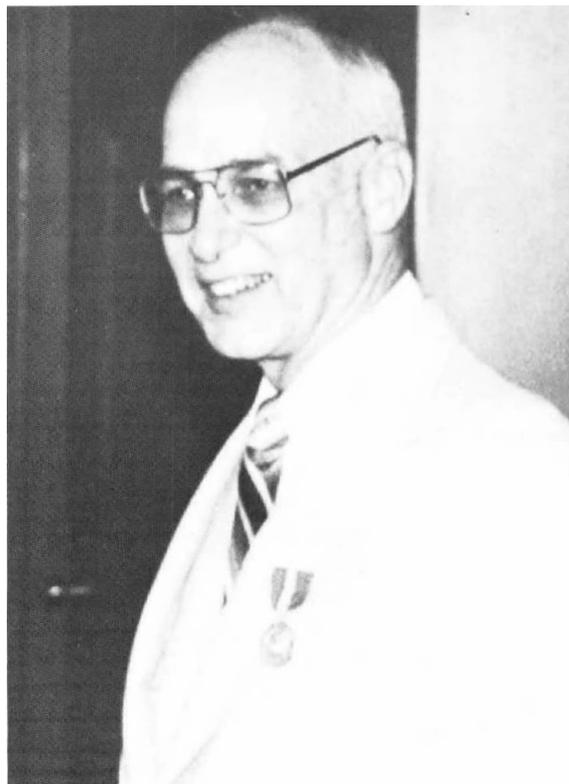
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

LtCol Philip A. Forbes joined the division in January as Executive Officer and Head of the Support Branch. He came from the Reserve Affairs Division at the Arlington Annex. After receiving his BA degree in history from Louisiana State University, LtCol Forbes entered the Marine Corps in 1960 as an infantry officer.

The Historical Center received a number of new personnel. GySgt Vernon D. Kittle arrived from MCAS, Iwakuni to assume duties as the new security chief of the center. Sgt William Swain, now the supply and fiscal NCO, came to us from the 10th Marines. Cpl Willis E. Spells, formerly with the Manpower Department, is a clerk with the Support Branch. LCpl Derwin W. Brown also transferred from the Manpower Department and became a clerk in the Archives Section.

Marine Corps Museum Branch Activities, Quantico, which includes the Aviation Museum, gained three new security guards and guides. Cpl Andres Garcia came from Marine Barracks, Subic Bay. LCpl Randall K. Wade joined from the 3d Reconnaissance Battalion on Okinawa. The final new member, Cpl Mark E. Forbes, arrived from the 3d Engineer Battalion on Okinawa.

CHIEF CURATOR'S DEPARTURE



Mr. Jack B. Hilliard, former Chief Curator of the Marine Corps Museum, received the Superior Civilian Service Medal upon his departure from the division. Mr. Hilliard, who had been with the division since 1967, left to become the Senior Curator of the U.S. Air Force Museum in Dayton, Ohio.

In Memoriam



MajGen Harold W. Chase, USMCR (Ret), died 12 January 1982 in San Diego. A native of Worcester, Mass., he was born 6 February 1922. At Princeton University, he majored in political science, receiving his AB in 1943, his MA in 1948, and his PhD in 1954. He enlisted in 1942 and was commissioned the following year. Lt Chase served in the Iwo Jima operation and on active duty during Korea. During the Vietnam War, Col Chase served as III MAF Psychological Operations Officer. Gen Chase was professor of political science at the University of Minnesota for more than 20 years. He also taught at Columbia, the University of Chicago, and the National War College. He was the author of books and articles on constitutional history and political science. Gen Chase was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on 19 January 1982.

Col Clark W. Thompson, USMCR (Ret), died in Galveston, Tex., on 16 December 1981 at the age of 85. He was born in La Crosse, Wisc., and attended the University of Oregon until enlisting in May 1917. Col Thompson was commissioned in 1918. He was discharged in 1919 and then recommissioned in the Voluntary Marine Corps Reserve in 1927. He remained active in the reserve program and was in command of the 15th Battalion upon activation in November 1940. During World War II, Col Thompson commanded the 2d Marine Brigade's Special Troops and the 1st Battalion, 22d Marines, in Samoa before reassignment to Headquarters Marine Corps. On 1 June 1946, he was placed on the Honorary Retired List. Col Thompson served in the House of Representatives, from 1934 to 1935, and 1947 to 1966. He was buried in Hitchcock, Tex., on 19 December 1981.



MajGen August Larson, USMC (Ret), died in Annandale, Virginia, 4 November 1981. He was born 2 July 1904 in Shelburne, Minn., and attended the University of Minnesota. After three years of college, he enlisted in 1928, and was commissioned in 1931. His early career included a tour in USS *Augusta* and the Marine detachment which guarded President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga. He was a member of the 1931, 1932, 1936, and 1937 Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Teams, and coached them in 1938 and 1939. In the latter part of the fighting of the Okinawa campaign, he was first executive officer and then commanded the 22d Marines. In 1956 he was promoted to brigadier general and the following year became ADC of the 3d Marine Division. Prior to retirement in 1962, he had served at Headquarters as Director of Personnel. Gen Larson was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



Col William M. Gilliam, USMC (Ret) died on 18 January 1982 and was buried at Camp Butler National Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. Col Gilliam enlisted in 1936 from his native Illinois. In 1940, Cpl Gilliam received a direct commission under the Meritorious NCO Program. He took part in the campaigns for Bougainville, Vella Lavella, Green Island, Peleliu, Guam, and Okinawa. LtCol Gilliam commanded the 4th Battalion, 11th Marines in Korea in 1951. Col Gilliam retired in 1966.

Col Gilliam often recalled that his first and last commanding officers were the same man. In 1936, prior to beginning recruit training, Pvt Gilliam was detailed to a young first lieutenant who patiently answered his questions on Marine Corps officers. In 1966, that same officer signed Col Gilliam's retirement certificate: Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps.

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The following vignette appeared in John Philip Sousa's book, Marching Along (Boston, 1928). It records a conversation he had with Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy around 1890. (See story on Walter F. Smith, on page 19.)

"Sousa, I want to compliment you on the excellence of your band. I was very much impressed with the solo playing of your cornetist at your last concert."

Here was my opportunity to eulogize the band.

"Yes, Mr. Secretary, that young cornet soloist is a fine Western boy. He comes from Schoolcraft, Michigan; his name is Walter F.

Smith; he doesn't drink, he doesn't smoke, his general habits and conduct are excellent, and all the Government pays him is thirty-eight dollars a month."

"You say he doesn't drink?"

"Not a drop," I firmly replied.

"And he doesn't smoke?"

"Not a puff."

"And you say, too, that his general habits and conduct are excellent?"

"He leads absolutely the simple life," I said, enthusiastically, warming to my subject.

"Well, Sousa," and the Secretary leaned back in his chair, "for Heaven's sake, what good will money do him?"