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FORTITUDINE

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

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THE COVER

Col John W. Thomason's powerful drawing of "a Lieutenant of Marines and a German major, hand to hand" from his book, Fix Bayonets. For WW I-related features see pages 3, 8, 11, and 16.

Fortitudine is produced in the Publications Production Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10 point and 8 point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18 point, 24 point, or 30 point Garamond. The newsletter is printed on 120-pound, lithocoated paper. Printing, by offset lithography, is by the Defense Printing Service.

Director's Page



BGen Simmons

“Through the Wheat. . .”

Our new exhibit of art and artifacts “Through the Wheat . . .,” concerning Marines in the First World War opened with a reception hosted by the Marine Corps Historical Foundation on Friday evening, 28 March. Torrential spring rains made driving hazardous, but over a hundred persons, Foundation members and guests, attended and had, I think, a most pleasant time.

The title of the exhibit comes from *Suicide Battalions* by Capt Wendell Westover of the 4th Machine Gun Battalion, 2d Division, AEF. Describing the attack by the 4th Marine Brigade against Belleau Wood on 6 June 1918, he says:

Through the wheat fields that afternoon, wave after wave of Marines went forward. As the ranks were thinned by devastating enemy fire, others filled them and the attack kept on. They reached the woods and penetrated them. As each machine gun was put out of action at the point of the bayonet, others, which had withheld their fire for close targets, opened on them, until darkness halted them in the center of the wood.

Through the Wheat was also the title of the very successful but now almost forgotten novel by Thomas Boyd, published in 1923 and again in 1927 by Charles Scribner's Sons and illustrated by John W. Thomason, Jr., then a captain. Boyd himself was a World War I Marine.

Marine veterans of 1918's summer fighting in France remember the ripening wheat fields in the

same way Marines of World War II remember the coral of the South and Central Pacific and, I am sure, Marines of Vietnam will remember the black muck underlying the bright green of the rice paddies.

LtGen Merwin H. Silverthorn was a young lieutenant with the 20th Company, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, in the first attack at Belleau Wood and as he remembered it in a 1969 oral history interview:

. . . it was up on this so-called wheat field when I could view one of the most magnificent sights I've ever viewed in my life—these Marines marching in their slow cadence under terrific fire that was coming from their left front and left flank. . . .

Gen Alfred H. Noble, who had been a lieutenant with the 83d Company, 3d Battalion, 6th Regiment, recalled in a 1968 interview that:

. . . there wasn't any way to go at them except straight through that wheat. The wheat was up to your waist You go down and nobody sees you go down! And it's a helpless feeling. You say, "If I get hit, I am likely to stay hit, right here." That was the trouble about wheat—people just disappeared in it. . . .

Two days earlier the Marines had stopped an attack at Les Mares Farm, the Germans' closest approach to Paris. Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., then a lieutenant in the 55th Company in the same battalion as Silverthorn, remembered in his 1967 interview:



New Hall, at right, is the site of the Marine Corps Memorial Museum. Both New Hall and Carpenter's

Hall, at left, are part of Philadelphia's Independence National Historical Park.

John Adams recorded in his diary that it had a library and a "long entry where gentlemen may walk."

From 1779 until 1791 the first story and cellar of Carpenters' Hall were occupied by Commissary General Henry Knox and his staff. Late in 1791 the rest of the Hall was rented to the new United States Bank and the Carpenters set about building a "new hall" at right angles to the old. They came to this decision on 7 September 1791 and moved into the completed building on 16 January 1792, hardly time enough, in today's world, to do the first draft of an environmental impact study. True, it was not very big: just two stories and measuring 61 feet long and 19 feet 8 inches deep. The "Long Room" that took up the second floor was reserved by the Carpenters as a meeting place. The three offices, each with its own entrance, that made up the ground floor were offered for rent.

Gen Knox, by then Secretary of War, and crowded out of Carpenters' Hall by the United States Bank, moved his department into New Hall. (This antecedent of today's Office of the Secretary of Defense reportedly consisted of Gen Knox and four clerks.) Just when the War Department left New Hall is not clear but certainly it had vacated the premises by the time the federal government moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800.

Other groups that rented office space in New Hall

included the Abolition Society (1795), the Sea Captains' Society (1795), the Mechanics' Beneficial Society (1800), and the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality (1798).

Title for the property stayed with Carpenters' Company until 1955 when it was transferred to the National Park Service. A grant from the Mary Louise Curtis Bok Foundation made possible the restoration of New Hall for the purpose of serving as a Marine Corps museum. The old building itself was too far gone to be saved so that today's New Hall, completed in 1958, is really a reconstruction.

A young visitor views one of the Revolutionary War dioramas in New Hall. In the background is a blowup of one of LtCol Charles Waterhouse's paintings of "Marines in the Revolution."





Dressed in period uniforms, members of the Marine Detachments of the Continental vessels Providence

and Ranger pose during the ceremonies. Commander was "Senior Private" (Col, USMC Ret) Tony Walker.

While the building was being rebuilt, a group of Reserve and retired officers, mostly from the Philadelphia area, formed the Marine Corps Memorial Museum's Citizens' Committee and set about raising funds for the building's exhibits. The Marine Corps Museum at Quantico, then under the directorship of LtCol John H. Magruder III, USMCR, collected the artifacts, and the Museum Laboratory of the National Park Service constructed the exhibits including a number of dioramas. For the Memorial Room, Mrs. Brooke Astor, daughter of the 16th Commandant, MajGen John H. Russell, Jr., commissioned Felix DeWeldon to do a bronze sculpture. The resulting memorial took the form of a stand of three muskets, a drum, and a 13-star flag.

The exhibits were to show the development and achievements of the Continental Marines for the period 1775 through 1783 and for the United States Marines for the Federal period 1798 to 1805. This scenario was never fully realized and by the time the Bicentennial grew near the exhibits had grown a bit time-worn and shabby. The suggestion that the exhibits be re done came from Russell J. Hendrickson, who had a foot in both camps by virtue of being Chief of the National Park Services's Division of Exhibits at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and also a lieutenant colonel (later colonel) in the Marine Corps Reserve. Things moved slowly while the National Park Service sought to squeeze out the necessary funding from other Bicentennial projects. A milestone was passed when Mr. Aram Mardirosian, the same architect who did such a masterful job on the Marine Corps Historical Center, completed the plans for the interior re-design. The content of the exhibits--that is, the artifacts, the art, and the text--was provided by the History and Museums Division. Much of the underly-

ing historical research was done by Mr. Richard A. Long, our special projects curator. The exhibit itself was skillfully and imaginatively produced by the Exhibits Branch of the National Park Service at Harpers Ferry.

One of the great assets available was the "Marines in the Revolution" art by LtCol Waterhouse. Not only have the original paintings found their home in the second floor Long Room, but throughout the building Waterhouse's drawings have been used as unifying graphics, giving the new exhibits great coherence.

Gen Greene and Mr. Cawood in their remarks gave suitable recognition to the individuals who helped make the rejuvenation of New Hall possible; also to numbers of special guests. LtCol Waterhouse was on the speakers' platform. Mr. DeWeldon and Col Hendrickson were in the audience. So was Mr. Clifford Lewis III, President of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. Virtually all surviving officers of the Continental Marines became members of the hereditary order of Cincinnati. Mr. Lewis had with him two of today's members who are descendants of Capt Andrew Porter, a Philadelphia schoolmaster who was commissioned in the Marines on 25 June 1776 and who commanded a company in Maj Samuel Nicholas' battalion at Assunpink and Princeton. There was also a delegation, including Col William H. Cowper, USMC (Ret), present from the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the National Sojourners. The Masons were very strong in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania during the Revolution and most of the early Continental Marine officers were Masons. The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was represented by, among others, D. Weston Darby, Jr., their honorary president and a Korean War-era Marine officer.



Philadelphia's First City Troop, resplendent in 1812-era uniforms, added color to the opening of New Hall.

The First City Troop, whose color guard was present, is like the Associators a present-day National Guard unit - Troop A, 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry, 28th Division. When the troop was formed in 1774, most of its members belonged to the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club of which Maj Nicholas, senior officer of the Continental Marines, was also a member.

The Associators are even older, tracing their lineage back to Philadelphia militia founded in 1747 by Benjamin Franklin. They wore green coats which may well be the reason the Continental Marines adopted green coats. (The old myth that Continental Marines wore green because that was the traditional color for riflemen doesn't hold water, because the Continental Marines were armed with muskets, not rifles.) Maj Nicholas' battalion of Marines was brigaded with the Associators under command of BGen John Cadwalader of Philadelphia for the Battles of Assunpink and Princeton in January 1777. Since Assunpink and Princeton, the Marines and the Associators have been together on other battlefields. In World War II, the

111th Infantry was with the Marines at Kwajalein and relieved the 81st Infantry Division as the garrison force at Peleliu. Maj Richard A. Daddona, Jr., executive officer of the present-day Associators, presented Gen Greene a plaque commemorating the long association of his unit with the Marines.

The crowd-pleasing Marine detachment from the 12-gun sloop *Providence*, was commanded by "Senior Private" Anthony Walker (carried on other rolls as Colonel, USMC, Ret). The *Providence* was part of Ezek Hopkins' original squadron which sailed from Philadelphia on 7 January 1776 and landed Nicholas' Marines at New Providence in the Bahamas on 3 March 1776. Today's re-constructed *Providence* is home-ported in Newport, Rhode Island. Reinforcing *Providence's* Marines was the *Ranger* detachment from Levittown, New York, commanded by "Sergeant" Patrick Matthew. *Ranger* was a 20-gun sloop-of-war, built in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1777 and commanded by John Paul Jones in his famous raid against the English coast including landings at Whitehaven and St. Mary's Isle. There is as yet no re-constructed *Ranger* but perhaps someday there will be.

After Gen Greene's remarks, Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr., Regional Director of the Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service, spoke briefly. He and Gen Greene then proceeded to the doorway of New Hall, each with scissors in hand, and simultaneously cut the ceremonial ribbon. Guests were encouraged to tour New Hall after which there was a luncheon reception a stone's throw away in handsomely reconstructed City Tavern. The reception was co-hosted by the Friends of Independence National Historical Park and the Marine Corps Historical Foundation. The buffet would have been called in the 18th Century a "bountiful collation."

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr., Regional Director for the National Park Service and former Commandant Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., cut the ribbon to re-open New Hall with appropriate flourish.



The Readers Always Write

"It's a Flag"

I have read with interest the recent article and letters about the two Iwo Jima flag raisings.

I was a platoon leader with Company A, 24th Marines at the time. Our company held the northern end of the invasion beach, too far from Suribachi to see detail on it with the naked eye. Shortly after the flag raisings some of my men asked me what it was they had just noticed on top of the mountain. I put my glasses on it and told them, "It's a flag."

G. Ellis Burcaw
Director, University of Idaho Museum
Chairman of Museum Studies
Professor of Museology

As a former BAR man in Company 'E,' I enjoyed and was pleased with LtCol Williams' interest in Cpl Block's part in the Iwo Jima Flag Raising. As presented in the *Fortitudine* (Winter 1979-1980), the story is true. Cpl Block was there, and did in fact hold the base of the pole while the others raised the flag.

Keep up the good work, it is worthwhile.

Rolla E. Perry
Riverside, California

Parris Island Archaeology

I particularly enjoyed the Fall issue of *Fortitudine*, with the Parris Island article. Maj George Osterhout, my late husband, became interested in forts in that area while a student at West Point. During initial duty at Parris Island, as a student officer, he began historical research that continued in France and England during WW I. I was with him on many of his later physical explorations that culminated in his final dig. It was, incidentally, the only archaeological exploration Maj Osterhout ever made. At that time, certain artifacts were sent back to Paris and were identified by Huguenot associates as indeed being the type of hinge, dish, and sword used by Ribaut's expedition. Similar

artifacts were presented to the Parris Island library and have unfortunately vanished without a trace.

Nevertheless, I am sure you can understand my continuing interest and curiosity concerning the present archaeological findings, and I am eagerly anticipating forthcoming explorations.

Mrs. George Osterhout, Jr.
Beaufort, South Carolina

Star and Indian Head

In regard to page 11, "The Star and Indian Head" (*Fortitudine*, Spring 1980): I would like to invite someone's attention to page 309, *The Reminiscences of a Marine* (MajGen John A. LeJeune), 1930 edition:

In the Second Division, every opportunity was utilized to make officers and men believe that their division was the greatest aggregation of fighting men ever assembled, and that in very truth it was invincible. There was no inferiority about the Second Division. We knew not only that we were second to none, but also that we were better than any! So we adopted the Star and Indian Head as the Division insignia. . . .

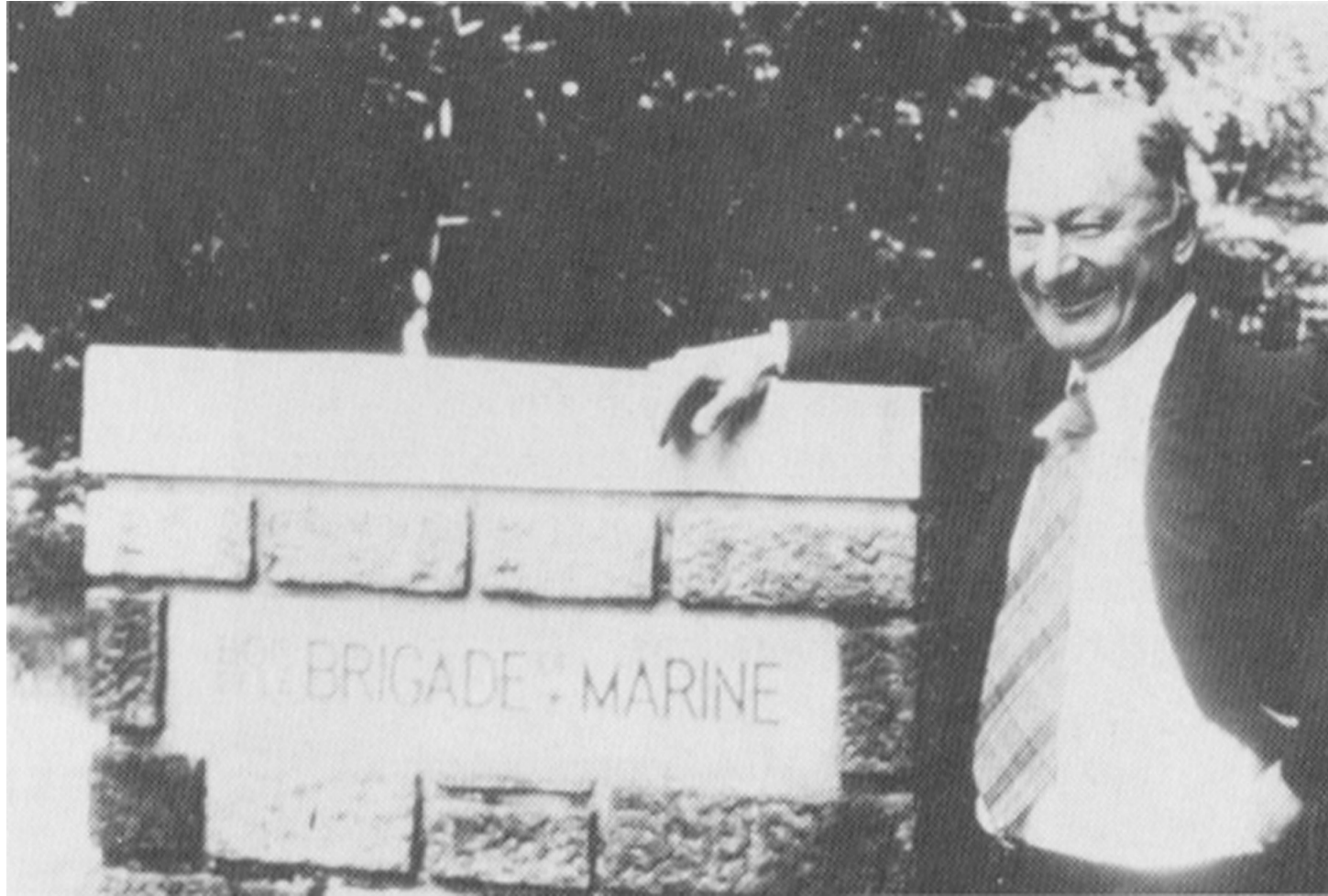
It was, I think, the first division of the A.E.F. to wear insignia. We carried the idea out, too, to its logical conclusion by providing a different background. . . .

R. McC. Tompkins
MajGen, USMC (Ret)

Invitation to Travelers

Thank you for sending us a copy of *Fortitudine*, which we have found most interesting. . . Should any member of your Corps, active or retired, be passing through London they will always be welcome here. If they come at the right time of the day we can promise a cup of tea or coffee.

J. W. Prickett
Director
The History Bookshop
London, England



Author Robert Sherrod poses beside the marker at the entrance to Belleau Wood in France.

Page 17 of *Fortitudine* (Winter 1979-80) said that French maps do not list Belleau Wood as the *Bois de la Brigade de Marine*. As late as 1975, however, the entrance to the *Bois* gave the U.S. Marines credit, as demonstrated by the enclosed photograph.

Robert Sherrod
Washington, D.C.

Water-Cooled Mortars

Colonel Sadler's letter (*Fortitudine*, Fall 1979), prompts me to share my experiences with a "water-cooled" 60mm mortar during 1944-45. As a PFC gunner with the Fifth Marines, we often "water-cooled" my gun while engaged in heavy fighting along the approaches to Shuri [Castle, Okinawa]. Our method was simple. We wrapped a dungaree jacket around the gun tube, below the bipod collar, and an ammo carrier poured water on the jacket during firing. Water was readily available from the numerous bomb craters in the area permitting us to keep up a sustained rate of fire for long periods of time. I remember too, that some U.S. Army mortarmen "water-cooled" their 4.2" mortars, but instead of a utility jacket, they wrapped an empty sandbag around the breech of the gun tube.

Our method for keeping my 60 firing must have been felt by the Japanese, as nearly all of our missions drew counter battery fire.

Eugene B. Sledge
Professor of Biology
University of Montevallo

A book based on Dr. Sledge's World War II reminiscences is soon to be published by the Presidio Press. Three articles drawn from that book have been published recently in *The Marine Corps Gazette* (November 1979, January 1980).

Fideli Certa Merces

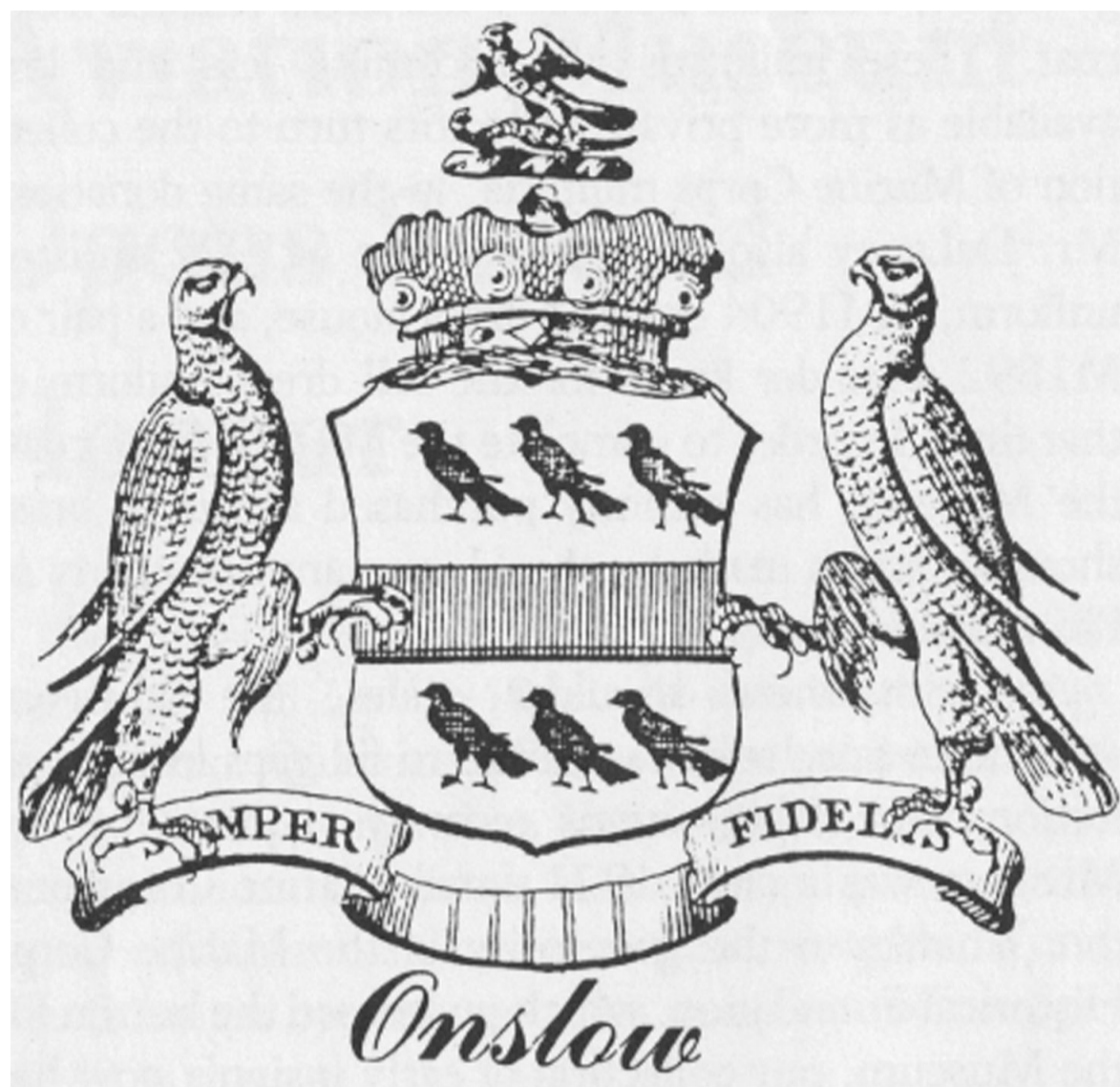
The article by Maj David N. Buckner, "Fideli Certa Merces: Mystery Motto of the Marine Corps" (*Fortitudine*, Spring 1980), prompted some readers to do additional research, including going on to look up the origins of *Semper Fidelis*.

Maj John B. Gilmer, USMCR (Ret), an attorney in Louisa, Virginia, as well as a member of the *Company of Military Historians*, went to a 19th Century source. He writes:

According to an old leather-bound book I have, entitled *A Dictionary of Select and Popular Quotations, etc.*, by D. F. Macdonnell, published in 1810, the phrase *Fideli Certa Merces* means "The faithful are certain of their reward." This is close to some of the translations obtained by Maj Buckner during his search. And, according to the book, it was the motto of "Earl Boringdon," whoever he was. Of course, this doesn't explain how or when it, the motto, was adopted by the Marine Corps, but it at least sheds a little light on its background.

Also of interest is *Semper Fidelis*, which as we know, means "Always Faithful." But in addition, it was the motto of one Lord Onslow. This makes it particularly appropriate when one considers that Onslow Beach at Camp Lejeune is one of the landmarks of the Marine Corps. Well known to most ground Marines, Onslow Beach was and I assume still is the site of many amphibious landing exercises as well as recreation beaches. Little did those who adopted this motto realize how appropriate it would become in addition to being a fitting motto for the Corps.

Further amplification of Maj Gilmer's letter was quickly forthcoming from the librarians at the Base Library at Camp Lejeune. The Base Librarian, Mrs. Carolyn Mason, about to depart for a professional conference, knew of a local history that answered some of the questions. Her assistant, Miss Mary Hill, telephoned in some information, and then mailed the book to *Fortitudine*.



The Onslow family coat of arms bears the motto, Semper Fidelis.

The book is *Commonwealth of Onslow: A History*, written by Joseph Parsons Brown and published in New Bern, North Carolina, in 1960. According to Brown's book, Onslow County, formed in 1734, was named in honor of Sir Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons for 33 years. The Onslow family coat of arms, pictured on the frontispiece of the book, bears the motto *Semper Fidelis*.

Mr. Daniel B. Potochniak of Hanover Park, Illinois, also went to a 19th Century source to verify Maj Buckner's translations. Mr. Potochniak writes:

... It may interest you to know that in the book, *An Introduction to Heraldry*, by Hugh Clark (twelfth edition), published in London by Henry Washbourne in 1834, there is a dictionary of mottos. Within the dictionary is *Fideli Certa Merces*, translated to mean: "To the faithful there is certain reward." This is the motto of the Earl of Morely. This discovery prompted me to look up *Fortitudine*, "To Fortitude," which is the motto of the Baron Hoste. Looking further, I found *Semper Fidelis*, "Always Faithful," to be the motto of the Earl of Onslow and the Baron Smith. Now the mystery seems to shift to what did these earls and barons have to do with the Marine Corps? Or what did the Marine Corps have to do with the earls and barons? I'll leave that to you folks at the Historical Center.

It appears to have been pure coincidence that the Earls of Onslow, the Smith family, and the Marine Corps all chose the same motto. The meaning of the motto, rather than its exclusivity, was apparently the motivating factor for the Marine Corps.

Mr. Harry Simes, of the 6th Marine Division Association, chose another way to obtain a satisfactory translation of *Fideli Certa Merces*. Instead of books, he went to an expert. He writes:

I showed the story to my close friend, Professor John M. Hunt (Villanova University), a Latin expert, for his opinion. It is his considered opinion that the closest translation is: "Certain reward for the faithful."

Another letter addressed not the motto but the quality of the article itself. Mr. Jay Brashear, editorial writer of *The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette*, who helped to initiate the investigation, writes:

As an officer of the Army National Guard, I cannot claim to be a Marine, even in spirit, but I thoroughly enjoyed your explanation of the mystery motto. May I compliment you on your lively writing; all too many historians seem to pride themselves on making all subjects as dull as possible. I also enjoyed "Quantico Cats Belled," further proof that history need not be terminally boring.

A fine piece of writing, sir. Please consider this letter a certification that the History and Museums Division has kept its honor clean out Phoenix way.

These kudos gave us a great deal of satisfaction. However, the bubble burst upon reading the following letter from 1st Sgt George E. Galvan, USMC (Ret). He writes:

Having recently read your article... I recall having to give a period of instruction to my platoon when this same question was asked of me. I went to *The Marine Officer's Guide*, 1956 edition, by Colonel Heintz, General Thomas, and Admiral Ageton, and there on page 4 was the answer. Enclosed is a copy of that page.

That page reads, in part:

... every honorable discharge certificate from the Marine Corps bears the phrase, *Fideli Certa Merces* (A sure reward to the faithful).

Readers of *Fortitudine* will remember that the late Col Robert D. Heintz, Jr., in the guise of "Careful Reader," was quick to catch us up in our errors or oversights. Imagine the comment if "Careful Reader" had read Maj Buckner's original piece!

Acquisitions

Mr. Zoeth Skinner, a former member of the 194th (Army) Tank Battalion on Bataan, sent in a burned metal plaque bearing the inscription, "Donald E. Wilke, Shanghai, China, November, 1941," a relic given to Mr. Skinner on one of his return trips to the Philippines, as were other artifacts he donated last year.

In his letter in late spring of this year, Mr. Skinner noted that he also had a Navy Good Conduct Medal in "relic" condition. The inscribed name was still visible. Its previous owner was a chief machinist's mate on board the USS *Quail* at Corregidor who became a member of the 4th Battalion, 4th Marines when his ship was scuttled to prevent her capture. The 4th Battalion was an ad hoc unit, of sailors commanded by both Navy and Marine officers. Chief Machinist's Mate Melvin Everett Spencer died in 1943 while a prisoner. His medal has since been added to our collection.

Maj Paul T. Mertel, USA, dropped off a panoramic photograph of the 10th Separate Battalion at Quantico in November 1918. The photograph has been helpful in our research of Marine Corps insignia. In this image, the Marines are wearing the collar discs which are usually associated with the Marines of the 4th and 5th Brigades in France. Since the 10th Separate Battalion was composed of recruits at the war's end, it now seems that these collar discs were manufactured in the United States, as well as in France.

Our ongoing acquisition of philatelic materials was boosted by Mr. Solomon Bogard's donation of Vietnam Veterans first day covers and retired MGySgt John S. Burrough's gift of a first day cover commemorating the Guadalcanal campaign. Mr. Bogard had previously sent in several other covers. Many *Fortitudine* readers will recognize MGySgt Burroughs, both as a retired member of the Marine Band and as a long-time friend of the Museum, especially the Military Music Collection. The Military Music Collection was further enhanced by LtCol M.L. Greenquist's donation of two early Edison cylinder recordings of the Marine Band while under Sousa's direction.

Mr. Dennis DeLaney, capped his previous gifts by

giving the Museum a M1875 full-dress enlisted frock coat. These uniforms are becoming less and less available as more private collectors turn to the collection of Marine Corps militaria. In the same donation, Mr. DeLaney also gave a complete M1922 enlisted uniform, a M1904 enlisted dress blouse, and a pair of M1892 shoulder knots for the full dress uniform of that time. In order to complete the M1875 frock coat, the Museum has recently purchased a pair of brass shoulder scales made by the Horstmann Company in Philadelphia.

As with these shoulder scales, the Museum sometimes purchases rare items to fill gaps in our collection. One of the items recently acquired by the Museum was a circa 1821 small Marine Corps button. Thanks to the generosity of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, which purchased the button for the Museum, our collection of early insignia now has one less "hole" in it.

Among personal papers received were both new collections and accretions to standing collections. We are indebted to Col Thomas E. Williams, USMC (Ret), Mr. Paul E. Ison, LtGen Merwin H. Silverthorn, USMC (Ret), Mr. Ted R. Williams, Capt W. D. Davis, Jr., USAF, and Col John B. Sims, USMC (Ret). These papers cover Marine Corps activity from World War I through World War II.

Mr. Preston Sewell of Denville, New Jersey, sent in a rare leather tanker's helmet of World War II and a M1904 enlisted cap. In addition, Mr. Sewell generously donated several pieces of World War I vintage "782" gear (accoutrements) which we did not have in the collection. Another item we did not have in our holdings was a World War II "discharge wallet." Through the kindness of GySgt Thomas G. Bone, we now have one. GySgt Bone was also instrumental in sending us the Ison papers collection.

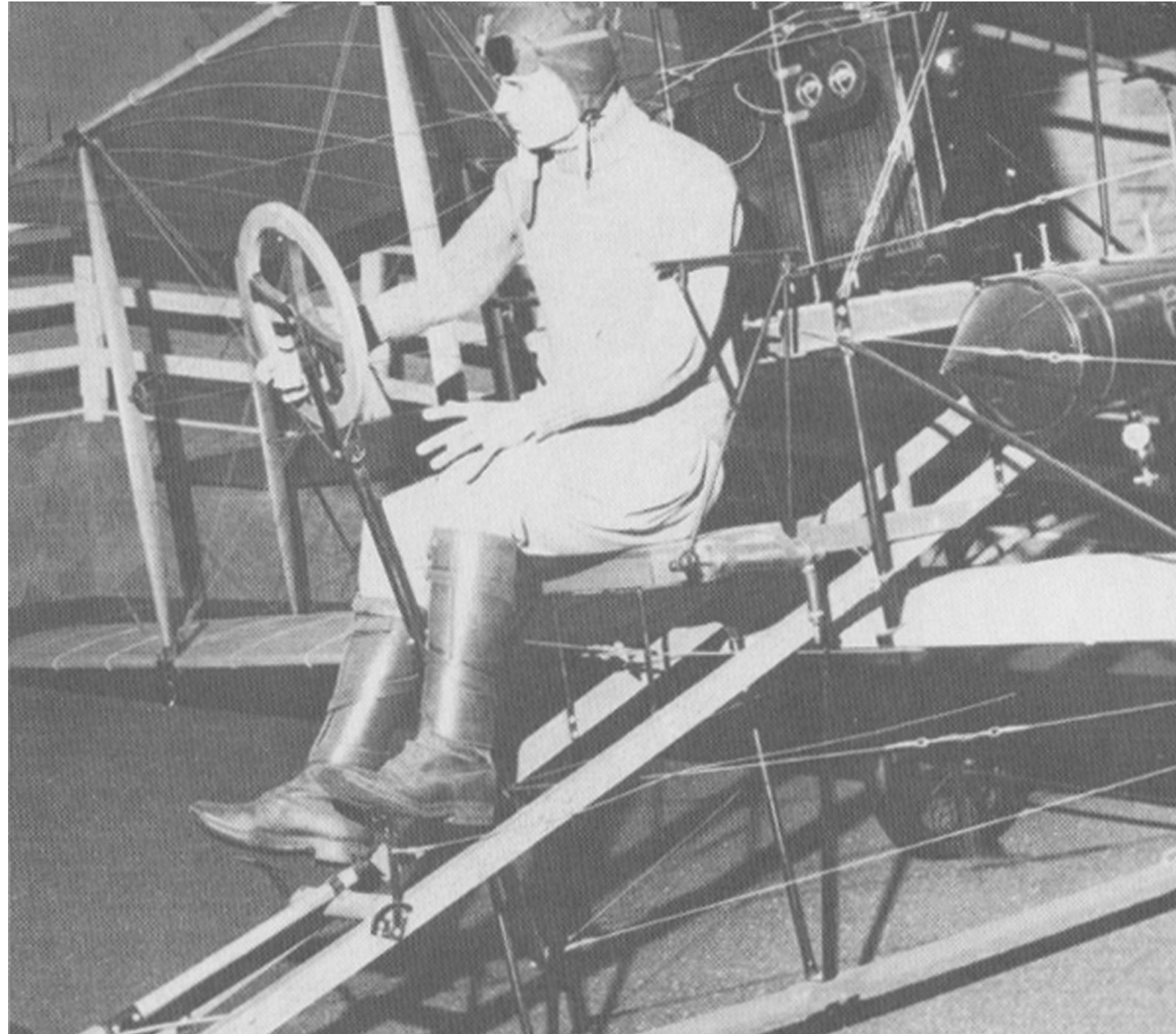
One of our last donations in this period was from Mr. Joseph P. Sheridan, a former member of the 1st Marine Division. His donation consisted of a Japanese "samurai" sword, a Japanese personal silk flag on a curious telescoping bamboo staff, and a "Nambu" service pistol, complete with leather holster. We now have two of these flags; our other one was donated several years ago by retired Col George R. Fletcher.

Again, space does not permit the listing of all the donations received nor the mentioning of all those generous people who made contributions. However, the Museum appreciates all the gifts received during these past months and again would like to thank its many kind donors.—KLS-C

Aviation Museum Opens Second Hangar

The story of Marine aviation's beginnings and early years from 1912 to 1940 is told in a new exhibit at Brown Field, Quantico, Virginia. The exhibit, opened on 10 May, is housed in Building 72, a large, old corrugated-iron hangar. It is the second phase of the Aviation Museum's development following the World War II hangar opened two years ago (*Fortitudine*, Spring 1978).

In contrast to the austere "advanced-airfield-in-the-Pacific" character of the World War II hangar, the Early Years hangar is boldly contemporary in appearance. The exhibits were conceived by Col Tom D'Andrea, designed by Mrs. Sharon Reinckens and built by woodcraftsman Frank Howard and his helpers. False walls and two small buildings-within-a-building turn the stark hangar into a series of colorful attractions.



Near the entrance of the Early Marine Aviation exhibit is this reconstructed Curtis "E" model pusher. 1st Lt Alfred E. Cunningham, the first Marine aviator, learned to fly in just such an aircraft.

Mrs. Ruth Ewing and Mr. Robert Lundgren, of Alexandria, Va., study the World War I display. This section of the exhibit represents a period flying field and hangar in France; a DH-4 bomber is on the left.

