Other Publications in the Occasional Papers Series


*Vietnam Revisited: Conversation with William D. Broyles, Jr* Colonel John G. Miller, USMC, editor. 11 December 1984. 48 pp. Former editor of *Newsweek* magazine and a Marine Corps veteran, Mr. Broyles discusses his return visit to Vietnam in fall 1984 with a panel of Marine Corps historians and special guests.

*Bibliography on Khe Sanh USMC Participation*. Commander Ray W. Strubbe, CHC, USNR (Ret.), compiler. April 1985. 54 pp. A detailed bibliography of archival sources relating to the Khe Sanh battle in 1968 including maps, documents, oral history tapes, and individual award recommendations, as well as relevant books, articles, and newspaper items.


*The Problems of U.S. Marine Corps Prisoners of War in Korea*. James Angus MacDonald, Jr. 1988. 295 pp. A thesis prepared for a graduate-level degree in 1961 at the University of Maryland, this study has had a remarkable influence on official policies regarding prisoners of war since it was written. It is published for the use of the serious student of the POW experience.
Foreword

The John Archer Lejeune Papers, covering the entire period of his life, were donated to the Library of Congress in 1961 by his daughters, Eugenia D. and Laura T. Lejeune. In 1980-81, funds provided by the U.S. Naval Academy Research Council and Nimitz Library were used to reorganize and microfilm these valuable documents. In 1986, the Marine Corps Historical Center selected some of the more than 6,600 letters for photocopying and accessioning into a special collection of John A. Lejeune papers. The Lejeune papers at the Center also include a small collection of documents donated by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. MacMillan.

Interested researchers wishing to use the Center's collection, which is described in this register, are welcome. A letter specifying the interests of the researcher and the proposed date of the visit, addressed to the Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374-0580, will be appreciated.

Merrill L. Bartlett, the compiler of this register, earned his undergraduate degree at Washington State University and his master of arts degree at San Diego State University, and completed studies at the doctoral level at the University of Maryland, College Park. He taught history at the Naval Academy from 1977 to 1982, and now is retired from active service as a Marine officer. Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett is the editor of Assault from the Sea (U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, 1983) and the author of George Barnett, 1859-1930, Register of His Personal Papers (History and Museums Division, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., 1980), as well as numerous articles appearing in U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Marine Corps Gazette, and American Neptune. Two of these articles, both from U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, won the 1981 and 1987 Colonel Robert D. Heiml, Jr. Awards: “Ouster of a Commandant,” in November 1980, and “Old Gimlet Eye,” in November 1986. The award is presented annually by the Marine Corps Historical Foundation for what that body adjudges to be the previous year's best published article pertinent to Marine Corps history. Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett's book-length biography of John A. Lejeune, at this writing, is under consideration for publication.

EDWIN H. SIMMONS
Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps (Retired)
Director of Marine Corps History and Museums
Preface

Readers of American naval history and Marines in particular should need no introduction to Lieutenant General John Archer Lejeune. Of all the officers who have held the Corps' highest post as Commandant (CMC), two stand out pre-eminent: Archibald Henderson (1820-1859), because he returned respectability to the post after his predecessor was cashiered; and Lejeune (1920-1929), because of his yeoman service during a difficult period of retrenchment. Sadly, the portion of Lejeune's professional career that has received the least scholarly inquiry has been his commandancy.

My interest in Lejeune began in conversations with the eminence grise of Marine Corps historians, the late Colonel Robert D. Heinl, Jr. In research on a historical subject of no bearing to this study, Colonel Heinl referred me to the papers of Major General George Barnett (1859-1929) at the Marine Corps Historical Center in Washington, D.C. There, I found General Barnett's unpublished autobiography, "Soldier and Sailor Too," and for the next two summers researched his life and organized his manuscript collection for the Center. This scholarly exercise stimulated my interest in the history of the Marine Corps during the Age of Mahan and the World War I era, and ultimately the life and times of John Archer Lejeune. I also compiled a register of the Barnett manuscript collection and wrote an account of his ouster as the Twelfth Commandant.

My inquiry into the life and times of John A. Lejeune, as in my introduction to his contemporary, George Barnett, began through events not of my own choosing. While teaching history at the U.S. Naval Academy, 1977-82, I received appointment as the Marine Corps representative to a committee overseeing the dedication of Lejeune Hall, the first such building to be named for a Marine at the institution. From June 1981 until the ceremony in April 1982, I literally "lived" with General Lejeune. Attending to such matters as correct dates and ranks, invitations and seating of invited guests, and appropriate displays of photographs and memorabilia might appear mundane and unimportant to the casual observer. But to a Marine Corps steeped in its pride and heritage, and about to witness a great honor bestowed by a sister service on its most famous Commandant, my duties coincident to the dedication of Lejeune Hall could never be described as trivial. At the request of the Marine Corps Gazette, I prepared "Naval Cadet Lejeune" for publication to accompany the dedication.

Ultimately, these initial researches led me to further inquiry. My first forays into the life and times of Lejeune could be compared to the frustrations of an unrequited infatuation. Despite the abundance of archival materials and manuscript collections germane to his life, significant portions seemed to have been altered or removed. Like Barnett before him, Lejeune took the opportunity as CMC to remove most of the fitness reports from his official record.

Lejeune saved few personal papers until becoming famous; then, he saved all of his correspondence, no matter how trivial or unimportant. But unknown to him, perhaps, Augustine Lejeune saved the volumes of letters he wrote to his only sister. A prolific correspondent and devoted brother, Lejeune wrote to Augustine almost weekly, beginning with his days as a cadet at Louisiana State University in 1882, until her death in 1935. For some reason, she saved these letters and they found their way into his manuscript collection, ultimately bequeathed to the Library of Congress.

My first two researches into the Lejeune papers revealed, sadly, that someone had removed materials from the collection in a feeble attempt to remake history. During the frustrating days of Lejeune's post-cruise examinations at Annapolis and his confrontation with the Navy bureaucracy over the issue of a commission in the Marine Corps, I found an unexplained gap in Lejeune's correspondence with Augustine. Three decades later, when Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels took steps
to oust the Twelfth CMC and replace him with Lejeune, another unexplained gap exists in the correspondence with Augustine. The letters in-between often contain missing pages.

Secondary sources provided little support for my research. Published essays on Lejeune are mostly hagiographic and often erroneous. The one serious attempt at a manuscript is incomplete, and so rife with errors that it is an embarrassment to its author and the institution that sponsored it. Materials critical of Lejeune’s professional performance can be found at the National Archives, yet researchers have chosen to ignore their existence. The scathing letter of admonition that Lejeune received from Brigadier General Commandant Charles Heywood in 1893 can be located easily, as well as the critical and unflattering fitness report written on him by Lieutenant General Charles G. Summerall in 1918. The more I delved into his life, the more I concluded that Lejeune would have wanted his story told just as it happened—unvarnished, with an occasional wart exposed, and overflowing with the same zest for life and love of God, country, and Corps that filled it.

Lejeune’s down-home, folksy, Louisiana demeanor charmed everyone whom he encountered. Even professional adversaries found it impossible to dislike him. As a lieutenant colonel, his professional attributes almost convinced a Secretary of the Navy to name him Commandant in 1914 over the nine line colonels senior to him. Had he pressed his case, the Corps’ highest post would have been his in 1918, however, Lejeune believed strongly that he belonged at the front in France with his Marines. He became the first Marine Corps general officer to command an entire division.

Although his appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps in 1920 came surrounded with acrimony, Lejeune provided the soothing balm to assure the ousted incumbent and put the matter to rest. It was Lejeune who realized first and foremost that the issue was not one of the untimely ouster of an entrenched incumbent and seasoned bureaucrat, but the product of bruised egos and public humiliation. Barnett’s wealthy and socially prominent wife fueled the controversy; later, she accused Lejeune of complicity in the cabal which killed her husband! Lejeune’s tactful handling of the affair and manipulation of Secretary Daniels—righteous in his wrath and intractable—set the unsavory affair aside never to surface again sufficiently to mar his professional and personal image.

The nine years that Lejeune held the reins of the Corps remain the least known and appreciated of his accomplishments. During those lean years of America’s military and naval retrenchment, Lejeune redirected the focus of Headquarters Marine Corps from its traditional concerns over manpower and budgetary matters toward operational matters. While the genesis of modern amphibious doctrine is attributed to the visionaries and leadership of the 1930s, Lejeune’s stewardship during the lean years of the 1920s set the stage. Although plagued with Congressional requests for personnel and budgetary reductions in the face of increasing commitments overseas—traditional Leatherneck missions remained consistent—Lejeune steered a steady course for the Corps through the most perilous shoals of rigid government oversight. Marine Corps preparedness for World War II began during Lejeune’s commandancy, 1920-1929.

In person, Lejeune must have been a delight. Everyone liked or admired him, even Navy superiors who came often to be at loggerheads with him over seemingly unimportant matters, or Army generals who sometimes criticized his professional character. Lejeune gained a fair amount of respect and admiration for his ability to deliver strong and stirring extemporaneous speeches. He had a message about military leadership and dedication, and he wanted it heard and understood. After his commandancy, Reminiscences of a Marine appeared along with an occasional memoir or letter for his official record. The autobiographies of wartime contemporaries chimed in to add to the tale.

Nevertheless, I continued to believe strongly that the “Lejeune story” had yet to be told. Too many unexplained gaps and errors existed in the voluminous archival and manuscript collections and published memoirs germane to the life and times of John Archer Lejeune. The personal and profession-
al encounters of his 45-year naval career—typical of the era—provide important and exciting footnotes to the history of the Marine Corps during the age of Mahan.

While he maintained a friendship with such colorful campaigners and bushwhackers as Littleton W. T. Waller and Smedley D. Butler, intellectuals and professionals as Eli K. Cole and Robert H. Dunlap, and veteran Marine Corps commanders from the AEF such as Wendell C. Neville and Harry Lee, Lejeune sought no particular professional clique. Significantly, he belonged to all camps—even the ranks of fellow graduates of the Naval Academy or those officers who despised their peers from Annapolis. As the Thirteenth CMC, he represented the interests of all of them; each faction, in turn, thought he represented it and the best interests of the future of the Marine Corps. Upon reflection, it appears as if Lejeune did.

MERRILL L. BARTLETT
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps (Retired)
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LETTERS TO AUGUSTINE LEJEUNE, 1882-1931

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### Appendices

A. The Life of John Archer Lejeune
B. Lejeune Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress
C. Manuscript Collections Containing Lejeune-Related Materials
Biographical Sketch

John Archer Lejeune traced his paternal ancestors to Arcadians who settled in Nova Scotia in the decade before the Seven Years War. When the conflict drove them from France's bleak maritime colony, they found a new life in Louisiana. A grandson of these determined pioneers, Ovide Lejeune, sought a living as a sugar planter in Pointe Coupée Parish. In 1859, Ovide married Laura Archer Turpin, the descendant of plantation-owning French Huguenots residing in nearby Mississippi. Two children came of the union: Augustine, 22 March 1860, and John Archer, 19 January 1867.

Providing affordable education for their son proved troublesome to the Lejeunes. Although performing well and earning high marks at Louisiana State University, 1881-1884, the family found the cost beyond its means. Casting about for an alternative, the Lejeunes sought an appointment at one of the service academies for their son. John Archer Lejeune entered the U.S. Naval Academy in the early summer of 1884 with the Class of 1888. Although performing well academically, his dismal record of deportment brought him down, and he ranked 13th out of a class of 32 graduates; 90 naval cadets began the demanding regimen four years before.

Because of the surplus of navy officers at the time, graduates went to sea as midshipmen for two years, then returned to Annapolis for post-cruise examinations. The results—academic standing, the examinations, and reports of performance during the cruise—determined class standings for the purpose of service selection. As a result of the lack of vacancies, graduates competed for the few commissions available; most received discharges and severance pay. At the time, midshipmen had their choice of Navy surface line, Navy engineering, and the Marine Corps. By the time Lejeune joined first the Mohican—then in the yards for overhaul at Mare Island—and then the Vandalia for a speedy cruise to Samoa, he apparently had been considering alternatives to a Navy career. In March 1889, he barely survived a disaster at sea when a hurricane swept his ship onto a reef with much loss of life. By then, Lejeune concluded that he had enough of the sailor's life.

Performing well on the post-cruise examinations, Lejeune's standing for the purpose of service selection raised him to a position of sixth in the class. Although choosing the Marine Corps, Navy officials attempted to force him into accepting a commission as an engineer. Outraged, the feisty Louisianian sought assistance from the senator who had appointed him. Before long, Academy officials had been overruled. Lejeune received his commission as a Marine Corps second lieutenant, effective 25 July 1890.

As a junior officer, Lejeune served in assignments typical of the times: sea duty in command of a warship's detachment of Marines, alternating with stints ashore at a barracks. While serving as a guard officer in the small barracks in Portsmouth, Virginia, he met the stunning daughter of a local judge, Ellie Harrison Murdough, and they married 23 October 1895. Three daughters came of the union, but no sons. Barracks assignments in the Tidewater area alternated with tours of duty at sea in the Bennington, Cincinnati, and Massachusetts. Lejeune saw the Spanish-American War from his ship, and experienced only one short foray ashore.

As a field-grade officer, Lejeune commanded the barracks in Pensacola, various recruiting stations, and expeditionary battalions overseas. His first significant deployment came in command of the "floating battalion" which played an important role in President Teddy Roosevelt's seizure of the Panamanian isthmus from Columbia. A second deployment to Panama materialized while Lejeune commanded Marine Barracks, Washington. When it again came time for an overseas assignment—this time to the Philippines—he elected to take his growing family with him, despite the lack of Western-style facilities and the increased economic burden. For two and one-half years, he commanded the
Marine Corps garrison at the old Spanish arsenal in Cavite. Near the end of his tour, Lejeune assumed command of all Marine forces in the Philippines. Returning home in the summer of 1909, he called on the Commandant of the Marine Corps to inquire about a new assignment. This juncture in Lejeune's career proved to be fortuitous.

Expecting assignment as the executive officer in one of the larger barracks or possibly the command of a smaller station—he had been promoted to lieutenant colonel the previous May—Major General Commandant George F. Elliott suggested a return to the classroom. Senior Army officers sought an occasional Navy or Marine Corps officer for each class at the Army War College. When Lejeune joined the Class of 1909-1910, he became the second Leatherneck to attend the college. Exposure to the demanding curriculum broadened his perspective and left him with the skills necessary to serve at high levels. The school also introduced Lejeune to several promising Army officers. In less than a decade, many of them would sit in the highest councils of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I.

Following graduation in 1910, Lejeune assumed command of the large barracks in New York. From that assignment, he deployed once with his Marines to Cuba during a period of domestic disturbance, and then to the Puerto Rican island of Culebra for the first test of the Advance Base Force—an expeditionary precursor of the Fleet Marine Force. After commanding a regiment during the U.S. occupation of Veracruz, Lejeune returned from Mexico to become Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. When the U.S. entered the war in April 1917, he pressed for an assignment in France.

Although the Commandant, Major General George Barnett, sought to send a Marine Corps brigade to France with the initial contingent of U.S. troops, Army officials insisted that the force be organized along Army lines. Thus, the 5th and 6th Regiments at Quantico merged to form the 5th Regiment. And a colonel, Charles A. Doyen, assumed command. Because Lejeune had been promoted to brigadier general in August 1916, he was too senior to command a regiment.

When Lejeune arrived France during the early summer 1918, he obtained an audience with the Commander-in-Chief of the AEF, General John J. Pershing. He pressed the Commandant of the Marine Corps' argument for the deployment of an entire Marine Corps division in the AEF. Rebuffed, Lejeune received orders to command a brigade in the 35th Division, AEF. But in a fortnight, Pershing elevated the Army's James G. Harbord, now commanding 4th Brigade (Marine), to command the entire 2d Division. Consequently, Lejeune was shifted to command of his fellow Leathernecks on 15 July 1918. Before the month was out, he commanded the 4th Brigade's parent division.

Because the support activities for the entire AEF, the Services of Supply, had become so muddled by mid-1918, Pershing asked his old friend and trusted subordinate, Harbord, to take over. Thus, command of the 2d Division became available. As senior brigadier general, Lejeune assumed temporary command. But on 28 July 1918—just three days before his promotion to major general arrived—he took over the division permanently and led it to the end of the war and through occupation duty in Germany. Under his leadership, the division advanced further, took more casualties, and inflicted greater damage upon the enemy than any American division in the AEF. For his wartime service, Lejeune wore the Victory Medal, with clasps for St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Defensive Sector; Legion d'Honneur (Commander); Croix de Guerre (Bronze Palm); and Distinguished Service Medal.

Returning home with his troops in the late summer, 1919, Lejeune took up his old command at Quantico. Shortly, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels revealed that he intended to oust the Twelfth Commandant of the Marine Corps and replace him with Lejeune. The illness of President Woodrow Wilson delayed the scheme, however, but in June 1920 Daniels dropped his political bombshell. With the election of a Republican president that fall, Lejeune's confirmation was set aside. Meanwhile, he suggested the transfer of the outraged and humiliated former Commandant to a newly created post in San Francisco, and a promotion to major general. A new administration and Secretary of the Navy, Edwin H. Denby, accepted the Thirteenth Commandant and his proposals to end the rancor.
Meanwhile, he suggested the transfer of the outraged and humiliated former Commandant to a newly created post in San Francisco, and a promotion to major general. A new administration and Secretary of the Navy, Edwin H. Denby, accepted the Thirteenth Commandant and his proposals to end the rancor.

As the Thirteenth Commandant, Lejeune sought to change the focus of HQMC for the first time in its long history. Legislation since the founding of the Corps in 1798 provided for appointed staff officers to manage the day-to-day functions of the Marine Corps. By Lejeune's time, each of the principal staff officers—adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and paymaster—had established their own fiefdoms. The new Commandant moved quickly to redirect the efforts of his headquarters and involve himself in its activities.

In 1921, the old planning section expanded into the Division of Operations and Training. This new organization focused on mission and doctrine, and then began involvement in war planning. An aviation section appeared on the roles. Meanwhile, the new Commandant faced an apathetic citizenry and niggardly Congress. Budget cuts in both personnel and material made the early years of Lejeune's tenure onerous. When the brigade returned from Santo Domingo, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee even suggested that the size of the Corps be reduced accordingly. While politicians on Capitol Hill debated and mandated lower numbers, Lejeune kept Leatherneck prowess in the minds of the citizenry in a variety of endeavors.

The Thirteenth Commandant and his staff put accusations of Marine misconduct in Haiti to rest quickly, and the "Haitian Affair" as it became known, disappeared into the dustbin of history. At Quantico his restless and ambitious protege, Smedley D. Butler, organized vocational schools for enlisted men, fielded winning athletic teams to compete against college-level players, and marched the expeditionary brigade into the Virginia woods to reenact epic Civil War battles. When a spurt of railway mail car robberies suggested a serious challenge to law and order, President Harding ordered in the Marines. Acquitting themselves well in the unusual assignment, the experience added to a growing luster.

Although Lejeune worked well with Secretary of the Navy Denby—himself a Leatherneck—his relationship with Curtis D. Wilbur progressed even smoother. President Coolidge's Secretary of the Navy was a Naval Academy classmate of the Lejeune's; privately, they addressed each other as "Gabe" and "Magic"—nicknames from their common plebe year. For his second term in office, Lejeune found himself free to manage the affairs of the Corps without the civilian supervision and interference that had plagued his predecessor.

During this period, Marine Corps forces participated in increasing numbers in various fleet exercises—first in Puerto Rico and then in Hawaiian waters—putting the new doctrine of amphibious assault to the test. A pattern had developed: doctrine from the Division of Operations and Training, HQMC; indoctrination at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico; and practice by Marine Corps expeditionary forces with the fleet.

By 1927, however, increasing overseas commitments reduced Marine Corps participation in amphibious exercises dramatically. A brigade-size deployment to Nicaragua in that year was followed by a similar commitment in China. Despite these increasing obligations—traditional commitments to the fleet never varied—Congress continued to attempt reductions in the size of the Corps. Although the Washington Naval Armament Limitations did not specify any reduction in amphibious forces, some congressmen considered the notion seriously. Nevertheless, the Corps' amphibious assault mission was codified during the Lejeune years by the Joint Army-Navy Board.

By 1928, Lejeune had wearied of the constant haggling over men and money. When Herbert C. Hoover took the White House that fall—and indicated no willingness to retain Wilbur as his Secretary of the Navy—Lejeune stunned observers of the naval scene by announcing that he planned
to step down on 5 March 1929. At first, he considered accepting assignment as Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, in San Francisco.

When the Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute, learned of Lejeune's plans, they rendered an offer for the former Commandant of the Marine Corps to head the traditional military institution in Lexington. It seemed ideal for the distinguished warrior, not yet ready for retirement but weary of Washington politics. Lejeune served in this capacity until 1937, using his influence with President Franklin D. Roosevelt to gain significant public works appropriations for the institution.

A popular administrator, his ill health forced him into retirement again. A problem with his prostate—a medical complaint common in older men—had become increasingly troublesome. Although enjoying good health over the years, Lejeune suffered a bad fall during his years at VMI which resulted in a brain concussion. When he finally entered the hospital in 1942, surgeons discovered that the offending gland had metastasized, spreading deadly cancer cells throughout his body. On 20 November 1942, the former Commandant died.

Six months before, a grateful nation granted him a promotion to lieutenant general for his wartime service. The popular Marine—"Gabe" to his Naval Academy classmates, "The General" to Doughboy and Leatherneck veterans of the AEF, and the "Cajun Marine" to legions of admirers both in and out of uniform—displayed his true grit one last time shortly before he died: learning of the German invasion of Poland in September 1939, the former Commandant of the Marine Corps wrote to Lieutenant General Commandant Thomas Holcomb requesting assignment to active duty.
23 March. JAL to Lt. J. W. Carlin, USN, commanding the survivors in *Vandalia*. Description of the disaster, Apia, Samoa.


12 October. Commander E. T. Woodward, Commanding Officer, Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy. Complimentary report card on JAL; however, an unknown official has penciled "B" on the letter.

3 February. Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, HQMC, to JAL. Discrepancies from last inspection of MB, Pensacola, corrected. CMC notified.

13 November. JAL to Commanding Officer, Dixie, Situation report.
13 November. Captain Francis H. Delano, Commanding Officer, Dixie, to the CMC. Compliments JAL on the Marine battalion.

14 March. JAL to Commander, Caribbean Squadron. Report of a reconnaissance to protect the Panama Canal.

16 March. Rear Admiral John B. Coughlin to JAL. Reports that 400 Colombian soldiers left Cartagena to invade Panama; rumors of another 400 troops en route.

27 March. JAL to Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic Station. Situation report. Recommends new location for his battalion.

10 June. Captain J. E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation, to JAL. Copy of report praising JAL sent to CMC, re: duty in Panama.

11 June. CMC to JAL. Copy of report praising JAL, re: duty in Panama.

12 July. Maj. Gen. Commandant George F. Elliott to JAL. Praises JAL; urges him to "hold out until November."
8 August. Lieutenant Commander Lucian Young to JAL. Lauds JAL for performance in Panama.

15 August. Commanding Officer, Montgomery, to JAL. Cannot take JAL's battalion to CONUS; the ship is outbound.

21 October. Major General Commandant Elliott to JAL. Personal and confidential. No steps taken to relieve JAL's battalion. JAL's next assignment: staff, Naval War College.

2 November. [?] Davis, Governor of Panama, to JAL. Suggests no liberty for Marines in town at night.

24 November. JAL to Commander-in-Chief, in New York. Situation report. Sent on to CMC. Favorable comment on JAL.

25 November. Commanding Officer, Dixie, to JAL. "Good battalion."

21 December. Governor, Panama, to JAL. JAL relieved. Congratulations. Good work!
2 March. Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, HQMC, to JAL. JAL wanted duty in Panama to count as overseas time. The Secretary of the Navy has ruled in favor of the request.

7 March. Major General Commandant George F. Elliott to JAL. Good job at President Roosevelt's inaugural ceremonies.

Folder 8
1906
empty folder.

Folder 9
1906
6 September. JAL to CMC. Comments on proposed distribution of officer grades, retirement of officers at certain ages.

Folder 10
1909
14 February. Captain Earl H. Ellis to Commanding Officer, Naval Station, Olongapo. Ellis requests authority to discipline Navy personnel assigned to his command.
16 February. Commanding Officer, Naval Station, Olongapo, to Ellis. Request of 14 February 1909 disapproved (overruled by the squadron commander on 27 February 1909).

6 May. Rear Admiral Arthur P. Nazro, Commandant, Cavite Navy Yard, to JAL. Compliments JAL for being a "team player." Well done!

16 February. JAL to the Secretary of the Navy. Applies for position of CMC. Heard that officers below the rank of colonel being considered.

23 February. Assistant Secretary of the Navy to JAL. Acknowledges receipt of his Letter of 16 February 1910.


22 April. Secretary of the Navy Meyer to Senator Chamberlain. Acknowledges receipt of his Letter of 21 April 1910, recommending JAL for the commandancy.
25 April. Thos. D. Boyd, President, Louisiana State University, to President Taft. Recommends JAL for the commandancy.

5 May. W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, Canal Zone, to JAL. Response to JAL's request for a recommendation to the President, re: JAL's bid for the commandancy.

3 June. S. A. Williams to the Secretary of the Navy. Recommends JAL for the commandancy.

Folder 12

1911

20 March. CMC to CO, MB, New York. Well done on preparing troops for deployment to Cuba and Santo Domingo.

12 July. Marines at MB, New York, to Editor, Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Object to materials published about Marines on 6, 10 July 1911.

Folder 13

1912

25 April. Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze to JAL. Lists places where flag may be flown in the Navy Yard, New York. Does not include MB. On 26 April, JAL wrote to CMC; on 2 May 1912, Leutze was overruled.
12 November. Stephen P. Williams to JAL. Will help gain political support for JAL's bid for the commandancy.

12 November. David A. Boody to Louis M. Nowbray. Informs JAL's USNA classmate that he has written to the Secretary of the Navy urging the appointment of JAL as CMC.

13 November. Representative Albert Estopinal to JAL. Saw Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels about JAL's candidacy for the commandancy. JAL too junior; two colonels are "first class."

14 November. Colonel Charles H. Lauchheimer to JAL. Absolutely neutral in the quest for the commandancy. "I believe that if it should be your good fortune to be selected, the Corps would have not excuse for complaint."

15 November. Rev. St. Clair Hester to JAL. Wrote to the Secretary of the Navy in support of JAL's bid for the commandancy.
17 November. Dr. J.H.T. Finney to Senator George E. Chamberlain. Wrote to President Wilson about JAL's bid for the commandancy.

18 November. Senator George E. Chamberlain to JAL. Will assist JAL in his bid for the commandancy.


23 November. [?] to JAL on Atlantic Coast Line stationary. Thinks Senate will go for Waller as CMC.

Folder 16

1914


Folder 17

1915

21 September. L.W.T. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. Mentions S.D. Butler. "Please always remember me to the General [Barnett] and his friends."

26 September. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.
29 September. Waller to JAL. Agreement reached between Waller and the Haitian generals.

30 September. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

1 October. JAL to Waller. Cautions Waller; everything written to JAL is shown to Barnett--nothing is "unofficial" or "off-the-record."

6 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

7 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

10 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

13 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

15 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

1915

26 October. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. Unsigned. Portion missing.

1 November. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. "Six hundred square miles to cover and only 100 men to cover it."

13 December. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. "My dear Johnnie" instead of the usual "My dear Lejeune."

1916

8 February. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

12 February. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

14 February. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

4 March. Smedley D. Butler to JAL. List of officers he wants in Haiti. "Lt. Lutz is unfit to be an officer in the Gendarmerie d'Haiti for many reasons, his brutal attitude towards the little black fellows."
3 April. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

16 May. Smedley D. Butler to JAL. If promotion bill passes, Waller his first choice for brigadier general; JAL second choice!

11 June. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.


26 June. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. Believes Haitian Government wants to get rid of him because he discovered fraud.

27 June. Smedley D. Butler to JAL. Disappointed with names HQMC sent to President Wilson for appointment as officers in the Gendarme d'Haiti.
1 July. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. "Of course, you know how the nigger is." "Colonel Constantine M. J. Perkins has married again. Is it not wonderful how many women he has fooled."

13 July. Smedley D. Butler to JAL. Wants information on promotion examination—up for lieutenant colonel. Problems with Haitian officials.

13 August. Smedley D. Butler to JAL. Studying for promotion examination.

18 August. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti. Captain Beach, USN, returning home because of wife's illness [Edward L. Beach was JAL's roommate at the Naval Academy].

20 August. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.
31 August. Waller to JAL. Waller ready to leave Haiti. Discussion of Smedley D. Butler as his relief. Comment on promotion of staff officers to brigadier general.

5 September. Waller to JAL. Situation report from Haiti.

2 May. Maj. Gen. Commandant George Barnett to JAL. Appointment to a board to select building sites at Quantico.

12 July. Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord to JAL. Harbord has spoken to Pershing about JAL getting the Fourth Brigade (Marine), Second Division, AEF. Thinks Pershing will approve the assignment. "If there is a better brigade under any flag than this one, I do not know where it is."

15 July. Commanding General, Second Division, AEF, to Commander-in-Chief, AEF. Recommends promotion of Lt. Col. L. S. Carson, USA, to colonel.

7 August. [?] to JAL. Congratulations on promotion to major general.

10 August. Roger Williams, to JAL. Congratulations on promotion to major general, assignment to command the Second Division, AEF.

12 September. Josephus Daniels to JAL. "I have every confidence in your leadership of the Marine Corps." Asks JAL to look out for Josephus Daniels, Jr.—going to France with the Thirteenth Marines.


19 October. JAL to Col. Charles G. Long, Ass't CMC. News of the Second Division, AEF.


18 November. Copy of an address by a French girl after the Second Division, AEF took her home town from the Germans.

20 November. C. A. Reeves to JAL. Acknowledges letter, re: death of son.


Folder 28
1918

Folder 29
1918

26 November. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long to JAL. Papers on the Second Division, AEF, received and filed as per JAL's request.

12 December. A. L. Roosevelt to JAL. Expects shake-up at HQMC. "Prays for the day when you come back & assume the duties of [CMC] where you are sorely needed."
21 December. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle to JAL. Personal note. Saw Barnett—looks worse!

30 December. Henri Goureaud to JAL. Lauds Second Division, AEF, for performance at Mont Blanc.


11 January. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall to JAL. Will recommend Second Division, AEF, for a citation if JAL will write it!

14 January. Commanding General, Third Army, to Chief of Staff, AEF. Second Division in good shape.
16 January. Summerall to JAL.
Encloses letter of 14 January 1919 to Chief of Staff, AEF.


23 January. JAL to Chief of Staff, AEF. Wants Second Division credited for participation in Champagne Offensive, 26 September-11 November 1918.

26 January. Congressman [?] to JAL. Senator Estopinal in critical condition—heart trouble.


10 February. Richard P. Hobson, wants brother-in-law transferred to CONUS.

11 February. Leonard Zoltowski to JAL. Asks about son's death.

17 February. Edwin H. Brown, Jr., to JAL. Personal note. "Dear John."


1 March. S. E. Salman to JAL. Appreciates information on relative.

3 March. [?] to JAL. Personal note. Returning to CONUS.

5 March. JAL to Maj. Gen. James A. McAndrew, Chief of Staff, AEF. Confidential. Discusses reasons for disharmony among troops, Second Division, AEF.

7 March. [?] to JAL. On HQMC stationary. News from HQMC.

Last page missing.

10 March. Deputy Adjutant-General, AEF to JAL. What happened to the award recommendation from the Commanding General, Fourth French Army?
11 March. Brig. Gen. Fox Connor to Deputy Chief of Staff, AEF. Corrects list of Second Division citations.

14 March. Ralph Earle to JAL. Discusses English attitude towards the occupation of Germany, anti-war attitude in the United States.

23 March. Andre Naulin to JAL. In French. JAL's Corps commander during the Mont Blanc offensive.

25 March. Ralph Earle to JAL. Personal note.

26 March. Gen. John J. Pershing to JAL. Pleased with visit to the Second Division, AEF.

29 March. Capt. Frederick C. Wheeler to JAL. Reports derogatory song being sung by soldiers about Marines.

1 April. JAL to Pershing. Thank you for commending the Second Division, AEF.
2 April. Commanding General, Third Army, to Commanding General, Second Division, AEF. Army newspaper staff changed; no more derogatory material will be printed about Marines.

2 April. Commanding General, Second Division, AEF, to Commanding General, Third Army. Let the incident die!

14 April. Maj. Gen. Commandant George Barnett to JAL. Congratulations on review and inspection of the Second Division, AEF. [by whom and when?]

8 May. Note in French.

19 May. Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, to JAL. Enjoyed visit to Second Division, AEF.

21 May. President, The Louisiana State University, to JAL. Thank you for war souvenirs.


11 June. Thank you note from [?].
24 June. Hanson Ely to JAL. Divisional associations being formed.

24 June. Ely to JAL. Ideas for a Second Division Society.

10 July. Commanding General, First Division, AEF, to Commanding General, Second Division, AEF. Glad to hear that the Second Division is going home.

Folder 5
1919

25 July. French Minister of War to Commanding General, Second Division, AEF. Well done! Heard that the Second Division was returning home. Additional copy in French.

5 August. Herbert H. Maloney to JAL. Remembers JAL in France.

1 September. [?] Corey to JAL. Thank you.

6 September. Commanding General, Second Division, AEF, to the Secretary of the Navy. Why hasn't the division received its fourragere?
2 October. Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Navy. No fourragères awarded as yet. Matter being studied.

Folder 6
1919


14 October. Col. Joseph R. Davis, USA, to JAL. Wants JAL to write the foreword to the divisional history.

Folder 7
1919

10 December. Adjutant-General, Department of the Army, to Commanding General, Second Division, AEF. Wants historical documents, re: World War.

Folder 8
1920


26
4 February. Williamson to JAL. Certificate of honorary membership, Louisiana Society.


19 February. Admiral William S. Benson to JAL. Warm personal note.

24 February. Hanson Ely to JAL. Second Division Association.

15 March. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall to JAL. Why are some Marine Corps officers complaining about lack of credit for crossing the Marne? They did a good job!

1 June. Charles G. Long to JAL. CMC pleased with inspection of Quantico.
11 June. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. JAL on war memorial council.

15 June. Copy of correspondence of 11 June.

Folder 11

1920

16 June. Charles P. Hatfield to JAL. Second Division, AEF business.

17 June. W. H. Preston to JAL. Masonic affairs.

17 June. James H. Sharp, Jr., to JAL. Second Division, AEF business.

Folder 12

1920

30 June. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to JAL. Copy of the letter appointing JAL as CMC. (Original in RG 80, file 28578-820).

6 July. Representative Thomas S. Butler to JAL. Note of congratulations. Promises to support his administration. "The right thing has been done."
8 September. [?] to JAL. Congratulations.

4 October. CMC to the Secretary of the Navy. Report on conditions in Haiti and results of inspection trip.

13 July. Captain Edward N. Beach, USN, to JAL. Warm personal note.

Folder 13
1920


Folder 14
1921

27 October. Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, to JAL. Wants JAL in the parade for the Unknown Soldier with Pershing.
Folders 15-18
1924-1925

Correspondence related to routine appearances by JAL. Folder 17 contains a letter from Representative Thomas S. Butler, 18 December 1924, to Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, indicating that the House Naval Affairs Committee favors JAL's reappointment.

Folders 19-21
1925

Letters of congratulations on JAL's appointment to a second term as CMC. One letter in Folder 21, JAL to the Secretary of the Navy, 13 October 1925, complains because budgetary reduction resulted in disbanding of Sixth Marines.
Routine correspondence of a personal nature, except for the following:
Folders 23 and 24, materials from John H. Russell in Haiti; Folder 27 (19 June and 6 July 1928), JAL to the Secretary of the Navy, re: comptroller matter; and Folder 28 (3 January 1928), Maj. Gen. Logan Feland to JAL, re: situation report from Nicaragua.
1882

23 February. News from Louisiana State University (LSU).

4 September. News from LSU.

29 October. News from LSU.

1883

14 January. Cold weather. JAL has a slight fever. Thief among the naval cadets caught.

1884

18 August. Written from the Constellation during plebe cruise.

9 September. Written from the Santee. Plebe summer almost finished.

20 December. News from USNA. "We get demerits for about everything under the sun."

1885

23 February. Considers quitting to join the Chinese Navy. Pithy comment on cadet
drunkenness.

15 March. News from USNA. Started smoking. Lots of demerits.

3 April. News from USNA. Trouble with mathematics.

27 April. News from USNA. Noticing girls. Comments on fact that most graduates will not be commissioned.

24 May. News from USNA. Pithy comments on new plebe class, cadet morality.

4 June. News from USNA. Class of '85 about to graduate, new Firstclass a sorry lot!

18 October. Confined to the Santee for smoking. Lonely. Will not be caught again.

6 December. News from USNA. Out of confinement. Lowest grade is in drafting.

4 February. News from USNA. Drawing not his subject.

2 March. Hardest term so far. Twenty classmates "unsat" in "Skinny [chemistry and physics]."

22 March. Several naval cadets dismissed for hazing plebes.

12 April. Episcopal bishop visited. Grades going up.

4 May. Studying hard in order to be in the top ten of his class [and be commissioned in the Navy?].

4 June. News from USNA. "I never studied so hard for anything in my life [mathematics examination]."

30 July. News from USNA. Prefers life ashore to duty at sea.


4 April. Studying for final examinations. Episcopal bishop to visit.


17 May. New plebes arrived. "I heard that there was a Negro among them but I could scarcely believe it."
3 July. Summer cruise. Visiting New London, CT.

Folder 9
1887
17 October. Cramming for examinations.

20 December. Studying hard.

Folder 10
1888
19 February. Mentions pending legislation that will allow all graduates to become ensigns. Hopeful.

35 March. Written from USNA. Blizzard.

4 April. Could be assigned to a ship "'round the Horn."

27 May. Wants orders to the Mohican but may be sent to the Swartara.

Folder 11
1888
8 September. Enjoying leave at home.

13 September. Orders to Mohican.

Folder 12
1889
6 February. In the Vandalia. Visiting Honolulu.

6 April. Staying at a boarding house in Annapolis. Studying for post-cruise examinations.

4 May. Studying for post-cruise examinations.

20 May. Examinations finished. Some classmates failed physical examinations.

3 September. MB, New York. Description of duties, training, quarters.

21 September. MB, New York. HQMC refused to pay for his travel; $120 out of his own pocket!

6 October. Guard officer under instruction. Inspects sentries once during the hours of darkness.

21 October. Wonders about new duty station. Wouldn't mind staying in New York.

31 December. MB, Portsmouth. Likes the area. Commanding Officer holds night classes for the officers.
8 February. MB, Portsmouth. Anticipates leave at home.

15 August. MB, Portsmouth. Has duty two days out of every three!

11 October. Joined the MD, Bennington in New York. Sees USNA classmates when their ships are in the harbor.

25 October. Thinks the Bennington will steam to Tampa Bay, then to Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

16 November. Bennington still in New York; bottom being scraped.

1892


4 February. Tired of the South Atlantic.

11 February. Still in Montevideo.

23 February. Run down the coast for target practice at Maldanado.
16 March. Describes social life ashore in Montevideo.

Folder 17
1892

1 April. Still in Montevideo. Good liberty!

8 April. Comment on American politics.

22 April. Target practice at Maldenado.


31 August. Toulons, France. Believes ship will visit Genoa next.

19 September. Small arms practice ashore, Ville France. Good liberty!

28 September. Barcelona.

Folder 18
1892

23 October. Cadiz, Spain. Visited local wineries; likes sherry.


6 December. Likes Gibraltar.

22 December. Cadiz. Uncertain when they will depart.

22 January. In drydock, Cadiz. Glad that captain was transferred: "despised by every officer and man aboard."


27 March. Bennington arrived Norfolk from Havana.

22 September. MB, Norfolk. Had teeth checked.

27 September. MB, Norfolk. Dislikes mess hall fare; has meals brought in.

19 October. MB, Norfolk. Went to church in Portsmouth [Ellie Harrison Murdough sang in the choir].

25 December. Has duty on Christmas day!

28 January. Cold in Norfolk.

28 April. Concerned about grandmother.
14 August. Spent the day with Judge and Mrs. Murdaugh & Ellie.

20 August. Encloses money for mother's medical bills.

15 November. MB, Norfolk. Captain Porter on trial for drunkeness.

10 December. Concern over mother's health.

Folder 22
1895

12 January. MB, Norfolk. New officer reported aboard; now JAL has the duty one day out of three!

21 February. Dances will stop because of Lent. Mentions "Miss Ellie."

30 March. TAD to Boston; visited Harvard.

Folder 23
1895

21 April. MB, Norfolk. Exercising Major Huntington's horse.

10 May. Adjutant and Inspector, HQMC, made his quarterly inspection.

9 June. Social news.

15 June. JAL's in love!

1 December. "Ellie and I are just as much
in love as ever."

Folder 24
1896
5 March. Back on duty every other day!

8 August. "Miss Ellie" has become "Ellie."

Folder 25
1897

12 September. Cincinnati leaves tomorrow for the South Atlantic. "As I grow older, I feel more deeply the sorrow of separation."


3 October. Bridgetown, Barbados. Homesick!

Folder 26
1897
23 October. Pernambuco, Brazil. "Married two years today; what a way to spend one's anniversary."


1898

Folder 1


3 February. Bahia, Brazil.

7 March. Bridgetown, Barbados.

10 April. Spanish-American War.


"An easy war, so far."

Folder 2

1898

23 May. In Cincinnati off Cuba.

[?]. In Cincinnati, Key West. "Lowest place going."

16 July. Brought family to Key West.


12 December. Relieved by the Mayflower off Cuba; going home!

Folder 3

31 December. Havaná. "God has certainly been good to me in giving me such a sweet noble sister."


11 May. Ship in Tomkinsville, NY. Being on "home station" requires him to wear better quality civilian clothing.

5 June. In Newport; steaming to Boston next.


24 August. Newport, RI.


26 September. Tomkinsville, NY.

8 October. Hampton Roads, JAL urges his sister to sell the family home in Louisiana and move to Bel Air, Maryland.

16 October. Enroute from Hampton Roads to New York. Ellie upset with boarding house
19 October. "One of my greatest crosses [to bear] is [how] little we see of each other."

22 October. Moved to a new boarding house.

1 November. Commutes one and a half hours one-way from the boarding house to the ship. Number 9 on the promotion list to captain.

12 November. Mentions Huntington's retirement: "The finest man I've known in the Navy."

16 November. Encourages his sister to sell "Old Hickory."

16 December. Expects to be detached when the ship goes into the yard at League Island.

23 December. May receive orders to the Kentucky. Recalls mother's death a year ago.

2 January. Baby ill. Anniversary of
mother's death.

5 January. Ellie & baby ill; JAL on leave to nurse them.


26 January. Received orders to the Kentucky. Orders cancelled, then received orders to the Texas. Confused!

30 January. Glad Augustine has sold the house. Recalls mother.

Folder 7

1900

12 February. Still not sure of orders.

22 March. Still in doubt about future.

7 April. Visited CMC; asked for duty in Washington. Will go to Boston on recruiting duty.

Folder 8

1900


17 September. Still on leave; paid all debts.

24 September. Afraid that he is going to recruiting duty in Boston; would rather go to Annapolis.
29 September. Boston it is, but will try to get orders changed.

5 October. Changing boarding houses.

9 October. Orders changed. Will be CO, MB, Pensacola. Ellie not pleased!

Folder 9
1900

15 October. No orders; worried!

20 October. Spent their savings on a silver tea service.

9 November. Attended the first party of their marriage; met Admiral and Mrs. Sampson.

12 November. Ordered to take a detachment from MB, Norfolk, to establish MB, Pensacola.

25 November. No orders yet [?]

30 November. Likes being CO.

7 December. Moving into quarters.

22 December. Hired a cook.

Folder 10
1901

2 January. Thinking of mother's death.
31 January. CMC visited; excuse to escape cold of Washington.

3 February. Hosted CMC and party to dinner.

11 March. Enjoys being his own boss.

20 May. Had classmate, Chandler, to dinner.

Folder 11

1901

30 June. One of his officers has cholera.

8 July. New officer reported in.

17 July. Ellie visiting Portsmouth.

23 July. Another officer reported in. If he's competent, JAL will ask for two month's leave.

27 August. On leave, Camp Springs, VA.

Folder 12

1901

12 October. Still on leave.

30 October. Family news.

20 November. Family news. Navy has a terrible football team.

25 November. Gave his sister his tickets
to the Army-Navy game.

7 December. Family news.

19 December. Cold for Pensacola; water pipes froze!

Folder 13

1902

3 January. Thinks he might become Commanding Officer, MB, New Orleans.

20 January. Ass't Adjutant and Inspector, HQMC, inspected the barracks.


30 January. Family news.

5 April. Former Commanding Officer in the Bennington visiting Pensacola. "I don't expect to see him."

29 April. Family news.

Folder 14

1902

18 May. Family news.

26 May. Family & social news.

3 June. Childbirth near.

10 June. Baby girl. Laura, Mother fine.

15 June. Servant problems.
Folder 15

1902

21 July. Went fishing; no luck!

5 August. Asked for another lieutenant; otherwise, no leave!

9 September. Ellie in Portsmouth.

19 September. Family news.

23 September. JAL not well; appendicitus. Won't go to the Philippines.

Folder 16

1902

11 October. Feeling better.

19 October. Gained 20 pounds back; weighs 140 pounds.

29 December. Definitely not going the Philippines. "Meanwhile, I'll look around for something better."

Folder 17

1903

19 March. Has tickets to Barnum & Bailey's Circus; little Ellie very excited.

20 June. Ellie sick; little Ellis ill, but improving.

23 October. JAL's battalion transferred from the Panther to the Dixie at League
30 October. Sailed from Portsmouth to Guantanamo. Going to Panama.

30 November. Colon, Panama.

7 December. Not worried about malaria.

14 December. Colon, Panama. "The busiest week of my life."

Folder 18

11 January. Refers to Eli K. Cole as "about the best friend I have in the service." Compare with comment of 2 May 1910.


11 February. "I long for a quiet home of my own. My career will be made up of just such expeditions as these."

15 February. Ellie had a girl on 14 February 1904; wanted a son?

18 April. Family news.

Folder 19

1904

26 April. Misses family. Knows that AL is in Portsmouth with them.
22 June. JAL is no. 8 on the list of majors. "I wouldn't have the least objection to being promoted again."

9 August. Staying healthy in Panama.

15 November. No news of departure.

n.d. [November-December]. Roosevelt must feel triumphant!

21 December. Sailing in the Yankee for Hampton Roads.

Folder 20

1905

11 March. Led a battalion in Roosevelt's inaugural parade. Rode a horse.


21 June. Family visiting relatives in Bel Air, MD; home alone.

2 July. Attended reception for Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. "Quite friendly."

26 July. Part of letter missing. Last page ends "Sunday evening, Colonel Barnett . . . ."
Folder 21

1905

2 August. Examining board again.

13 September. Ellie begins public school on Monday—neighborhood school.

12 October. Family news.

25 October. Gets up early to stoke furnace. Wants house warm when children get up.

Folder 22

1906

13 February. Little Ellie had a Valentine's Day party; JAL addressed the invitations for her.

26 February. Feeling old; went to a dance, but didn't dance!

14 March. Family news. Hard at work on regulations [?].

16 April. Looking for a summer home for the family. Too hot in Washington.

25 June. Camp Reed, Canal Zone. Under canvas and acting as if they intend to stay!

15 November, Family news.

22 November. Ellie in the hospital for an operation [?].

Folder 2

1906


Folder 3

1907

2 January. CMC told JAL he would go to the Philippines in the spring; hasn't told Ellie yet.


6 February. Lt. Col. Maloney goes to the Philippines 5 March, JAL to follow.

14 February. Eugenia's birthday,
Valentine's party.

6 March. Packing. Last page of letter missing.

Folder 4
1907

3 April. At the Hotel Imperial, San Francisco.

12 April. Honolulu in the Army transport, Sherman.

22 May. Cavite. "Most monotonous existence possible."

Folder 5
1907


29 July. Spent a week in Olongapo to select a site for a rifle range. "I don't think much of Cavite."

8 August. Cavite. Family news.

Folder 6
1907

31 August. Etta has dengue fever.

21 September. Hired a new cook; difficult to find someone to cook southern dishes!
5 October. Found a nurse for the children. Base chaplain a poor preacher!


Folder 7

2 November. Colonel Biddle came to dinner, took the children for a ride in his new car.

8 November. Met Secretary of War William H. Taft; expects him to be the next President.

23 November. Dislikes the climate. Ellié has huge boils on her face.

Folder 8

2 December. Satisfied with nurse.


17 December. Preparing for the holidays.

26 December. Christmas without snow! Colonel Biddle brought presents for the children.

31 December. Cavite. Hopes the pay bill passes.
15 January. Family news.

21 January. Going to Bagio.

15 February. Family news.

21 February. Family news.

29 February. Family news.

29 February. Family news.

9 March. Visited the cathedral in Manila.

14 March. Family news.

23 March. Family news.

18 April. Family news.

25 April. Lots of dengue fever at Cavite.

1 May. Twenty-one cases of smallpox; eleven deaths at Cavite.

19 May. Family has "hill diarrhea."

28 May. Typhoon warning.

4 June. Few old friends left in Cavite.

23 June. Expects to be transferred to Olongapo.
10 July. An officer committed suicide.

23 July. No news about his relief.

7 August. No news about his relief!

11 August. No new colonel enroute.

18 August. Heard that Lincoln Karmany would be his replacement.

29 September. "Neutral in politics." [service politics? national politics?]

19 October. New arrivals. Pleasant people.

12 November. Colonel Karmany slated to assume command. WJL moves to Olongapo.

27 November. Believes removal of Marines from warships means absorption of the Corps by the Army.

10 December. Still concerned over removal of Marines from warships.

19 December. Making plans to go home.

Folder 8b

1909

2 January. Family news.

16 January. Family news.

57
2 March. If Marines not returned to warships, JAL has no future in the Corps.

3 April. Karmany attempting to bring a "grass widow [girlfriend]" out to the Philippines.

24 April. Karmany enroute.

5 May. Manila. Family news.

10 May. Will depart 14 May, before Karmany arrives.

14 July. On the Tenyo Maru enroute from Yokohoma to Honolulu to San Francisco.

28 July. Comments on staff vs. line controversy rocking HQMC.

5 August. Visited HQMC, CMC gone.

28 September. Trying to find a house to rent.

30 September. Saw CMC, asked for MB, Norfolk.

23 October. Going to the Army War College.
15 November. Family news.

27 November. Likes the Army War College.

29 November. Following the promotion and retirement news closely.

7 December. Likes school; no desire to go to Nicaragua.

20 December. Family news.

Folder 9

1910

19 February. Comment on line vs. staff controversy at HQMC. Nothing new on the CMC situation.

12 March. Avoiding a conference at the Naval War College; afraid that if he attends, he will be assigned there.

19 March. Brief reference to court of inquiry, re: line vs. staff controversy.

Folder 10

1910

2 May. Exercise ride with Army War College. Discusses candidacy for the commandancy.

26 May. Exercise ride with Army War College. Secretary of War visited them.

7 June. Colonel Biddle had dinner with
them; has hopes for the commandancy, but not strong ones.

**Folder 11**

1910

17 June. Political friends pushing JAL's bid for the commandancy.

15 July. Met officers from militia during exercise ride.

28 July. Pungent reference to staff officers and officers stationed at HQMC.

**Folder 12**

1910

3 August. Mentions Colonel Denney's punishment, re: line vs. staff squabble.

15 August. Afraid he will be assigned to Port Royal; Doyen going to Bremerton, Fuller to Charleston.

24 August. Family news.

**Folder 13**

1910

6 September. Family news.

14 September. Going on leave; will see CMC, re: next assignment.

30 September. Saw CMC; will try to get Waller to move, so JAL can have MB, Norfolk.
6 October. Probably going to MB, New York; Waller wants to stay in Norfolk.

28 October. Going to MB, New York.


12 December. Family news.

20 December. Family news.

Folder 15

1911

2 January. Ordered to serve on a court-martial in Philadelphia.


21 January. Waller told JAL that he only feared Barnett, re: commandancy.


Folder 16

1911

3 February. Family news.

1 May. Family news.

9 May. CMC inspected MB, New York; pleased. Heard that Eli R. Cole would be Ass't CMC: "I prefer this."

Folder 17

1911

16 May. Family news.
31 May. Military mass at the barracks.

21 June. Troops due back from Cuba.

30 June. No maid; Ellie is having a tough time!

Folder 18

1911

5 July. Family news.

13 July. Visited Coney Island: "A very disagreeable place!"

1 August. Family news.

18 August. Family news.

Folder 19

1911


31 August. Family news.

Folder 20

1911

7 September. Family news.

29 September. Family news.

2 October. Family news.

2 November. Family news.
**Folder 21**

1911

10 November. Reception & dance in the Utah.

27 November. Glad to be in Brooklyn so children can attend a good school.

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**Folder 22**

1912

21 March. Family news.

28 March. Family news.

12 April. Going to the circus.

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**Folder 23**

1912

20 April. Losing many officers to sea duty; yard full of ships.

27 April. Family news.

2 May. Family news.

18 May. Ill--abscess of the jaw.

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**Folder 24**

1912

25 May. Ordered to form the Second Regiment. Sails in the Dixie to Key West.

2 June. At Key West, but embarked in the Ohio.


Folder 25
1912

15 July. Getting ready to leave Cuba.

18 July. Sent to Panama; TAD.

20 July. Smedley D. Butler wanted him to stay with him, but he thought it might invite criticism.

Folder 26
1912

4 August. Enroute home; TAD to Panama was to serve on a court of inquiry.

9 August. At a boarding house on the seashore with family. Wife glad he's home; worried.

Folder 27
1912

5 September. Family news.

12 September. Problem in Nicaragua winding down; doesn't believe U. S. troops needed in Mexico.

21 September. TAD to HQMC; examining board, candidates for commission.
Folder 28

1912

28 September. Troops mounted out for the Caribbean.

13 October. Still TAD.

Folder 29

1912

4 November. Wants Wilson to win the election; fearful of Roosevelt.

12 November. Pleased with election results.

29 November. Family, social news.

Folder 30

1912

5 December. Took the family to see "Oh, Oh, DeLpine," a musical comedy.

14 December. Family news.

21 December. Harbor full of battleships.

Ellie attended a luncheon in the Utah.

28 December. TAD to Norfolk; court-martial of an officer.

Container 6

Folder 1

1913

3 January. Still TAD.

27 January. Family news.

7 February. Has orders to Philadelphia, take troops on the transport Meade to Cuba.

14 March. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

7 April. Still in Cuba; went fishing.

14 April. Boring in Cuba; everyone wants to go home.

Folder 3
1913

7 May. Tired of expeditionary duties; hopes "little countries to the south of us behave themselves!"


Folder 4
1913

21 May. Family news.

6 June. Barracks Marines returned from Cuba.

21 June. Vacationing in the Catskills.
Folder 5
1913

3 July. Several Navy members of JAL's USNA class "plucked." Regrets!


30 July. Enjoys surf-bathing.

Folder 6
1913

13 August. Home alone.

28 August. Family news.

30 August. TAD to Norfolk; lunch with Colonels Karmany and Prince.

Folder 7
1913


30 September. No word on orders.

20 October. Family news.

Folder 8
1913

27 October. Attended "The Messiah."

3 November. Worried about the situation in Mexico.
[?] November. Heard that Biddle would retire. Raced to Washington to enter his name. No chance as a lieutenant colonel.

Folder 9
1913

22 November. Question of Biddle's successor. Doing what he can for himself.

Folder 10
1913

25 November. Taking a regiment from Philadelphia to Pensacola.

Folder 11
1914

68

Folder 12

1914

31 January. Culebra. Worried about delay to name the new CMC.

5 February. Barnett the new CMC. JAL not disappointed as he assumed it would be Barnett or Waller.


Folder 13

1914

19 February. Vera Cruz. Left golf clubs in New Orleans. Would sister please ask someone to pick them up?

20 February. Ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion. Named Assistant CMC.

28 February. From New Orleans to New York, then back to New Orleans. Doesn't know what is happening.

10 March. In the Hancock.

23 March. Family news.

21 April. In the Hancock enroute to Vera Cruz. Wonders why such a small force.


7 July. Vera Cruz. Malaria. Yellow fever.

19 July. Pessimistic view of the situation in Mexico; JAL favors annexation by the U.S.

27 July. Fears a great war in Europe.

15 August. Health good. Sad to learn of Mrs. Wilson's death.

22 August. Vera Cruz. Dreary.


6 September. Still no word on departure. Family moved to Washington so that children could start school.
12 September. Mexico wants the U. S. out. Heard that the Germans were gaining on the French.

20 September. Expects to depart on 1 October 1914 for Philadelphia.

2 October. Colonel Moses died at Vera Cruz.

12 October. Family news.

21 October. Still no word on departure.

24 October. Mexicans still angry. Concern over war in Europe.

3 November. "Mexican muddle as bad as ever."

9 November. Mexican politics.

21 November. Finally! Orders to leave.

5 December. Brooklyn. "Here I am in God's country again!"
21 December. New home in Washington:

2008 "R" St., N.W.

Folder 21

1915

1 January. Family and social news.

11 January. Settling into new job.

Folder 22

1915

6 February. "I have never had so many things to think about in my life as I have here..."

9 March. TAD to Annapolis for the court-martial of an officer. Took Ellie out of school because of ill health.

23 March. Family news.

Folder 23

1915

30 March. Family news; glad they aren't bridge players!

9 May. Busy at work; Barnett absent. Ellie's friend, Lt. Glennon, had dinner with them.

1 June. Put savings into U. S. Bonds, 5% interest!
Folder 24
1915

7 June. Social.

15 June. Disapproves of Bryan's decision to leave Wilson's cabinet.

Folder 25
1915

18 November. Excited about Ellie's debut.

27 December. Family news.

Folder 26
1916

4 January. Family news. "People ought to save for their old age."


31 January. Busy with the personnel bill.

Folder 27
1916


16 February. Thinks Wilson will keep the U. S. out of war. Hopes that personnel bill passes; wants to be a brigadier general.
25 March. Comment on Woodrow Wilson: "He is a wonderful man and I hope the American people appreciate him sufficiently to re-elect him." Smedley D. Butler passed through town.

Folder 28
1916

10 April. Barnett on a tour to the south.

4 May. Family news.

7 June. Personnel bill passed the House; calls for brigadier generals!

Folder 29
1916

16 June. Bought a Ford; learning to drive.

2 August. Family news.

2 September. President Wilson signed the Naval Appropriations Bill; JAL attended the ceremony because Barnett was out of town.

Folder 30
1916

16 October. Reference to the brigadier general list. "This is strictly confidential." Last page of letter is missing.
21 October. Told in strictest confidence that his name was on the brigadier general list.

Folder 31

1916

25 November. Letters of congratulations flowing in.

28 November. TAD to Norfolk & Port Royal. Considers Wilson a great President; deserves re-election!

Folder 32

1916

4 December. Ellie engaged. Too young for marriage.

18 December. Family news.

Folder 33

1917

29 January. CMC in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Very busy at work.

13 February. Weakened and announced Ellie's engagement; still think she's too young!

Folder 34

1917

20 February. Excitement over possible war with Germany.
1 March. Mrs. Barnett will give a luncheon honoring Ellie's engagement.

Folder 35
1917

12 March. Ellie happy. "Mr. Glennon is a young man of fine character."


25 April. Lt. Glennon had trouble getting leave; arrived at the last minute.

Wedding was on 25 April 1917. Testified on Capitol Hill with the CMC.

Folder 36
1917

4 May. Met General Joffre.

7 August. Social news.

29 August. Believes he is the logical officer to command the Marine Corps brigade in France because of his French ancestry.
25 September. Relieved as Ass't CMC by Colonel Long. Has new glasses. Letter enclosed (signature not clear) from a woman who claimed to know him as a youth in Louisiana.

28 January. Quantico, Snow.

18 February. Ellie had a baby boy, "James Blair Glennon."

26 February. Family.

5 March. Wants to go to France. Excited over personnel increases; additional major general authorized.

20 March. Barnett backing JAL for major general. "This is confidential."

2 April. Quantico. Anxious about the naval bill and the increase in number of major generals.

2 May. Quantico. Visited by the Secretary of the Navy & several congressmen.
6 May. Going to France as Doyen's relief.

15 May. Found an apartment for the family: 1870 Wyoming Avenue. Went to Yorktown for christening of grandson.

Folder 5
1919

25 January. Glad war is over.


Folder 6
1919

25 February. Local beverages too strong; would rather have Prohibition!

2 March. Germany. Lots of influenza and pneumonia among his troops. Can't believe that the U.S. wants to turn its back on the world.

15 March. Pershing inspected the division, passed out one hundred Distinguished Service Crosses. JAL received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.
23 March. Germany. A blessing that Germany surrendered before the cold weather!

3 April. Moved to newer quarters. Ready to sail—has been ready since they crossed the Rhine!

16 April. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels & party visited. Anxious to return home.

1 May. "The Daniels are lovely people." Told Daniels he wanted division to be reviewed when it returns.

11 May. Keeping troops occupied with athletics, marksmanship.

5 June. Peace seems far away. Doesn't know when he will get home.

15 June. When will Germany sign the treaty? Wants to go home!

26 June. Toured Germany in a special train.
6 July. Orders home! Implies that Secretary of the Navy Daniels intervened to get the division sent home.

Folder 10
1919

9 July. Expects to leave on 15 July 1919; Twenty-six trains, three days to get to Brest.

20 August. Vacationing in Atlantic City.

Folder 11
1919

2 November. Assumed command at Quantico; not much to do.

9 November. Comments on Second Division.

1 December. Commuting to Quantico from Washington.

8 December. Football game in Annapolis.

Folder 12
1920

9 February. Family news.

18 February. Family news.

3 April. Establishing a compulsory vocational school at Quantico.
1920

Folder 13

5 April. Family news.

19 April. Moved into quarters. No servants; eating in a hotel.

14 May. Dinner with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

Folder 14

1920

24 May. Family news.

19 July. Received hundreds of letters of congratulations on his appointment as CMC.

3 August. Commuting from Quantico to Washington.

16 August. Moving to Washington on 1 September 1920.

Folder 15

1920

26 August. Enjoys "Eighth and Eye," but expensive to keep up.

12 October. Hired a butler, but no cook as yet.

13 November. Expects Democrats to fare poorly in the election.
Folder 16
1920
9 December. "Not going to sit still and let my nomination [as CMC] slide while they wait for the next administration."

23 December. No news of JAL's confirmation.

Folder 17
1921
18 January. Family news.

18 April. Family news.

Folder 18
1921
30 April. To Chicago with Secretary of the Navy Edwin H. Denby.

24 May. Presented a flag at Laura's school.

13 July. Family news.

Folder 19
1921
2 August. Attempting to reduce the expenses of the Marine Corps.

13 August. Family news.

12 October. Wilderness maneuvers. Mentions President and Mrs. Harding.
1922

25 February. Enroute to the Caribbean for an inspection.

18 April. Glimpse at CMC's social schedule.

9 May. Joined the Glennons on Sunday; admired grandson.

17 July. Rode to Gettysburg on horseback; spent the night.

1924

6 August. TAD to Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass.

18 August. Issued a new Cadillac limousine.

29 September. Butler returning to the Corps. Sad because his efforts in Philadelphia for naught.

9 November. Pleased with the election of Coolidge.

18 December. Family news.

26 December. Family news.
18 January. Busy with the General Board. Nominated for another four-year term as CMC.


11 February. Family news.

Folder 3

1925


6 May. Went to Laura's school to hear her sing.

29 June. Family news.

24 July. Family news.

14 August. Vacation.

23 August. Family news.

Folder 4

1926

9 May. Family news.


Folder 5

1926

1 September. Family news.
1927

2 January. Distressed over news from Nicaragua, death of Marines.

2 May. Summertime in Washington: "A country village."

22 May. Dinner with the Episcopal bishop. Reunion of the Second Division approaching.

Folder 6

1927

3 July. Vacation in Rhode Island.

31 July. Stopping in New York City.

Folder 7

1927

7 October. Family news.

17 November. Aides-de-Camp took Laura and Eugenia to see "Show Boat." Attended the Marine Corps birthday ceremony in Philadelphia.

Folder 8

1928

9 July. Ellie is now "Mother."

1929

15 March. Family.

26 March. Will take the position at VMI.

9 April. Working on memoirs.
7 May. Vacationing on the West Coast, traveled by ship.

22 May. In San Francisco.

3 June. Visited his USNA roommate, Captain Beach, USN (Retired).

10 September. Moved into quarters at VMI.

15 September. Comfortable and happy; better than in Washington.

8 October. At VMI.

24 October. Trying to complete memoirs; can't imagine that anyone would want to read them!

5 November. Family.

15 November. Retired effective 12 November 1929; ceremony at HQMC.

4 December. Took the family to Roanoke for the VMI-VPI football game.

9 December. Impressed with cut of VMI cadets.
Folder 12

1830

10 January. Feeling old; JAL is 63. His father was 69 when he died.


26 January. Board of Visitors in Richmond.

Folder 13

1930

17 February. Regrets over Admiral Hughes' illness.

25 February. 5 March. 11 March. Family news.

Folder 14

1930

19 March. VMI news.

29 March. Neville had a stroke.

14 April. Family, VMI news.

22 April. In Washington for a dinner.

Folder 15

1930

2 June. To receive an honorary LL.D at Lafayette College, Penn.

1 July. Jamestown, Rhode Island.

23 August. Atlantic City, New Jersey.
23 September. Played golf. Turned down an invitation to speak to the American Legion convention in Boston.

3 October. Laura taking a course in typing and stenography.

8 October. Memoirs a big hit! Abolishing hazing at VMI.

20 October. Will ask publisher to send books to AL's list of old family friends.

28 October. Busy schedule, speeches.

4 November. Plays golf every day; good for his health.

15 November. In Washington for a funeral, shopping.

29 November. In Roanoke.


29 December. Stayed at the Army-Navy Club; saw lots of old friends.
Folder 18
1931
January-February. Family news.

Folder 19
1931
February-March. Family news.
C. THE MACMILLAN COLLECTION

Container 8
folder 20

1916
5 July. Orders, citations for Belleau Wood.
Photograph inscribed to Major Theodore Barnes.

1918

1919
21 March. Orders of Colonel Harry Lee.
28 October. Citation, Sixth Marines.

1942

1977
Correspondence with the MCHC.
APPENDIX A

THE LIFE OF JOHN ARCHER LEJEUNE

31 August 1820: Ovide Lejeune born.
6 December 1840: Laura Archer born.
14 June 1859: Laura Archer Turpin and Ovide Lejeune married.
22 March 1860: Auguste Lejeune born.
19 January 1867: John Archer Lejeune born, Pointe Coupee Parrish, Louisiana.

September 1861-April 1884: military cadet, The Louisiana State University.
8 June 1888: graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy.
7 September 1886-14 January 1889: passed midshipman in the Mohican.
16 December 1889: Ovide Lejeune dies.
27 April 1889-15 March 1890: passed midshipman in the Adams.
6 April-19 June 1890: at USNA for post-cruise examinations.
1 September 1890: reported to Marine Corps Barracks, New York.
3 November 1890: reported to Marine Corps Barracks, Portsmouth, Virginia.
1 October 1891-26 July 1893: Marine Corps Detachment in the Bennington.
April 1892: promoted to first lieutenant.

August 1893-August 1897: Marine Corps Barracks, Norfolk, Virginia.

23 October 1895: John A. Lejeune and Ellie Harrison Murdaugh married, Portsmouth, Virginia.

18 August 1896: Ellie Murdaugh Lejeune born.

2 August 1897-17 February 1899: Marine Corps Detachment in the Cincinnati.

26 February-10 May 1899: Marine Corps Detachment in the Massachusetts.

2 January 1899: Laura Archer Lejeune dies.

3 March 1899: promoted to captain.

3 July-10 November 1900: Officer-in-Charge, Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Boston.

1 December 1900-6 January 1903: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Barracks, Pensacola, Florida.

9 June 1902: Laura Turpin Lejeune born.

November 1902: hospitalized, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland (appendicitis).

3 March 1903: promoted to major.

May-July 1903: Officer-in-Charge, Marine Corps Recruiting Station, New York.

8 August-25 October 1903: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Battalion in the Panther.

26 October-31 December 1903: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Battalion in the Dixie.
14 February 1904: Eugenia Dickson Lejeune born.

January 1905--March 1907: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Barracks, Washington.

May--July 1906: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Battalion, Panama.

July--August 1906: hospitalized, Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston (malaria).

April 1907--May 1909: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Barracks, Cavite Naval Yard, Philippines.

13 May 1909: promoted to lieutenant colonel.


November 1910--November 1914: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Barracks, New York.

26 May--2 August 1912: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Battalion, 1st Provisional Regiment, Cuba.

20 February--2 May 1913: Advance Base Force maneuvers, Culebra.

25 February 1914: promoted to colonel.

22 April--15 November 1914: Vera Cruz, Mexico.

January 1915--August 1917: Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

29 August 1916: promoted to brigadier general.

27 September 1917--17 May 1918: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

18 June--4 July 1918: 35th Division, American Expeditionary Force (AEF), for observation.
5 July 1918: Commanding General, Sixty-Fourth Brigade, Thirty-Fifth Division, AEF.

15 July 1918: Commanding General, Fourth Brigade (Marine), Second Division, AEF.

28 July 1918: Commanding General, Second Division, AEF.

31 July 1918: promoted to major general.

27 October 1919--29 June 1920: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

30 June 1920--5 March 1929: Commandant of the Marine Corps.

12 November 1929: retired from the U.S. Marine Corps.

23 March 1929--1 October 1937: Superintendent, The Virginia Military Institute.

14 December 1935: Augustine Lejeune dies.

8 April 1942: promoted to lieutenant general on the retired list.

20 November 1942: John A. Lejeune dies.


Decorations:
- Distinguished Service Medal (Navy)
- Distinguished Service Medal (Army)
- Sampson Medal
- Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal (with 3 stars)
- Mexican Service Medal
- Victory Medal, World War I (with clasps for St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Defensive Sector)
- Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal
- Legion d'Honneur (Commander)
- Croix de Guerre (Bronze Palm)
The papers of John A. Lejeune (1867-1942), military officer and educator, were presented to the Library of Congress by his daughters Eugenia D. and Laura T. Lejeune in 1961.

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Linear feet of shelf space occupied: 8
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Biographical Note

1867, Jan. 10 Born, Pointe Coupée Parish, La.
1881-84 Attended Louisiana State University
1888 Graduated, U.S. Naval Academy
1890 Commissioned 2d lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps
1895 Married Ellie Harrison Murthaugh
1898 In command of marines aboard the U.S.S. Cincinnati during the Spanish-American War
1903-4 Commanded battalion of marines, Isthmus of Panama
1908-9 Commanded brigade of marines in the Philippines
1909-10 Attended, Army War College
1914 Commanded brigade of marines during capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and commanded regiment of marines as part of the army of occupation of that city
1915-17 Assistant to the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps
1917 Commander, Marine Barracks, Quantico
1918 Commissioned major general
1918-19 Commander, Second Division, A.E.F., World War I
1920-29 Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, 1929
1929-37 Superintendent, Virginia Military Institute
1930 Publication of The Reminiscences of a Marine (Philadelphia, Dorrance. 488 p.)
1942, Nov. 20 Died, Baltimore, Md.
The papers of John A. Lejeune span the years 1815 to 1950, with the bulk of the material concentrated between the years 1900 and 1942. The collection consists of correspondence, memoranda, miscellaneous notes, speeches and writings, military papers, and printed material.

Although the correspondence is sparse for the years prior to 1920, the collection contains letters and papers which highlight major events in Lejeune's early military career—his heroic conduct aboard the U.S.S. Vandalia in the 1889 hurricane at Apia, Samoa; his service on the U.S.S. Cincinnati during the Spanish-American War; the landing and occupation of Vera Cruz by the marines in 1914; his service in Panama; and the occupation of Haiti by the marines. Several letters from Littleton W. T. Waller, Smedley D. Butler, and John H. Russell relating to the situation in Haiti in 1915-16, as well as a detailed report assessing conditions in that country in 1920, are in the general correspondence. However, the largest group of military papers in the collection pertains to the operations of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Force, during World War I. In addition to letters in the general correspondence series, the papers contain field orders, general orders, intelligence reports, and other miscellaneous documents in the military papers series and a history of the Second Division in the miscellany series. Lejeune's military career reached its zenith with his appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps. From 1920 to his retirement in 1929, Lejeune's correspondence reveals his concern for establishing the Corps on a permanent peacetime basis and for enhancing its public image. Lejeune told the story of his life in the marines in the autobiographical Reminiscenses of a Marine published in 1930.

Another view of Lejeune's military career can be discerned from the letters he wrote to his sister, Augustine, between 1882 and 1931. Beginning with Lejeune's school days at Louisiana State University and at the Naval Academy, these letters often contain personal observations, details, and informal descriptions of military operations and tours of duty covered in the other series.

The most voluminous segment of correspondence in the Lejeune papers covers the years 1929 to 1937, when he was superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute. Most of the letters are from admirers seeking photographs and autographs, from veterans or the families of marines who served under his command, and from various educational, religious, civic, and veterans' organizations inviting Lejeune to deliver speeches, visit their cities, or participate in their programs. Several letters are requests for assistance in securing promotions, commissions, and appointments or in having changes made in service records. Lejeune's continued dedication to the Marine Corps during his retirement years is also manifested in his letters supporting various naval appropriation bills, and in his responses to inquiries during the 1935 Senate Naval Committee's investigation of the Marine Corps.
A file of clippings at the end of the collection recapitulates Lejeune's career as depicted in newspapers and magazines. Loosely arranged by subject, the file covers his military assignments, his association with Virginia Military Institute, and other material relating to Lejeune, as well as folders on the Marine Corps and World War I. In some cases, articles from several newspapers describing the same news event are included in the file.

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1940, Jan.-July  
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|               | 9         | 1941, Jan.-June  
July-Dec.  
1942, Jan.-Mar.  
Apr.-May  
June-Nov.  
Undated |
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1924-25  
1926-29  
1930-34  
1936-37  
1938  
Undated (2 folders)  |
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Times-Picayune (New Orleans), 1939  
Undated  |
|               |         | Fragments  |
|               |         | Correspondence relating to articles, 1931-42  |
|               | 12       | Book  
The Reminiscences of a Marine (1930)  
Book reviews  
Correspondence from readers  
1930, Aug-Dec.  
1931, Jan.-Feb.  
Mar.-1935, Apr.  |
|               |         | Miscellaneous  |

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Processed by: Audrey Walker
Date completed:
APPENDIX C

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS CONTAINING LEJEUNE-RELATED MATERIALS

A. Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374
   George Barnett
   Smedley D. Butler
   Joseph H. Pendleton

B. Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374
   William V. Pratt
   Records of the General Board of the Navy

C. Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540
   William S. Benson
   Calvin Coolidge
   Josephus Daniels
   James G. Harbord
   John L. Hines
   Hunter Liggett
   John J. Pershing
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.
George C. Simonds
William S. Sims
Henry L. Simpson
Curtis Wilbur
Woodrow Wilson

D. Other collections of personal papers.

Lelia Montague Barnett. Wakefield Manor, Huntly, Virginia (privately held).
Edward C. Beach. Washington, DC (privately held).
Edwin Denby. Burton Collection, Detroit Public Library.
James G. Harbord. New York Historical Society, NYC.
Herbert C. Hoover. Hoover Library, West Branch, IO.
Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.
Virginia Military Institute. Records of the Board of Visitors, Lexington, VA.
Curtis D. Wilbur. Stanford University, Stanford, CA.
E. Documents held by the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408

RG 24 (Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel)
RG 38 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations)
RG 45 (Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library)
RG 80 (General Records of the Department of the Navy)
RG 94 (Army War College)
RG 120 (American Expeditionary Forces, World War One)
RG 124 (Secretary of War)
RG 125 (Records of the Joint Army-Navy Board)
RG 127 (U. S. Marine Corps)
RG 405 (U. S. Naval Academy)