



MARINES

FORTITUDINE

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FORTITUDINE

was the motto of the U. S. Marine Corps in the 1812 era.

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Cover Mr. John C. DeGrasse is the Museums Branch exhibit and design technician and no mean artist as the cover illustration makes obvious. Mr. DeGrasse is a retired Marine whose service included a tour as an illustrator for Leatherneck, a combat artist during the Korean War, and as Art Director of the Marine Corps Gazette. The cover is his interpretation of the statue "Crusader for the Right" behind which appears the facade of the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico, Virginia.

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Director's Page

In the Spring issue of FORTITUDINE I said that Col Frank Caldwell was "the first Director of Marine Corps History." A careful reader has brought to my attention that this was in error and that at least three other individuals had borne the title before Frank. A little research has substantiated the Careful Reader's allegation.



Maj Edwin N. McClellan (who might well be considered the "first Director of Marine Corps History" in fact if not in name) was designated the "Officer-in-Charge" of the Historical Section, Adjutant and Inspector's Department, when it was organized on 8 September 1919. In May 1943 the Historical Section became the Historical Division and was transferred to the Personnel Department. By that time Col Clyde H. Metcalf was "Head" of the Division and was so entitled. On 1 November 1946 the Division was redesignated the Historical Section and assigned to the Division of Public Information. On 17 June 1949 the Section, then headed by LtCol Gordon D. Gayle, became a Division again, but under a rather curious organizational arrangement. From June 1949 until 14 February 1952, the Public Information, Recruiting and Historical Divisions were nominally separate divisions but were all three under one general officer who bore, in each capacity, the title "Director." Thus, during this period, BGens John T. Selden, Clayton C. Jerome, and John C. McQueen were the "Directors of Marine Corps History." The actual heads of the Historical Division carried the title "Assistant Director of Marine Corps History." Then on 15 February 1952, the Historical Division became the Historical Branch, G-3 Division, an arrangement which would last until 1 November 1969 when it once again became a separate Division. The title "Director of Marine Corps History" was revived on 17 December 1968 when the Chief of Staff approved its use by Frank Caldwell who was then the Head, Historical Branch.

If Frank were not the "first Director of Marine Corps History," he may well be the last, because when I was assigned to this billet on 1 December 1971 my title was made "Director of Marine Corps History and Museums" to reflect the addition of museum and combat art activities to the Division. More importantly, whatever their billet designation, a number of well-known and distinguished Marines have headed the historical activities of the Corps. A complete listing, showing names and tenure, is at page 4.

Thinking also that our readers might want to know something more about the historians of the Corps, we have begun with this issue a series of biographical profiles. As his first subject,

Ralph W. Donnelly (Assistant Head, Reference Section, and no mean historian himself) has taken the 19th Century Marine Corps historian Maj Richard S. Collum.

Historical Section, Adjutant and Inspector's Department

Maj	Edwin N. McClellan	8 Sep 1919-31 May 1925
Maj	Edward W. Sturdevant	1 Jun 1925-15 Aug 1928
Capt	Lucian W. Burnham	16 Aug 1928-31 Jul 1929
Mr.	James C. Jenkins	1 Aug 1929-26 Sep 1929
	(Administrative Assistant-in-Charge)	
Capt	Jonas H. Platt	27 Sep 1929-19 Jun 1930
Maj	Edwin N. McClellan	20 Jun 1930- 2 Mar 1933
Capt	Harry A. Ellsworth	3 Mar 1933-30 Aug 1934
Maj	Alphonse DeCarre	31 Aug 1934- 5 Feb 1935
Maj(LtCol)	Clyde H. Metcalf	6 Feb 1935-31 Dec 1938
Mr.	James C. Jenkins	1 Jan 1939- 4 Oct 1942
	(Administrative Assistant-in-Charge)	
Col	Clyde H. Metcalf	5 Oct 1942-30 Apr 1943

Historical Division, Personnel Department

Col	Clyde H. Metcalf	1 May 1943-15 Apr 1944
Capt	Philips D. Carleton(Acting)	16 Apr 1944- 2 May 1944
Col	John Potts	3 May 1944- 2 Jan 1946
Col	Howard N. Kenyon	3 Jan 1946-15 Oct 1946
LtCol	Ellsworth N. Murray	16 Oct 1946-31 Oct 1946

Historical Section, Division of Public Information

LtCol	Ellsworth N. Murray	1 Nov 1946-20 Dec 1946
LtCol	Robert D. Heinl, Jr.	21 Dec 1946-12 Jun 1949
LtCol	Gordon D. Gayle	13 Jun 1949-16 Jun 1949

Historical Division

LtCol	Gordon D. Gayle	17 Jun 1949-13 Aug 1951
LtCol	Francis O. Hough	14 Aug 1951-14 Feb 1952

Historical Branch, G-3 Division

LtCol	Francis O. Hough	15 Feb 1952- 8 Jun 1952
LtCol	Harry W. Edwards	9 Jun 1952-17 Jul 1955
Col	Charles W. Harrison	18 Jul 1955-24 Jul 1959
Maj	Hubard D. Kuokka	25 Jul 1959-17 Aug 1959
Maj	Gerald Fink	18 Aug 1959- 7 Jan 1960
Col	William M. Miller	8 Jan 1960-31 Jul 1961
Col	Thomas G. Roe	1 Aug 1961-30 Jun 1962
Maj	John H. Johnstone (Acting)	1 Jul 1962- 8 Nov 1962
Col	Joseph F. Wagner, Jr.	9 Nov 1962-31 Aug 1963
LtCol	Richard J. Schening	1 Sep 1963-14 Nov 1963
LtCol(Col)	Frank C. Caldwell	15 Nov 1963-31 Oct 1969

Historical Division

Col	Frank C. Caldwell	1 Nov 1969-30 Nov 1971
BGen	Edwin H. Simmons	1 Dec 1971-

CMC Advisory Committee Meets

The Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History held its annual meeting at Headquarters Marine Corps from 18-20 July 1973. This year's committee considered an agenda that included as general items the conversion of Building 58 in the Washington Navy Yard to the Marine Corps Historical Center, opportunities for contributions to the Historical Division's Research Grant Fund, and the possibilities of a Marine Corps Bicentennial Historical Conference. As Historical Branch agenda items, there was discussion of the Vietnam histories, both monographic and case-bound, unit histories of regiments and squadrons, and the history of Continental Marines in the Revolution. The Museums Branch agenda items included consideration of Building 198 in the Washington Navy Yard as an exhibits and research center, the establishment of a master catalog and inventory control system for museum collections, progress on setting up satellite, locally-oriented museums at various major bases, the establishment of an air-ground annex to the museum at Quantico, and the development of a mobile exhibit program.

Aside from briefings and discussions on various agenda items in which knowledgeable members of the Historical Division participated, the committee members were the guest of honor at a Commandant's reception held at Center House Mess at the Marine Barracks, Eighth and I Streets, on 18 July. In addition to the host, Gen Robert E. Cushman, Jr., former Commandant Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., as well as the present Chief of Staff at Headquarters, LtGen Foster C. LaHue, were present. Invited guests included the senior military and civilian members of the other Service historical agencies. Former members of the Advisory Committee in the Washington area and the field grade officers and senior civilians of the Historical Division rounded out the attendees at the informal gathering, which provided an excellent opportunity for committee members to acquaint themselves with the leaders and programs of the military historical community in Washington.

The Advisory Committee is composed of three retired general or field grade officers and three civilian members with BGen Simmons serving on the committee ex officio. The chairman is the senior retired officer; in the case of this year's committee as well as last year's, he is MajGen Donald M. Weller. MajGen Weller, a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1930 where he was the roommate of former Commandant Gen Greene, served on active duty from 1930-1963. During his early years he was an artillery officer and is considered by many to be the prime mover in the development and refinement of naval gunfire

support doctrine through his service in World War II and at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, following the war. Graduating from the Naval War College in 1950, he served at Headquarters Marine Corps in various capacities, then at Camp Lejeune and Quantico. Following his promotion to brigadier general in 1955, he served in Paris as Deputy J-3 to Commander-in-Chief, European Forces and then returned to Washington where he was the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 at Headquarters. In 1960, he took command of the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa for a year and then served as Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific until his retirement. For most of the past decade, Gen Weller was a member of the International Studies Division of the Institute for Defense Analysis and now serves as a consultant in defense studies.

Joining the committee this year for the first meeting of his three-year term was MajGen Norman J. Anderson, USMC (Ret.), a veteran Marine Corps aviator who served on active duty from 1936-1972. A graduate of UCLA with a year of graduate work at Stanford, MajGen Anderson received his wings in 1937. During World War II he served overseas as a transport and medium bomber pilot and in Korea as a fighter pilot. After graduation from the National War College in 1953, he served in various command and staff positions, eventually serving as Deputy Chief of Staff (Air) at Headquarters, as Commanding General, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, and as Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Vietnam. Upon his retirement as Deputy Chief of Staff, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, MajGen Anderson became the Executive Director, MacArthur Memorial Foundation, in Norfolk.

Left to right: Dr. Lundeborg, MajGen Anderson, Mr. Sherrod, BGen Simmons, MajGen Weller, Dr. Craig, and Col Aldridge.



The third military member of the committee, serving his third year, is Col Frederick S. Aldridge, USMC (Ret.), a veteran artillery officer, who served on active duty from 1937-1964. Following his retirement, he earned a PhD in history from American University and taught in several southern colleges before becoming as he is today, Head, Department of History, Chairman, Division of Social Studies, and Director, Urban Studies Center of Jacksonville University in Jacksonville, Florida.

The veteran civilian member of the Advisory Committee, serving his third year like Col Aldridge, is Dr. Philip K. Lundeborg, Curator, Division of Naval History, U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution. He earned his PhD in history at Harvard and is a retired naval reserve commander who served on active duty in World War II (destroyers) and Korea (Naval History Division). He has taught at St. Olaf's College and the U.S. Naval Academy, is the author of several books and articles on naval history, and is active in museum and historical associations.

Dating his membership from 1972 like Gen Weller, is Dr. Gordon A. Craig, Professor of History at Stanford University. A former Rhodes scholar at Oxford, he received his PhD from Princeton in 1941 and served on active duty with the Marine Corps in the Pacific during World War II; he was placed on the honorary retired list as a captain in 1958. Dr. Craig is the author of many highly regarded histories and studies, particularly in the field of German militarism. After World War II he chaired the editorial board of The Princeton University Marine Corps History Project which resulted in a truly landmark study, The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War: Its Theory and Its Practice in the Pacific by Jeter A. Isely and Philip A. Crowl.

The newest civilian member of the Advisory Committee, starting a three-year term, is Mr. Robert L. Sherrod, a man very familiar to students of Marine Corps history in World War II. Mr. Sherrod, as a war correspondent with Time and Life covered many Marine assault landings and wrote of his experiences in Tarawa: The Story of a Battle and On to the Westward. After the war he was chosen to be the author of the History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II. Currently a free-lance writer, he is working on a history of the NASA space programs.

The Advisory Committee closed out its 1973 session with a meeting with the Commandant on 20 July to discuss its findings. Its written report, prepared by Gen Weller as chairman, is currently being staffed at Headquarters and will be reported on in the next issue of FORTITUDINE

Henry I. Shaw, Jr.

The "George" Medal

The medal illustrated on the following page is legendary among 1st Marine Division veterans of Guadalcanal. Only about 50 (some say as few as 20) were cast in Australia before the mold gave out.

The medal commemorates the difficult situation of the division during the early days on Guadalcanal when ammunition and food were short and the Japanese plentiful.

When the issue was no longer in doubt, Marines had time to reflect on the D+3 Navy withdrawal, in the face of increasing Japanese air attacks and surface action, which left the division in such a tight spot.

In the recollection of then-Capt Donald L. Dickson, adjutant of the 5th Marines, the Division G-3, then-Col Merrill B. Twining, resolved to commemorate the occasion. Twining told Dickson in general terms what he had in mind. Artist Dickson went to work designing an appropriate medal using a fifty-cent piece to draw a circle on a captured Japanese blank military postcard.

Dickson's design was approved and when the division got to Australia a mold was made by a local metal craftsman and a small number were cast before the mold became unserviceable. They are now an even greater rarity than at the time.

The obverse design depicts a hand and sleeve dropping a hot potato in the shape of Guadalcanal into the arms of a grateful Marine. In the original design the sleeve bore the stripes of a vice admiral intended to be either VAdm Robert L. Ghormley, ComSoPac, or VAdm Frank Jack Fletcher, Commander Joint Expeditionary Force, but the final medal diplomatically omitted this identification.

Also on the obverse is a barrel cactus, hardly indigenous to Guadalcanal, but the code name for the operation, still in effect, was "Cactus." The obverse inscription is Faciat Georgius, "Let George Do It," thus, the George Medal.

The medal's reverse pictures a cow (the original design showed a Japanese soldier) and an electric fan and is inscribed, "In fond remembrance of the happy days spent from Aug. 7th 1942 to Jan. 5th 1943. U.S.M.C."

The suspension ribbon was made, appropriately, of the pale green herringbone twill from some Marine's utility uniform.

Legend has it that to be authentic the utilities from which the ribbons were made had to have been washed in the waters of Guadalcanal's Lunga River. Some medals were provided with the oversized safety pin used to identify laundry bags in Navy shipboard laundries.

The George Medal shown here was recently donated to the Marine Corps Museum by BGen James J. Keating, USMC (Ret.), who, on Guadalcanal, commanded 3d Battalion, 11th Marines, the last 1st Marine Division unit to leave Guadalcanal, 5 January 1943.

This George Medal was displayed together with other 1st Marine Division memorabilia at the Maryland Historical Society in connection with the 1st Marine Division Association Reunion, 2-5 August.

The Museum would like to acquire another George Medal so that both sides could be shown in a display. Also, there is believed to have been a citation certificate which accompanied the medal which the Museum does not have but would like to acquire for display.

F. B. Nihart

Obverse



Reverse



Historians Of The Corps

Richard Strader Collum, the first uniformed historian of the Marine Corps, was born in Madison, Indiana. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy for three years but resigned in 1857. Two months after leaving the Academy he applied to the Secretary of the Navy for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, but his commission was delayed until the outbreak of the Civil War created a vacancy. Assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence, Collum participated in numerous activities along the Atlantic Coast during the first year of the war, and was promoted to first lieutenant in December 1862.



He served a year with the Mississippi Squadron and then was transferred to the New Ironsides in the Atlantic, serving from August 1862 to April 1865. This assignment brought participation in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. Later he commanded the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., during the confinement of those arrested in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln.

Collum was commissioned captain in March 1872 and sent to the Marine Barracks in Boston, Massachusetts. He was assigned to Headquarters in Washington from February to June 1875 before going to the Asiatic station.

In 1874 Collum turned over various official reports and other documents, as well as a rough draft of a history of the U.S. Marine Corps to Messrs Henry L. Shepard and Co., Publishers of Boston. Shepard apparently enlisted the services of a Boston journalist, M. Almy Aldrich, to edit Collum's material to publishable form. This first edition, attributed to Aldrich coming on the centennial year of the Corps, made a notable contribution in defending its separate existence at a time when this was being seriously questioned.

Aldrich died in Chicago, Illinois, on 24 March 1921, at the age of 77 years. A veteran newspaper editor and author, his career included being managing editor of the Boston Globe, the Worcester Spy, the St. Louis Star and the Chattanooga Times. For fifteen years, when a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he

covered the proceedings of the Wisconsin legislature for the Chicago Tribune. He was the author of a "History of the United States Marine Corps" (1875). A book review of Aldrich's 1875 edition opens the door to the criticism of today's professional historians. According to the review:

Whenever it has been possible, Mr. Aldrich - himself a journalist - has chosen vivid accounts of battles, &c., printed in newspapers, in preference to official documents, because he believes that "the unprejudiced newspaper reporter is the real historian of the age."

Just how he was able to distinguish the prejudiced from the unprejudiced reporter is not explained.

Articles by Collum began to appear in print during the next decade. His duty in Asiatic waters led to "The First Englishman in Japan" and "Dai Nippon," both published in 1880 in The United Service magazine. The following year he contributed a brief article entitled "Foreign Marine Corps" to L. R. Hamersly's A Naval Encyclopedia. Evidently utilizing material intended for his own version of the history of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1882 saw publication of "Our Marines in the Levant" in The United Service magazine. This article reflected research on the burning of the Philadelphia in Tripoli harbor, O'Bannon and the Derne Expedition, and the landing at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1881.

Five years later he published a short article "Services of the Marines During the Civil War" which evidently served as an outline for his forthcoming history. An article entitled "The Antiquity of Marines and their Relations to the Navies of the World" appeared in 1888 in the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States. This was followed by "The Capture of Philadelphia and the Attack of the British Fleet on the Defenses of Delaware-1777" in The United Service magazine. The article was based on advance sheets from his impending history.

At the end of December 1890, Collum's new History of the United States Marine Corps was published. The Army and Navy Register gave it a laudatory book review as a follow-up on an 1875 attempt and characterized it as "a contribution of lasting value." Adm Stephen B. Luce, who had contributed a chapter, gave it high praise and remarked on its value against Marine Corps detractors in showing the constant value of the Corps. He commented almost prophetically, "These periodical attacks on the corps must be expected; but they never amount to much."

Following his history, Collum published several more articles including one in February 1904 in The United Service magazine, "The First Time Our Marines Went to Panama (1885)". This was firsthand experience as Collum had participated in this ex-

pedition. He was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster in charge of the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, on 4 May 1885, and except for a brief tour of 20 months at Headquarters, remained there until his retirement at the rank of major in June 1897.

Some time after retirement, he took the position of Commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Erie, but failing health compelled him to resign. Maj Collum died at his home in West Philadelphia on 3 January 1905, in his 67th year and was buried at Woodlands Cemetery.

While Collum used much of the same material as given in Aldrich, his edition reflects additional study, particularly in the Revolutionary War period. Unfortunately, Collum introduced the story of Fort Mifflin or Mud Island into his Marine Corps history, implying Marines were involved and enumerating the officers by name and the number of Marines of the Pennsylvania State Navy on the Pennsylvania ships in 1776-1777. A myth was created here that achieved a high degree of respectability in 1956 with the publication of the article, "Hell's Half Acre," which ascribed much of Fort Mifflin's heroic defense to the Marines.

Aldrich credits just two Marine officers by name with participation in the battle of Bladensburg, 24 August 1814, Capt Samuel Miller and Alexander Sevier. In his expansion of the story, Collum erroneously credits William Hall and Joseph L. Kuhn with being present. Neither edition credits Lts Benjamin Richardson, William Nicholls, Charles Lord, or Edmund Brook with being present - as they were.

Collum's version of the Defense of Baltimore in September 1814 left the impression that Marines and seamen from the flotilla were present at Fort McHenry during the famous bombardment. While not true, the legend still persists. In its lead-in to the Civil War, the Aldrich edition credited the Star of the West with carrying 250 artillerymen and Marines on the unsuccessful attempt to re-enforce Fort Sumter. Collum retained this item in his edition. In spite of the diligent efforts made by several researchers, the presence of Marines on this expedition has not been proved, and nothing has been located to make their presence at all probable.

While modern academicians might regret his lack of documentation or the journalist suggest that his writing style was somewhat stilted, Richard Collum successfully began the effort to remove the U.S. Marine Corps experience from the realm of oral tradition and he will always be remembered as the First Historian of the Corps.

Ralph W. Donnelly

CAMP Visits Quantico

If anyone feels that the historians of the Corps are desk-bound, let him put his thoughts to rest. As the pictures here attest, on at least one recent occasion many of the members of the Historical Division took to the field for Saturday afternoon, 95-degree trench climbing.

The event was a meeting in the Quantico vicinity of the National Capital Department of the Council on Abandoned Military Posts (CAMP). This is a 1,000-member non-profit, educational organization of military historians, both professional and buffs, which has regional departments throughout the country. It met at Quantico on July 28, forgetting the sweltering heat that would be a certainty. With Civil War trenches and a talk by BGen Simmons on the program, a number of the Historical Division staff members attended.

About 100 persons participated, many of them historians from the National Park Service, National Archives, and the Army, plus academic historians from as far away as Nebraska, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania (most of whom happened to be visiting in Washington and were members of their local CAMP unit).

The Civil War Confederate trenches at Cockpit Point, north of Quantico Creek, were first toured, followed by a visit to the Archibald Henderson house in Dumfries, Va. Division historians Ralph Donnelly and Dick Long were able to provide data on this 18th century residence.

Col Brooke Nihart then welcomed the group to the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico. The day ended with a dinner and talks at the Quantico Officers' Club, including a presentation by BGen Simmons on the Corps' historical program.

It was noted that anyone interested in more information on CAMP may obtain it from P.O. Box 171, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Archibald Henderson house



CAMPers visit Museum



Marines And Others Continue Donations To Museums

Joshua Barney's spyglass, a rare Marine belt plate, items from the 1st Marine Brigade's 1941-42 Iceland sojourn, are but a few of the historical artifacts and bits of memorabilia received by the Museums Branch through donation since our last issue.

These new accessions are recorded along with the names of the donors, correspondence related to the items is filed, they are sent to the appropriate collection curator who further identifies the items and catalogs them. Items of special significance or rarity may be displayed at once; others are carefully stored and cared for and are available for study by the museums staff and outside scholars, and for use in future exhibits requiring such material.

The spyglass, reputed to have belonged to Commodore Joshua Barney who commanded the Marines defending Washington against the 1814 British incursion, was donated by one of Barney's descendants, Mrs. B. Edward Naftel. It is 2 1/2 inches in diameter, 20 1/2 inches long closed, 36 inches long extended, and is covered with wood. Markings show that it was made by W. Hogg of London, England. It will be displayed in the Museum at Quantico in the exhibit on the battle of Bladensburg.

In memory of his brother, PFC Anton A. Bugala, USMC, killed in action on Guadalcanal in 1942, Mr. Albert Bugala of New York presented the Museums with a rare Mills Cartridge Belt Plate which he collected in 1948. The Museums had known of the plates' existence from photographs but never had been able to find an example. It was worn by Marine NCOs during the 1885-1908 period on the Mills web canvas belt which held .45-70, 6mm Lee, and .30-40 Krag cartridges. The brass plate with eagle, globe, and anchor insignia is on display at Quantico in an exhibit dealing with the 1890s era.

BGen William L. Smith, USMC, Commanding General 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii, has sent in three items from the Brigade's Iceland days; a shoulder sleeve insignia or "patch" forming a blue half circle containing a white polar bear which was adopted from relieved British units and worn by the Brigade, a songbook compiled by the Marines in Iceland, and a commemorative plaque issued by the Brigade. The memorabilia was found in the Brigade's files in Hawaii. It will eventually be included in an exhibit on the Iceland occupation.

Capt L. H. Kleppinger, USMC (Ret) has sent in the brass name

plaque from the USS Henderson (AP-1), Marine transport of the 1920s to 1943. Capt Kleppinger got the plaque from Capt C. E. Reordan, USN who apparently took it with him when he left command of the "Hendy Maru" in 1938. The plaque on display at Marine Barracks, Henderson Hall is a replacement plaque removed from Henderson when she was decommissioned in 1943.

A tribute to the outstanding service of the Marine Security Guard at American Embassy Managua, Nicaragua has been sent by The Honorable Turner B. Shelton, American Ambassador to Nicaragua. The Ambassador's tribute is the cast metal Seal of the United States of America that hung at the entrance to the Embassy when it was destroyed by the December 1972 earthquake. The Ambassador requested that the seal be displayed at Henderson Hall, base of the security guards. This has been done.

Remember "Sergeant Stoney Craig of the Marines," a "comic" adventure strip of the 1930s? Story line was by GySgt Frank Hunt Rentfrow and art by Donald L. Dickson. Col Donald L. Dickson, USMCR (Ret) recently donated a number of weekly proof sheets of Stoney to the Museums' Marine Corps Art Collection. They will be included in a "Marines in Cartoon and Caricature" exhibit planned for next year.

Donations of historical artifacts or memorabilia relating to the Marine Corps or its enemies are always welcome. They may be delivered in person or sent to: The Marine Corps Museum, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22134. Your nearest Marine activity will accept items for shipment to the Museum. A distinctive certificate of appreciation for donors is in preparation and when ready will be sent to all past donors as well as to donors in the future.

EARLY SVN PHOTOS NEEDED

There were few Marines in Vietnam during the 1954-1965 years and fewer official photographers. A thorough search of HQMC photo archives has turned up only four photographs with which to illustrate the two monographs, now finished in draft form, covering those years. Any readers having photographs of Marine activities during the early days in Vietnam are requested to lend them to the Museums Branch. They will be copied and returned. Address them to Marine Corps Museums Branch, Building 198, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. 20390.

Lineage And Honors

The lineage of a Marine unit is the record of its antecedents, changes, relocations, and overall evolution reduced to the simplest chronological statement, in short its genealogy. The honors of a Marine unit, on the other hand, is a record of its accomplishments, campaigns, and awards. The Historical Division has the responsibility for authenticating both the lineage and honors of Marine Corps organizations and provides certificates to them as a permanent, visible record.

This series, which will be a continuing feature of FORTITUDE reproduces the text of the lineage and honors certificates and begins appropriately with the 1st Marine Division and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

LINEAGE: 1st MARINE DIVISION

Activated 23 December 1913 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the 1st Advance Base Brigade. Deployed during January 1914 to Culebra, Puerto Rico.

Relocated during February 1914 to New Orleans, Louisiana. Redesignated 1 April 1914 as the 1st Brigade. Deployed during April 1914 to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Participated in the landings and occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April-November 1914.

Relocated during December 1914 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Deployed during August 1915 to Port au Prince, Haiti. Participated in the occupation of Haiti, August 1915-August 1934. Participated in the occupation of the Dominican Republic, June-December 1916. Deactivated 15 August 1934 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Reactivated 1 September 1935 at Quantico, Virginia as the 1st Brigade and assigned to Fleet Marine Force. Redesignated 16 September 1935 as the 1st Marine Brigade. Deployed during October 1940 to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Redesignated 1 February 1941 as the 1st Marine Division.

Relocated during May 1941 to Quantico, Virginia and Parris Island, South Carolina.

Relocated during August and September 1941 to New River, North Carolina. Deployed from April to July 1942 to Samoa and Wellington, New Zealand. Participated in the following World War II campaigns: Guadalcanal, Eastern New Guinea, New Britain, Peleliu, and Okinawa. Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-June 1947.

Relocated during June 1947 to Camp Pendleton, California. Deployed from July to September 1950 to the Republic of Korea.

Participated in the Korean War, September 1950-July 1953, operating from Inchon-Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, East-Central Front, and Western Front. Participated in the Defense of the Korean Demilitarized zone, July 1953-March 1955.

Relocated from February to April 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California. Elements participated in the Cuban Missile Crisis, October-December 1962. Deployed to The Republic of Vietnam from July 1965 to May 1966. Participated in the War in Vietnam from July 1965 to April 1971, operating from Chu Lai, Da Dong Ha, Qui Nhon, Hue, Phu Bai, and Quang Tri.

Relocated during April 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California.

HONORS: 1st MARINE DIVISION

Presidential Unit Citation Streamer with one silver and two bronze stars:

World War II: Guadalcanal, Peleliu, and Okinawa
Korea
Vietnam

Navy Unit Commendation Streamer
Korea

Mexican Service Streamer

Dominican Campaign Streamer

Haitian Campaign Streamer with one bronze star

Marine Corps Expeditionary Streamer

World War I Victory Streamer with one bronze star

American Defense Service Streamer with one bronze star

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Streamer with one silver and one bronze star

World War II Victory Streamer

Navy Occupation Service Streamer with Asia clasp

China Service Streamer

National Defense Service Streamer with one bronze star

Korean Service Streamer with two silver stars

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer

Vietnam Service Streamer with two silver and three bronze stars

Korean Presidential Unit Citation Streamer

Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with palm

Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation Civil Actions Streamer

LINEAGE: 1st MARINE AIRCRAFT WING

Activated 7 July 1941 at Quantico, Virginia as the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

Relocated during December 1941 to San Diego, California. Deployed during August-September 1942 to the South Pacific. Participated in the following World War II campaigns: Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Treasury-Bougainville,

and Southern Philippines. Redeployed during September-October 1945 to Tientsin, China. Participated in the occupation of North China, October 1945-April 1947.

Relocated during April-May 1947 to Guam, Marianas Islands.

Relocated during October 1947 to El Toro, California. Deployed during July-October 1950 to Korea. Participated in the Korean War, operating from Pusan Perimeter, Inchon-Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, East Central Front, and Western Front. Participated in the occupation of the Korean demilitarized zone, July 1953 - June 1956.

Relocated during July 1956 to Iwakuni, Japan. Redeployed during May 1965 to The Republic of Vietnam. Participated in the War in Vietnam, May 1965-April 1971, operating from Quang Tri Province, Thua Thien Province, Quang Nam Province, Quang Tin Province, and Quang Ngai Province. Returned during April 1971 to Iwakuni, Japan.

HONORS: 1st MARINE AIRCRAFT WING

Presidential Unit Citation Streamer with three bronze stars

World War II

Guadalcanal

Korea

Vietnam

Presidential Unit Citation (Army) Streamer

Korea

Navy Unit Commendation Streamer

Korea

American Defense Service Streamer

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Streamer with one silver star

World War II Victory Streamer

China Service Streamer

Korean Service Streamer with two silver stars

National Defense Service Streamer with one bronze star

Vietnam Service Streamer with two silver and two bronze stars

Philippine Liberation Streamer

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Streamer

Korean Presidential Unit Citation Streamer

Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with palm

Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation Civil Actions Streamer

AVIATION BROCHURES AVAILABLE

Two aviation articles which appeared in earlier issues of FORTITUDINE (F4U-1 and F4F) have been reproduced as descriptive pamphlets. Copies may be obtained gratis as long as the supply lasts by writing the Marine Corps Museum, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

Museum Honors 1st Marine Division

The legendary George Medal (see p.8), the Division's colors carried in Vietnam, original pencil sketches made on Guadalcanal by then-Capt Donald L. Dickson, a Korean porter's Chigae or load-carrying "A-frame," the David Douglas Duncan collection of photographs of the Division's Korea and Vietnam experience and other memorabilia from three wars, were all featured in a two-week show by the Marine Corps Museums at the Maryland Historical Society. The exhibit, which opened 27 July, honored the 1st Marine Division Association Reunion held in Baltimore, 2-5 August.

Complementing the Division exhibit and of interest to its Maryland hosts was a display of photographs and documents relating to one of Maryland's distinguished Marines, LtCol McLane Tilton, who as a captain led the landing party in the Corps' first Korean combat in 1871.

LINEAGE AND HONORS FOR NON-FMF UNITS

The lineage and honors program has been extended to non-Fleet Marine Force units by the publication of Marine Corps Bulletin 1650 on 17 August 1973.

This bulletin provides that the program, described in the Winter 1972-73, FORTITUDINE when it applied only to FMF units, now will cover other commands. This will include the major ground and air commands - such as bases and air stations - and certain Marine Barracks. It also provides the basis for lineage and honors certification to other units when they receive such awards as the Meritorious Unit Commendation, and the authority to carry streamers on their colors.

Prior to publication of the bulletin, a non-FMF unit was not permitted to carry streamers on its color, even though it may have received a unit commendation. Now it may do so and, in addition, carry the theater and other service streamers for which entitlement may be determined by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The bulletin lists the major commands which will be researched automatically to determine what streamers they now may carry. Their lineage and honors certificates will be prepared and forwarded to them as soon as possible, but it may take upwards of a year or so. Other units which consider themselves eligible should apply for a determination to HQMC (Code HD).

New Deputies In Historical Division

As noted by the Director on his page in our Spring issue, Cols Frank C. Caldwell and David E. Schwulst, Deputy Directors respectively for Marine Corps History and for Marine Corps Museums, retired 30 June. They were replaced respectively by Cols Herbert M. Hart and Brooke Nihart.

Nihart, who retired in 1966 after 31 years service, was returned to active duty to fill the post of Deputy Director for Museums. He is a 1940 graduate of Occidental College in Los Angeles. He was commissioned from the Platoon Leaders Class and went to Basic School immediately following graduation. After Basic School in Philadelphia Navy Yard he joined the 1st Marine Division, serving in both the 5th and 7th Marines before going to sea on USS Saratoga late in 1941. After sea duty Nihart joined Troop Training Unit, Amphibious Training Command at Coronado and assisted in the amphibious instruction of one Marine and four Army divisions. After graduation from the 8th Command and Staff Course in Quantico, Nihart returned to the 1st Marine Division for the Okinawa Campaign as Executive Officer of 1/1 and went on to the occupation of North China.

After World War II Nihart participated in Marine Corps rifle and pistol competition winning the Distinguished Pistol Shot award and a gold rifle medal while serving another tour with TTU and at Quantico as an instructor. Nihart deployed to Korea in 1951 where he commanded 2/1 and, in 1952, 1/5. Upon his return he joined the newly formed 3d Marine Division at Camp Pendleton where he activated and commanded 1/4.

In 1953 Nihart came to Headquarters for duty as Head, Personal Affairs Branch and first came into daily contact with the Historical Branch which was next door. He attended the Senior School at Quantico in 1956-57 where he was quite close to Col John H. Magruder and his embryo Marine Corps Museum. He then served at HQ FMFLant Norfolk in the G-3 and G-4 sections. From Norfolk he made a half-way-around-the-world transfer to Rangoon Burma as Naval Attache. Upon his return in 1961 he commanded the 7th Marines at Camp Pendleton until 1963 when he came to Washington to attend the State Department's top level school, Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy. After that tour he was Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (Studies) under DC/S (R&D) until his retirement.

Col Nihart has had a long-time interest and involvement with military history. During these years he has become a collector of and an authority on military prints, uniforms, weapons, and modern helmets and body armor. He is a charter member of the

Company of Military Historians and past president. Currently he is a member of the board of governors and is its editor-in-chief. Nihart is also a member and past Trustee of the American Military Institute and the International Institute of Strategic Studies, London. Over the years he has contributed articles and reviews to the Marine Corps Gazette, Naval Institute Proceedings, Sea Power, Military Collector & Historian, Armed Forces Journal, Military Affairs, and to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia.

Following retirement Nihart served as a senior investigator and a consultant to several Washington area "think tanks" and from 1970 to June 1973 was Senior Editor of Armed Forces Journal.

The road that brought Col Herbert M. Hart, USMC, to the position of Deputy Director for Marine Corps History is 100,000 miles long and dotted with leave-time visits to more than 800 Army fort sites in the West.

That's right, Army forts, for Hart is one of the leading specialists on that little-known subject, the many forts used by the military in the Westward movement of the American frontier. His interest started in 1962 when he noticed the similarity between Indian-cavalry tactics and counter-guerrilla warfare. It has since involved many days of visiting old fort sites while on leave, and in the publication of the four-volume "Forts of the Old West" series by Superior Publishing Company, Seattle. It also resulted in the unusual award to Hart of the Army Commendation Medal for the first two volumes in the series.

Left to right: Cols Hart, Caldwell, Schwulst and Nihart



The son of a Navy captain, Hart's varied service interests also have included two tours with the Navy (sea duty and amphibious staff) and one with the U. S. Strike Command where a J-5 (Plans) assignment gave him many chances to visit old forts in the Middle East.

Hart is a graduate of the School of Journalism, Northwestern University. As an enlisted man before college, he was a writer for Leatherneck, 1946-47. After commissioning through the Naval ROTC in 1951, he served in Korea as an infantry man with the 5th Marines, and as an air observer. His infantry assignments have included command of BLT 3/9 with the SLF in WestPac and Operations Officer (G-3), First Marine Division in Vietnam. Before coming to HQMC he was at Quantico, first as S-3 of The Basic School, then as Head, Academic Section, Command and Staff College.

Hart is married and the father of seven children. His "Travelers' Guide to Old Western Forts" is to be published this year by Old Army Press, Ft. Collins, Colorado. He is also editing a 9-volume series, "Guardians of the Western Frontier," for the Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, California....and doing a lot of sparetime reading to find out about Marine Corps history.

UNIT PLAQUES WANTED

Plaques presented to distinguished visitors or exchanged between units have become widespread in the Marine Corps in the past ten years although their use in other military organizations goes back much farther. Such plaques form a valuable record of both official and unofficial insignia as well as a record of associations between organizations.

The Museums Branch recently acquired a collection of plaques from the Division of Information which originally had belonged to the Combat Information Bureau at III MAF in Danang. With this start the Museums Branch would like to acquire more plaques - Marine or of other units and ships - to expand its initial holdings into a significant collection documenting the identifying marks of military units during the Vietnam War. Units, if they have plaques, are encouraged to send them. If the plaque is not inscribed with the details of its presentation and with the unit identification an accompanying note should give the information. Single plaques may be enclosed in corrugated paper or a padded book mailer. Plaques may be turned over to the nearest Marine activity (even a Reserve Unit or Recruiting Station) for packing and shipment to Marine Corps Museum, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

People And Places

BGen Edwin H. Simmons represented CMC at the National Rifle Association's high power rifle team and national trophy matches at Camp Perry, Ohio on 21 August. He was also the Marine Corps representative and banquet speaker at the Mid-East Division Conference of the Marine Corps League in Beckley, West Virginia on 9 June.

LtCol Gene W. Rawlins, who had been with the Historical Division since June 1971 and headed the Current History Unit, was transferred on 9 July to the 1st MAW, Iwakuni, Japan for duty.

LtCol William R. Fails has been assigned as head of the Current History Unit as of 11 July. His last assignment was as Executive Officer of the 34th MAU.

Maj Charles M. Johnson of the Current History Unit was reassigned on 1 September to the staff of the Inspector General.

Chief Curator, Mr. Jack B. Hilliard, received an award for 20 years government service. He also recently completed a two-week tour of reserve duty as Plans Officer, 459th TAW, USAF.

Mrs. Frances J. Rubright, Head Archivist for the Historical Division, retired on 29 June after more than 24 years of government service. At a brief retirement ceremony she was awarded a Certificate of Commendation by BGen Simmons.

Miss Carolyn A. Tyson left government service on 30 June after ten years with the Histories and Museums Branches of the Division to return to college. Prior to her resignation Miss Tyson was assigned to the General History Unit.

Mr. Moses Poole, the Museum's custodian, received a pin and certificate in recognition of 30 years of dedicated government service.

Sgt Isaac C. Moon, manuscript typist for the Division since September 1971, was reassigned to the Division of Reserve on 17 September. A PFC at the time of his assignment to the Division, Sgt Moon was promoted to his current rank just prior to his reassignment.

The Historical Division Illustrator, Cpl Robert D. Lambeseder left active duty on 5 September on an early release to attend the Milwaukee Area Technical College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LCpl M. J. Kantner was assigned to the Museum on 6 August and is serving as admin support in Bldg. 198 and PFC Carl W. Rice joined the Historical Division on 30 August as a replacement for Sgt Moon.

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MARINE CORPS BASE
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134

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