

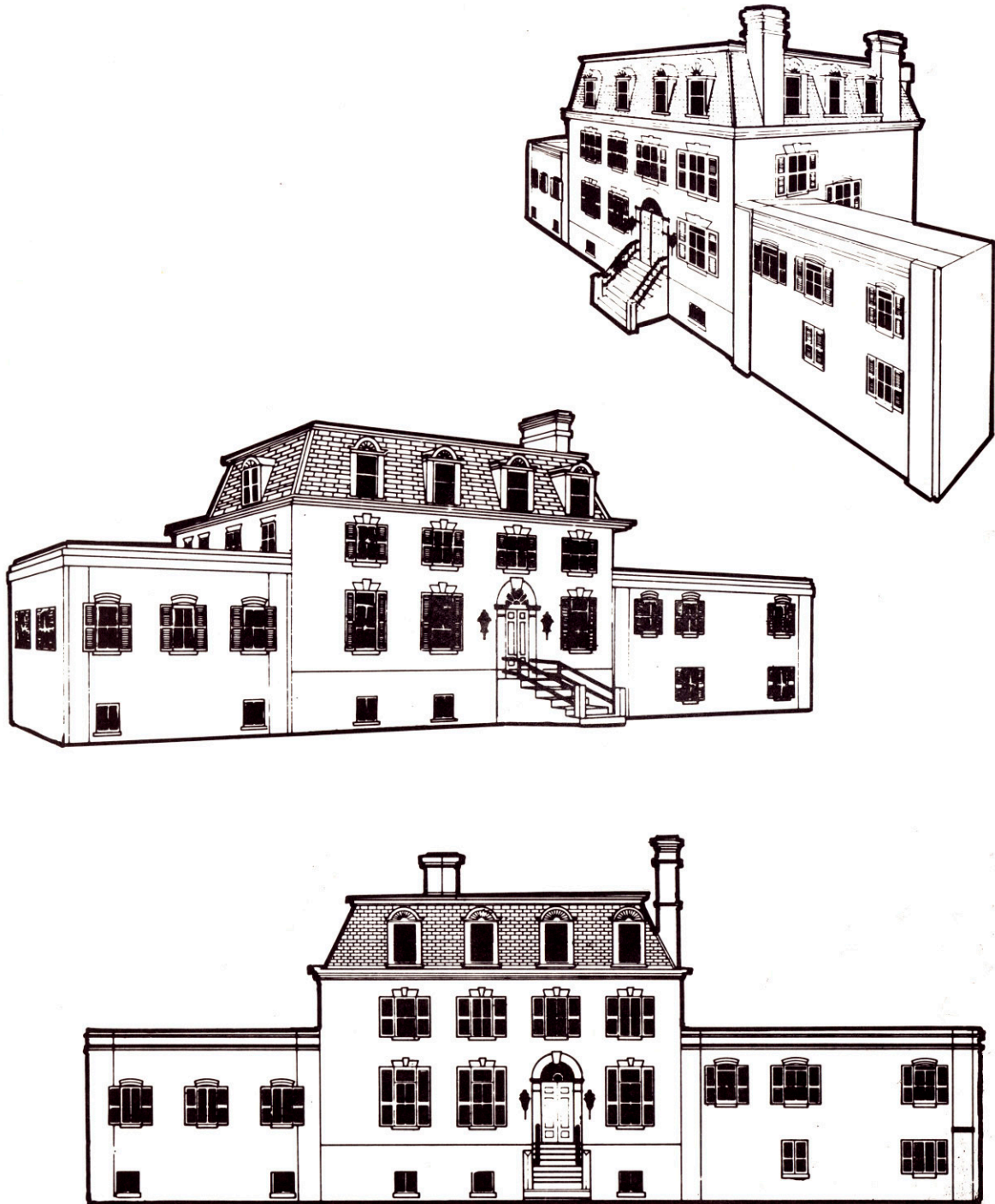
FORTITUDINE

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VOLUME VI

SUMMER 1976

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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume VI

Summer 1976

No. 1

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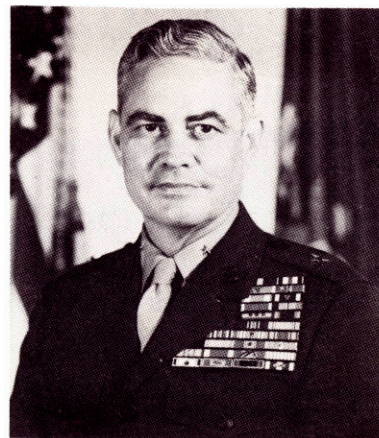
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THE COVER

The Commandant's House and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., are now a National Historic Landmark. For background of the action and a brief history of the CMC's house and the Marine Barracks, see the Director's Page. The sketches of the CMC's House were drawn by SSgt Paul A. Lloyd.

Director's Page



BGen Simmons

The Commandant's House and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. are now a National Historic Landmark.

The designation was made on 18 May 1976 by the Secretary of the Interior on the recommendation of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Landmark status is a gratifying recognition of the historical significance of the Commandant's House and Marine Barracks. Acceptance of the designation requires that the Corps agree to preserve the historical values that justified the landmark status and to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character. These stipulations are not hard to meet. After all, the Commandant's House has been the home of the Commandants of the Marine Corps, without interruption, ever since LtColComdt Franklin Wharton moved in with his wife and four children in 1806.

As for the rest of the Marine Barracks, the buildings have changed but the uses of the barracks also have had a nice consistency. They have housed the Marine Band, that unique musical institution, and a battalion of Marines, more or less, ever since shortly after 1801 when the site was first chosen.

It is one of the best known stories in Marine Corps history and hardly needs repetition here: how on 31 March 1801, LtColComdt William Ward Burrows and newly-inaugurated President Thomas Jefferson rode out on horseback to look "for a proper place to fix the Marine Barracks on." They chose the square in Southeast Washington bounded by 8th and 9th Streets, and G and I Streets, because "it lay near the Navy Yard and was within easy marching distance of the Capitol." So Burrows reported in a letter written that same day to Franklin Wharton, then a captain serving in Philadelphia.

Four days later, on 4 April, the *National Intelligencer* ran a notice offering "a premium of 100 dollars . . . to any person who will exhibit the best

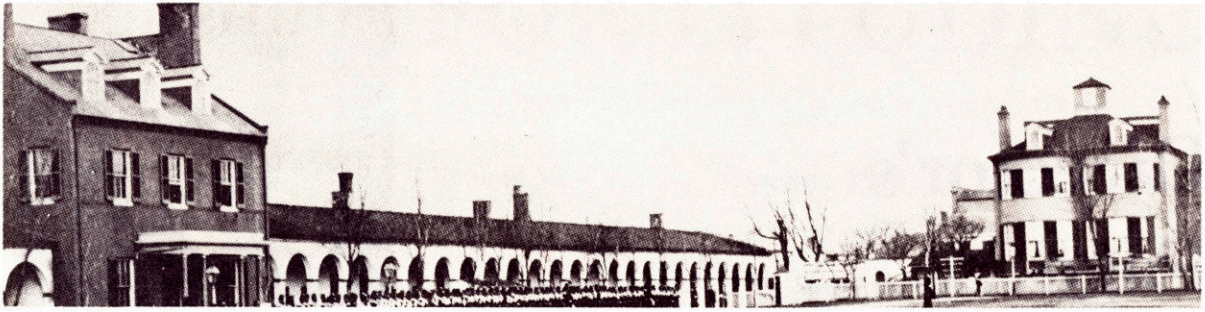
plan of barracks for the Marines, sufficient to hold 500 men, with their officers, and a house for the Commandant."

The prize was won by George Hadfield, an Italian-born English architect who was also the younger brother of Maria Hadfield Cosway, Jefferson's great friend in Paris in the 1780s and long-time correspondent. Hadfield was to some extent Jefferson's protege (Jefferson compared him favorably to Benjamin Latrobe) and it is interesting to speculate as to what extent, if any, did Jefferson interest himself in the design of the Marine Barracks and, more particularly, of the Commandant's House.

Readers are also apt to know the familiar story, or some variation of it, of how and why the house and barracks were spared when the British burned official Washington in 1814.

The Marines from the barracks, some 114 of them, had marched to the battle of Bladensburg on 24 August 1814 as part of Commodore Joshua Barney's naval brigade. It has been solemnly asserted that they did so well that the British spared their barracks out of respect for their stubborn stand. It has also been claimed that the British commanders, RAdm George Cockburn and MajGen Robert Ross, spent the night in the Commandant's House and left hurriedly in the morning. A tongue-in-cheek embellishment of this variation has it that they spared the house because as professional officers they knew how scarce married officers quarters were. It is more likely, however, that the barracks and house went unburned simply because they escaped the incendiaries' attention. Whatever the reason, the unburned condition of the house constitutes part of the basis for our claim that the Commandant's House is the oldest public building in Washington still being used for its original purpose.

Consideration was first given in 1972 to designating the Commandant's House as a National Landmark based on its architectural significance. As readers may remember (see *Fortitude*, Winter



The Commandant's House and Marine Barracks in 1859

1972 - 73), the Commandant's House was the subject of a detailed study in 1972 by Dr. Alfred Bramam, architectural historian for the National Capitol Planning Commission, assisted by our own in-house expert, Richard A. Long.

The house failed to achieve landmark status based on architectural excellence, but the house, Marine barracks, and site were all three entered on the National Register of Historic places as "historic places" — good but not as good as being a "national landmark" which is the top rung of the recognition ladder.

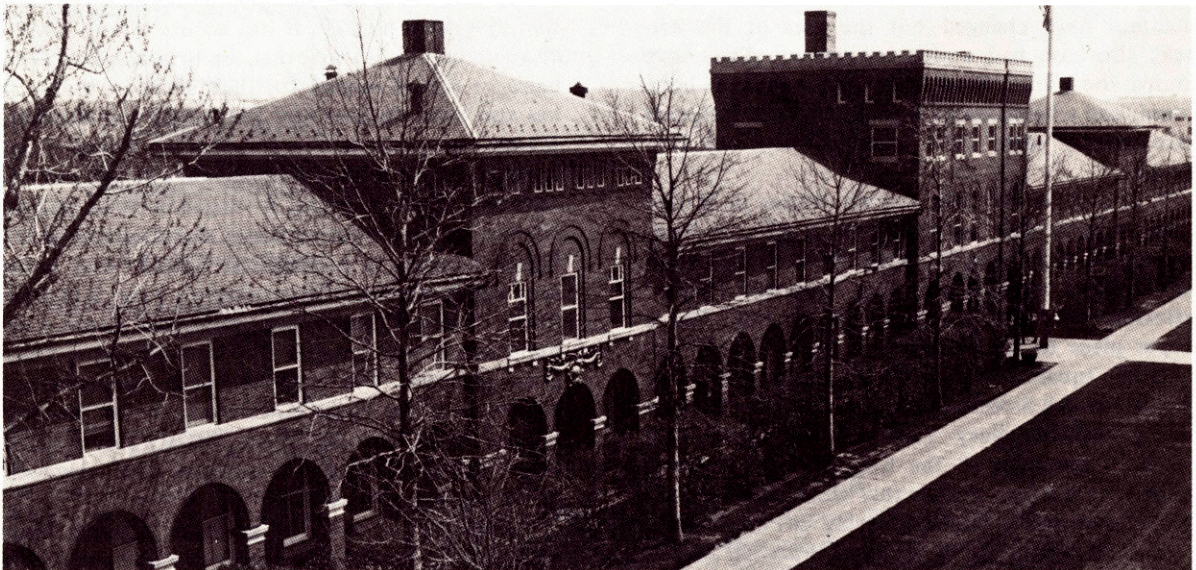
Since landmark status is acquired by invitation rather than nomination, we weren't able to appeal the unfavorable decision of 1972. What we were able to do, however, was make it known informally to the National Park Service that the house and barracks should be considered on the basis of their historical values rather than their architectural virtues.

The house and barracks became candidates for inclusion in a new study on political-military

affairs being prepared by the National Park Service. A visit to the barracks was made by George R. Adams, managing editor for the American Association for State and Local History, contractor for the new theme study. Additional material was provided by the History and Museums Division to Mr. Adams and an advance copy of his study was reviewed for accuracy before its formal submission to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Not yet received but in the offing is the presentation of a plaque signifying the landmark status of the house and barracks. It is expected that the plaque will be presented to General Louis H. Wilson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, by National Park Service Director Gary Everhardt.

As a basis for continuing landmark status the Marine Corps must agree to an annual visit from a representative of the National Park Service. We have a notion that the inspector will be pleased by what he will see — particularly if he comes on a Friday evening during parade season.



The barracks today

Black Marine History Published

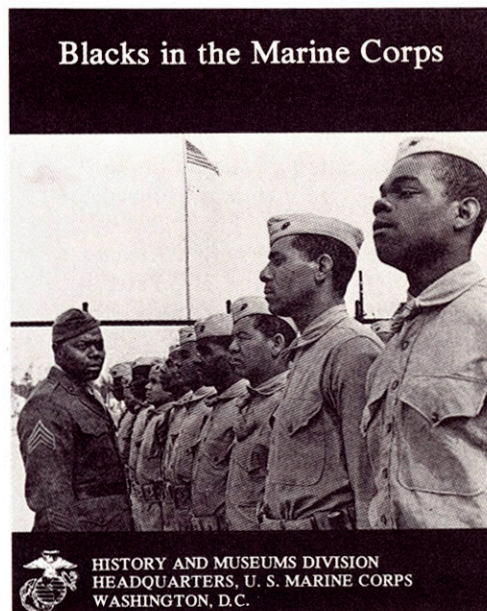
The newest division publication, *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, was received from the Government Printing Office in July. The history, which has been a number of years in the making, stemmed from a recommendation of the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History made and approved in 1970. The committee felt that there was a need to tell the story of black Marines and of the progress made from the totally segregated Marine Corps of the World War II era.

The co-authors, who worked in succession on the manuscript, were two of the division's most experienced historians, Mr. Ralph W. Donnelly and Mr. Henry I. Shaw, Jr. The considerable length of time it took to give birth to the 109 printed pages of the soft-bound monograph was due in part to this selection, as each author undertook his task as an additional duty to his primary assignment, Mr. Donnelly as Senior Reference Historian and Mr. Shaw as Chief Historian.

A large part of the narrative is devoted to the black Marines of World War II, the men who served at Montford Point, in the 51st and 52d Defense Battalions and the ammunition and depot companies that all served overseas, and those who served as officers' stewards. These were the black veterans who experienced complete segregation, but who won a commendable service reputation by their actions both in combat and in a number of largely thankless but vitally necessary combat support tasks.

The remainder of the history is concerned with the progress of integration and non-discrimination from World War II until today and with the black Marines' evolving roles. *Blacks in the Marine Corps* is not an operational history; it highlights combat in terms of black Marines' representative contributions, but is concerned more with the climate of race relations in the Corps as a reflection of contemporary society. It relates the changing position of the Marine Corps from a reluctant, even recalcitrant, organization that did not want blacks in its ranks to one that counts fully integrated black Marines as nearly 20 percent of its strength.

The research for the history was not an easy task. Records relating to black Marines are scarce for the World War II period and woefully scarce after all-black units ceased to exist. Much information came from black veterans and serving black Marines as well as from the comments on the draft manuscripts of a host of knowledgeable reviewers. The authors strove above all for objectivity and to write a readable history, not a weighty, detailed



to me but one that would interest the prime audience, the Marine Corps family, past and present, black and white.

The initial reactions to the history from those who have read it, and especially from those whose experiences were a part of it, has been excellent. One 52d Defense Battalion veteran, also quite active in the Montford Point Marine Association, wrote, "I have been fascinated with the startling accuracy." One aspect that enhances the history's credibility is that it is not always favorable to the Marine Corps and its official positions. The book, in fact, starts with MajGenComdt Holcomb's statements to the General Board of the Navy that "there would be a definite loss of efficiency in the Marine Corps if we have to take Negroes . . ." and that "their desire to enter the naval service is largely, I think, to break into a club that doesn't want them."

A Marine Corps-wide distribution of *Blacks in the Marine Corps* has been made to all reporting unit code activities. Libraries of educational institutions that are on the division's distribution list will also receive copies; other libraries and similar institutions may obtain a copy by writing to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HD-6), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380. Individuals who wish to obtain a copy of the history should purchase one (\$1.90) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 008-055-00089-1).

Two New Members Join CMC's Advisory Committee on History

Two new faces were present when the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History met at Headquarters Marine Corps 7 - 10 September, replacing two members who had completed their three-year terms.

The new members were LtGen Richard C. Mangrum, USMC (Retired), and Mr. Peter Braestrup, author and editor and a Marine in the Korean War. General Mangrum relieved MajGen Norman J. Anderson, USMC (Retired), who is executive director of the MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, Va., while Mr. Braestrup followed Mr. Robert Sherrod, Pulitzer Prize winning author who wrote *History of the Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*.

General Mangrum was commissioned in 1929, served as a naval aviator in World War II — where he commanded the first Marine dive-bomber squadron, VMSB-232, at Guadalcanal — and Korea. He commanded both the 1st and 2d Marine Aircraft Wings and, at the time of his retirement in 1967, had served for two years as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Braestrup was commissioned in 1951 and served in Korea as a lieutenant. As a journalist he was in both Algeria and Southeast Asia and his writings have appeared in professional journals, the *New York Times* and *Herald Tribune*, and the



LtGen Mangrum



Mr. Braestrup

Washington Post. He was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize by the *Herald Tribune* in 1959, received a Nieman Fellowship in 1959, and a Wilson Fellowship in 1973. Presently he is launching the *Wilson Quarterly*, "a national review of ideas and information" to be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Members of the Advisory Committee returning this year were LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, USMC (Retired), Chairman; MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins,



The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Louis H. Wilson, met with his Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History during its annual session at HQMC. From left are Mr. Peter Braestrup, Dr. Richard W. Leopold, Mr. Harold L. Peterson, LtGen Alpha L. Bowser (Ret), Gen Wilson, LtGen Richard C. Mangrum (Ret), MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins (Ret), and BGen Edwin H. Simmons (Ret), ex officio member of the committee.



BGen Simmons explains a question raised by the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History. Following the general's discussion are (clockwise from BGen Simmons) Mr. Peter Braestrup, Mr. Harold Peterson, Dr. Richard Leopold, MajGen Rathvon Tompkins, LtGen Alpha Bowser, and LtGen Richard Mangrum.

USMC (Retired); Dr. Richard W. Leopold, Chairman, Department of History, Northwestern University, who is currently president of the Organization of American Historians; and Mr. Harold L. Peterson, Chief Curator of the National Park Service and the author of numerous publications on uniforms, weapons, and military memorabilia. BGen Simmons is an *ex officio* member of the committee.

The meeting convened at Headquarters on 7 September with briefings on the historical program. On

8 September it was at the Washington Navy Yard and Quantico, Va., for discussions and visits to division activities there – including a tour of the yard's Building 58, soon to be the new Marine Corps Historical Center.

Before departing on 10 September the committee lunched with the Commandant of the Marine Corps and summarized their evaluation of the historical program's current status and recommended improvements. This will be followed by a formal written report of the committee in the fall.



CMC Advisory Committee members Mr. Harold Peterson (left) and Dr. Richard Leopold swap historical stories during a coffee break.



LtGen Alpha Bowser makes a point as he discusses advisory committee recommendations with (from left) Dr. Leopold, BGen Simmons, and LtGen Mangrum.



Top Navy echelons marked the Marine Corps Bicentennial Birthday in an informal ceremony at the Pentagon, arranged by the Marine officers assigned to various Navy Department and Navy offices. The cake cutting included these hearty eaters, Adm James L. Holloway, III, the Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf. Oldest and youngest Marines present were Col D. L. "Red" Evans, who arranged the ceremony, and Sgt P. A. Brown, assigned to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management).

Corps Birthday Celebrated Many Ways, In Many Places

Celebrating the Bicentennial Birthday of the Marine Corps last 10 November was a significant event that the History and Museums Division attempted to record. Before the birthday a Marine Corps bulletin was published asking that Headquarters Marine Corps (Code HDA-1) be provided with copies of birthday memorabilia, photographs, programs, and other artifacts that might be of interest to future Marines.

As these pages show, considerable material was received on birthday celebrations throughout the world. Although the submission of material was optional, virtually all major commands and stations participated, plus many small activities, Marine Corps League detachments, and other Marine Corps gatherings. The result is a collection of souvenirs

and reports that reflect the various means by which Marines marked the Corps' 200th birthday.

Menus of the birthday banquets were common submissions. Amateur gourmets in the division have conducted a quick survey to see how often "roast round of beef," "steamboat round of beef," "roast ribs of beef," and "roast beef au jus" are served as entrees. The answer: Just about every celebration. Running a close second were the various descriptions of green beans: "almondine," "fresh cut," "Frenched," and "with almonds."

Imagination sparked the celebrations, one of the most unusual being that of the Marine Detachment, USS *Constellation* (CV-64). Located at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, the ship's detachment started the celebration

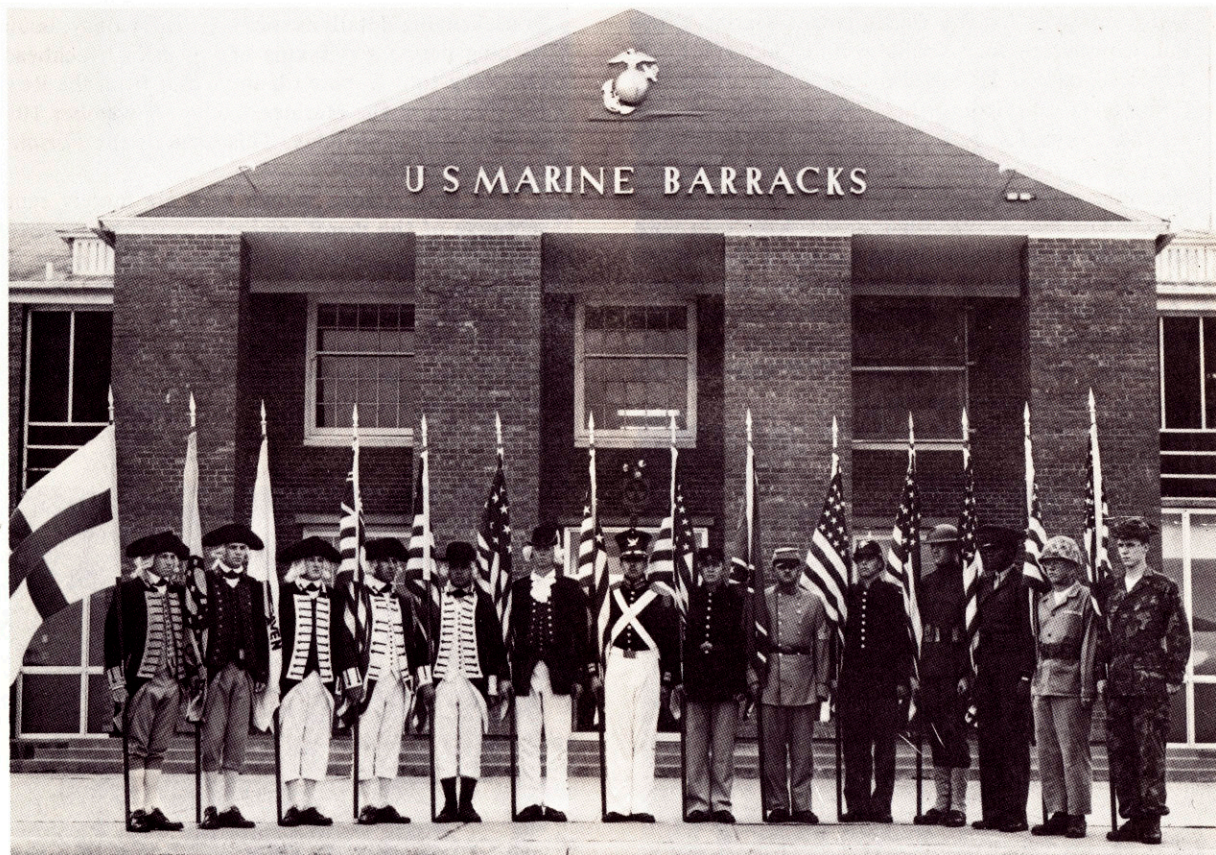
with drinks and that inevitable roast beef at the shipyard's enlisted and officers clubs, then shifted to the USS Tun Tavern, a Washington State ferry temporarily renamed for the occasion. The ferry cruised the Puget Sound for three hours while the Marines held the traditional cake cutting ceremony and danced to two bands. At midnight, the Marines returned to the shipyard for more socializing and, finally, breakfast.

At the opposite end of the continental U.S., Marine Barracks, Key West, Florida, marked the birthday on 21 November with Lieutenant General Robert H. Barrow as guest of honor. The 4th Marine Aircraft Wing Drum and Bugle Corps provided the music, followed by a local rock band for the less formal selections. Of particular significance to Key West veterans was that this ball was the final event for the Naval Air Station's "old officers club." The place was closed and boarded up the day after the party.

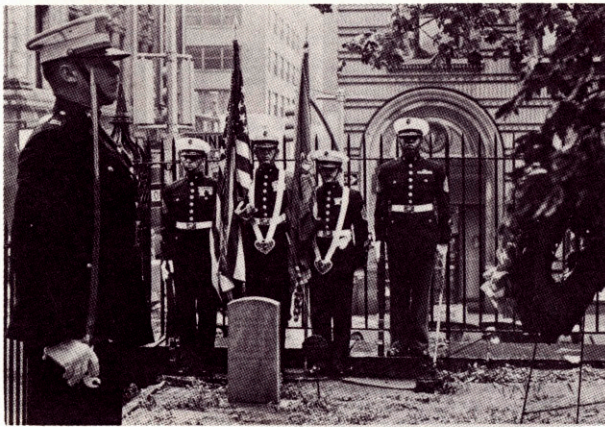
Celebration of the birthday was not confined to Marines. At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the Army's electronics and intelligence center, the training aids



Taiwan, Republic of China, was the scene of this commemoration of the U.S. Marine Birthday when 150 U.S. and Chinese Marines and their wives gathered in the officers club. Guest of honor was LtGen Kung Ling-sheng, Commandant of the Chinese Marine Corps, left, hosted by Col George T. Beauchamp, senior advisor, right.



Two hundred years of Marine Corps history were represented by this pageant of the Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Okla., in front of the barracks building. A later birthday ball was attended by 400 Marines and guests. Maximum Marine attendance was helped by a volunteer civil guard force that took over all but key security posts.

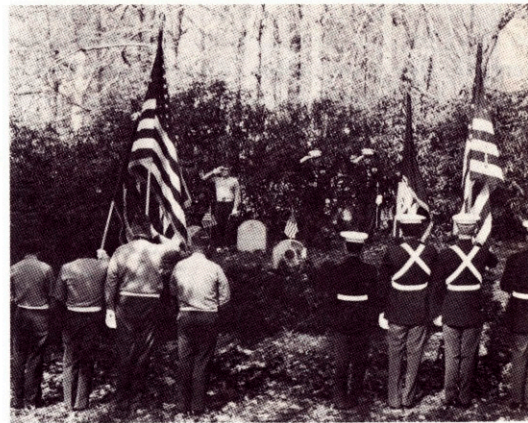


Graveside memorial services were conducted by the 1st Marine Corps District at the New York City grave of Franklin Wharton, third Commandant of the Marine Corps.

section prepared a full-blown multi-media sound and slide presentation on the Marine Corps. The show involved three projectors, six slide magazines, and recorded music and narration. Currently it is being reviewed by the Headquarters Marine Corps Ball Committee for possible use in the 1976 birthday celebration. It has also earned Certificates of Commendation from the Commandant of the Marine Corps for Fort Huachuca's civilian artists Jerry Wayne Whitehead and Peter Quinn, a former Marine sergeant.

Civilians also contributed to the collection with one of the most unusual being a copy of the *Forum*, weekly newspaper of the Student Bar Association of the University of Tennessee Law School. Its Editor, Lieutenant Ray W. Harvey, Jr., USNR-R, dedicated the 10 November 1975 issue to the Marines with this commentary:

"It was less than a month after the founding of



The grave of MajGen Smedley D. Butler in West Chester, Pa., was the site of a Marine Corps Birthday service attended by local Marines and Marine Corps Leaguers and seven members of the Butler family.

the U.S. Navy that John Paul Jones, or someone as brilliant, decided that the Navy needed a group of auxiliaries to do its dirty work ashore (all true sailors detest being ashore). To take care of such housekeeping details as standing sentry duty, issuing parking passes and taking enemy held beachheads, the Navy took a spare rib and a hint from the Royal Navy to form the Marines. Today, November 10th, is their 200th birthday. This issue of the *Forum* is dedicated to them."

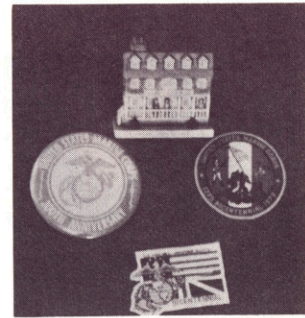
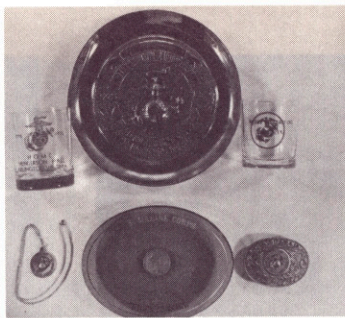
The photographs shown here are merely representative of the many celebrations of the Bicentennial Birthday. The collection is still open for additional contributions by units, posts, or individuals desiring to memorialize their celebration of the 1975 200th birthday. Just forward the material directly to Headquarters Marine Corps (Code HDA) Washington, D.C. 20380.



Beaufort, S.C. recreated the signing of the order establishing the Marine Corps in this ceremony during the birthday pageant at the Marine Corps Air Station.



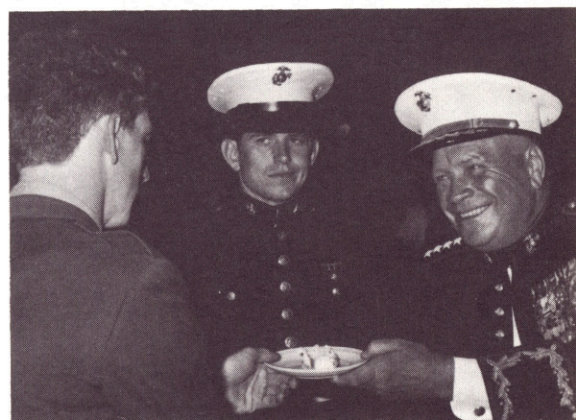
The oldest corps of Marines, the Royal Marines, were part of the ceremony of Marine Barracks, London, Detachment ball at St. Mawgan, England.



Favors and programs were souvenirs at many birthday balls. Representative of the many that will become part of a museum collection include these programs or scrapbooks from the Tulsa, Okla., ball (left), Southern California (bottom), Marine Corps League at Massapequa, NY, (center), and Bett-Toomey Detachment, Marine Corps League, Buffalo, NY. Balls of Headquarters Marine Corps commands in Washington, D.C., had favors ranging from necklaces to ashtrays and belt buckles, shown here surrounding the brass plate of Marine Barracks, Subic Bay, Philippines. A replica Tun Tavern was a favorite souvenir, at right, with a 6-inch diameter lapel button from the Marine Corps League, LaCrosse, Wisc., and patches, left to right, from the Marine Air Reserve at Glenview, Ill., and the Marine Corps League, Philadelphia, Pa.



Cakes were the centerpieces at almost every birthday celebration, the top one being cut after an outdoor pageant and service at the Marine Corps Logistic Support Base, Pacific, Barstow, Calif. The bottom cakes marked the first Marine Corps Birthday for the amphibious fleet, the USS Tarawa (LHA-1); displaying their productions, which they baked at Pensacola, Fla. and drove 80 miles west to Pascagoula, Miss., where the Tarawa was under construction, are MS1 Luis Castillo and MS2 John Abenojar.



Four stars presented the birthday cake to the youngest Marine at the Orlando, Fla. birthday ball, PFC John Murray. Familiar to the 550 persons present was the guest of honor, Gen Lewis W. Walt, retired former Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.



Promotion to colonel, USMCR, started the Aurora, Colo., birthday ball for John Reich, who received the new eagles from guests of honor Congressman William Armstrong, left, and Gen "Chappie" James, USAF, Commanding General of the North American Air Defense Command.



Birthday celebrations around the world included the ball at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., where a guest was former Marine Lloyd Haynes, (bottom right) now a Naval Reserve lieutenant commander and Hollywood personality, visiting with Col P.S. Frappollo, Yuma commander; the FMFLant ball in Norfolk, Va., where members of the 2d Virginia Regiment of foot presented a historical pageant (top right); and Holy Loch, Scotland, where Sgt



Old Number Nine, an F4U-4, flew from Mojave, Calif., to Quantico, Va., to join the growing number of aircraft on display at the Marine Corps Aviation Museum.

Corsair Flies to Join Museum

Marine aviators can rest assured, the U-Bird is alive and well, and back with some old friends. The newest acquisition of the Marine Corps aircraft collection is the work-horse of Marine piston-driven fighter planes, an F4U-4.

The Corsair, Old Number Nine of VMA-312, is the first of the Marine Corsair collection to take wing. Fully restored, the 32-year-old lady recently flew 2,600 miles from Mojave, Calif., to Quantico, Va., and required nothing but fuel, oil, and oxygen enroute. She cruised at 24,000 feet and had a ground speed of over 350 miles per hour.

Other members of the Marine Corsair collection include an F4U-5N, night fighter version, being restored at Cherry Point, N.C.; an FG-1D in storage and awaiting restoration at El Toro; and being restored, at El Toro, the most significant Corsair in the collection — the FG-1A Goodyear production prototype.

The F4U-4 was one of the best of a long line of Corsairs. It was faster than its predecessor, the F4U-1, flew higher, carried a heavier load, and took off faster.

The F4U-4 entered combat during the Okinawa campaign in 1945. This was the time of the Japanese Kamikaze tactics and the situation called for a plane that could operate at extreme altitudes.

Cruising between 25,000 and 35,000 feet, the F4U-4s were able to hold the altitude advantage and sweep down on the Japanese pilots.

The superiority of the Corsair was such that, in air-to-air combat, 2,140 enemy aircraft were destroyed against the loss of 189 fighters (the totals include Navy Corsairs).

Retired LtGen George Axtell, who commanded the VMA-311 "Death Rattlers" at Okinawa, said: "It's a workhorse. You can use it for anything, including dive bombing, and it's effective. They can shoot anything off it or out of that plane and it still goes." The "Death Rattlers" Okinawa tour resulted in 124 enemy aircraft destroyed, including 17 in one single action.

The F4Us, while being replaced by the F9F Panther jet, saw action in Korea. During the first 10 months of the war, 82 percent of all ground support missions flown by the Marines and the Navy were by Corsairs.

Although out-classed by the jets, the F4U was a capable combat aircraft and Marine Capt Jessie G. Folmar destroyed an MIG-15 with his F4U-4.

Corsair production ended 31 January 1953 when the last of 12,571 aircraft, an F4U-7, rolled off the assembly line at the Chance-Vought factory in Dallas, Texas.

Barstow Museum Opens; Features Dual History Theme

The museum at the Marine Corps Logistics Support Base, Pacific, Barstow, Calif., has opened, only 10 months after first requesting advice on starting a command museum.

The museum expresses two themes: local military history, including that of the supply center and of military affairs on the high desert from the Mexican War to date, and the current mission of the center.

The idea for the museum originated with BGen Manning T. Jannell, CGMCLSB, who was assisted by public affairs officer Capt Tom Turner, since retired. LtCol Paul Radtke is chairman of the museum advisory committee, and is assisted by Turner and retired CWO Lee Cochran.

The museum took shape when the former main gate and guard house, rendered surplus by relocation of the access road, were made available for conversion. Work started in early fall and Henry B. Davis, Jr., previously head of the U.S. Cavalry

Museum at Fort Riley, Kan., reported on board as Curator in November.

Work continued through winter and spring. An adjacent hard-surfaced parking lot was assigned for an outdoor exhibit of major items of ordnance and motor transport equipment supported by the center.

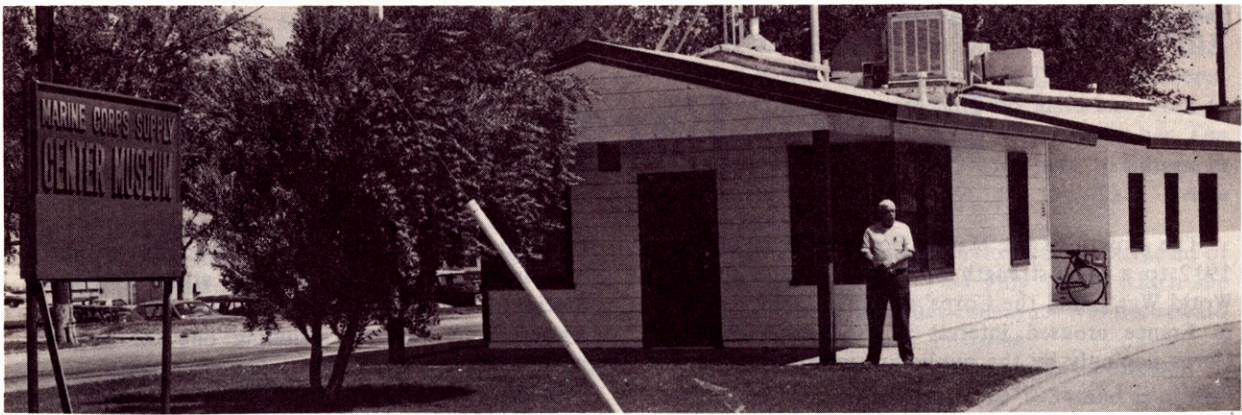
The museum opened 15 May 1976.

Local history is covered by photographs of the supply center in various stages of development and of all commanders since 1942, and by an 1869 military map of the area and an exhibit of Mexican War period saddles and equipment.

The current mission of the supply center is shown by the outside exhibit of major equipment supported. The basic exhibits are augmented with ones of Marine shoulder weapons, swords, and uniforms. One exhibit features the Mark A. Pope Trophy, the memorabilia of Marine shooters, and weapons.



BGen Manning Jannell cuts the ribbon to open the Barstow Museum. Others, from left, are LtCol Paul Radtke, president of the museum advisory board; SgtMaj George Rogers, museum advisory board member; retired CWO Lee Cochran, museum advisory board member; George Goldsmith, mayor of Barstow; Henry B. Davis Jr., museum curator; Mrs. Alice Hanna, commandant of the Barstow Detachment of the Marine Corps League; David Monroe, senior vice commandant, Department of California, Marine Corps League; Richard Smith, senior vice president, 3rd District, VFW; Fran Ramirez, VFW representative.



The former guard house is now the Barstow Command Museum.

The MCSC Barstow Museum is the fourth command museum following MCRD Parris Island, MCB Camp Pendleton, and Treasure Island, 12th Marine Corps District.

In Philadelphia, birthplace of the Corps, the Marine Corps Memorial and Museum is in the National Park Service-operated New Hall, while 4th Marine Corps District and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, have sponsored exhibits of combat art, aircraft, tanks, artillery, and historical uniforms as part of the 4th Naval District's Bicentennial observance in the Navy Yard.

Take over of the Armed Forces Museum, Okinawa, by Camp Butler as its command museum is under negotiation with the Army while command museums at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego and Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico are in planning.



BGen Manning T. Jannell and museum curator Mr. Henry B. Davis Jr. tour the new museum at Barstow with librarian Liz Anderson.



The heavy equipment exhibit at the Barstow Museum. The museum is the fourth command museum to be established. Others are at MCRD Parris Island, MCB Camp Pendleton, and Treasure Island, 12th Marine Corps District.

Historians of the Corps:

Louise Fargo Brown

The growth of the Marine Corps from 10,000 in 1912 to a peak strength of 75,000 by the end of World War I, and the Corps' record of achievement in France aroused interest in the history of the Corps not only by the public but within the Corps itself.

Although the work done by LtCol Edwin N. McClellan during the 1920s and 1930s has long been accepted as a major historical contribution to the Marine Corps, his history had its beginnings in 1919 under the guidance of Maj Theodore Henry Low. Maj Low, graduate 2070 from the Naval Academy on 3 June 1892, entered the Corps on 1 July 1894. After a relatively brief and routine career involving sea duty, barracks duty, recruiting duty, and several years in the Philippines, Low retired as a major on 1 January 1908. With the outbreak of World War I, Low was recalled to active duty at the Recruiting Office in Washington, D.C., with side duties in Marine Corps History.

World War I brought a new element into the make-up of the Corps. Women Marines were enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve beginning 13 August 1918, primarily for clerical work at Headquarters and at other Marine Corps offices where they could replace men qualified for active field service.

Two Women Marines were early associated with Maj Low in historical work being conducted under his direction. Cpl Anna B. Thompson was assigned to the Recruiting Station at Washington, D.C., on 31 October 1918, and the second, Sgt Sophia J. Lammers, apparently functioned on detail from the Adjutant and Inspector's Department. These Women Marines were apparently employed in typing extracts from books and periodicals obtainable in the Washington area, notably the Library of Congress.

The Armistice of 11 November 1918 with its consequent reduction in the need for manpower brought an immediate relaxation in the need for Women Marines, and their further enlistment was stopped.

The attention of Maj Low was directed toward a woman historian as a possible research assistant in developing the sources of early Marine Corps history, and he went about persuading both the historian and Headquarters to secure her enlistment. Since the enlistment of Women Marines had been stopped, it was necessary to secure an excep-

tion for her, and Miss Louise Fargo Brown, PhD, was finally sworn in as a sergeant at the Recruiting Station, New York, on 10 February 1919. Several waivers were secured including one for age, she being over 40 years old.

While the currently available records are rather vague, it appears that Sgt Brown, serial number 149902, was engaged in research work in connection with the writing of a Marine Corps history until 30 March 1919 when she was assigned to "Special Duty" at the Publicity Bureau in New York City. There are various notations to the effect that she contacted historical sources in the New York-New England area.

It was Maj Low's intention to have Sgt Brown go to Boston, Mass., for research work at the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society and at the Harvard College Library. This was to be followed by a visit to the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., to consult their collections of old newspapers. While this particular trip was not approved, no reason is given. Two factors may have been working. One was Sgt Brown's return to teaching at Vassar which led to her request for discharge dated 1 July 1919 and which was effective 31 July. She received a straight 5 point rating for her service. A second possible factor was the pending release of Maj Low from active duty and the return to the States of Maj Edwin N. McClellan who had been on assignment to the Historical Section of the AEF in France under Maj (Professor) Robert Matteson Johnston.

Sgt Louise Fargo Brown was most unique in the Marine Corps History Program on two counts. First, she was a woman, and second, she had her PhD degree supported by an impeccable academic background. Unfortunately, her service was too brief to make a deep impression, but her two "firsts" warranted special recognition.

Louise Fargo Brown was born 16 May 1878 at Buffalo, N.Y., a daughter of Albert Tower and Eva Perry (Fargo) Brown. Her early schooling was in the Buffalo schools. She then entered college, receiving her BA degree from Cornell University in 1903. In 1905 she began graduate work at Cornell where her outstanding ability brought her two awards of the Andrew White Travelling Fellowship which permitted her to attend the London School of Economics, 1906 - 07, the University of Geneva, 1907 - 08, and the University of Zurich,

1908. She received her PhD from Cornell in 1909.

From 1909 to 1915, Dr. Brown was an instructor in history at Wellesley (with the spring semester of 1915 at Vassar). This period saw the completion of her first book, *The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men in England during the Interregnum* (1911). Despite the formidable title, the historic excellence of the work brought her the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize from the American Historical Association for the best monograph of the year in Modern European History.



Dr. Louise Fargo Brown, one of the first women to join the Marine Corps Historical Section.

In 1915, Dr. Brown accepted the post of Dean of Women and professor of history at the University of Nevada where she served until the United States entered World War I in April 1917. She volunteered for Government service and did historical work in Washington, D.C. A pamphlet produced by her, *The Freedom of the Seas* (1919), was sent to Europe in manuscript form for use at the Paris Peace Conference.

Her final Government service was as a sergeant of Marines (10 February - 31 July 1919) which she humorously informed her colleagues was her reward for her services as a historian.

Dr. Brown served as associate professor of history at Vassar from 1919 to 1934 and as professor from 1934 until her retirement in 1944 when she was made professor emeritus. Some time after her retirement she moved to Norfolk, Va., where she participated in the activities of local historians. She died at her home in Norfolk on 1 May 1955, just 15 days before her 77th birthday.

Although Dr. Brown's association with the Marine Corps was brief, too brief for the Corps to have really profited from her proven ability and training, she never forgot it, and the Corps owes recognition to Dr. Louise Fargo Brown, Corporal Anna B. Thompson, and Sergeant Sophia J. Lambers as the first women contributors to the Marine Corps Historical Program.

Careful Reader

Dear Editor:

The Spring 1976 issue of FORTITUDINE is a dandy, but evokes certain comments.

1. Page 5: The Marine's weapon is obviously not an M1903A1. In fact, from that angle, you couldn't tell the difference between the '03 and '03A1, anyway. It is, as anyone, especially a historian, ought to be able to recognize, an M1.

2. Page 5: The so-called "military date" system was actually brought in by the Navy, perhaps as early as WW I, but was in full, prescribed force when I arrived in 1932 (USNR, that is). The Marine Corps, either by custom or probably common departmental procedure, was certainly on it when I became a Marine in 1937. I think the date inversion you cite was just carelessness, not a receding old style. To check my memory, I have looked at my original orders to active duty and commissioning: they are dated 1 July 1937, not July 1.

3. Page 6: The preferred usage among Marines was "parachutists" not the Army "paratrooper."

As ever,
CAREFUL READER

Uniform Information of 1852

Skimpy, Often Inaccurate

Although both civilian and military publications were lavish in their description of Navy uniforms of 1852, the Marine Corps uniforms received little publicity. What civilian publicity there was, was hampered by inaccuracies.

The imbalance can be seen in the *Navy and Marine Corps Uniform Regulations* of 1852 which had five colored plates representing the new Navy uniforms and several other colored plates showing accoutrement details. But the Marine Corps received just two black and white line-drawings of new uniforms and accoutrement details.

This uneven ratio was continued in a two page article in *Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, a popular magazine of the day. The article was illustrated with four woodcuts dealing with Navy uniforms and only one for the Marine Corps.

The 1852 *Uniform Regulations* are interesting in that the two Marine Corps illustrations feature the USM belt buckle and the lieutenant's cap. The belt buckle is an item which is missing from official Marine Corps Museum collections, although a few private collectors have buckles. The lieutenant's cap,

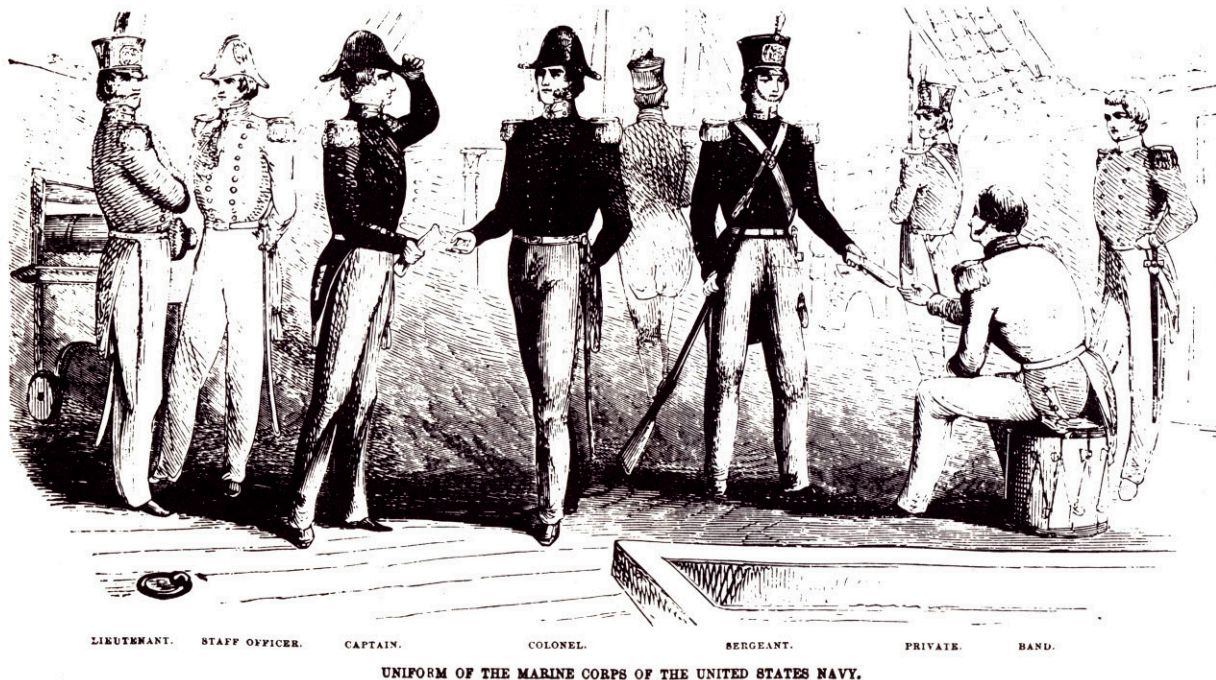
and its cap plate, are unknown to private and museum collections. Actual use of the cap is doubtful.

The fatigue cap, with grommet usually removed, is well known, however, from its extensive use by Army and Marines in the Mexican War. There are no known examples with the anchor and wreath insignia shown in the *Uniform Regulations*.

Also of interest is the Marine officers' sword in a frog, rather than being carried by a sling, and the full dress scarlet and gold sword knot.

The *Gleason's* woodcut, while accurate in most items, is wrong in that the sergeant and privates are wearing a cap like the lieutenant's cap. But the Marine Corps used the bell crown shako with brass eagle insignia until 1859.

The Marines in the *Gleason's* illustration are wearing the coatee, a waist-length jacket with tails extending to mid-thigh. This uniform had been worn in one form or another since 1804 by Marines and by the Army since 1810. The Army abandoned the coatee for the popular French frock coats in 1852 but the Marine Corps kept the coatee and bell



Woodcut from *Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion* showing Marine uniforms according to the 1852 regulations.



MARINE (UNDRESS).

MARINE (FULL DRESS).

CAPTAIN.

LIEUTENANT (FULL DRESS).

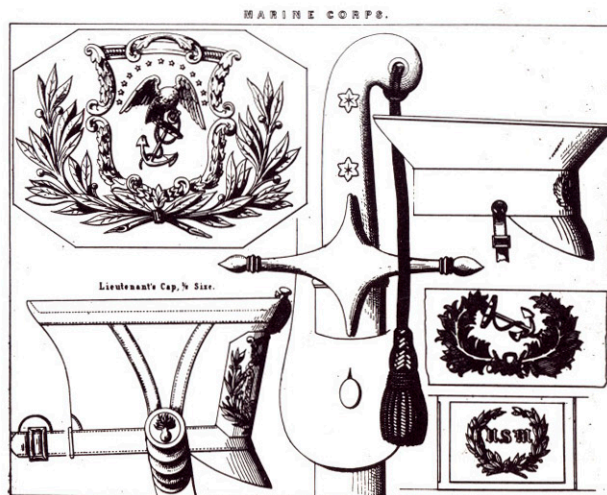
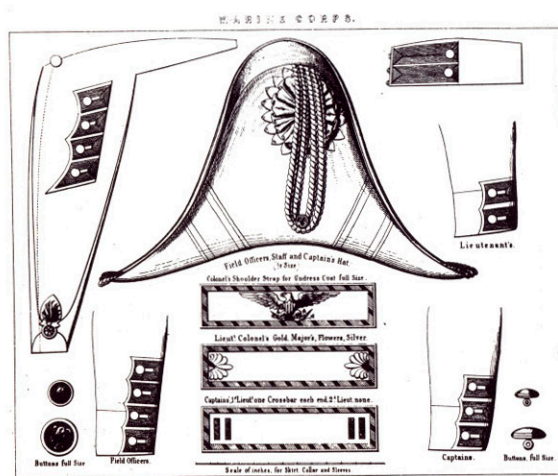
LIEUTENANT (UNDRESS).

PASSED MIDSHIPMAN

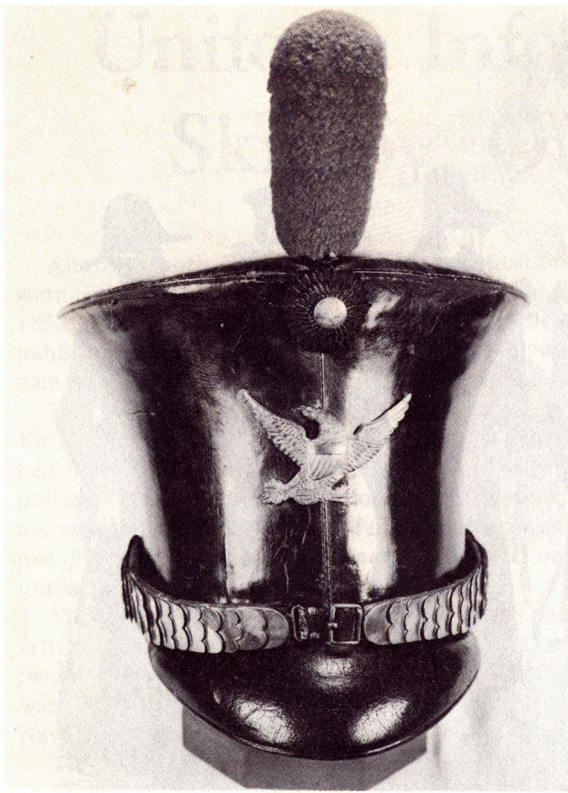
OFFICERS AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES' STEAM-FRIGATE "SUSQUEHANNA."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The London News - June 20, 1857

Woodcut from Illustrated London News showing Marines of the USS Susquehanna during its visit to London in 1857.



Pages from the Navy-Marine Corps Uniform Regulations of 1852 showing Marine uniform details.



The bell crown shako with eagle, which was worn by the Marine Corps until 1859.

crown shako until 1859 when the Corps followed the Army with the latest French military fashions.

A woodcut from the *Illustrated London News*, 20 June 1857, shows Marines and naval officers of the steam frigate *Susquehanna* during a port call in England.

Two Marines wear the short fatigue jacket and fatigue caps with grommet in place, as per regulations. A third Marine wears the dress coat and bell crown shako. In place of the regulation eagle on the shako, he wears the brass eagle and anchor prescribed to be on the flap of a cartridge box.

A final inconsistency is that all three Marines appear to be wearing sailor's bell-bottomed trousers instead of Marine dress trousers. They could have obtained sailor pants in order to preserve their dress trousers for special occasions, or their dress trousers and replacements could have been used up during a long voyage and the more plentiful bell-bottoms substituted.

Another woodcut from the era, from *Harper's Weekly*, shows Lt Israel Greene's Marines from the barracks in Washington storming the engine house at Harpers Ferry 18 October 1859. Although new uniform regulations had been issued 24 January 1859, Marines of the most prestigious post of the Corps were still wearing the old short fatigue jackets and the Mexican War-style fatigue caps. Then, as now, in the interest of economy, Marines were required to wear out the old style uniforms before shifting to the new.



Woodcut from Harpers Weekly showing Marines storming the engine house at Harpers Ferry. The Marines are wearing old-style short fatigue jackets and the Mexican War-style fatigue caps.

People And Places

A new mission has been acquired by the History and Museums Division with the transfer to it of the still and motion picture archives formerly in the Operations and Training Division.

The shift came as part of a reorganization of what had once been the G-3 Division at Headquarters Marine Corps (once the home of the Historical Branch, too). It was the result of a realization that once photography is no longer for operational and training purposes it becomes historical.

This brings to the division 500,000 negatives in the still photo section at the Washington Navy Yard and more than 6,600,000 feet of motion picture footage at Quantico, Va., plus a large quantity of video tape. Both collections do a heavy volume of work with both Marine Corps and civilian customers in providing still photography from World War II to today and motion pictures as old as World War I.

It is planned that the motion picture archives will remain at Quantico under the administrative and technical control of the East Coast Motion Picture Production Unit, with the division exercising staff cognizance. The still collection will move into the new Marine Corps Historical Center at the Navy Yard when it opens. It is directed by MSgt Roy V. Ashley.

Officer shifts in the division include the arrivals of Maj David N. Buckner and Gary W. Parker to the Historical Branch. Buckner comes from the 2d Marine Division where he was S-3 of the Support Group and, previously, S-4 of the 32d Marine Amphibious Unit deployed in the Mediterranean. Twice on the staff of The Basic School at Quantico, before and after attending the Amphibious Warfare School, he also had two tours in Vietnam, a battalion S-4 and commanding officer of a rifle company in the 9th Marines and as an advisor to the Vietnamese Marine Corps. His degree is in journalism from American University and his first assignment to research and write a history of the 10th Marines.

Parker is a recent graduate of Command and Staff College who comes to the division via the

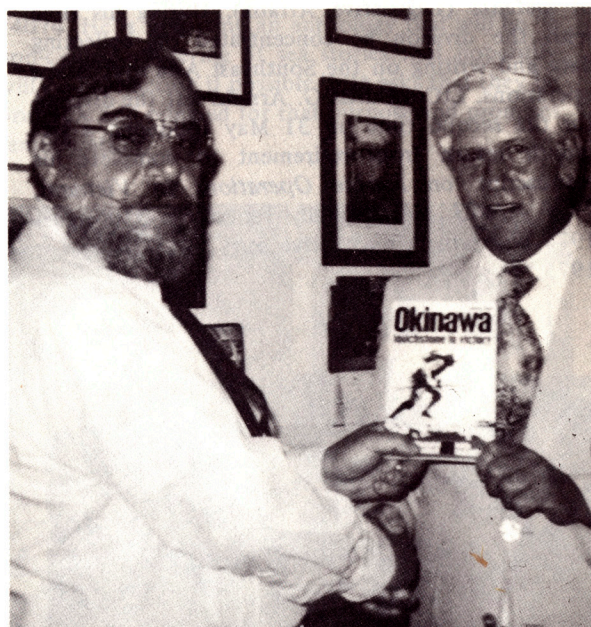
Officer Candidate School at Quantico where he was a trainee company commander. A helicopter pilot, he had two tours in Vietnam, both with HMM-161, was officer-in-charge of Sub-Unit 2 of MAG-36 at Atsugi, Japan, and is a former assistant operations officer of HMX-1 where he was designated a Presidential Pilot. He is a graduate of the University of Baltimore and will be working on aviation histories.

The new registrar of the Museums Branch is Mr. Kenneth Smith-Christmas, a native of Alexandria, Va., and graduate of Commonwealth University in Richmond, Va. Previous experience includes work as an archives technician in the National Archives and at the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum.

The final new arrival is Miss Delta R. King, assigned to the reference section as a clerk-typist. She is a native of Arlington, Va., who transferred to the division from the Installations and Logistics Department.



A clerical boost to division activities was supplied

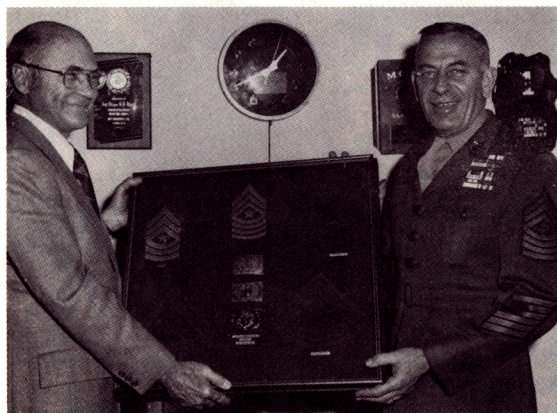


During the fight for Death Valley on Okinawa in WWII, PFC Paul E. Ison was photographed while dashing for cover. Like a number of WWII combat shots, this one, too, has been widely used in many campaign and was histories. It also appeared on the cover of Okinawa: Touchstone to Victory, written by Ben Frank for the Ballantine Illustrated History of World War II series. Recently, while attending the Marine Corps League Convention in Washington, Mr. Ison (right) visited the History and Museums Division to meet Mr. Frank personally and to be photographed with him, some 30 years after they participated in the Okinawa operation as members of the 1st Marine Division.

by the assignment of five summer aides to the Historical Branch. All high school students from Washington, D.C., they were Misses Charlene Davis, Debra Anderson, Donna Wright, Rozenna Barnes, and Antoinette Hammett. Their projects included correspondence typing, assisting the Oral History and Reference Units, and work in the library, including binding and rebinding manuscripts and books. All will leave the division on 3 September to return to school.



Departing the division this summer were three officers of the Histories Section. Maj William J. Sambito, the "aviator-in-residence," was reassigned to the Command Center as part of the split-tour program. His final assignment before transfer was a tour of West Coast commands to survey their historical files and programs, similar to a tour he took earlier of East Coast commands. Maj David A. Quinlan, who was assigned temporarily to the division pending a permanent transfer, was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs). During his time with the division he concentrated on collecting data and writing on the Southeast Asia evacuation operations. LtCol Curtis G. Arnold left the division for the second time on 31 May following a six-month return from retirement to complete his manuscript on *Marine Operations in Vietnam, 1971 - 1973*. He originally retired on 31 August 1975 and returned to active duty on 1 December 1975.



Carl Devere, division exhibits specialist, presents Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Henry H. Black with a display of sergeant major chevrons and waist belt plates. The exhibit will hang in the sergeant major's office.



Two summer veterans returned to this division for another season this June: Col Joseph B. Ruth, USMCR, director of the Business Administration Department of Mt. Wachusett College, Ashburnham, Mass., and Miss Jane Redicker, recent graduate in journalism from Franklin, Ind. Ruth completed his history of the 25th Marines and has almost finished the history of the 24th Marines, both for the "Reserve Regiments of the Corps" series of monographs. Miss Redicker worked as a research historian.

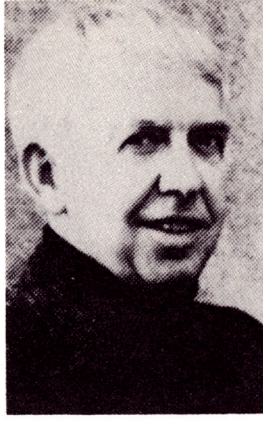
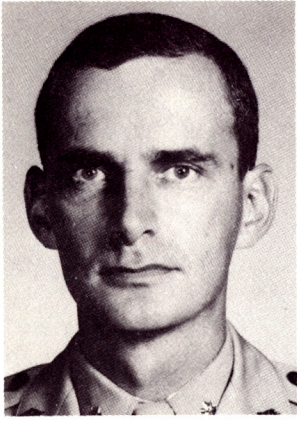
Members of the division have been active in extracurricular historical-type activities.

The Military Classics Seminar, a group of historians and military history buffs which meets monthly in the Washington, D.C., area to discuss military history writings, is now being coordinated by the division after 16 years of direction by historians of the Office of Air Force History. Handling the sessions will be Mr. Ben Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, assisted by LtCol Lane Rogers of the Histories Section.

Mr. Frank has also been one of the organizers of the new "Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region" group, which will bring together into one organization on-going oral history programs existing in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia-District of Columbia-Southern Pennsylvania area. He served as the coordinating chairman of an organizational meeting held at the Community College of Baltimore on 26 June.

Division members who are officers of the 1st Marine Division Association were reelected at the East Coast reunion in July, including BGen Simmons, president; Col Brooke Nihart, Deputy for Museums, treasurer; and Mr. Henry I. Shaw, Chief Historian, secretary. All attended the July meeting in New Hampshire and General Simmons also served as the Commandant's Representative for the West Coast reunion in August in San Francisco.

The division's artist-in-residence, Maj Charles



Two researchers in the division's holdings this August: LtCol John P. McGill, USMCR, of Carlsbad, Calif., who covered 4th Marine Division records for an updated history being undertaken by Volunteer Training Unit 12-8 in Oceanside, Calif. Earlier records were examined by author John Toland, right, who is working on a book on World War I. His published works include accounts of the Battle of the Bulge, Pearl Harbor, the defeat of Japan, and, most recently, a biography of Adolph Hitler.

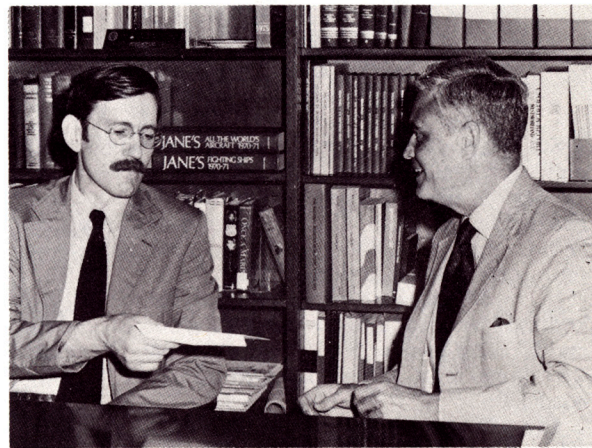
Waterhouse, was present at the commissioning of the USS *Tarawa* (LHA-1) in July when the ship was presented with his painting on the battle of Tarawa. Actually the ship will display photo reproductions of the painting while the original will be exhibited in the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, Columbus, Ohio, the sponsoring city for the *Tarawa*. Waterhouse's series of 14 paintings, *Marines in the Revolution*, is to open 3 September in the Fort Pitt Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a showing through October. Several division members, including Waterhouse, will attend the opening.

Foreign historical conferences are rarely attended by division personnel, and then often at their own expense, but three attracted members this summer. Dr. Russell J. Parkinson attended the International Commission on Military History meeting in Iran in July, while Col Brooke Nihart was at the Annual Conference of Military Museums of Canada in Kingston, Ontario, in August. Mr. Ben Frank is to attend the Oral History Association's 11th Annual Colloquium in Ottawa, Canada, chairing a session on military history. Closer to home, three division members attended the second annual national wargaming convention at The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, on 23 - 25 July: Drs. Graham A. Cosmas and Martin K. Gordon and Mr. Douglas Johnston.

A request from the 6th Marine Division Association for the loan of the division's colors for their annual reunion this summer brought out the fact that of eight authorized colors, the Museums Branch has only two and parts of a third. These are the colors of the 4th and 15th Marines with the 22d Marines represented only by the embroidered insignia, the chemically treated silk having rotted away. It appears that when the units were deactivated at the end of World War II the other five colors may have been retained by individuals or neighboring commands. If any readers can assist in locating these colors so that they can be accessioned into the official collection, a letter would be appreciated to Headquarters Marine Corps (Code HDM), Washington, D.C. 20380.



Help from Marines and Corpsmen in the preparation of a book of war stories, sea stories, sage and humorous anecdotes has been requested by LtCol A. W. "Reddog" Keller, USMC (Retired), English Department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater 74074. He is preparing an anthology that will be "a non-cynical gathering of sea stories that hopefully will be non-fiction if possible." He asks that they be printable and released for that purpose and promises remuneration.



A check from the Research Grant Fund was presented to Mr. Martin Russ by General Simmons during his tour with the division this summer while preparing a book on the Vietnam pacification program. Mr. Russ, looked into archival holdings and conducted oral history interviews on the Marine Combined Action Program (CAP) and provided the division a copy of his notes and the interviews at the end of the summer. A Marine sergeant in Korea, about which he wrote The Last Parallel, Mr. Russ also is the author of Line of Departure: Tarawa and associate professor of English and drama at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.



THIRD CLASS MAIL

Division Takes New Duty: Site Naming Responsibility

Staff responsibility for the naming and renaming of buildings, facilities, sites, streets, and other Marine Corps activities and locations has been shifted to the History and Museums Division from the Installations and Logistics Division, giving the historians some problems that they did not expect.

I&L proposed that Historical take over the program because Historical already was involved in suggesting and clearing names. Since it seemed that Historical was doing most the work, agreement was quickly reached.

The policies for naming streets, facilities, sites, and other Marine Corps properties are set forth in SECNAVINST 5030.2B, and sections 5110 of the Marine Corps Supply Manual and 11239 of the Marine Corps Manual. All seemed simple: honor a deceased Marine, preferably one who served at the location or appropriate duty or had some other significant relationship to the type of activity being named, and preferably a hero, such as a Medal of Honor winner. Once a name used, do not change it "unless manifestly unsatisfactory."

That was before the exceptions started coming in!

One command wanted to use several names, some of them honoring Marines who are still alive. Another wanted to rename certain things recently received from another branch of service. Their desire is to drop the

names of heroes of the other service and honor Marines.

Neither honoring living Marines nor changing names is standard policy even though there is some room for the exception. I&L could give us only a few instances where the deceased rule was bent. They added that once this was done, but a few years later the local command wanted to reverse the exception and drop the honor to a Marine still living. The Army, in Army Regulation 1-33, could show us that their policy is not change name and, informally, said that the Army would not change the name of a Marine Corps property if it were to be turned over to them. They could cite the names of numerous former Air Force holdings that are now owned by the Army but still named for Air Force heroes.

The reason for both policies is the same: the possibility of embarrassment to the Marine Corps. A living individual has his life's work still to finish and how it will end no one can tell, but the record of a deceased hero is complete and cannot be altered by fate or intention. Thus, it is preferable to honor the deceased hero rather than one who is alive.

The matter of changing a name presents an unnecessary embarrassment when the next of kin is informed that the new landlord, the Marine Corps, no longer will honor their loved one.