



MARINES

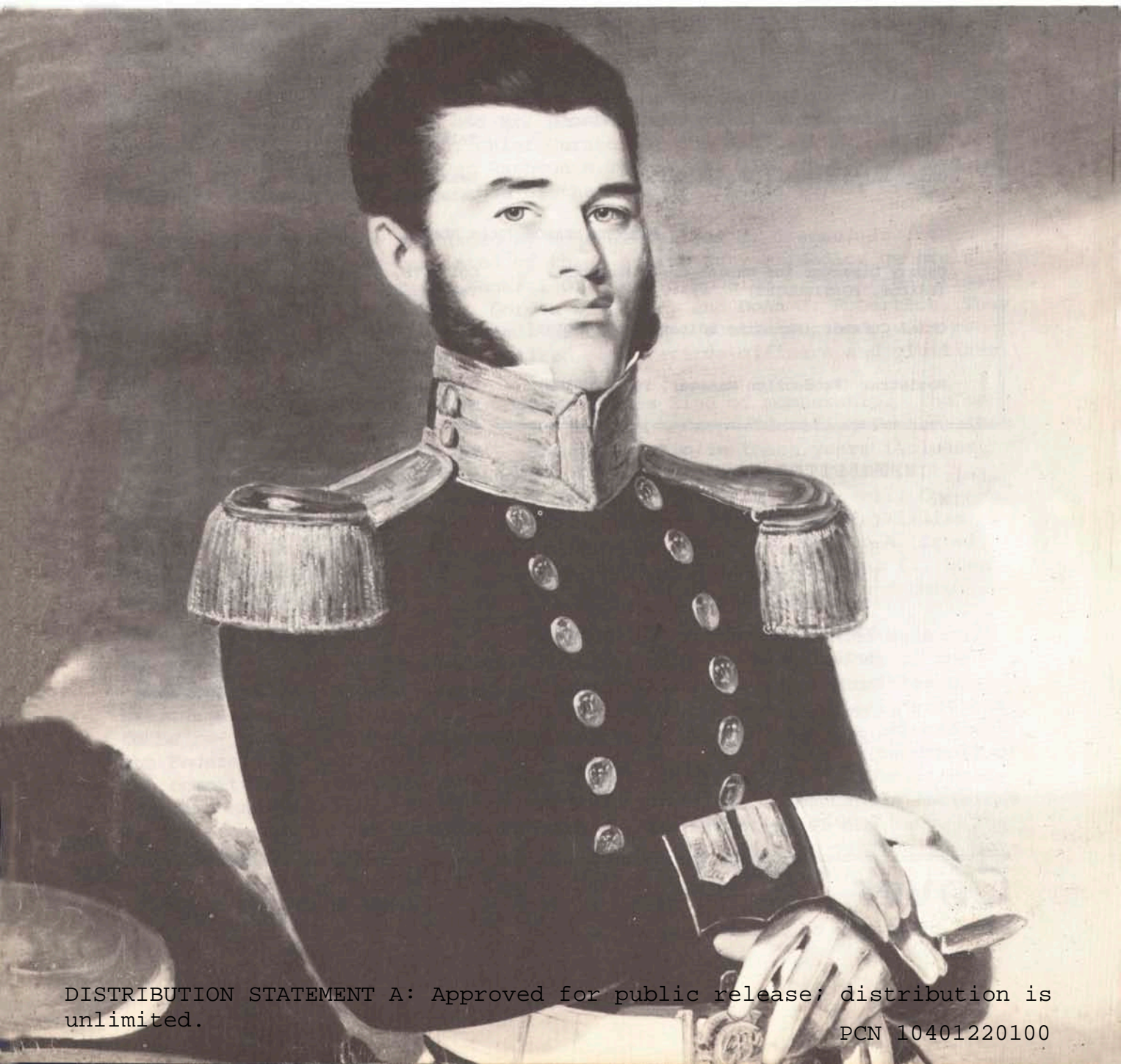
FORTITUDINE

NEWSLETTER OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

VOL. IV

FALL 1974

NO. 2



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FORTITUDINE

was the motto of the United States Marine Corps in the 1812 era.

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Cover

2dLt Addison Garland as painted in 1836 in his green uniform of the era of Andrew Jackson. Curator Richard A. Long's brief biography of Garland may be found on page 14.

Director's Page

The Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History meets annually and this year the meeting was held from Tuesday, 23 July through Friday, 26 July 1974. It seemed to be a particularly good meeting.



Chairing the committee in characteristically vigorous fashion was the senior member, MajGen Donald M. Weller, USMC (Ret.). There are six members in all, three retired Marines and three "civilians" who may or may not be Marine Corps Reserves. The term is for three years so there is one new retired Marine and one new civilian each year. The other returning members were MajGen Norman J. Anderson, USMC (Ret.), Dr. Gordon A. Craig, and Mr. Robert Sherrod. The new civilian member is Mr. Harold L. Peterson, Chief Curator of the National Park Service. The new Marine member is MajGen Rathvon M. Tompkins, USMC (Ret.) who had to be absent from the meeting because of the serious illness of his wife.

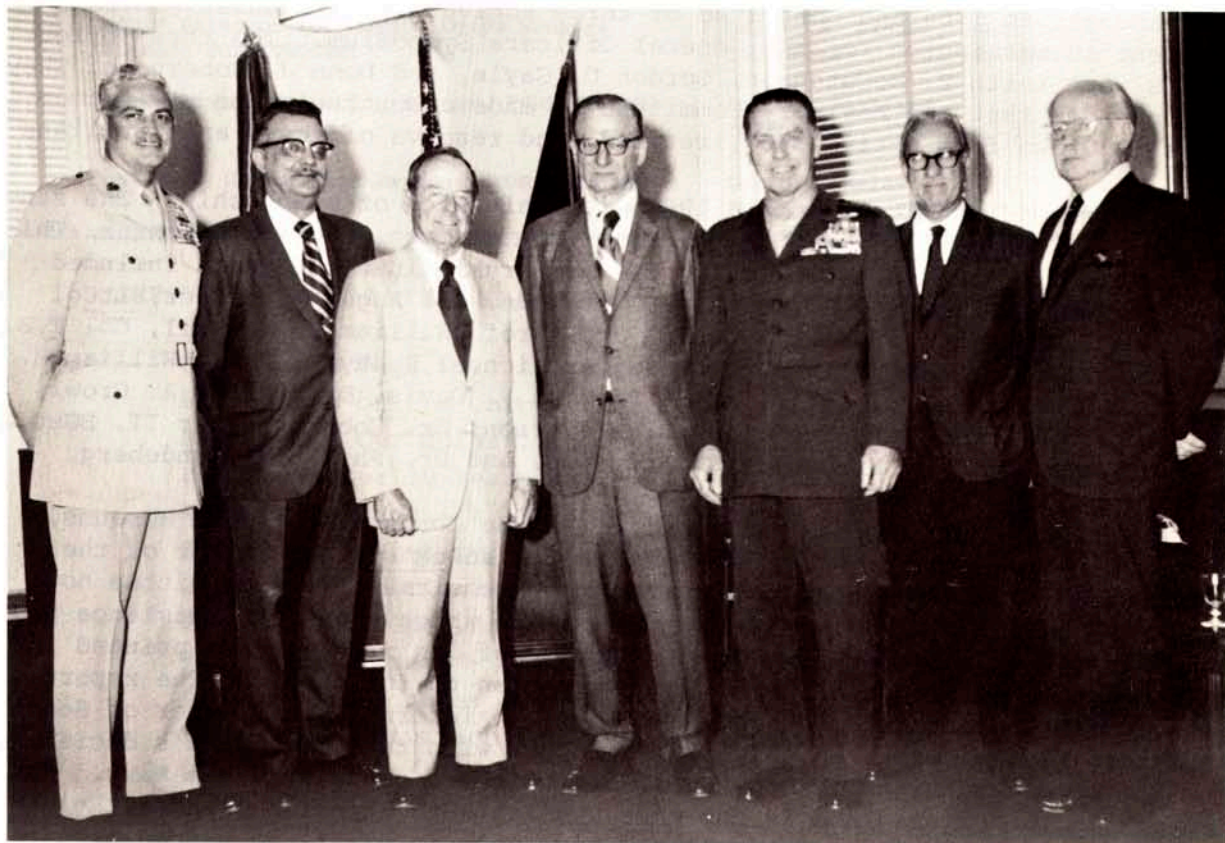
The first committee was named by General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., then Commandant, in 1964 and consisted of three active duty brigadier generals present in Washington for the General Officers Symposium. The three brigadiers were Keith B. McCutcheon, Gordon D. Gayle, and Donn J. Robertson. They recommended that the Advisory Committee be made a continuing body with membership drawn from active duty, retired, and reserve officers and civilians.

The second committee met in 1966 with this kind of membership. The senior member, ex officio, was the Director, Marine Corps Education Center. This arrangement continued until 1971. The membership in these years included MajGen Paul J. Fontana, Col Donald L. Dickson, Col Angus M. Fraser, LtCol Archibald Hanna, Col Robert D. Heinl, Jr., Prof. William H. Russell, Col F.B. Nihart, LtCol Wilcomb E. Washburn, MajGen Michael P. Ryan, Prof. William M. Darden, BGen Gordon D. Gayle, LtGen Raymond P. Davis, Dr. Philip A. Crowl, Col Roger Willock, BGen Frederick P. Henderson, Dr. Robert Seager II, BGen Samuel Jaskilka, Col Frederick S. Aldridge, and Dr. Philip K. Lundeborg.

In 1972, after I became Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, the precept was changed to make the director an ex officio member of the committee and the senior retired officer the chairman. The committee now has the status of a Public Advisory Committee which means its existence has to be re-justified every two years. Notice of its meetings are printed in the *Federal Register* and its sessions are open to the public. The report of the committee is considered and handled as an internal staff paper of Headquarters Marine Corps. A copy of the report with the Commandant's decisions on its recommendations is made available to the Secretary of the Navy. The report is not printed and is not made available to agencies outside the government. This year's report, which I have seen in draft, says some nice things about the Marine Corps Historical Program and makes some trenchant recommendations on future courses of action.

Tuesday, 23 July, was spent at Headquarters, starting off with a briefing on the status of the Marine Corps by the Chief of Staff, LtGen Foster C. LaHue, then an overview by me of FY-1974 accomplishments (considerable), FY-1975 objectives (many), mid-term objectives (ambitious), and long-term objectives (lofty). Consideration of Historical Branch programs took the rest of the day. In FY-1975 the branch expects to publish the following books and monographs:

A Brief History of Blacks in the Marine Corps
The U. S. Marines in the Dominican Republic, 1915-1924
The U. S. Marines in the Mexican War, 1846-1848
A Short History of Marine Aviation, 1912-1940
The Marines in the Revolution
Marines and Helicopters, Part I, 1946-1962
The U. S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1964
Women Marines in World War I
A Brief History of the 7th Marines
A Brief History of the 8th Marines
Capt Alfred A. Cunningham's 1917 Diary
Lt Frank L. Church's Civil War Diary



The 1974 Advisory Committee with the Assistant Commandant. From left to right: BGen Simmons, Mr. Peterson, MajGen Anderson, Mr. Sherrod, Gen Anderson, MajGen Weller, and Dr. Craig.

Wednesday the committee visited the Museums Branch -- the morning at Building 198 in the Washington Navy Yard and the afternoon at Quantico. The members seemed particularly impressed by the series of 14 paintings of Marines in the Revolution done by Maj Charles Waterhouse and, at Quantico, by the progress made at the museum and also in the conversion of the old brig into an armory housing the ordnance and technology collection. Wednesday evening there was a reception at Center House Mess, MB, Eighth and Eye, given by the MCH&M staff for the Advisory Committee and attended by SecNav J. William Middendorf, II, and other illuminaries too numerous to list here.

Thursday, back at HQMC, began with a presentation on MCH&M computer applications by Maj John C. Short who heads the Reference Section. One of the year's great accomplishments was the implementation of an automated master catalog and inventory control system (MCMCICS) for the museums collections. With that system running, our design efforts are now concentrating on getting our chronologies and bibliographies computerized.

The rest of Thursday and then Friday morning was spent in executive session. There was lunch at noon with the Assistant Commandant, Gen Earl E. Anderson, and report drafting in the afternoon. At 1800 there was a Military Historians' Buffet at the Officers Mess, Washington Navy Yard, attended by over 200 persons and sponsored by CAMP which is the acronym for Council on Abandoned Military Posts. The buffet was followed by the Evening Parade at Marine Barracks, Washington, with over 500 military historians, representing more than 20 societies and agencies, their dependents, and friends in attendance. A particular fillip was added to the occasion by the presence of 96-year-old Edward M. Holmgren who, having enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1893, landed with Company A of Huntington's Battalion at Guantanamo in 1898.



Marine veteran Edward M. Holmgren meets the reviewing officers of the Military Historians Parade: (l to r) BGen Earl G. Peck, Air Force; BGen James L. Collins, Army; VAdm Edwin B. Hooper, Navy; Col Charles G. Cooper, CO, Marine Barracks; and BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Marine Corps.

Historians of the Corps

Lynn Montross

By Ralph W. Donnelly

Of the five Marine Corps historians picked by *Fortitudine* for outstanding achievement and service in the field of Marine Corps history, Lynn Montross is unique, first for being the only civilian so recognized and second for being a convert to the Marine Corps, his sole military service having been with the Army.

Lynn Montross was born 17 October 1895 in Battle Creek, Nebraska, a small town about 100 miles northwest of Omaha. He was the son of Cory F. and Grace Greenleaf (Quivey) Montross. His father was a printer; his mother was a teacher, and it was almost inevitable that the fascination with the printed page came to him early in life. He graduated from high school at Pierce, Nebraska, and was a student at the University of Nebraska, 1914-17 but left before graduating. He later took courses at the University of Illinois.

With the outbreak of World War I, Montross joined an Illinois Federalized National Guard unit, the 131st Infantry, 33d Division, which was heavily engaged between July and November 1918, especially in the Somme, Meuse-Argonne, and Woevre Plain operations. The regiment returned to the United States in May 1919.

Montross joined the editorial staff of Boyce Publications in Chicago in 1919, remaining until 1921 when he went to work briefly with the *Chicago Daily News*. Later in 1921 he entered a new field as Director of Publicity for the Illinois Agricultural Association, remaining until 1923.



He began a career as a free-lance writer, authoring scores of short stories and articles which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, and the *American* magazines. An omnivorous reader who would go through as many as three books in an evening, he reviewed numerous books for such prestigious publications as the *New York Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Washington Post*.

It seemed only natural that his reading and writing would lead to the publication of books. His first efforts were fictional: *Town and Gown* (with his wife), 1923; *Half Gods*, 1924; and *East of Eden*, 1925. *Town and Gown* is still in print. His studies took a more serious trend in the 1930s, influenced in no small way by the rise of the dictatorships in Europe.

These studies led to the publication of perhaps his best known work, *War Through the Ages*, first published in

1944 by Harper & Bros. at a time when the outcome of World War II was still in doubt. This lengthy study, which was in preparation for twelve years, was designed essentially for the layman, but, surprising enough, it was well received by both the academic and the military worlds whose appreciation of the merits of the book overcame whatever scruples they may have had about a military history produced by a civilian without academic degrees in the field of history.

Montross accepted with equanimity such innovations of the World War II era as atomic bombs, rocket weapons, and jet propulsion realizing, as in the war of his personal experience (World War I), technological changes such as the airplane, submarines, poison gas, and the tank could occur and be neutralized, but man remained the constant in warfare. It was not his intent to discuss the ethics of warfare but simply to present the factual background, leaving the intelligent lay reader to draw his own conclusions.

War Through the Ages constituted a compendium of warfare not previously drafted in the Western World. True, extensive works had been produced on specific wars or even eras such as the Napoleonic Wars, but his work was an innovation. For almost a century the English-speaking world had only Sir Edward S. Creasy's *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* (published 1851) with its emphasis on battles.

The publication of MajGen J.F.C. Fuller's *A Military History of the Western World* (2 vols.: New York, 1954) and Alfred Vagt's *A History of Militarism* in 1939 and again in 1959 failed to supersede Montross' book.

War Through the Ages, originally published in 1944, has been revised and up-dated several times, the last time in 1960 just before the author's death. It is still in print today and used as a text or supplemental reading in military history survey courses.

Late in 1950 the Marine Corps Historical Division had a position for a top-grade civilian historian open, and Montross was the leading candidate for the position. It was a new position that demanded "a considerable amount of administrative talent, a large knowledge of military history, and editorial balance." The successful applicant was expected to be "willing to forego writing over his own name, and must be able to direct the writing of others...."

Montross was the best qualified as to training and skill although there was concern that his heavy commitments to his publishers and his avowed interests as an author would subordinate his job.

His pressing literary commitments were fulfilled about this time and produced two historical works which earned for him a reputation as a specialist in the American Revolution. The first was *The Reluctant Rebels* (New York: Harper, 1950), the story of the Continental Congress. At the time he said this was the book he most enjoyed writing. The American Revolution impressed him tremendously because, as he said, it was the only great political upheaval of history which achieved all its aims without the execution of a single opponent for his political beliefs, and because of the concentration of genius, first-rate political minds, which it produced.

This was followed by *Rag, Tag and*

Bobtail (New York: Harper, 1952), a study of the Continental Army. Military historians greeted this as a real contribution. One reviewer remarked that he had produced "the most human account of the Revolutionary War" that the reviewer had seen. Especially lauded was the nature of his source material, being primarily "the printed letters and diaries of soldiers of all ranks on both sides."

For the remainder of his career, approximately 10 years, Montross devoted himself almost exclusively to Marine Corps history. His decade opened with the Korean Conflict and most of his efforts were directed toward developing the history of this experience. Articles began to flow from his facile pen to appear in the pages of the *Marine Corps Gazette*, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, and *Leatherneck*.

Alert to technological changes, Montross grasped the significance and potential of helicopters in warfare. Beginning with the concept of vertical envelopment in 1946, he followed the development of helicopter combat techniques by HMX-1 at Quantico through the operations of Squadrons VMO-6 and HMR-161 in Korea. The product, entitled *Cavalry of the Sky: the Story of U.S. Marine Helicopters*, was published in June 1954 by Harper & Bros. of New York. The royalties from bookshop sales went to the Marine Corps Memorial Foundation. The history was well received by civilian and military reviewers and received an award as one of the Ten Distinguished Military Books of 1954.

The Korean War articles were the prelude to a bigger project, the five volume history entitled *U. S. Marine Operations in Korea, 1950-1953*. Working in close collabora-

tion with a team of historians, civilian and military, at Headquarters which included LtCol Harry Edwards, LtCol Frank Hough, Maj William T. Hickman, Maj Norman Hicks, K. Jack Bauer, and particularly then-Capt Nicholas Canzona (who was his co-author for the first three volumes completed. The first was *The Pusan Perimeter* (1954), the second was titled *Inchon-Seoul Operation* (1955), and the third was *The Chosin Reservoir Campaign* (1957). Montross was hard at work on the preliminary research for the fourth volume of the series, *The East-Central Front*, when his untimely death occurred. His name appears as co-author.

In spite of the heavy drain upon his time and energy, he found time, with the photographic research assistance of Capt David E. Schwulst, to prepare *The United States Marines, A Pictorial History* (New York: Rinehart, 1959) as well as a child's book, *Washington and the Revolution*, whose co-author was Col William M. Miller.

Long troubled with emphysema, Lynn John Montross died of pneumonia in Washington, D. C., on 28 January 1961 at the age of 65 at the height of his career. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery. His philosophy of history was briefly, "History is our insurance against making the same mistake twice - mistakes that are reflected in casualty lists."

Lynn Montross was first married to Lois Seyster on 23 April 1921 (divorced 1933) and had one daughter, Charmian Lynn (Mrs. Milton Roland). On 30 August 1933 he married Lois Katherine Hartzell, and they had three children: Alan F. Frederick, and Katherine Jane (Mrs. John D. Seaton).

Preserving Our Colors

Old silk colors contain their own self-destruct buttons which are chemically pushed after many years and then the flag begins to crumble. Delicate silk was impregnated with a metallic salt to make it heavier and stiffer for flag use. This salt eventually rots the silk and it disintegrates. This is not a problem with old cotton, wool, or linen flags nor with the modern nylon colors.

The Marine Corps Museums' flag collection of some 500 National and organizational colors, National flags including the two Iwo Jima flags, and unit guidons, contains many such self-destructing silk colors.

There are several accepted methods of preserving and restoring deteriorating silk colors including laminating them between plastic sheets or sewing them to nylon netting. But generally speaking these methods permit only a relatively static display after preservation.

A method was devised by the State of Ohio to restore and preserve its



Robert Needham applies PVA to loose scroll of 23d Marines color.

battle flags and permit them to be displayed hanging free or even carried on a staff. Further, where portions of a flag were missing a color painting was made completing the missing parts. Some 400 Ohio regimental colors were thus restored and paintings made by Mr. Robert D. Needham of Columbus, Ohio.

Needham, a technical illustrator, flag historian, and Fellow of the Company of Military Historians, was invited to conduct a two-day seminar and workshop for the History and Museums Division on both his technique of restoration and his method of illustrating flags. The seminar was also attended by curators from the Army's Center for Military History and it was later repeated for the staff of the nearby Navy Memorial Museum.

The preservation and restoration technique, which was suggested to Ohio by the late Harry Wandrus, a Smithsonian Institution conservator, consists of adhering flag fragments to a white nylon chiffon backing with an application of polyvinyl alcohol adhesive, which seals the silk onto the chiffon. The PVA comes as a powder which must be cooked in a pot with water until it suddenly metamorphoses into a stable liquid thin enough to be brushed on the fabric and capable of being stored for long periods.

Needham does his flag paintings on 15"x20" illustration board on a one to five scale. After penciling the flag design by drafting and sketching methods he lays in high quality designers' tempera colors using an air brush and friskets. When dry, a fixative is sprayed on to preserve the painting which can then be framed. F.B.N.

Bougainville: 30 Years After

By LtCol W. Mark Durley, Jr., USAR (Ret)

In 1943 the author was a first lieutenant in the 164th Infantry, Americal Division on Bougainville where he had landed following the 1 November D-day assault by the 3d Marine Division. In 1973, just 30 years later, he returned to the Solomons to revisit scenes of his - and of many of our readers - youthful combat experience. Upon his return he sent us this report.

The Editors

It seemed appropriate to be boarding a converted C-47 for the flight from Henderson Field to Bougainville. The last time I had made the trip by air was from Piva Yoke to Henderson, in May of 1944, aboard an olive-drab version of the same plane. This ship, however, was a slightly more distinguished one than that of my earlier flight for, as the TAA brochure informed us, this was probably one of the few remaining DC-3s still operating on a scheduled airline, and a bronze plaque over the lavatory door stated that this was the ship given to Field Marshal Montgomery by Gen Eisenhower in 1942. There was also another, and very distinctive, difference between this trip and the one some thirty years ago - I was a paying guest this time.

As many of you may recall, January is not exactly the best time of the year to be traveling in the Solomons - it is summer south of the Equator. But it is also the best time of the year to take one's family to give them a "feel" of what it was like when you were much younger and much bolder. I must say that my wife was duly impressed with the

density of the jungle, the tropical rains, and the humidity. We both welcomed the air-conditioned hotel room and car.

TAA lands at Kieta, on the old Japanese fighter strip. This is on the Good Side of the island of Bougainville - the side on which we were not in 1943-44-45. The Crown Prince Range, which cuts the island lengthwise, is much closer to the shore on this side than it is on the Empress Augusta Bay side - thus, there are no long, flat plains upon which swamps can develop. The climate on the Kieta side is much more temperate, the rain squalls are less frequent and less intense (a matter of degree only). Kieta consists of a main street along the sea front with the normal wood siding and corrugated-iron-roofed structures. The government building is a cube of concrete at one end of the street. A single Japanese naval deck gun is mounted between the seawall and the road - its muzzle pointing inland.

Off shore, about a 20-minute boat ride from the Kieta dock is the Arovo Beach Resort. This modern facility is a most welcome site after seeing "downtown" Kieta. The Czech chef will cook almost anything you want - even if it is not on the paddle board menu - if you give him a 24-hour notice. He loves to cook and really puts out for you if you are interested. The rooms are spacious and air-conditioned. The dining room and lobby area are open-air, roofed and with wonderful hardwood sliding doors designed by a most imaginative Australian architect. But do not expect any help from the management in arranging side

trips as you are completely on your own resources while there. It's sort-of a "you are here where else could you want to be" attitude.

Several miles from Kieta, inland from Arawa, is the valley in which the Chinese Prisoners of War were kept during World War II. If you had seen the camp at that time you certainly would not recognize the area now as it has been stripped of its jungle and the Bougainville Copper Company is busy carving away at the hillsides into what will be the world's largest open pit copper mine. Because of the rains and earthquakes, work goes on 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The single creek which drains this valley is not large enough to take the vast amount of silt which the mine develops so it was diverted over the Crown Prince Range and into the Jaba River. I am not much of an ecological nut, but when one sees a mud delta a quarter of a mile long pushed out into the beautiful blue waters of Empress Augusta Bay (and it is going to get a lot bigger) you get a little sick. The indigenes who lived along the Jaba and whose life style depended upon it have been moved to other locations. This also has its deep ramifications as there are 42 different dialects on the island and the people there are fiercely tribal by nature. They were also paid cash for their fishing rights - in a land where barter is the rule of the day?

To open the pit will cost about \$400,000,000.00. The Aussie-British combine was some \$40,000,000.00 short of that figure so they turned first to the United States for financial assistance and, not getting it here, turned to Japan. Now, the Rising Sun floats from the masthead of ships in the harbor, Toyota's rove over the

landscape, Nissan trucks haul the supplies and the ore, and Shoda Engineering is at work on the mine and the roads. Who won the War?

Traveling around Kieta and Buin (on the south part of the island) you will see several monuments to the Japanese war dead - including one to the 5,000+ killed in the TA Offensive of March 1944. There is a single monument to the ANZAC forces at Buin (they took over from the Americal Division in January of 1945) where the Japanese forces of the 17th Army and 6th Division surrendered to the Aussies in September 1945. But you are not quite ready for the answer when you ask to be taken to the monument to the American forces which landed on that island, held it against vicious attack and flew from its airbases to blast Rabaul. Your guide thinks that he has seen a picture of a small concrete slab somewhere but, he waves his arm, "....its off in the jungle ...I don't know where...."

To get from Kieta to Empress Augusta Bay you have either the choice of walking or flying. Having done the former at another time, I decided upon the latter. There are two airlines at the airport each has one plane. They fly on-call to any one of the several grass landing strips around the island at plantations, schools, missions and villages. A party wishing to get from one place to another merely radios the airlines collective frequency and makes the request. After a sufficient number of calls have been received, the schedule is made up. Emergencies are handled in-flight. Incidentally, I did not hear a single drum message in the five days I was there and no one seemed to be inclined to explain either why or why not.

I had hoped to pay a visit to the ex-Coastwatcher Mason at Numa Numa Plantation having paid him a short visit in 1944 at his Ibu outlook. Mason had moved south after the repulse of the March 1944 Japanese offensive and had kept track of them from a hill overlooking the two major airfields and the town of Buin. Unfortunately for me, the 80-year-old gentleman had fallen from his horse several weeks before my arrival this time, had been taken to a hospital at Sydney and had died there just five days before my attempted visit. I declined a warm invitation of his overseer to take me across the mountains on horse back as I had come equipped for neither the mental or physical aspects of such a venture.

Leaving that disappointment behind, our plane climbed upwards to gain the necessary altitude to go through the pass. Mt. Bilba was covered with clouds and the rain squalls were moving in and around Mt. Bagana so that neither could be seen. Waterfalls developed before your eyes as the torrents of rain came down on the steep slopes. The razor back of the Crown Prince is a real Razor Back - it is just wide enough for the foot trail which you can see as you cross over it. I had hoped that I would be able to see Torokina from this point but the rain was so heavy that one could barely see 500 feet in front of the plane. We came out of the clouds at about Harmon (the north boundary line of the Japanese 6th Division and the point at which the Fijian troops were evacuated after being forced out of Ibu, the Numa Numa and Laruma valleys and the coast in late February 1944. Our stop was a remote Catholic mission to pick up an eighteen-year-old Australian girl who was in need of dental work at

Kieta (she had volunteered for five years with no holidays back to Australia). We left a gunny sack of the best tasting french bread you have ever eaten at the mission to be picked up by the other airline to be delivered to the school at Buka.

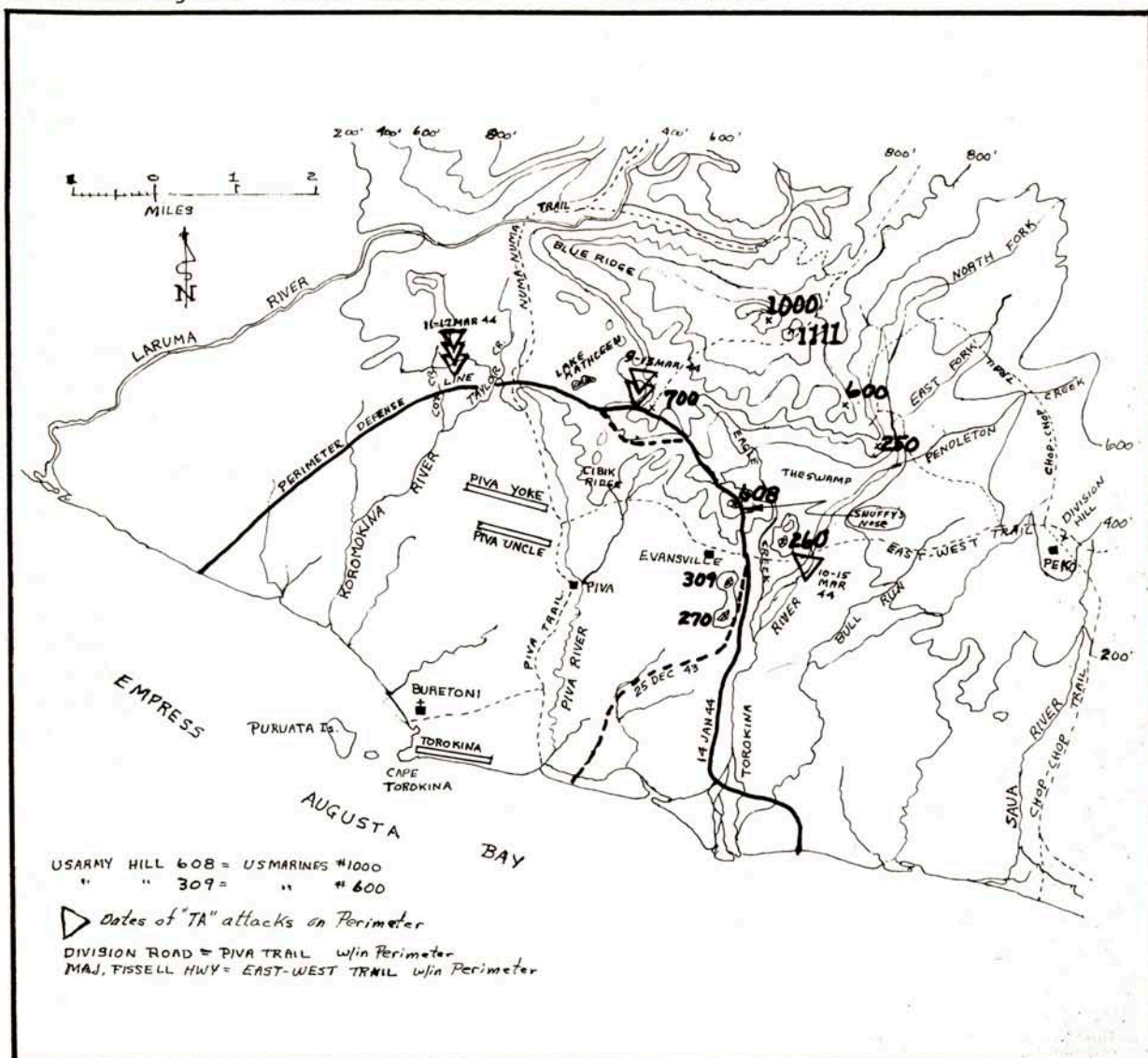
Now, we skirted the coastline in a southeasterly direction over the semi-flat swampy coastal plain. We were making the same approach to Torokina as did our TBFs and SBDs from their raids on Buka and Rabaul. We made a pass over Cape Torokina and noted the remains of a landing barge hard against the shore of Puruata Island; saw that Torokina Fighter was now (again) a coconut plantation; a bank to the left and we followed the Torokina River up past "million dollar hill" (#260) which was an observation post that had been lost and retaken during the March offensive; over the top of Hill 250 where I had had my hat shot off for my efforts to locate Japanese artillery; over the junction of the North and East Forks of the Torokina where the 164th Infantry's Dime-A-Dozen Club paid off its backers in several ambushes of the enemy taking baths in the stream; a quick direction to the pilot and a sharp bank to the right took us along the area of Chop Chop Trail over which the Japanese had moved their heavy artillery to Hill 600, 1000 and 1111, down to the mouth of the Saua River; back again, over The Swamp between the perimeter and the Japanese lines; over the top of Hill 608 (Hill 1000 to 3d Marine vets) to take a close look at Snuffy's Nose and Cibik Ridge. From there it was a glide path into Piva Yoke (Piva Uncle could just be made out in bare outline in the jungle).

Gone are the traces of the American occupation of the perimeter de-

fense line. Division Road and Major Fissell Highway are merely slightly shorter growths of the jungle although they are still used as footpaths and again known as Piva Trail and East-West Trail. One could not believe that the jungle would ever recover from the deep scar cut in the hillside from Eagle Creek to Lake Kathleen but nowhere is it visible from the air - only a small clearing on the south side of Hill 608 shows any evidence of its being. Nature has recovered and the jungle is silent again. Where once Cor-

sair's streaked skyward now the white parrot glides among the trees; the high pitched scream of the Nambu has been replaced by the cry of the birds; the throb of the TBF's groaning on a take-off for Rabaul is now a twin-engined Apache on a grassy runway; silent feet pad along the trails where the 4x4s and jeeps charged back and forth from the beachhead to the airstrips and perimeter lines.

Torokina looks and acts as it did on D-1.



A 19th Century Marine

Addison Garland

By Richard A. Long

In April 1974 a Baltimore "friend of Marine Corps history," told the Museums Branch of the existence of a portrait of a 19th century Marine Corps officer. It was reputed to be of 2dLt Addison Garland.

Further investigation led to the owner, also of Baltimore, a collateral descendant of Addison Garland. The portrait was oil on canvas and the owner allowed the museum to have it professionally photographed and recorded in its files.

The artist is still a mystery, for his signature is unclear. Opinions of his given initial suggest either "J" or "T", and his surname may be Baines, Bairnes, or Barnes, or another derivation thereof. Research of printed sources of artists has not yet provided an answer. The portrait is dated 1836.

Cursory genealogical search of the family reveals its representatives in Lunenburg, Albemarle, Amherst, Campbell, and surrounding counties of Virginia during and after the American Revolution. Thus far, however, the date and place of Addison Garland's birth, and his parentage, have proved elusive.

Garland was commissioned a second lieutenant of Marines on 17 October 1834. However, he did not appear at Headquarters, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. until 4 December. Notwithstanding, Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson granted him a leave of absence of two months on the following day.

His earliest years in the Marine Corps found him spending little time

on active duty, for shortly after he reported to the barracks at New York for duty in February 1835, he became ill. In the following February, he was transferred to the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia and was apparently treated until late 1838 for an unspecified illness.

It was during this period that he probably sat for his portrait, a standing three-quarter view from the right, chapeau-de-bras on a tree stump to his rear. His figure is striking, with a face both broad and angular, bristly black hair trained backward, and mutton-chop sideburns extending into his high collar. His green coatee, buff trousers, and white waistbelt are of the era of President Andrew Jackson, who decreed that all U.S. troops would wear uniforms of the same color as they wore in the Revolution. For Marines this meant green and buff or white. The Jacksonian green uniform was short lived, lasting only from 1834 to 1840. Garland's hands rest on the handle of his mameluke hilted sword.

In July 1839, Lt Garland delivered a detachment of Marines from Philadelphia to Washington and joined the frigate Brandywine. He served in her until 26 January 1842. On 19 November 1840, he was promoted to first lieutenant, with rank from 15 November. Lt Garland spent the following three years on duty at Philadelphia, interspersed by several leaves of absence to restore his health. On 1 October 1843, the Commandant approved two months of leave and offered Garland "sincere congratulations," ostensibly in view of his marriage on 13 October to Elizabeth C. Francis, of Philadelphia.

On 21 February 1846, Lt Garland was ordered to Norfolk as the Marine officer of frigate Potomac. She was subsequently sent to the Gulf of Mexico for the operations of the Mexican War. Garland, together with Lt D. D. Baker, of frigate Cumberland, took nearly 200 Marines on 18 May 1846 up the Rio Grande River to join a detachment of the Army at Barita and established a post there. The following 14 November, he was one of four Marine officers who led 300 Marines and sailors over the bar at Tampico and forced the surrender of the town without landing.

Plans for the reduction of Vera Cruz and the capture of Mexico City were made in the fall, and on 10 March 1847, Marines were in the trenches before Vera Cruz. In April, Lt Garland was among the 1,490 officers, Marines, and seamen in a landing party led by Commo Matthew G. Perry against Tuxpan. He was commissioned a captain by brevet on 24 October 1848, dating from 10 March 1847 "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the bombardment and capture of the city of Vera Cruz...."

Capt Garland reported to Independence on 2 February 1855 and served in her until 1 August 1857. During a portion of this time, she took station off Panama, where her Marines and sailors protected American lives and property ashore.

Philadelphia became his duty station again, but he was detached 22 February 1858 and relieved Maj Josiah Watson in command of Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H. On 19 April of the following year, he was ordered to Boston to command the guard of steamer Hartford, flagship of the East India Squadron.

Capt Garland left Hartford in November 1861 and after a short stay in Philadelphia, reported to command

the Marines at Brooklyn, N.Y. on 29 December 1861. He was promoted to major 1 April 1862, with rank from 26 July 1861.

On 21 October 1862, Maj Garland was ordered to Headquarters at Washington, "preparatory to going to California, to establish a post at Mare Island." On 1 December 1862, Maj Garland, one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and 102 Marines sailed from New York in the mail steamer Ariel. Their destination was Aspinwall, on the Atlantic shore of the Isthmus of Panama. From there they were to travel overland to the Pacific, and take another vessel to San Francisco.

Misfortune overtook them on 7 December 1862. While at dinner that day the Confederate raider Alabama, Capt Raphael Semmes, surprised Ariel off the eastern end of Cuba. Maj Garland described the capture in these words to Colonel Commandant John Harris:

"I immediately hurried on deck, and after giving orders for my men to stand by their arms, buckled on my sword and ascended to the hurricane deck where I could better overlook the course of events, and watch for any opportunity which might possibly occur of which I could take the advantage in making a favorable resistance. It was while here, standing near the foremast, giving some orders to my men who were found on the forward deck below, that the second shot from the "Alabama" (she in the meantime having laid herself broadside to us and about 300 yards distant) was fired, and apparently at me, which struck the foremast just above my head, disabling it and scattering the splinters in every direction."

The presence of 700 passengers aboard induced Ariel's captain to surrender her. The boarding party

disarmed the Marines even to the personal sidearms of the officers. Semmes' efforts to induce Garland's Marines to sign aboard the Alabama were, however, to no avail.

Capt Semmes took the Ariel under convoy, intending to put the passengers ashore at Kingston, Jamacia and destroy the ship, but a report of yellow fever raging at that port changed his mind. Extracting a heavy bond on the vessel and her cargo, Ariel was released on the morning of 9 December after paroling all the officers, seamen, and Marines. She reached Aspinwall on 12 December, from whence Garland's letter to the Commandant was dated and sent. The detachment disembarked and made its way to the Pacific coast. It reached Mare Island on 27 December.

Maj Garland's troubles had only begun. His men were quartered in the

old frigate Independence, now decrepit, drafty and leaky; the sick list was appalling. He appealed to the Commandant for arms and ammunition and for supplies of every description. He found that neither laborers nor new recruits could be obtained with paper money, but that both demanded gold.

No official report has been found of the death of Maj Addison Garland on 20 June 1864. It is likely, however that the hardships under which he labored to establish this first Marine Barracks on the west coast of the United States took their toll of a man who had been frequently indisposed by rheumatic fever throughout his career.

It is apparent that Maj Garland's wife accompanied him to California. They evidently had no children, nor can any record be found of the final fate of Elizabeth Francis Garland.

McClellan's History of Uniforms Reprinted

Scholars in the professional and academic fields who are concerned or interested in uniform history will be glad to know that the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps has recently published a reprint of McClellan's *Uniforms of American Marines, 1775 to 1829*. The 139-page booklet is published in exact facsimile of the mimeograph format. Even though appropriate illustrations, some previously unpublished, have been added from the files, no attempt was made to validate or edit the text. The original publication was a limited edition of just 200 copies and consisted of 94 pages of text and 5 pages of index, and is being republished because of the increased widespread interest being shown in the historical uniform field.

A preface, prepared by Mr. Ralph W. Donnelly of the Reference Section of the History and Museums Division, amplifies the subject of historical uniforms and provides biographical data on LtCol McClellan. The late LtCol Edwin North McClellan, USMC, was a prolific historian of the Marine Corps. His *History of the United States Marine Corps* was acclaimed by former Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., as "still the essential starting point of any meaningful research into our past.

Copies of this valuable reference for students of military dress can be obtained by writing to: Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code HD, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. 20380.

Dickson Watercolor Returned

The Combat Art Program, now the Marine Corps Art Program, was not organized as a formal continuing activity until 1966 coincident with the Vietnam War. It was only then that art work received was accessioned, registered, and properly cared for as a permanent collection.

In World War II and the Korean War there had been ad hoc combat art programs which ceased to exist with the peace. Works of art were not retained in a permanent collection but returned to the artists or removed by Marines present who happened to want a piece of original Marine art.

As a result, today's Marine Corps Art Collection contains very few pieces from World War II and Korea. However, now and then a

piece returns to the fold. Such a piece of art is the watercolor by Col Donald L. Dickson shown below. It was painted 30 years ago after his return from Guadalcanal and was based on his experience there as adjutant of the 5th Marines. Titled "Instructions to a Patrol, Guadalcanal" the 14" x 20" watercolor is one of the seven paintings reproduced in color in *Marines at War* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), the classic work on Marine World War II combat art. The caption reads, "Three have volunteered to locate a Jap bivouac. Dickson was struck by the contrasting attitudes of the three boys. The clean-cut corporal in the center still has the appearance and the bearing of a high school athlete. The boy on the right is rough-and-ready. To the one on the left, this is just another job.



He will follow his leader and do what is expected of him and do it well, even heroically. But it's just another job."

"Instructions to a Patrol, Guadalcanal" was turned over to BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums last month at the 1st Marine Division reunion by Col James L. Day, Director of the 4th Marine Corps District in Philadelphia. Day reported that about 20 years ago when he was aide to LtGen Alan Shapley they were inspecting a reserve unit. The unit had "Instructions to a Patrol, Guadalcanal" hanging in its headquarters and presented it to Shapley.

Shapley, in turn, later gave it to Day.

The Museums Branch is always eager to get back its "lost" Pieces of World War II and Korean War combat art. As with art works from the Vietnam War and the post-Vietnam period, the earlier works are used in loan exhibits and in book illustrations. If the present holder of such an art work doesn't want to part with it at this time a temporary loan is acceptable. A brief loan will enable photographing and other documentation of the work which otherwise would remain unknown. It is also hoped that in such cases the present holder would make provision in his will for the eventual return of the art to the Marine Corps.

Commandant's Open House

General and Mrs. Robert E. Cushman, Jr. welcomed visitors at a second annual open house Saturday and Sunday, 5 and 6 October 1974, at The Commandant's House, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cushman established the custom in 1973, inviting Marines and their wives from throughout the country to view the Corps' oldest legacy. The house, completed in 1806, is the oldest continually occupied public building in the nation's capital. It was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Original portraits of all the commandants but one adorn its walls. The decor throughout is enhanced by the use of historical artifacts associated with the commandants and other prominent Marines.

Typical of the latter is the donation of General and Mrs. Cushman to the house. In the Commandant's study is a handsome mahogany desk of federal design, an exact replica of one used by President George Washington after he was inaugurated in New York on 30 April 1789.

Also on view are numerous period pieces of furniture and art objects selected by Mrs. Cushman and purchased for the house from funds donated for this purpose by Marines and friends of the Corps.

The house was open to visitors from 1000 to 1200 and 1400 to 1800 each day.

Vandegrift Papers

Unification Fight Resource

The Head of the Collections Unit, Museums Branch, announces the availability of the Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift papers for use by scholars and interested viewers. The acquisition of this extremely valuable collection occurred on 28 February 1974 through the generosity of his widow, the former Kathryn Henson McDaniel, and was accepted by the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums.

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, 13 March 1887, the general attended his hometown school, the University of Virginia, and was commissioned in the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant on 22 January 1909. He took his basic instruction as a member of "Heinz 57" class of 1909 at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S. C. His early service years found him with tours of duty at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; shore duty in the Caribbean where he participated in the action at Coyotepe in Nicaragua, and as a member of the expeditionary forces in the landing at Vera Cruz in 1914.

His succeeding tours included military training in the Advance Base course, Philadelphia, action against the Cacos bandits at Le Trou and Fort Capois in Haiti, and during World War I, service with the Haitian Constabulary at Port au Prince.

Following a stateside tour of duty, he returned to Haiti in July 1919 to serve with the Gendarmerie d'Haiti as an Inspector of Constabulary. April 1923 found the general assigned to the Marine Barracks at Quantico, and in May 1926, he had

completed the Field Officers' Course and took assignment as Assistant Chief of Staff, MCB, San Diego, California.

The 3d Marine Brigade Headquarters at Tientsin became the next duty station for Gen Vandegrift. His tour as Operations and Training Officer with the Brigade was terminated in September 1928 when he was re-assigned as Assistant Chief Coordinator, Bureau of the Budget at Headquarters Marine Corps. Following various positions of increasing importance in the States, Gen Vandegrift was once again ordered to China, where he was successively Executive Officer and Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment at the American Embassy in Peking in 1935.

Returning to the states in June 1937, Gen Vandegrift was assigned duty as Military Secretary to the Major General Commandant, a post that he maintained until March 1940 when he was appointed Assistant to the Major General Commandant. In November 1941, he was detached to the 1st Marine Division. He sailed with the division as commanding general in May 1942 for the South Pacific, where on 7 August 1942, in the Solomon Islands, he led ashore the 1st Marine Division (Reinforced), in the first large-scale offensive action against the Japanese.

The I Marine Amphibious Corps came under his command in July 1943 and on 1 November 1943, Gen Vandegrift sent his troops into the landing at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville; he established the initial beachhead, relinquished his command, and on 1 January 1944, he became Commandant of the Marine Corps.

His tenure as Commandant was highlighted by the further expansion of the Corps during the final 18 months of the war by the inclusion of an additional 125,000 men; and by the twin tasks of demobilization and the establishment of the Marine Corps on a post-war basis, commensurate with the needs and demands which might rise in the future. In this operation the general showed his true mettle with his constant position on the Marine Corps' role in the unification controversy over the realignment of the military forces during the Truman administration.

Gen Vandegrift left active service on 31 December 1947, and was placed on the retired list 1 April 1949.

He died at age 86 on 8 May 1973 after a prolonged illness, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The collection contains approximately 1,000 items of correspondence filed in alphabetical arrangement, that covers the entire spectrum of the general's career; in addition, there are 1,300 items contained in subject folders. These items of correspondence are incoming and outgoing mail, mainly to and from his contemporaries, and, as he assumed the senior position in the Corps, many items from high government officials, members of the other branches of the military, and from executives in the commercial world.

The collection is further enhanced by the inclusion of 120 speeches that Gen Vandegrift delivered, mainly during his years of the commandancy and during the first years of his retirement. The sub-

jects are predominantly about the Guadalcanal campaign and the spirit and morale of the American fighting men.

There are three folders of statements dealing with the National Security Act of 1947, wherein the unification controversy vis-a-vis the Marine Corps is analyzed and supported.

A wealth of audio-visual materials is included within the collection: there are photograph albums, miscellaneous photographs, newspaper clippings, scrapbooks, and tape recordings. Among the photograph albums is a compilation of scenes of the Marine Detachment, American Embassy, Peiping, China, in 1937; the loose photographs include scenes of the U. S. Marine Corps involvement in the building of the Panama Canal, the 1914 shooting competition at Sea Girt, New Jersey, the Guadalcanal and Tarawa campaigns, and a general collection of photographs dealing with the general's different tours of duty around the world.

The scrapbooks are generally reflective of his era of the Commandant, while the newspaper clippings are highlighted with collector's items dealing with the era of World War II.

The tape recordings are especially important to the researcher as they were the basic research tool used by author Robert Asprey to produce the biography of Gen Vandegrift. The fifty-four tapes cover from the general's early childhood through the year 1962.

A preliminary inventory has been compiled by the Curator of Manuscripts as an aid to the collection. C.A.W.

Lineage and Honors:

3d MAW/I MAF

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 History and Museums 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, a continuing feature of Fortitudine, reproduces the text of the lineage and honors certificates and continues with the recently updated statements for the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing and I Marine Amphibious Force.

Lineage:

3d Marine Aircraft Wing

Activated 10 November 1942 at Cherry Point, North Carolina as the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing. Deployed during April-May 1944 to Ewa, Oahu,

Territory of Hawaii. Deactivated 31 December 1945.

Reactivated 1 February 1952 at Cherry Point, North Carolina. Relocated during May 1952 to Miami, Florida. Relocated during September 1955 to El Toro, California.

Honors:

3d Marine Aircraft Wing

American Campaign Streamer
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Streamer
World War II Victory Streamer
National Defense Service Streamer
with one Bronze Star

Lineage:

I Marine Amphibious Force

Activated 8 November 1969 at Okinawa, as the I Marine Expeditionary Force. Redesignated 18 August 1970 as I Marine Amphibious Force. Deployed 14 April 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California.

Honors:

I Marine Amphibious Force

National Defense Service Streamer

1st and 4th Division Booklets Available

Additional Copies of the "1st Marine Division and its Regiments" and the "4th Marine Division" booklets that were prepared for the 1974 associations' annual reunions are available in the History and Museums Division, HQMC.

Those members who did not receive a copy at the reunion may do so by writing to Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code HD, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington D. C. 20380.

People and Places

BGen Edwin H. Simmons, our Director, was the Commandant's representative as banquet speaker at the East Coast reunion of the 1st Marine Division Association on 10 August in Philadelphia. He spoke on Marine Corps plans for the Bicentennial. Two other MCH&M Division members present were Col Brooke Nihart, Deputy for Museums, association treasurer, and Henry I. Shaw, Jr., Chief Historian, association secretary.

Col Herbert M. Hart, Deputy for History, was the Commandant's Representative on 26 August in Prescott, Arizona. He spoke to a group of 225 persons on the military history of Prescott and nearby Ft. Whipple, now a Veterans Administration hospital. This was part of a 10-day commemorative reenactment of the centennial of the 8th U.S. Infantry's arrival in Arizona in 1874, and was jointly sponsored by the Arizona Bicentennial Commission, the Council on Abandoned Military Posts, and the Prescott Corral of the Westerners.

Newly arrived LtCol Lane Rogers has joined the Historical Branch after a tour as executive officer at Officers Candidate School, Quantico. Although particularly interested in Civil War history, Rogers has been assigned to the Vietnam monograph program. A Naval Academy graduate, class of 1953, his overseas tours have been in Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. His orientation to the branch included attending the National Archives' week-long "Introduction to Archival Research" course 26-30 August.

LtCol William R. Fails, recent author of a developmental history of

helicopters in the 1962-1972 period, retired at the end of August after more than 22 years of Marine Corps service. Bob will be joining the staff of the School of Business of Arizona State University as Coordinator of Administrative Services.

Two reserve officers completed a summer's active duty with the Historical Branch. Col Joseph Ruth worked on the history of the 25th Marines, and Capt Steve Fuller, addressed himself to the story of Marines in Haiti.

Benis M. Frank, Head of the Oral History Unit, represented the division at the Oral History Association's annual conference in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, 11-17 September. Frank also completed his four-year tour as managing editor of the quarterly journal of the Company of Military Historians, "Military Collector and Historian." In his final issue, published in September, Frank included an article by Ralph M. Donnelly, Head of the Reference Unit, on spurious Confederate Marine belt buckles.

Maj John C. Short, Jr., Head of the Reference Section, has started the new academic year teaching two classes in "Introduction to Data Processing" in the evening school at Northern Virginia Community College.

Each year since 1969, Mr. Boo B. Rithander, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, has visited the United States for a three-or four-week vacation. His hobby is the study of the armed forces of various countries and particularly as it pertains to their organization, uniforms, and insignia. While in Washington, he visited the History and Museums Division to gain

an insight to and knowledge of the American Armed Forces. Our best wishes to Mr. Rithander and we look forward to his visit with us next year.

Mrs. Joyce Bonnett, Archivist, attended the Archives Library Institute at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus from 15 to 26 July.

Miss Karen Kemper, a rising junior at VPI, assisted us for the summer in the Oral History Unit as a transcriber. Mrs. Barbara Smith, a graduate student at Georgetown University, worked in the Reference Section for her second summer.

Miss Evelyn Englander, who holds her MSLS from Columbia University,

joined us in June as Librarian. To replace Miss Sue as manuscript typist, the Branch was fortunate to obtain Miss Catherine Stoll who came to us from the Judge Advocate Division of Headquarters.

Miss Kay P. Sue, who spent over 26 years with the Historical Branch as a manuscript typist, and our senior employee in point of service, retired on 28 June 1974. She was honored in retirement ceremonies and received a Certificate of Commendation from BGen Simmons for her long and faithful service to the historical program. Shown below, General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., presents her with a Certificate of Appreciation for 32 years of government service.



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