

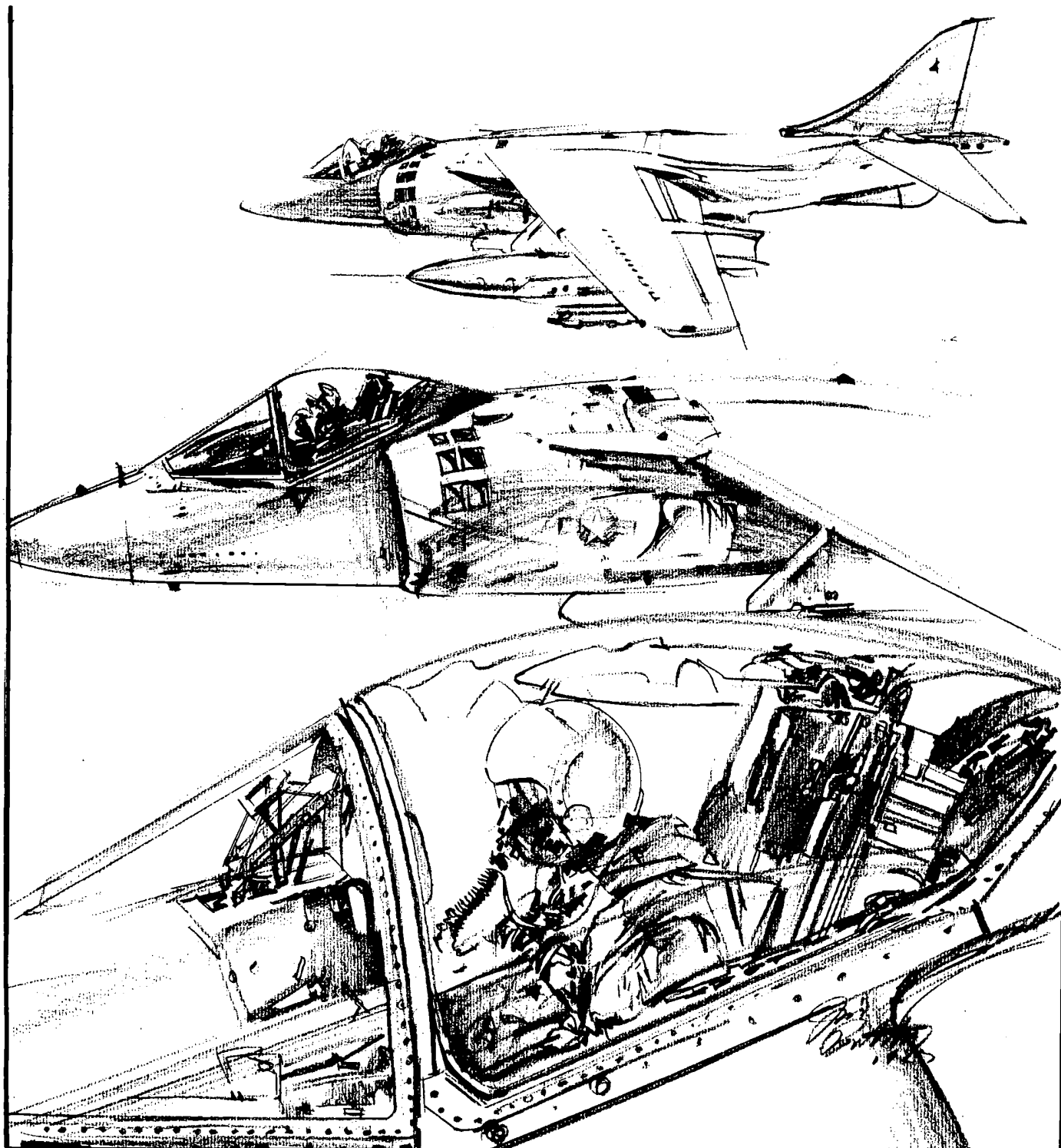
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VOLUME XIV

SUMMER 1984

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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume XIV

Summer 1984

No. 1

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THE COVER

James R. "Jim" Butcher, a veteran of the Marine Corps Combat Art program in Vietnam and an independent commercial artist, executed this colored pencil and pastel drawing "Harrier Flight" which, with others of his works, is now on display at the Marine Corps Museum as part of the current special exhibit "... In Every Clime and Place. . . ." The drawing depicts three AV-8B Harrier aircraft flying over the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent River, Maryland.

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Director's Page

O'Bannon's Sword?

THERE WAS A particular stir at The Basic School a few months ago. A Dr. James Bannon of St. Louis was coming to a Mess Night and he was bringing with him not one but three swords that had belonged to Lt Presley N. O'Bannon, who as the Hero of Derna, is as close to being a patron saint as the student lieutenants are apt to find. To make this last point abundantly clear, the central building of The Basic School, which includes the Officers Mess—now called the Officers' Field Ration Dining

Jean Leon Gerome (1824-1904) painted "General Bonaparte in Cairo" about 1863. (The Art Museum, Princeton University, Museum Purchase [The John Maclean and Gertrude Magie Fund]).

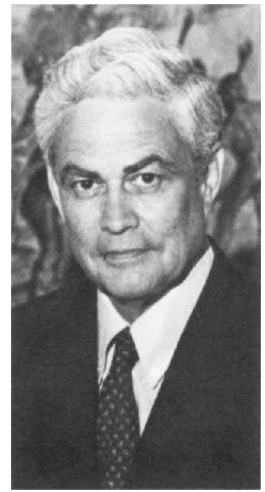


Facility—where the Mess Night was to be held, is itself named O'Bannon Hall.

Now, as any student lieutenant would tell you, or if you have any service in the Marine Corps yourself you already know, it was O'Bannon, who along with a midshipman and six privates, gave backbone to a multinational force numbering four or five hundred, counting camel drivers and camp followers, raised in Egypt by U.S. Navy Agent William Eaton. Eaton's little army, you will recall, marched across 600 miles of Libyan desert with the mission of reinstating Hamet Karamanli, who had been pushed out of his post as Bey of Tripoli by his usurping brother Yusef.

Yusef had also killed another older brother. Our interference into what might otherwise have been a family matter was precipitated in May 1801 when Yusef, greedy for his share of the favors given Algiers and Tunis, cut down the flagpole in front of the U.S. Consulate and declared war on the United States. President Jefferson reciprocated by sending a squadron to the Mediterranean, forerunner of today's Sixth Fleet, but not much was accomplished until Commo Samuel Barron took command in September 1804. He brought with him William Eaton, one-time captain in the U.S. Army, scholar of Arabic, and something of an eccentric.

O n 27 April 1805 Eaton assaulted the walled city of Derna under cover of smoothbore naval gunfire from the 18-gun brig *Argus* (captained by the redoubtable Isaac Hull), along with the sloop *Hornet*, 10, and the schooner *Nautilus*, 12. O'Bannon and his Marines were in the van of the attack. As reported



BGen Simmons

by Hull from his vantage point on the quarterdeck of the *Argus*:

At about a half after three we had the satisfaction to see Lieut. O'Bannon, & Mr. Mann Midshipman of the *Argus*, with a few brave fellows with them, enter the fort, haul down the Enemys flag, and plant the American ensign on the Walls of the battery, and on turning the guns of the battery upon the town, they found the Enemy had left them in great haste, as they were found primed and loaded at their hand.

In two hours the city was taken. Hamet, we are told, was so impressed by O'Bannon's derring-do that he gave him a bejeweled Mameluke scimitar. The story goes on that O'Bannon's exploits so impressed his brother officers that in 1826, LtColComdt Archibald Henderson made O'Bannon's Mameluke sword the model of the Marine Corps officer's sword adopted that year.

No wonder the lieutenants at The Basic School were excited at the prospect of seeing O'Bannon's sword, the progenitor of the officer's sword they were privileged and required to buy while at Quantico! But was it really the O'Bannon sword?

I remember the shock I received when

For substantial help in the extensive research underlying this piece I am indebted to Mr. John H. McGarry III, Mr. Charles R. Smith, Mr. Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, Capt Steven M. Berkowitz, and, most particularly, Mr. Richard A. Long. — EHS

in 1958 I first visited the Wilkinson Sword showroom at 53 Pall Mall in London. I was delighted but surprised to see the place virtually filled with U.S. Marine Corps swords and so remarked to the clerk. He frostily informed me that these were not Marine swords but swords of a pattern worn by virtually every general officer in the British Army.

In more recent years I have had to answer letters inquiring as to why General Sir So-and-so in his portrait hung in a Scottish castle or in a Canadian regimental mess was wearing a U.S. Marine officer's sword. In answering these letters I have learned a good deal more about the ubiquitous Mameluke sword. And my letter-writers, if they had searched out the museums and galleries more diligently, might well have found portraits of the Duke of Wellington himself wearing a Mameluke-hilted sword. He seems to have brought one back from service in India when he was still Sir Arthur Wellesley. As a pair of British authors, experts in such matters, put it: the Mameluke hilt was "an Oriental fashion which overspread Europe in the Napoleonic period and extended to Hussars, Lancers, and ultimately to General Officers." In 1831, with the

blade straightened to make it a cut-and-thrust weapon, it was officially adopted for field marshals and generals, regulations which with modest change remain in effect to this day.

If, across the field at Waterloo Wellington managed to pick up in his long glass the seated figure of Napoleon he may also have seen a Mameluke saber. I first became aware of this possibility while admiring the equestrian portrait of the young Napoleon by David. This is the portrait you see from time-to-time in advertisements for Napoleon brandy. There is also a good copy in the Cabildo in New Orleans. I was intrigued to see on close inspection that Wellington's arch-rival wore a curved-blade Mameluke. It is an easy guess that the sword was a souvenir of Napoleon's Egyptian campaign.

The Mamelukes, originally Turkish slave warriors (*mamluk* is literally "slave" in Arabic), had taken over the Egyptian sultanate from 1250 until 1517 and were still a powerful military force when Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1798. Their reputation as fighters, and more particularly their spectacular oriental uniforms, intrigued the French. Many Mamelukes, individually or by unit, were recruited or drafted into the French

army. Napoleon himself added a Mameluke bodyguard to his personal suite. Not only he, but many of his marshals—including it is said, Augereau, Lannes, Murat, and Ney—affected the Mameluke sword. You can see them in the sketches by Col John W. Thomason, Jr., who usually got such things right, in his edition of the *Adventures of General Marbot* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935).

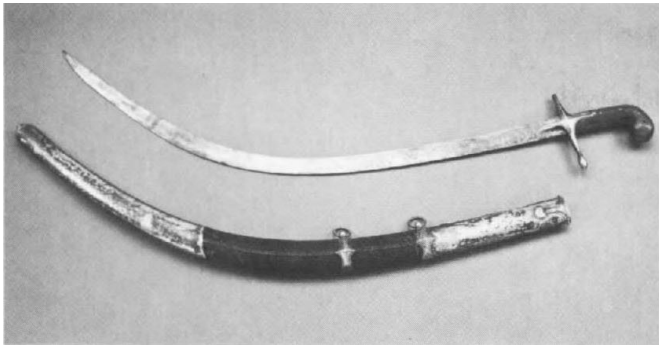
Actually, swords of the Mameluke type were familiar to Europeans from the time of the First Crusade. Its characteristics, which can be traced back in the Middle East (remember Damascus?) long before Christ, are essentially a radically curved scimitar blade, a simple crossguard, and a hilt with a curved pommel. It was a light horseman's weapon intended for slashing. In straightening out the blade, the British, and also the U.S. Marines, ruined it as a fighting weapon.

Lt Israel Greene found this out in 1859 when he took a party of 86 Marines from Marine Barracks, Washington, to Harpers Ferry to help put down the insurrection raised by John Brown. Greene, on signal from a cavalry lieutenant named J. E. B. Stuart, burst into

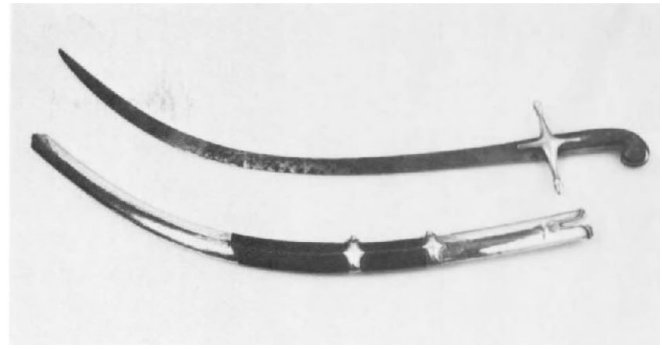
"Js" Gillray's propaganda cartoon etching "Mamlouk et Hussard Republicain" was published in London on 12 March 1799, seven months after the Mamelukes frustrated the pursuit of Napoleon's cavalry with a rear guard action at El Salhiya in Egypt. At right, Col John W. Thomason, Jr., USMC depicted Napoleon's Marshal Lannes with Mameluke sword in this drawing for Adventures of General Marbot.

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Nearly identical sabers of Master Commandant Isaac Hull (left) and Midshipman George Washington Mann (right), apparently presented to them in January 1805 by the Turkish Viceroy of Egypt, in Cairo. Both hilts are of brown bone. The



reverse quillon of Hull's saber has an engraved circular motif that does not appear on Mann's. (Photographs courtesy of the Mrs. Roger C. Elliot Collection and the Constitution Museum and of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, respectively.)

the firehouse where Brown and his men had fortified-up, cut down on the old man's neck with the edge of his sword and then had it bend double in a thrust that caught on a leather strap.

The oldest regulation we have uncovered relating to Marine Corps officers' swords is in the Uniform Orders promulgated by Secretary of War James McHenry in 1797: Marine officers were told to "wear when full dressed, cocked hats with black cockades, and small swords (yellow mounted), and when undressed such swords as may be hereafter fixed upon or ordered."

Why was the Secretary of War issuing uniform regulations to Marine officers? Because there was no Navy Department until 30 April 1798 and no Marine Corps until 11 July 1798. These earlier Marine officers were appointed to duty as part of the ship's company of specific ships. The Secretary of War's authority over the embryonic Navy anticipated the creation of a Secretary of Defense by some 150 years.

It wasn't until 1804 that Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith got around to authorizing "yellow mounted sabres, with gilt scabbards" for Marine officers. This regulation, more or less repeated in 1805, 1810, and 1821, was loose enough to allow a Marine Corps officer to wear virtually any sword he wished. Some were already wearing swords with hilts of the Mameluke pattern.

Just why LtColComdt Henderson (the Second Seminole War which would bring him brevet promotion to brigadier general was still ten years in the future) decided in 1825 to adopt the Mameluke-

hilted sword is not clear. The elaboration on the O'Bannon legend that he and Henderson were boon companions and comrades-in-arms, and that it was Henderson's admiration of O'Bannon's feats at Derna that led him to choose the Mameluke hilt, is inspirational but highly unlikely. The two men seem to have scarcely known each other. Henderson did not enter the Corps until 4 June 1806; O'Bannon resigned his commission on 6 March 1807.

The *Uniform Regulations* of 26 April 1825 prescribed the officer's sword as follows:

All officers when on duty either in full or undress uniform, shall wear a plain brass scabbard sword or saber, with a Mameluke hilt of white ivory and a gold tassel; extreme length of the sword three feet, one inch *only* to serve as a cut or thrust—the hilt in length (which is included in the extreme length of the sword) four inches and three-quarters, width of scabbard, one inch and seven-eighths, width of blade one inch.

The above is a good description of Henderson's own sword and scabbard which we have on display in the Marine Corps Museum here at the Center. The only marked difference between it and today's swords is that the scabbard is bright yellow brass rather than chrome-plated or stainless steel.

Henderson repeated the order on 30 January 1826 and directed that it be effective on 1 May 1826 "or sooner if practicable." The lieutenants at The Basic School today must also have their swords

by a prescribed date, usually set at three months after their company is formed. At Marine Corps Exchange catalog prices, today's swords cost \$241.00 for one of German manufacture, or \$214.30 for one made in Spain. These prices cover just the sword and scabbard. Required accouterments include a leather or poromeric sword sling at \$13.00, a sword frog at \$6.50, a web shoulder sling at \$11.40, a sword knot at \$17.50, and a sword mourning knot for \$1.65. Some lieutenants are fortunate enough to inherit or receive a family or friend's sword. Others may choose to buy a "used" sword, which is not prohibited.

They wouldn't meet the "specs," but a dealer's recent catalog lists several 19th century British officer's Mameluke swords at prices ranging from \$150.00 to \$275.00. The same catalog shows a number of Turkish and Persian "shamshirs" at from \$115.00 to \$195.00. I was intrigued by one at \$135.00, identified as an "Indo-Persian Shamshir, c. 1750-1800," which looks very like the one brought home from India by Wellington.

Most fortunate of all is the student officer in each Basic School class with the highest overall grade point average. He receives the Lejeune Award, meant to be the momentary possession of LtGen John A. Lejeune's sword. In actuality, he most often is handed his own sword (previously purchased) and a check from the Marine Corps Association to replace its cost. The Lejeune sword is permanently on display at O'Bannon Hall, and winners' names are added to the list of other honor graduates who have so received it.

In 1859, a new set of *Uniform Regulations* dropped the Mameluke sword and adopted the more business-like Army infantry officer's sword, M1850. (I would like to be able to say this was the result of the lack of lethality demonstrated at Harpers Ferry, but the uniform board convened in January and it wasn't until October that Israel Greene whacked away at poor old John Brown.) Among the faults found with the old sword was that it tended to corrode while at sea, the brass scabbard was easily dented, and the hilt had no knuckle guard.

The Civil War apparently did not present Marine officers with many opportunities to slash and stab Confederates with the Army sword, because in 1868 a number of officers petitioned the Secretary of the Navy for a return to "the sword with brass scabbard, and Mameluke hilt." BGenComdt Jacob Zeilin liked the Army sword and killed the petition with an unfavorable forwarding endorsement.

In 1875 another uniform board was convened, this one presided over by Col Charles G. McCawley. It was heavily influenced by British practice and adopted a uniform that was patterned closely after that of the Royal Horse Artillery. The same British Army uniform book

that the board had at hand also described the sword worn by British generals and field marshals: "Ivory grip, gilt ornamented cross bar, Mameluke curved blade with brass scabbard."

Zeilin, nearing 70 and with 45 years service, was ready to retire and had brought McCawley to Washington to be his successor. He approved the board's recommendations and in *Uniform Regulations 1875* the sword is described as follows:

Ivory Mameluke grip, with gilt embossed stars on each side of the same, set on a gilt circular plate sunk flush with the ivory. Blade rounded on the back, with the words "United States Marines" in a scroll on each side; length of blade from thirty-one to thirty-three inches. Scabbard of German-silver; gilt hilt, band, rings, and tip; the bands and tip to be embossed.

The 1850 model Army sword is perpetuated in the sword carried by Marine Corps noncommissioned officers, but that is a story in itself.

After its readoption in 1875 not much happened to the Mameluke-hilted officer's sword until World War II. Wartime commissioned officers had not been required to procure swords and on

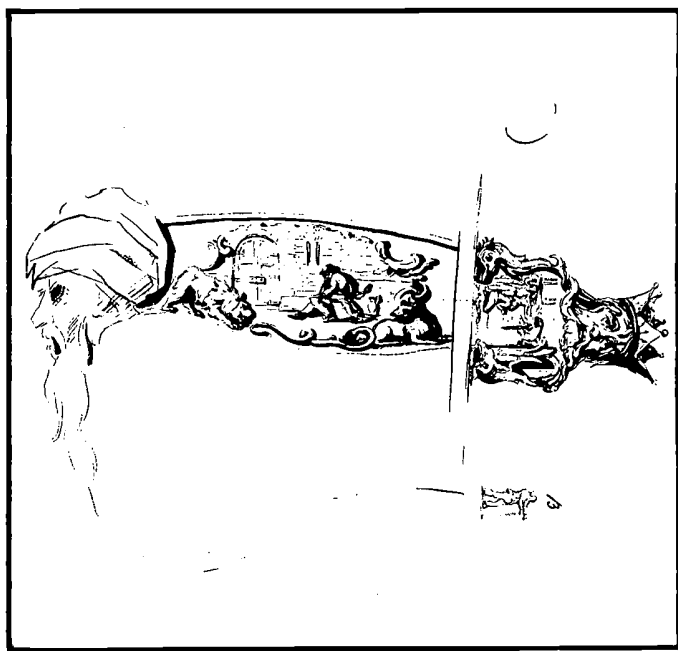
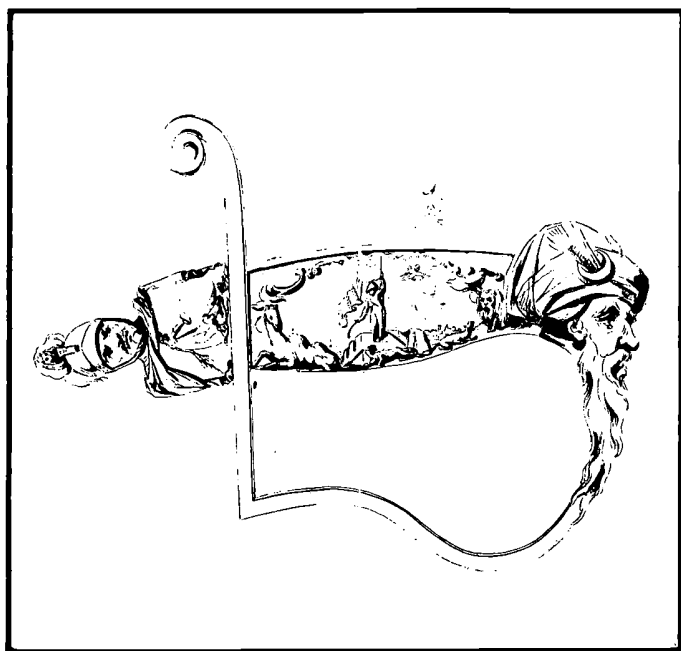
15 October 1942 Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox abolished them as part of the uniform for "Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps," stated reason, shortage of metals. The Secretary suggested that those who desired to do so might turn their swords in for scrap. Marine Corps Letter of Instruction 609, dated 29 October, promulgated the Secretary's directive to the Marine Corps. (There is no record of any Marine Corps officer contributing his sword to the scrap drive.)

On 5 October 1945, just two months after the end of the war against Japan, the Commandant, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, wrote the Secretary of the Navy, by then James Forrestal, an impassioned memorandum.

It is firmly believed that traditions are the backbone of the *esprit de corps* of any first-class military organization. It is further believed that visible reminders of these traditions, such as the Mameluke sword from the shores of Tripoli . . . are a heritage not lightly thrown aside . . . It is the desire of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to make the traditional Mameluke sword once again a required part of a Marine officer's equipment subsequent to 30 June

Drawings, obverse and reverse, accompanying Major John Clarke's plan, for "a sword of honor to be awarded by the

State of Virginia to Lt Presley N. O'Bannon, USMC, in recognition for his services at the battle of Derna in Africa."



1947, the exact date to be promulgated by this office.

Secretary Forrestal approved the recommendation without comment on 10 October and that same day Gen Vandegrift released Letter of Instruction 1160 revoking LOI 609. He pressed for a mandatory possession date of 30 June 1947, but because of great demand (some 4,500 officers) and short supply he reluctantly extended the date to 30 June 1948. By then Gen Clifton B. Cates was Commandant and it was brought to his attention that Lilley-Ames Company of Columbus, Ohio, the one company in the United States thought capable of making the Marine Corps sword, had filed for bankruptcy. ALMAR 25 went out on 26 April 1948 informing the Corps that the date was held in abeyance "until such time as swords become available."

Summer 1949 came and the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board was still looking for a suitable sword and swordmaker. The objectives were a sword that would retain the Mameluke hilt and characteristics and still be within a price range of about \$50. It was now learned that Lilley-Ames had risen from the dead and promised to supply the sword complete with scabbard and sling for from \$45 to \$50. A sample sword arrived in September 1949. A mandatory possession date of 31 December 1950 was set by Marine Corps Bulletin 128-49. Other than the sword made by Lilley-Ames, only a sword to be made by Wilkinson Sword Company of London was approved.

By summer of 1950 it was again obvious that swords would not be available in sufficient quantity to meet the possession date and Marine Corps Bulletin 128-49 was modified to read "a date to be announced." The Korean War had begun and the Uniform Board recommended that the date be withheld "pending the outcome of the present emergency." Gen Cates said no, get on with it.

The swords being made by Wilkinson were based on a 1914 pattern and a considerable exchange of correspondence began in September 1951 in an effort to agree on a pattern and the submission of a standard sample. In a letter dated 9



Col John H. Magruder III, USMCR, detailed the USMC officer's sword hilt in this watercolor of a captain, c. 1834.

Gen Sir Francis Grenfell, KCB, was sirdar of the Anglo-Egyptian Army in 1889 when this "Spy" cartoon appeared in Vanity Fair magazine. Suspended from his Sam Browne belt is the British general officers' sword, model of 1831.



January 1952, Peter Randolph, administrative director of Wilkinson Sword, reared back and informed the Uniform Board:

Wilkinson experience of sword-making has been gained over two hundred years, for much of which time swords have been used as a means of offence and defence; in other words; they have had to stand up to the hard task of actual battle. Although these conditions no longer prevail, Wilkinson still stick to the age-old idea that a sword is its owner's best friend, and should not only be a work of art and good to look at, but also a practical strong weapon.

The Wilkinson sample sword made to the new specifications was approved on 12 February 1953. (By then possession of the sword was mandatory, but, embarrassingly, I can't find the exact date in our otherwise voluminous files; perhaps a reader can provide the missing directive.)

Now, back to the three swords that Dr. Bannon brought to The Basic School Mess Night. They had come to him, he told us, from another member of the O'Bannon family. He very kindly allowed us not only to examine the swords but also to show them to six of the country's leading experts in antique edged weapons.

The first sword, reportedly given to O'Bannon by Henderson while both were at Marine Barracks, Washington, is a private purchase officer's sword of the 1810 to 1830 period. As such, it would not fit into the narrow nine months of overlapped service of O'Bannon and Henderson.

The second sword, reportedly captured by Capt Samuel Miller at Bladensburg in August 1814 and subsequently presented to O'Bannon, is an early 19th century dragoon saber, but there were no dragoons at Bladensburg and by 1814 O'Bannon had settled in western Kentucky.

The third sword, purportedly the bejeweled Mameluke scimitar given O'Bannon by the grateful Hamet Bey, came off worst of all in the eyes of the experts, who characterized it as something made

in the late Victorian period for theatrical purposes or the tourist trade.

Rather interestingly there is no mention in any of our 19th century records of Hamet Bey giving a sword to O'Bannon. Hamet actually did not fare all that well. He had won at Derna but on 3 June a peace treaty was concluded at Tripoli which left his brother Yusef intact as Bey of Tripoli. Hamet was mollified with the promise of a U.S. pension.

The first mention of Hamet giving O'Bannon a bejeweled sword seems to be in a lengthy article, "Kentucky Officer First to Carry Stars and Stripes to Victory in Foreign Country," by John Presley Cain in the 29 July 1917 edition of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. In Cain's version, Consul General Tobias Lear, jealous of Eaton, accepts a shameful peace from Yusef, forcing Eaton to quit Derna. Hamet, faced by the impending vengeance of his brother, is assisted in his escape by O'Bannon and it is for this that he gives him the legendary sword.

If we examine the other variant of the legend, that which says that O'Bannon received the sword in surrender from the Governor of Derna, there is another sword, now at the Naval Academy

Museum, which has a much better claim to being genuine. The supporting story goes like this:

After receiving the sword from the governor, O'Bannon passed it to his second-in-command, Midshipman George Washington Mann, and it has remained in the Mann family ever since. It is a fine example of a Mameluke scimitar, with a very curved 32-inch blade and a bone hilt framed in silver.

Mann's life and career pairs off nicely with that of O'Bannon. Mann was born in Annapolis in 1783, coincident with the end of Revolutionary War and the stay of Gen Washington at the inn on Conduit Steet owned by Mann's father, Col George Mann. (O'Bannon claimed to have been born, along with the United States, on 4 July 1776.) After two years at St. John's College (across the road from the yet-unfounded U.S. Naval Academy), Mann entered the Navy in 1801 and was posted to the Mediterranean Squadron.

By 1804 Mann was serving in the *Argus*, whose Marine guard was commanded by O'Bannon. O'Bannon was a native of Fauquier County, Virginia. He had come into the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in January 1801 and had

had a previous Mediterranean tour in the frigate *Adams* in 1802. The *Argus* took Navy Agent Eaton to Alexandria, Egypt, at the end of November 1804. A small party consisting of O'Bannon, Mann, and seven Marines was detached from the ship to accompany Eaton. They found Hamet several hundred miles up the Nile living with a band of Mamelukes.

Mann went home on sick leave in 1805 with an eye injury (possibly received at Derna) but returned to active duty in 1807 to fight French pirates in the Chesapeake Bay. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1809 and resigned in 1811. Just in recent years has the Mann family, still living in the Annapolis area, placed the sword with the Naval Academy.

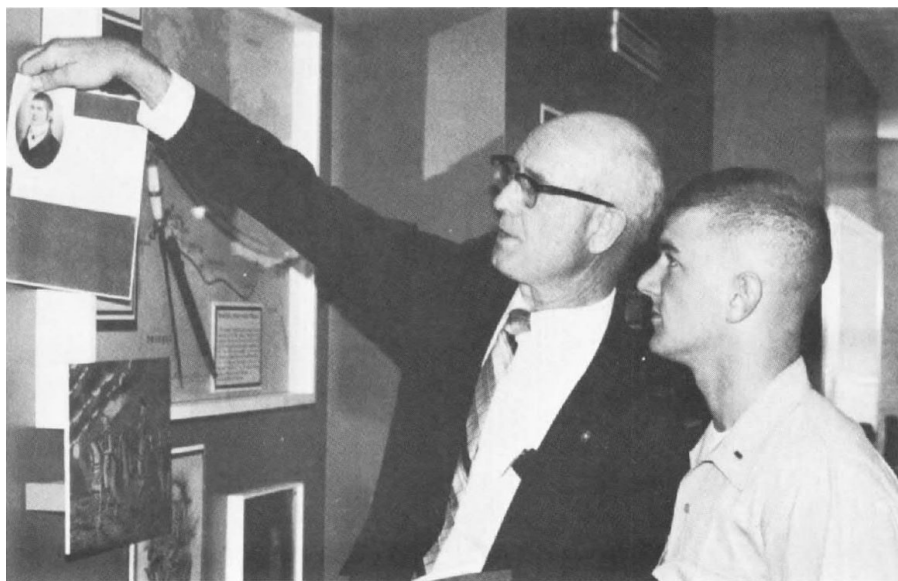
There is no question but that this is a genuine Mameluke sword, but did Midn Mann receive it from O'Bannon at Derna? Despite the cherished family account, the answer seems to be no. Supporting this challenge is the fact that there is a near-identical Mameluke scimitar in the Constitution Museum in Charlestown, Massachusetts that was given to Master Commandant Isaac Hull, and we are almost certain how Hull received that sword: Eaton sent it to him.

Eaton describes the event in a letter written to Hull from Rosetta on 14 January 1805, the day after he left Cairo. He says in it that the Viceroy of Egypt (remember that Egypt was a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire at this time) Kourshek Ahmet Pasha had given him "a present of a superb Sabre which he intends for you worth \$200, all the Gentlemen with me received the same compliment."

O'Bannon was one of "the Gentlemen" with Eaton in Cairo and so was Mann. All evidence then, other than the family memory, is that Mann received his Mameluke sword in Cairo, not Derna. And so, most likely, O'Bannon must have received such a sword from the Viceroy—in January 1805 not August 1805 and in anticipation of great events yet to come, not as a reward. But what has happened to that sword, if it exists, is a mystery.

To further confuse things, O'Bannon did receive a sword for his exploits at

Curator of Special Projects Richard A. Long compares a copy of the miniature of Lieutenant of Marines Presley Neville O'Bannon with a non-contemporary portrait for 2dLt Nicholas Gay Berryman, Jr., USMC. O'Bannon's State of Virginia presentation sword and naval dirk are in the background. Lt Berryman is a great, great, great, great, great grandson of John O'Bannon, a brother of Presley. His grandmother, Mrs. Stuart Gay Berryman, of Lexington, Ky., is the owner of the original miniature.



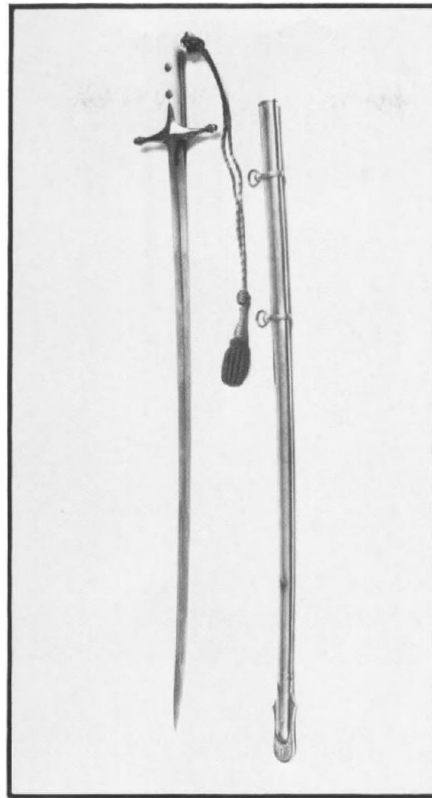
Derna, but not from Hamet Bey or the Viceroy of Egypt or even, in surrender, from the Governor of Derna. Eaton returned in November 1805 to the United States by way of Norfolk, Virginia. He was feted at a public dinner in Richmond and, as reported by the Richmond *Enquirer*, Lt O'Bannon and Midn Mann were toasted *in absentia* as "the heroes who first planted the American Banners on the Walls of Derna."

In December, John Love, a delegate from O'Bannon's Fauquier County, proposed to the House of Delegates that Virginia honor its native son with "a handsome sword with such appropriate devices thereon as they may think proper." Love's resolution sailed through both houses of the legislature and in January the governor presented the measure to the Council of State which named a committee of three councilmen to select an appropriate design. Some six months later the proposal submitted by Maj John Clarke, superintendent of the Virginia Manufactory of Arms in Richmond, was accepted. It was an elaborate design, with, among other embellishments, the head of a bearded and turbaned Muslim for a pommel and an engraving on the hilt of O'Bannon raising the flag over Derna.

Maj Clarke seems to have finished nothing but the blade when, in 1809, he was removed as superintendent of the Manufactory of Arms. The commission for the hilt, scabbard, and belt passed to John M. Carter of Richmond. Carter agreed to a price of \$240 which included \$80 for the gold and silver to be used. Carter finished the sword in July 1810.

In April 1811, O'Bannon, who had moved to Kentucky in 1809, wrote to Governor George W. Smith asking when he might expect to receive the State of Virginia sword. The governor wrote back that the sword was ready for delivery and O'Bannon answered that he would be coming east in the fall to receive it. Another year went by and it wasn't until the fall of 1812 that O'Bannon received the sword, sent up from Richmond by stagecoach, in Alexandria.

O'Bannon had married Matilda Heard in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1809.



This ivory-gripped Marine Officer's Sword M1875 belonged to MajGen David D. Porter USMC, who was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1901 for his actions during the Philippine Insurrection.

It must have been a stormy marriage. They were divorced in 1826 and remarried in 1832. In 1843 Matilda was committed to the Insane Asylum at Lexington. Documentary evidence is lacking as to whether they had children. There are shadowy allusions to a son named "Eaton" and another named "Presley N." In 1827, O'Bannon wrote cryptically to a former Marine who had served under him in North Africa, "I have but one child . . ." This may have been a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, who seems to have died of cholera in 1835. O'Bannon himself died intestate on 12 September 1850. At that time he was living with the family of John W. O'Bannon, a cousin, in Henry County, Kentucky. It is doubly unfortunate that he died without leaving a will. It might have resolved both the matters of descendants and the several swords.

John Presley Cain, who wrote the 1917 article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was a collateral descendant of

O'Bannon. One of the effects of his newspaper article was to arouse the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Cain's article had revealed the burial place of O'Bannon as a farm two miles north of Pleasureville, Henry County. With the permission of his descendants, the DAR arranged to have the remains moved to the Bivouac of the Dead in the Frankfort Cemetery.

The reinterment was on 14 June 1920. A great-great-great-niece of O'Bannon, Miss Margaret Moseley of Kansas City, brought the State of Virginia sword to the ceremony during which the unsheathed sword and its scabbard were crossed on top of the gravestone. Confusingly, however, a paper was read which repeated the legend of the Hamet Bey sword.

In 1941, Mrs. Margaret Culver *nee* Mosely donated the State of Virginia sword to the Marine Corps Museum, then at Quantico. We now have the sword in the Marine Corps Museum in Washington. As finished by Carter it is much less ornate than the design originally proposed by Clarke. Numbers of accounts describe it as a "Mameluke sword." This has added to the confusion and is wrong. The sword as executed by Clarke is a fairly conventional infantry officer's sword with an eagle's head rather than a Turk's head for a pommel. (Eagles, both "republican" American eagles and "imperial" French eagles, were much in fashion.) A gold medallion on the hilt shows O'Bannon raising the flag over Derna. The blade is inscribed "Presented by the State of Virginia to her Gallant Son Priestly N. O'Bannon." (I have seen three different spellings of "Presley" and three spellings of "O'Bannon"; his tombstone has it as "Presley N. O'Banion.")

The panel on which the Virginia sword of honor is displayed is entitled, logically enough, "To the Shores of Tripoli." Immediately beneath the sword is a second edged weapon, a naval dirk almost certainly worn by O'Bannon in the Mediterranean [See *Fortitudine*, Winter 1984, p. 7]. It also has an eagle's-head pommel, the hilt is ivory, and the straight blade is 11 inches long. The silver throat of the leather sheath is engraved "P.N.O'B."

Acquisitions

THE MARINE CORPS MUSEUM is proud to acknowledge recent acquisitions of a diverse group of materials to its collections.

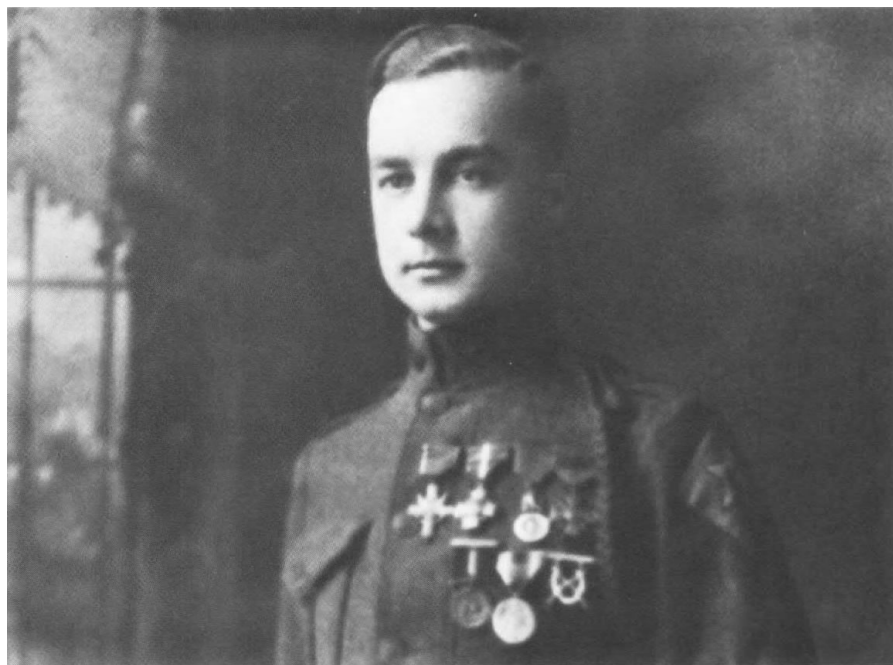
The aeronautica collection has especially benefitted from a number of generous donors. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Sontag of Englewood, Florida, presented a wide range of aviation survival items, including signaling mirrors, fishing kits, compass match cases, and a sextant. The rapidly growing squadron insignia collection received two additional patches and associated items from St. Paul, Minnesota resident, Mr. John L. O'Neill. Mr. Joseph Shakelford drove from Richmond, Virginia, to the Aviation Museum at Quantico to personally deliver an engine and propeller for a OX-5 Curtiss airplane. Col Lyle K. London, USMC (Ret), of Newport Beach, California, sent the museum aviation items and Haitian souvenirs which he had received from then-LtGen Thomas J. Cushman, USMC.

The oldest item received this quarter was a Spanish-American War heliograph donated by Mr. Wallace Anderson of Brainerd, Minnesota. The most unusual piece of equipment received was a theodolite (a device used to measure the movement of weather balloons) presented by Maj John H. Robertus, USMC.

Mr. Paul R. Scott, residing in Bryan, Texas, forwarded the USMC athletic clothes he wore in the tropical heat of Vietnam.

Through the assistance of MajGen H. Lloyd Wilkerson, USMC (Ret), the Museum has received the World War I collection of uniforms, photographs, and papers of former Marine Walter E. Furr. Furr served with the 84th Company, 6th Marines, 2nd Division of the A.E.F. This large assortment of items was donated by the Furr family.

The art collection received a set of sketches by Col John W. Thomason, Jr., USMC, done while a captain serving in the American Legation in Peiping. They were donated by Mr. Roy W. Leard of



PFC Walter E. Furr, USMC

Santa Ana, California, who served under Thomason at the time.

The Vietnam Veteran's Historical Association presented an oil portrait of John Wayne to the Museum. The painting, done in honor of the actor's association with and esteem for the Marine Corps, is currently displayed at

BGen Simmons escorted Mrs. Maureen O'Hara Blair during her recent visit to the Center. Mrs. Blair insured that the World War II memorabilia of the late Col Francis T. Farrell, USMCR, were donated to the Marine Corps Museum.



Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California.

The most recent exhibit of the Museum, ". . . Every Clime and Place . . .," has also benefitted from many generous donors. SSgt Les L. Amen, USMC, presented nine pieces depicting scenes of training at Quantico. Mr. Jim Butcher of Bel Air, Maryland, donated a detailed series of works which show the workings of the Patuxent Naval Air Test Station.

The Personal Papers Collection remains the fastest-growing section of the Museum. Col Donald R. Gardner, USMC, recently presented papers associated with Honorary Sub-Inspector Sir Jacob Charles Vouza, GM, KBE. Sir Jacob, a native of Guadalcanal, was instrumental in assisting Marines in the liberation of his homeland in 1942.

Other collections of books and papers were presented by LtCol Marshall Salvaggio, USMC (Ret), of La Mesa, California; Mr. Clem Russel of El Paso, Texas; and Mr. Arthur Clifford of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The personal papers and an oil portrait of the late Col Francis T. Farrell, USMCR, were presented from his estate through the courtesy of Mrs. Maureen O'Hara Blair, as arranged by LtCol Harry Edwards, USMC (Ret).—JHMcG

The Santelmann Legacy

*by MSgt Franklin P. Byrne, Jr., USMC
Chief Librarian, U.S. Marine Band*

WHEN ON 30 March 1984, LtCol William F. Santelmann, USMC (Ret), laid down his baton after conducting the U.S. Marine Band at the American Bandmasters Association convention in Tempe, Arizona, 97 years of Marine Band history came to an end.

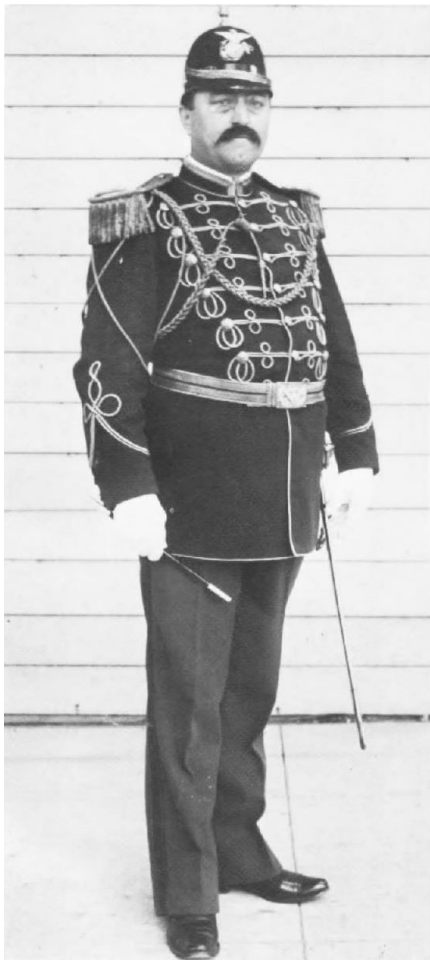
Following a standing ovation, backstage congratulations, and a brief

photo session, he was stricken with a third and fatal heart attack. In succumbing at the age of 82, LtCol Santelmann realized his wish that, "When my time comes, I would like it to be on stage after conducting the Marine Band."

For what was to be his last appearance he chose music he had often conducted as director of the Band from 1940 until

1955. *Semper Fidelis*, the official march of the U.S. Marine Corps, was written by a predecessor, John Philip Sousa. The dramatic "Ride of the Valkyries," one of Richard Wagner's most famous operatic excerpts, held an even more special significance. It had been transcribed for the band by another former director, his father, William H. Santelmann. LtCol Santelmann traced through these selections his career and the Santelmann-Marine Band heritage. While Sousa dominates early Marine Band history, to the Santelmans goes credit for developing and sustaining the band's reputation in more recent times.

The Santelmans, father and son, dressed for their parts as head of the Marine Band in 1900 and 1940 respectively. Leader William H. was not explicitly a commissioned officer until he retired. Capt William F. was promoted to that rank on appointment.



John Philip Sousa and William F. Santelmann's lives ran parallel in many ways. Both men's fathers were sons of European immigrants and members of the Marine Band; both Sousa and Santelmann were initially trained as concert violinists; and both men were musicians in the Marine Band before becoming its director.

William Henry Christian Santelmann was born on 23 September 1863 at Offensen in the German state of Hanover, in a rural area that had been his family's home for more than 200 years. A manor house in the village of Schepelse bears a carved inscription, which translates as "built in 1448 A.D. by Johann Sebastian Santelmann." His grandfather, Johann Santelmann, was born in this house in 1801 and subsequently married a young woman from Offensen, a hamlet three miles away. Their marriage brought a son, Henry Santelmann, who married Henrietta Sohnemann, whose family was of musical lineage for several generations. Four children were born to them, one daughter and three sons, among



In accordance with longstanding tradition, the Marine Band serenaded the Commandant on New Year's Day morning 1927. MajGenComdt John A. Lejeune, posed with Band members and their leader, Capt William H. Santelmann, at the Barracks.

whom William H. C. Santelmann was the youngest.

After introductory study and local orchestra experience, the young Santelmann began advanced training on the violin and was learning the clarinet under Professor Christian Vogelgesang.

By age 15 he had composed his first piece of music, entitled "Birthday Polka," which he dedicated to his sister, Henrietta. The professor took a fatherly interest in William's studies and suggested that his talent for composition would be enhanced by the study of additional instruments. He recommended William to Professor Friederich Hohbohm, a retired military band musician who played in the city opera house, where William began studies on tenor horn (baritone) and string bass. William showed such talent on string bass that he decided to adopt it as his primary instrument in preference to the violin.

After three years of study with Professor Hohbohm, he passed the entrance examination as a volunteer in the 134th Infantry Band in Leipzig. His musical career had begun in earnest and he soon discovered that he could learn a great deal from the other members of the 60-piece band.

Military service was followed by three years in the Leipzig Conservatory and orchestra work at Ridgeway Park, New Jersey. There he met his future wife and,

after a final six months of study at the Leipzig conservatory, he returned to Philadelphia and was married to the former Clara Becke.

During this summer with the orchestra, he met Henry Ditson, a prominent Philadelphia band instrument manufacturer, who suggested that the U.S. Marine Band was the proper place for him.

Santelmann had been offered a playing job in New York, but upon seeing an advertisement in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* stating that the Marine Band was looking for qualified musicians, he applied to John Philip Sousa. He auditioned for Sousa on violin, clarinet, and baritone, and was accepted on all three instruments.

Santelmann enlisted on 24 September 1887, drawing a private's pay of \$13.00 a month for his first eleven months' service. He went on the Band's first extended concert tour under Sousa in 1891. These tours proved so popular that in 1892 Sousa left the Marine Band to form his own touring band, the "New Marine Band."

An excellent clarinetist, Santelmann remained with the Band under Sousa's successor, Francesco Fanciulli, until 1895, when Santelmann joined the Lafayette Theater Orchestra. Later, he formed his own orchestra. Subsequently, as music director of the Columbia

Theater Orchestra he composed popular music for successful shows and revues.

In late 1897 a new leader was needed for the Marine Band and MajGenComdt Charles Heywood sought out William H. Santelmann, who was appointed on 3 March 1898.

Santelmann wrote that "the Band was not in very good shape, either musically or morally, and it required tact and firmness . . . to get back the reputation it enjoyed before."

Within several months his work took effect and the Band was called upon to play for the opening of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska. This was an inspiration to the Band and they returned to Washington anxious to begin rehearsals. Improved morale and performance and official recognition, followed as a matter of course. Congressional action provided for strength increase: one leader, one second leader, and 60 musicians (double the previous size), at a salary increase of almost 200 percent. This created a musical organization capable of performing the most sophisticated arrangements and, with it, a new era began.

Santelmann, having "cleaned house" and upgraded the Band's membership, decided to organize a symphony orchestra within the Band and he required all new members as well as all men with less than nine years' service to learn a stringed instrument in addition to their wind instrument.

Institutional recognition of the Band's status within the Marine Corps was reflected by the building of a concert hall at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for use by the Band and orchestra. Completed in 1906, Sousa Hall is still in use today.

President and Mrs. William McKinley enjoyed the Band and Mrs. McKinley, an accomplished pianist, often requested that the Band perform her favorite selections.

By 1902 the orchestra was performing regularly at the White House and had been substituted for the Band at all indoor affairs. Foreign royalty was entertained at the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt on 24 February 1902 when he hosted Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor. A

cavalry unit escorted the Prince while 1,400 men lined Pennsylvania Avenue from the train station to the Presidential mansion. Undoubtedly Lt Santelmann was on parade. That day the last of his six children, William Frederick Henry Santelmann, was born at the family home on First Street, S.E.

By 1908 W. H. Santelmann was giving his six-year-old son violin lessons. The younger Santelmann remembered well his father's harsh discipline and insistence on perfect musical execution. He was also a regular visitor at Marine Barracks, attending rehearsals or concerts.

During this period the Marine Band became one of the first musical organizations to produce recordings. The Band was later to record for the Columbia Phonograph Company and, around 1910, for Victor records.

The Band continued to grow in reputation and in 1916 President Wilson approved another increase in its authorized strength, adding five more men for a total of 65, and the leader's authorized grade was designated as captain. Records, however, show Santelmann's status to have been that of an enlisted man with the pay and allowances of a captain.

In an effort to improve the Band's system of record keeping, Santelmann maintained a leader's ledger detailing the organization's daily activities. Combined with logs of music performed, these have been valuable sources in researching Band history.

Young William F. Santelmann continued his studies on the violin, playing in the McKinley Manual Training High School orchestra. He studied harmony with Marine Bandsman Arthur Tregina, and appeared as guest soloist with the Band in 1920. On high school graduation in 1921, he attended Washington College of Music, followed by the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Over the next three years he received thorough training in violin, counterpoint composition, and all secondary musical subjects. He also met his future wife, Margaret Randall of Medina, Ohio.

The elder Santelmann continued to be the driving force behind the Band, its schedule becoming more and more

demanding. There were concerts Monday evening at Marine Barracks, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at various parks, Wednesday evenings at the Capitol, Friday evenings at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds, and Saturday afternoons at the White House. These were scheduled in addition to dozens of other weekly performances which kept the Band working in concert or rehearsing seven days a week. Moreover, a series of radio broadcasts was begun in 1922, when Capt Santelmann had been leader for 24 years, longer than any of his predecessors.

Studies at the New England Conservatory of Music were going well for W. F. Santelmann. Having substituted for members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he had planned to seek a position as violinist in the Cleveland Orchestra.

Fate had different plans for young Santelmann, however. The Marine Band played a concert in Boston and his father was invited to address the students at the Conservatory, his son among them. Years later the younger Santelmann recalled the overwhelming pride he felt at hearing his father's words. He had no idea that his father was capable of speaking so eloquently and without a trace of his German accent. This event moved him so deeply that he wept openly from his seat as concertmaster of the student orchestra.

Upon graduation, he returned to Washington for a brief vacation and went by the local musicians' union to get a card. He was told that he would have to pay a \$50.00 fine for playing in the nonunionized Boston Symphony and in his words, "I was too much of a Dutchman to take anything like that. I decided to get in the Marine Band."

Joining the Marine Band was not easy. On his first application, young Santelmann was rejected by his father because he played only the violin and no band instrument.

After months of hard work he passed auditions on both violin and baritone and enlisted on 5 September 1923 as a "Private attached to the Band," shortly thereafter being promoted to Third Class Musician. (Marine Band ranks at the time were Third, Second, and First Class

Musicians and Principal Musician.) He appeared as a soloist with the orchestra during his first concert season, presenting a repertoire including the Brahms, Dvorak, and Tchaikovsky violin concerti, the Lalo *Symphonie Espagnole*, and the Max Bruch *Concerto in G Minor*.

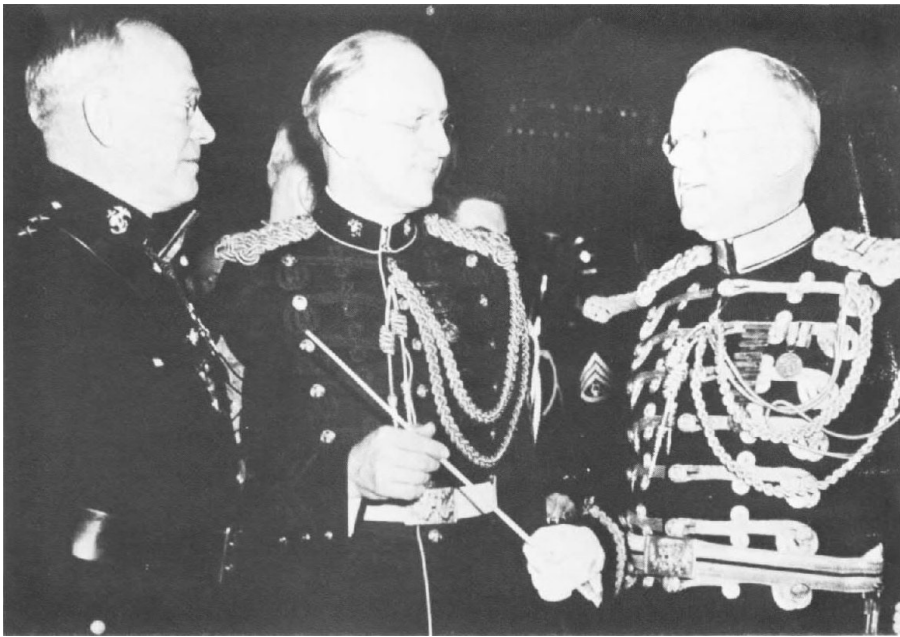
In March 1924 the Band presented a "gala invitation concert" commemorating the 25th anniversary of its reorganization. The concert showcased the versatility of the Band with a combination orchestral program and band concert. William F. Santelmann was featured as violin soloist in the Bruch G-minor concerto, and other soloists included cellist Fritz Mueller, trombonist Robert E. Clark, and cornetist Arthur Whitcomb.

By the following year, W. F. Santelmann had been named concertmaster of the Marine Band orchestra, a remarkable achievement for a man with under two years on board. Not only had he achieved the ultimate position as a violinist, but in May 1925 he married his beloved Margaret.

Capt Santelmann had been leader of the Band for 28 years and he began to plan for retirement. His special status as

When he retired in 1927, Capt William H. Santelmann passed the baton to his successor, Principal Musician Taylor Branson, at a parade ground ceremony.





When Capt Taylor Branson retired in 1940, he passed his director's baton to William F. Santelmann, at a ceremony attended by MajGenComdt Thomas Holcomb.

an enlisted man paid as a captain led him to petition Congress to commission him a major in the Marine Corps upon his retirement. Capt Santelmann had been solely responsible for the music performed for the President of the United States for 28 years and he enjoyed a personal and visible relationship with every President since McKinley.

The orchestral component of the Band had been his innovation and he trained them personally, drawing upon his extensive experience as an orchestral musician. He was the recipient of numerous honors and awards including a doctor of music degree conferred by George Washington University. He had earned the admiration and respect of the members of the Band, distinguished foreign dignitaries, music critics, and audiences around the country.

On 1 May 1927 he was formally commissioned a captain and placed on the retired list. A farewell concert under his direction was held on 27 April and his son recalled walking on the stage that day to discover that each music folder contained two beautiful photographic portraits of his father, one for each man, personally inscribed to each member. His copy was inscribed: "To William F. H. Santelmann—Courage and Will, Perseverance and Skill are the leaves of

luck's clover—With much love from William H. Santelmann."

In a ceremony on the parade ground at Marine Barracks, Capt Santelmann passed his baton to Taylor Branson, second leader of the Band, who then became its 20th Director.

John Philip Sousa had died on 6 March 1932 and in December of the same year William H. C. Santelmann passed away at his home after an extended illness. The Band played for the funeral of their former director. His son often wished that his father had lived long enough to see him become director of the Band, but it was not to be for another eight years.

During this time, Principal Musician W. F. Santelmann continued his excellent work as concertmaster and soloist when he was selected to succeed Arthur Whitcomb as second leader of the Band in December 1935.

When, in January 1939, Taylor Branson was hospitalized for a serious illness, W. F. Santelmann would act as leader of the Band for the next 16 months.

Musical honors for the arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England were an important assignment. He sent to England for the official version of "God Save the King" and rehearsed the Band for weeks to achieve every nuance.

The Band was assembled at Washington's Union Station. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George, and Queen Elizabeth appeared in the arched entrance, the Band sounded four ruffles and flourishes, then the British and American anthems. Though the plaza was packed with thousands of well-wishers, no sound was heard for a full minute following the performance. That night, a leading British radio commentator remarked, "We don't know by what magic Leader Santelmann obtained the results he did, but never was the British anthem played in so stirring and inspirational a manner as it was today by the Marine Band upon the arrival of Their Majesties in the Capital of the United States of America." This single event established Santelmann as a consummate musician and the Marine Band as our country's premier musical organization for state events.

The Band held a special "Dream Hour" broadcast on 28 March when Branson retired for health reasons. Branson made a brief speech to the Band and then conducted and sang all three verses to the *Marines' Hymn*. He then passed the baton to W. F. Santelmann as Santelmann's father had done to him.

White House work continued to dominate the Band's schedule and it was early in his career as leader that the younger Santelmann received his only "dressing down" by a President. The band was to accompany a male quartet from St. Thomas' Episcopal Church for the President's Thanksgiving Day ceremony. He had contacted the choir-master ahead of time to determine the proper tempo for the hymns and the performance seemed to go perfectly. Then President Roosevelt called him over and said, "Young man, when are you going to learn not to jazz hymns? Don't you know you can't do that to sacred music?" He continued his tirade for nearly ten minutes and when he had finished he asked to meet each of the men in the orchestra, and as they filed by he greeted each one warmly.

In December 1942 Santelmann was commissioned a captain and the following year saw the Band playing for the dedication of the Jefferson Memorial.

This marked the first performance of his father's "Thomas Jefferson" march, composed when the plans for a memorial had been proposed during his father's directorship. It had taken many years to complete the memorial but the Band was finally able to perform the march, under the direction of a Santelmann.

During a wartime visit to the White House the Band presented a special concert for Winston Churchill.

Capt Santelmann served as supervisor for Marine Corps field bands worldwide. As the first Marine Band director to take on this responsibility, it was his goal to improve the quality and consistency of music throughout the Marine Corps. One of his wartime accomplishments was the formation of a Women Marines Reserve Band at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The musical standards of today's field bands reflect his planning and direction.

On 14 April 1945 the Marine Band led the funeral procession for President Roosevelt, and on a later, happier occasion, there was a special broadcast for "V-E" Day.

Santelmann's superior and tireless work with the Band was recognized by his promotion to major, the highest rank then held by any Band director, in February 1947.

The band provided music for President Dwight D. Eisenhower's inauguration in January 1953, as it had for such ceremonies since Thomas Jefferson's time. The President also ordered LtCol Santelmann and the Band to entertain at a party that celebrated both the President's 38th wedding anniversary and a reunion of his West Point classmates.

The guests gathered informally in the East Room and an hour's songfest closed with two Presidential selections: the National Anthem and, diplomatically, the *Marines' Hymn*.

By all accounts, the singing continued with Eisenhower, the old soldier, joining the rest in two hearty choruses of the *Marines' Hymn*. Suddenly neither the President nor any of his Army friends could remember the third verse. It was left to LtCol Santelmann, standing alone in the middle of the room, to sing the lines ending:

*If the Army or the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scene,
They will find the streets
are guarded by
The United States Marines*

Amid a roar of laughter and applause, Eisenhower bowed and saluted the colonel. LtCol Santelmann suggested one last song, "The Anniversary Waltz," and the President and the First Lady danced around the room.

LtCol Santelmann retired on 30 April 1955 and Capt Albert Schoepper, second leader of the Band and former violin soloist, was appointed the new director.

Perhaps it was the pace of the White House schedule or the never-ending responsibilities he knew as director, but the word "retirement" was simply not in LtCol Santelmann's vocabulary. For the next 20 years, he sustained a demanding countrywide schedule, appearing for 10 consecutive summers with bands in Gunnison, Colorado, and Winfield, Kansas. He enjoyed the work and those who played under his direction or worked on staff with him lauded his keen musical insight and special ability to get the most from his players.

LtCol Santelmann suffered a stroke in 1974 which forced him to drastically curtail his guest conducting. It was not to immobilize him, however. As past president and honorary life member of the American Bandmasters Association, he remained active in the band world, at conventions and by mail. He often attended Marine Band concerts and appeared as its guest conductor.

On the podium, the years would melt away and he conducted with the vigor of a man 40 years younger. Ever the consummate professional, he remained a brilliant musician and teacher. His wealth of knowledge and experience spanned Marine Band history and other great performers and conductors of the past.

For Marine Bandsmen he was a direct link to our past and we hated to see him go. It is largely because of him that we have this appreciation of our heritage. He brought it alive for us and we can never thank him enough. Through him

we knew his father and dozens of other fascinating personalities of the Marine Band.

He was laid to rest in his Marine Band director's uniform at Arlington National Cemetery in the family plot, next to his father and mother. The entire Marine Band played for his funeral and as the caisson moved through the rain to the gravesite, the Band played *Semper Fidelis* in dirge tempo as had been done for the funeral of John Philip Sousa.

For many years he had worn a ring given to him by Arthur Whitcomb, former solo cornetist and second leader of the Band. He passed this ring on to Col John Bourgeois, current director of the Marine Band, with the wish that it always stay in the Band. The ring bears the inscription, "Semper Fidelis," the motto of the Corps and the title of the last march he conducted.

We will never forget his words that, "I will always be, above all else, a Marine Bandsman."

Semper Fi, Colonel Bill.

The close relationship between the White House and "The President's Own" continued into the Eisenhower administration when, in 1952, LtCol William F. Santelmann was promoted to that rank.



People and Places

MILLETT TO HEAD RESERVES

On 2 June 1984, Col Ralph DeLucia, Jr., USMCR, was honored at retirement ceremonies conducted by Marine Aircraft Group 49, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. Command of Mobilization Training Unit (History) DC-7 will pass to Col Allan R. Millett, USMCR.

Col DeLucia began his 30-year Marine Corps career in 1950. He served as a platoon commander with the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, in Korea. After his release from active duty in 1955, he remained affiliated with the Marine Corps Reserve, serving in a number of aviation assignments. These included: air intelligence officer of HMM-772; executive officer and later commanding officer of MABS-43; and commanding officer of MTU (Aviation)-25. He had commanded MTU DC-7 since 1982.

Col Millett was commissioned in 1959, first serving as a weapons platoon commander in the 2d Battalion, 2d Marines. As a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, he has commanded Company L, 3d Battalion, 25th Marines; MTU-OH-4; and the 3d Battalion, 25th Marines. He is a graduate of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, and completed the jungle operations training course in Panama.

In civilian life, Dr. Millett is professor of history and director of the Program in International Security and Military Affairs at the Ohio State University. He has written four books in the military history field, including *Semper Fidelis: The History of the Marine Corps* (Macmillan, 1980). He is a member of the adjunct faculty at the Marine Corps Command and Staff College and an associate member of the Advanced Amphibious



Gen Paul X. Kelley presented the Navy Commendation Medal to Capt Donna J. Neary, USMCR in his office on 10 May. Capt, now Maj-select, Neary is the artist of U.S. Marine Corps Uniforms 1983.

Study Group at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

MTU DC-7 is the only unit of its type in the Marine Corps Reserve. Unlike other MTUs that are geographically based, this unit has members from coast to coast, each of whom works on projects assigned by the History and Museums Division. These include unit histories; collections of personal papers; historical preservation projects; and other editorial or art work.

The primary function of the MTU, however, remains one of providing support to the Fleet Marine Force in the event of contingency operations or mobilization. Within the past year, members of the MTU have taken part in major training exercises in Norway and Korea, and another at Twentynine Palms, California. Another member was recalled to duty to write a historical monograph about Marine Corps operations on Grenada.

A continuing goal of the MTU is to broaden and deepen this involvement in FMF exercises and operations to the point where Reserve augmentation is requested as a matter of routine. Marines with backgrounds in history-related fields or in Reserve administration are encouraged to apply for membership through the Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374.

HISTORIANS ELECT SHAW

Mr. Henry I. ("Bud") Shaw, Jr., Chief Historian of the Marine Corps, was elected president of the Company of Military Historians at its annual meeting at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 4-6 May.

The Museums Branch was represented by the Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums, Col F. Brooke Nihart, USMC (Ret), a former president of the Company; the Curator of Ordnance, Mr. Anthony Wayne Tommell; the Registrar, Mr. John H. McGarry III; and the Curator of Material History, Mr. Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas.

FALKLANDS SKIPPER VISITS

Cdr Peter J. Mosse, RN, member of the British Naval Staff in Washington and late captain of HMS *Ambuscade* during the Falklands War of 1982, addressed a Professional Development Seminar at the Center on 28 June. Cdr Mosse, a surface warfare officer, appeared under the auspices of the Center for Naval History before an interservice audience. He traced *Ambuscade's* experience of modern naval war from a post deployment refit in the United Kingdom through successive short-notice moves to Gibraltar, Ascension Island, and the Falklands to antisubmarine, anti-air and naval gunfire support operations against the Argentine enemy.

The Hon James H. Webb, Jr., Assistant SecDef for Reserve Affairs, spoke at the Center on 20 June. Capt Webb, USMC (Ret), a decorated Vietnam veteran, lawyer, author, and journalist, discussed the Vietnam War, his 1983 visit to Beirut Marines, and the Total Force concept.



Recent Books of Historical Interest

From the library of the Marine Corps Historical Center, recently published books of professional interest to Marines.

Marine Badges and Insignias of the World. Burt L. Campbell. Blanford Press. 192 pp., 1983.

Unit histories, uniform descriptions, badge and insignia illustrations of all Marines and Naval infantrymen of the world. Country-by-country format. \$16.95.

Enemy On Island. Issue in Doubt: The Capture of Wake Island, December 1941. Stan Cohen. Pictorial Histories Publishing Company. 105 pp, 1983.

A pictorial record of the battle of Wake Island, of the years its defenders spent in POW camps, and of the battle's legacy. The author presents a comprehensive collection of photographs on the Wake Island story. \$8.95.

Brown Side Out: Marine Corps Sea Stories, Book I. Green Side Out: Marine Corps Sea Stories, Book II. Run In Circles: Marine Corps Sea Stories, Book III. Scream and Shout: Marine Corps Sea Stories, Book IV. H. G. Duncan. Gayler Publishers. 4 volumes, 1980-1983.

Duncan's four volumes of Marine Corps sea stories in which he gives the reader the wit and wisdom of his many years with the Corps. \$3.95 per volume (available from the Marine Corps Association Bookservice).

War Maps: World War II, from September 1939 to August 1945; Air, Sea, and Land, Battle-by-Battle. Simon Goodenough. St. Martin's Press. 192 pp., 1982.

Volume of maps, diagrams, and supporting text useful to the reader studying the Second World War. 232 full-color maps of every major battle. \$18.95.

Douglas A-4 Skyhawk. Peter Kilduff. Osprey Publishing Ltd. 198 pp., 1983.

Used by the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps during the Vietnam War, this book details the combat record, design, development, and operation of every A-4 variant. \$19.95.

The Warriors: The United States Marines. Karl C. Lippard. Vietnam Marine Publications. 239 pp., 1983.

Lippard, himself a machine gun squad leader, writes for the squad leader of the Marine Corps, "long overlooked, seldom praised, few times decorated, and quickly forgotten." In his dedication to the 50,000 Vietnam War veterans who died, he asserts that almost half were squad leaders.

Battle for Hue: Tet 1968. Keith William Nolan. Presidio Press. 240 pp., 1984.

Details the brutal, almost month-long fight for Hue, the Imperial City. Nolan wrote his book to show "what the American grunt went through in Vietnam." \$14.75.

Phantom Over Vietnam: Fighter Pilot,

USMC. John Trotti. Presidio Press. 272 pp., 1984.

A personal account by former Marine Corps F4 Phantom pilot John Trotti. Trotti flew over 600 missions during his two tours of duty in Vietnam. \$15.95.

Vietnam Under Communism, 1975-1982. Nguyen Van Canh. Hoover Institution Press. 312 pp., 1983.

Written from the perspective of a Vietnamese actively engaged in the political and intellectual life of his country. A comprehensive account of the structure and character of Vietnamese society under Communism. \$34.95.

Empires in the Balance: Japanese and Allied Pacific Strategies to April 1942. H. P. Willmott. Naval Institute Press. 487 pp., 1982.

A critical appraisal of the strategic policies of all countries involved in the war in the Pacific. Covers political, economic, military, and naval activity through the first few months of World War II. \$24.95.

—EAE

Staff members of the Marine Corps Museum prepare a variety of captured Palestine Liberation Organization AK-47 assault rifles as supporting artifacts in the "...Every Clime and Place..." exhibit, Marine Corps artwork from 1974-1984. The weapons were donated to the Museum by BGen James M. Mead, USMC. From left to right are Exhibit Chief Carl M. De Vere Sr., Sgt RebeccaLynn J. Mays, USMC; Curator of Material History Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, and Registrar John H. McGarry III.



FLIGHT LINES

Goodyear FG-1 Corsair

*A standing feature about
aviation holdings in the
Marine Corps
Historical Program*

AT THE BEGINNING of World War II the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation was manufacturing dirigibles and semi-rigid airships. That activity was changed by the wartime necessity to increase production of the Vought F4U-1 Corsair. In December 1941 the Akron, Ohio-based company was designated as an associate contractor of the Corsair, and by 25 February 1943 it had test

flown its first airplane. This was a remarkable accomplishment in that while Vought and the Brewster Aeronautical Company, another contractor of the Corsair, had their production lines operating by the last part of 1941, Goodyear first had to build a plant.

The Goodyear version of the Corsair was designated the FG-1: F for aircraft type (fighter); G for the manufacturer's

designation (Goodyear); and -1 to indicate aircraft configuration sequence (initial configuration). The FG-1 had all the F4U-1's distinctive features: an inverted gull wing, a 2,000 horsepower Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engine, and a huge 13-foot diameter Hamilton Standard propeller. Self-sealing fuel tanks and armor protection gave it superior combat survivability. The major difference between the FG-1 and the F4U-1 was the lack of provisions for wing folding in a large number of the Goodyear versions.

Ironically, although now known as one of the finest carrier fighters of World War II, the Marine Corps "inherited" more than its fair share of Corsairs early in the war because of less-than-satisfactory carrier trials conducted in 1942. Major problems caused by the plane's poor forward visibility in the landing attitude and a tendency to "bounce" because of rigid landing gear oleos cast doubt on the Corsair's suitability for carrier operations. Until these discrepancies were overcome the Corsair was primarily issued to landbased units.

As a fighter the Corsair enjoyed an 11:1 ratio of "kills" to losses, but just as memorable to Marines was its superb performance as a close air support aircraft. Almost from the beginning Corsairs were modified to carry bombs and napalm in support of Army and Marine ground forces. From early field modifications which enabled it to carry a single 100-pound bomb, its capacity was increased so that soon bomb loads of 2,000 pounds were not uncommon.

The FG-1 on display at Quantico is bureau number 13486, and its aircraft history card indicates service with Marine Fighter Squadrons -921, -914, and Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Group 92. —FMB



The Museum's FG-1 (Bu. No. 13486) was donated by the Goodyear Aerospace Corporation. It is armed with six .50-caliber machine guns and 5-inch aerial rockets.

Technical Data

For lightest loading condition shown in initial airplane characteristics and performance chart.

Manufacturer:	Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio.
Type:	Carrier-based fighter.
Accommodation:	Pilot only.
Power Plant:	One 2,000-h.p. Pratt & Whitney R-2800-8.
Dimensions:	Span, 41 ft.; Length, 33 ft. 4 in.
Weights:	Empty, 8,873 lbs.; Gross, 11,149 lbs.
Performance:	Max speed, 395 m.p.h. at 23,000 ft.; Service ceiling, 37,900 ft.; Range, 840 st. mi.; Climb, 2,380 ft. per min.
Armaments:*	Six .50-cal. machine guns; Eight 5-in. high-velocity aerial rockets (HVARs); Two 1,000-lb. bombs.

*Includes capabilities developed as modifications to the original model, and does not necessarily reflect a simultaneous loading configuration.

World War II Chronology

June-August 1944

Saipan

11-14 June. Task Force 58 bombarded Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Rota, and Pagan; Task Forces 52 and 53 joined the attack (14 June) on Saipan and Tinian.

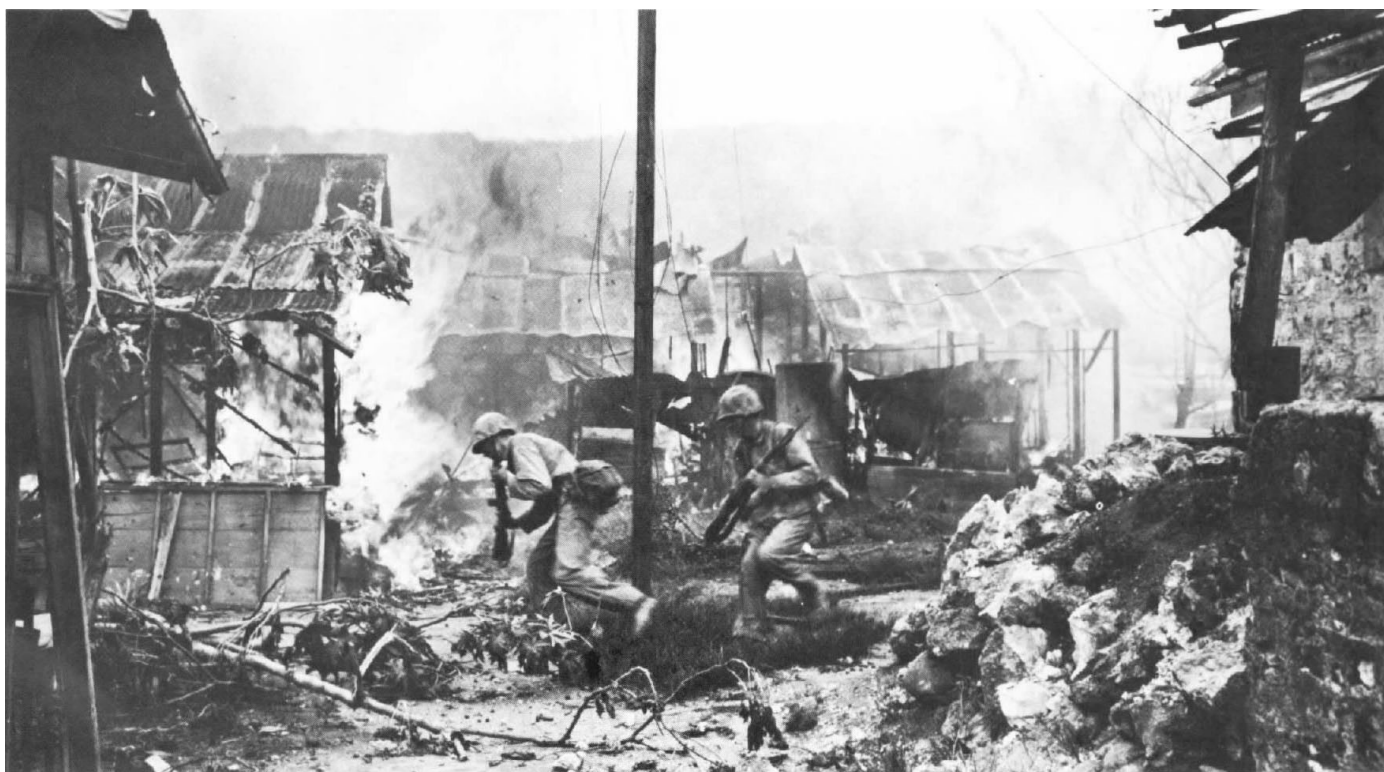
15 June. Preceded by naval gunfire and carrier air support, the 2d and 4th Marine Divisions of the V Amphibious Corps assaulted the west coast of the island near Charan Kanoa. The 2d Marine Division landed to the north of Afetna Point, and the 4th Marine Division to the south. Charan Kanoa was seized by the 23d Marines. A beachhead 10,000 yards wide and about 1,500 yards deep was established against heavy opposition.

Encountering house-to-house combat for the first time in the Pacific theater, Marines advance past buildings set afire by artillery preparatory fires in Garapan, Saipan's principal town.

Japanese counterattacks on the beachhead during the night of 14-15 June failed. The 2d Marines; the 1st Battalion, 29th Marines; and the 24th Marines (2d and 4th Marine Division reserve) feinted a landing in the Tanapag Harbor area, before joining the main landing force later in the day.

16 June. The 8th Marines, 2d Marine Division, cleared Afetna Point, and the 4th Marine Division attacked inland toward the northernmost objective. The 27th Infantry Division began landing. A Japanese tank attack against the 4th Marine Division's zone on the night of 16-17 June aborted.

18 June. The 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, repulsed a Japanese landing off Flores Point, north of Garapan. The 4th Marine Division severed the southern portion from the remainder of the island in compliance with a Northern Troops and Landing Force operation order calling for an attack by all divisions. The 165th Infantry captured Aslito Airfield and the ridge southeast of the field.



19 June. The 27th Infantry Division approaching Nafutan Point on the east coast, reached Magicienne Bay. The 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, captured Hill 790.

20 June. The 2d and 4th Marine Divisions completed their pivoting movement to the north during which the 3d Battalion, 25th Marines, captured Hill 500. The 106th Infantry landed as the Northern Troops and Landing Force reserve.

21 June. MajGen Holland M. Smith directed the 27th Infantry Division (less one battalion and one light tank platoon) to assemble northwest of Aslito Airfield in Northern Troops and Landing Force reserve. One battalion was to continue the division's clean-up of Nafutan Point. The order was later modified so that a regimental combat team (RCT 105) rather than a battalion would remain at Nafutan.

22 June. Aslito airfield became operational, and the 19th Army Fighter Squadron landed and assumed responsibility for the combat air patrol. The 165th Infantry moved into the division assembly area northwest of the airfield.

23 June. The 2d Battalion, 23d Marines, seized the peak of Hill 600.

24 June. The 4th Marine Division attacked eastward on Kagman Peninsula. MajGen Ralph Smith USA, commanding the 27th Infantry Division was replaced by MajGen Sanderford Jarman, USA, after the division failed to advance.

25 June. Mount Tapotchau, Saipan's key terrain feature, was captured by the 8th Marines, and Kagman Peninsula was seized by the 4th Marine Division. Island Command, an organization which would administer the island after its capture, assumed responsibility for the southern part of the island.

25-26 June. A warning order directed the 4th Marine Division, which had passed into reserve, to move back into the lines on 27 June and take over the right of the V Amphibious Corps' front. The 25th Marines would remain at Hill 500 in reserve. The Japanese *317th Independent Infantry Battalion*, *47th Independent Mixed Brigade*, moved through the outposts of the 2d Battalion, 105th Infantry and struck Aslito Airfield. The attacking force was repulsed, sustaining heavy losses.

1-2 July. The Japanese were observed withdrawing northward on 1 July. Northern Troops and Landing Force swung to the Tanapag area, northwest Saipan, and the 2d Marine Division made its greatest forward surge since D-Day. The 2d Marines began to move through Garapan.

2 July. Gen Saito, commanding all Japanese Army forces on Saipan, issued a formal operation order for the withdrawal of defenses from the Garapan-Tapatchau-Kagman Peninsula line to the Tanapag-Hill 221-Hill 112 line.

3 July. The Northern Troops and Landing Force, advancing northwest, reached the Tanapag Seaplane Base. The 2d Marines captured the town of Garapan, and the 3d Battalion, 2d Marines, seized the commanding ground overlooking Tanapag Harbor.

3-4 July. The 23d Marines captured Hills 721 and 767.

4 July. The 1st Battalion, 105th Infantry secured Flores Point. The 3d Battalion, 2d Marines, and the 6th Marines were detached from the 2d Marine Division, and assigned as Northern Troops and Landing Force reserve.

The Northern Troops and Landing Force attack northwest

was diverted to the northeast by an operation order which directed it to seize the northern part of the island, including the Marpi Point area.

6 July. The 4th Marine Division was ordered to expand to the northeast, pinch out the 27th Infantry Division north of Makunsha, and take over the entire frontage for the sweep to Marpi Point. The 27th Division was to mop-up the Tanapag-Makunsha-Narakiri Gulch area and cut off any Japanese retreating to the north. The 1st and 2d Battalions, 25th Marines, advanced to the east and west slopes of Mt. Petosukara, and 700-800 civilians passed through the 1st Battalion's lines to surrender.

6-7 July. The Japanese launched an all-out banzai attack along Tanapag Plain, as well as the hills to the northeast. The 105th Infantry located on the high ground overlooking Harakiri Gulch, and the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, about 500 yards southwest of Tanapag village were the hardest hit units.

7 July. The 1st Battalion, 165th Infantry, moved through Harakiri Gulch, and reached the plateau overlooking the coastal plain.

Northern Troops and Landing Force attached an additional regiment, the 2d Marines, to the 4th Marine Division for the drive northeast.

8 July. The 2d Marine Division passed through the 27th Infantry Division's lines for the mop-up of Tanapag Plain, and the 27th Infantry Division reverted to Northern Troops and Landing Force reserve. The 1st and 2d Battalions, 106th Infantry, relieved the 105th Infantry, at Harakiri Gulch.

The 23d Marines reached the beach northeast of Makunsha after crossing the western coastal plain of the island and seizing Karaberra Pass.

9 July. The 4th Marine Division reached Marpi Point, the extreme northeast tip of the island. All organized resistance ceased, and the Expeditionary Force Commander declared the island secured.

13 July. The 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, captured Maniagassa Island in Tanapag Harbor.

9 August. Aslito Airfield became operational for B-24s.

Guam

27 June-20 July. Carrier Task Force 58 began a series of harassing raids on Guam concentrating its fire on Orote Peninsula installations. Task Force 53 joined the bombardment force on 8 July.

6 July. In preparation for the invasion of Guam, LtGen Holland M. Smith, Commanding General, Expeditionary Troops, attached the 77th Infantry Division to the III Amphibious Corps.

14-21 July. Underwater demolition teams reconnoitered assault beaches, made diversionary checks of 11 possible landing points on the west coast, and cleared barriers from the assault areas.

21 July. Southern Troops and Landing Force (III Amphibious Corps), supported by land- and carrier-based Marine, Navy, and Army Air Forces planes and naval gunfire, made

simultaneous landings on the west coast of the island against heavy opposition. The 3d Marine Division (Rein), commanded by MajGen Allen H. Turnage, assaulted the area between Adelup and Asan Points to the north, and the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade (Rein) landed to the south between Agat Village and Bangi Point. Later, the 305th Regimental Combat Team, 77th Infantry Division, went ashore and assembled in an area 400 yards inland from Gaan Point.

The Japanese counterattacked the beachhead and penetrated the lines of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on the night of 21-22 July. As a result, the Japanese *38th Infantry* (less the *3d Battalion*) was destroyed as a fighting force. The brigade employed local reserves to restore its frontlines.

22 July. The 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, reached the summit of Mt. Alifan.

23 July. The 77th Infantry Division (less the 307th Infantry) continued landing to the south and relieved the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in its southern sector. The 307th Infantry came ashore as III Amphibious Corps reserve the following day.

24 July. The Southern Landing Force had its beachhead firmly established, and the Japanese bottled up on Orote Peninsula. The 77th Division had taken over most of the Force Beachhead line.

25 July. The 77th Division (less the 307th Infantry in III Amphibious Corps reserve) was ordered to hold the Force Beachhead Line while the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade assaulted Orote Peninsula. The 3d Marine Division was instructed to capture the high ground overlooking Mt. Tenjo Road.

25-27 July. Japanese counterattacks by the *58th Naval Guard Force, Reinforced*, and the *218th Regiment* (less the *1st Battalion*) against the 22d Marines' position on Orote Peninsula and the 3d Marine Division's Asan beachhead were repulsed with crippling losses to the Japanese.

A Marine flame tank, taking advantage of good going and fields of fire, engages a Japanese occupied pill box on Saipan. In the middle distance, a Marine observes from "ringside".



26-29 July. With air, naval gunfire, and artillery support, the 4th and 22d Marines, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, secured Orote Peninsula (29 July) and the Marine Barracks, Guam, on the peninsula. The 22d Marines (less the 3d Battalion) moved into III Amphibious Corps reserve southeast of Agat, and the 4th Marines and the 3d Battalion, 22d Marines, remained on Orote. The airfield on Orote was declared operational.

27 July. Patrols from the 77th Reconnaissance Troop which had been guarding the Maanot Reservoir, were deployed south to determine Japanese strength in that part of the island.

27-29 July. The 3d Marine Division with the 77th Infantry Division captured the Force Beachhead line, the commanding ground along Adelup-Alutom-Tenjo-Alifan-Futi Point, thereby gaining command of the center of the island, and permitting observation to the north. This ended Phase I of the recapture of the island.

28 July. Elements of the 305th Infantry, 77th Division, reached the top of Mt. Tenjo without meeting opposition. The 2d Battalion, 307th Infantry, assumed the defense of the hill mass.

30 July. An operation order, issued by the Commanding General, Southern Troops and Landing Force, directed that the island be cut in half on the Agana-Famja-Pago Bay line, and that the attack swing to the northeast. The 1st Marine Brigade was ordered to take over the southern part of the Force Beachhead Line to release the 77th Division for operations to the north.

31 July. The III Amphibious Corps launched its attack to seize the northern portion of the island. The 3d Marines, 3d Marine Division, captured Agana, the capital of Guam, and occupied positions along the Agana-Pago Bay Road.

2 August. The 9th Marines, 3d Marine Division, advancing northward, captured Tiyan Airfield.

3 August. The 4th Marines (less Companies A and F), 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, moved toward Toto in the north of the island.

3-4 August. The 77th Infantry Division captured the town of Barrigada (3 August) with its important water supply and secured the mountain north of the town the next day.

3-6 August. The 3d Marine Division captured the Finegayan positions, thus breaking the outer ring of the Mt. Santa Rosa defense.

4 August. Planes from Marine Aircraft Group 21 landed on the island as the first Marine aircraft to serve there in 13 years.

5 August. MajGen Andrew D. Bruce, USA, Commanding General, 77th Infantry Division, received orders from the III Amphibious Corps to capture Mt. Santa Rosa and the remainder of the island. The operation was to be a Corps effort, with the 77th Division making the main assault.

7 August. The III Amphibious Corps launched its final attack to capture the northern end of the island. The 77th Division seized Yigo and advanced toward Mt. Santa Rosa. The 3d Marine Division and the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade were in position to drive northward.

VMF-225, based on Orote airfield, began flying combat missions over the island.

The 307th Infantry, 77th Infantry Division, captured Mt.



With artillery impacting in the background, Marines waded in from an LVT-4 during the latter stages of ship-to-shore movement on D-Day at Tinian. Coral heads restricted beach access.

Santa Rosa, and effective resistance ceased in the division's zone.

9 August. The 3d Marine Division launched an attack to capture the remainder of the island. The III Amphibious Corps gained the northern beaches.

BGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., commanding the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, announced that all organized resistance had ceased in the brigade zone.

Adm Chester W. Nimitz and Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift landed at Orote Airfield, and inspected the front line units and installations. Top level conferences were held to discuss the future role of the island in the advance to Tokyo.

10 August. MajGen Roy S. Geiger, commanding Southern Troops and Landing Force, announced that all organized resistance had ended, and mopping-up activities had begun.

The III Amphibious Corps issued an operation order outlining the future activities of the units on Guam. The 77th Infantry Division and the 3d Marine Division were directed to establish a line across the island from Fadian Point to a point northwest of Tumon Bay; emphasis then was to be placed on mopping-up remaining enemy resistance.

11 August. The 306th Infantry, 77th Infantry Division, captured the Mt. Mataguac command post. The top Japanese commander on the island, LtGen Hideyoshi Obata had committed suicide.

12 August. MajGen Roy S. Geiger, Commander of the Southern Troops and Landing Force, left for Guadalcanal to assume control of the Palaus Landing. He was relieved by MajGen Harry Schmidt.

13 August. The command post of the III Amphibious Corps closed, and was later reopened on Guadalcanal. Headquarters detachment of the V Amphibious Corps set up its command posts near Agana, and took control of the remaining III Amphibious Corps elements. Clean-up activities began under the new command.

14 August. The V Amphibious Corps had established a line from Naton Beach to Sassayan Point above which the 3d Marine Division and the 77th Infantry Division maintained one infantry regiment and one artillery battalion each for mopping-up activities. The remainder of the 3d Marine Division was assigned to the east coast road between Pago and Ylig Rivers and the 77th Infantry Division occupied the hills east of Agat along the Harmon Road.

15 August. Marine MajGen Henry L. Larsen, Commanding General, Island Command, assumed control of the island.

20 August. Task Force 53 was formally dissolved when RAdm Lawrence F. Reifsnider, USN, senior officer present in the area, turned over his duties to the Deputy Commander, Forward Area, Central Pacific, Commo W. R. Quigley.

21-31 August. The 1st Provisional Marine Brigade departed the island for Guadalcanal.

23 August. Operational control of the 3d Marine Division passed to Island Command, and the 1st and 3d Battalions, 306th Infantry were assigned to the 3d Marine Division.

26 August. The 1st and 3d Battalions, 306th Infantry, reverted from the 3d Marine Division to the 77th Infantry Division's control, and the mopping-up zones of both units came under the Marine division.

The last naval commander of the island's assault force, Adm Raymond A. Spruance, left the Marianas after transferring responsibility for the Central Pacific to Adm William F. Halsey, Commander, Third Fleet.

Tinian

10-11 July The Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion, V Amphibious Corps, and Navy Underwater Demolition Teams 5 and 7, reconnoitered the Tinian landing beaches.

13 July. A Northern Troops and Landing Force operation order called for the seizures of Mt. Maga and the Force Beachhead Line, embracing Faibus San Hilo Point on the west, Hilo Point on the west, Mt. Lasso in the center, and Asiga Point on the east.

24 July. Preceded by artillery, ship, and air bombardment,

the 4th Marine Division landed on White Beaches against light opposition, and secured a beachhead 2,900 yards at its widest point. The 2d Battalion, 24th Marines, reached the western edge of Airfield No. 3, and cut the main road from Ushi Point to the central and southern parts of the island.

23 July. The 4th Marine Division repulsed an early morning counterattack by the Japanese *1st Battalion, 135th Infantry*, directed principally to the extreme right and left flanks and near the center of the beachhead. Ushi Point Airfield was captured by the 8th Marines, and Mt. Maga by the 25th Marines.

26 July. Supported by artillery and naval gunfire, the 2d and 4th Marine Divisions captured Mt. Lasso unopposed, thereby denying the Japanese their best observation post for the control of mortar and artillery fire against the beachhead.

27 July. Ushi Point Airfield became operational.

30 July. The 4th Marine Division (Rein) captured Tinian Town against light opposition. The 25th Marines crossed Airfield No. 4.

1 August. All organized resistance ceased, although some Japanese held out in caves on the southern coast. LtGen Harry Schmidt, commanding Northern Troops and Landing Force, declared the island secured.

3 August. The American flag was officially raised over the island.

6-7 August. The 8th Marines, 2d Marine Division, assumed responsibility for the 2d and 4th Marine Divisions sectors, and continued mop-up activities. The 2d and 4th Marine Divisions began embarkation for Saipan and Maui, Hawaii, respectively.

10 August. The capture and occupation phase of the operation ended. The defense and development phase began under the Tinian Island Command, headed by Marine MajGen James L. Underwood, which directed the mop-up by the 8th Marines.

Administrative History and Operational Planning

3 June. Adm Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, and Gen Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area issued a new campaign plan for operations in the Pacific establishing the following tentative schedule: capture of Saipan, Guam, and Tinian, 15 June 1944, and of Palau, 8 September 1944; occupation of Mindanao, 15 November 1944; and seizure of southern Formosa and Amor or Luzon, 15 February 1945.

5 June. In Washington, Adm Ernest J. King issued a dispatch designating the Commanding General, V Amphibious Corps, as the commander of all Fleet Marine Force ground units in the Pacific Ocean Area.

6 June. The Joint War Planning Committee issued a study entitled "Operations Against Japan, Subsequent to Formosa," in which the following schedule for 1945 was suggested: Phase I, seizure of the Bonins and Ryukyus and attacks on the China coast, 1 April to 30 June; Phase 2, consolidation and exploitation, 30 June to 30 September; Phase 3, invasion of the Japanese home islands Kyushu, 1 October, and Honshu, 31 December.

15 June. The Joint Chiefs of Staff directive of 25 March 1944

calling for a redistribution of forces in the Pacific, went into effect. The Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, assumed command of all forces west of longitude 159° East.

30 June. The active duty strength of the Marine Corps totaled 475,604, consisting of 32,788 officers, and 442,816 enlisted Marines.

7 July. The Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, issued a second warning for the Palaus operation directing that the overall operation be divided into two phases. Plans for the southern Palaus remained intact, but the objectives of the XXIV Corps, USA, were shifted from Babelthup to Yap and Ulithi, with a tentative landing date of 5 October. The southern Palaus were to be attacked on 15 September. MajGen Julian C. Smith was placed in charge of X-Ray Provisional Amphibious Corps, to control the 1st Marine Division and the 81st Infantry Division.

16 July. The Peleliu Island Command was organized as the 3d Island Base Headquarters under BGen Harold D. Campbell, USA.

26 July. President Franklin D. Roosevelt met with Adm Nimitz, Gen MacArthur, and Adm William D. Leahy at Pearl Harbor to consider strategy for the Pacific Area. The feasibility of by-passing the Philippines in favor of Formosa was discussed.

12 August. The Joint War Planning Committee submitted a plan for the seizure of the Bonins to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, contending that Iwo Jima was the only practical objective in the group as it was the only island that could support a large number of fighter aircraft, and because its topography rendered it susceptible to preliminary softening.

A 75mm pack howitzer applies direct fire to a Japanese occupied cave on Tinian. The piece had been manhandled up the cliff in parts, assembled, and placed in its firing position.



Historical Foundation Activities

On behalf of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Paul X. Kelley, presented the 1984 Heintz Award for the best article on Marine Corps history to LtCol Robert E. Mattingly, USMC (Ret) on 10 May 1984. LtCol Mattingly was honored for his article, "The Worst Slap in the Face," which appeared in the March 1983 *Marine Corps Gazette*. No stranger to the Heintz competition, LtCol Mattingly, who is a member of the MCHF, also won the award, \$1,000 and a bronzed plaque, in 1983. He promised the gathering in Gen Kelley's office that he would let others have a crack at the award this year.

In addition to other Foundation volunteers mentioned in the last issue of *Fortitudine* who are helping Historical Center members with their projects, Mr. William A. Delaney III, a lawyer with the Health and Human Services Department and a former Marine who served with 2d LAAM Bn in Vietnam, is collaborating with LtCol Terrence P. Murray in the compilation of a legislative history of the Marine Corps. The new work will certainly be useful to LtCol Murray, whose new assignment this summer will be as the Marine Corps' Senate Liaison Officer.

On the member recruitment front, MajGen John P. Condon has lately been contacting members of the Women Marines Association and a steady stream of former WRs and WMs have showed their interest and support of Marine Corps history and museum endeavors by joining the MCHF. The Foundation's membership stands at 799 as of 10 July 1984, with 95 of those individuals and organizations sustaining members. Those who have joined since the listing published in the spring issue of *Fortitudine* include:

BGen Clifford H. Shuey, USMC (Ret)
Mrs. Matilda H. Morris
GySgt Bettye R. Hollis, USMC (Ret)

Col Thomas M. Fields, USMC (Ret)
LtCol Clifford V. Brokaw III, USMC (Ret)
LtCol Charles J. Gambill, Jr., USMCR (Ret)
Mrs. Genevieve M. Jennings
LtCol Agnes M. Sopcak, USMCR (Ret)
Capt Howard S. Browne, MC, USN (Ret)
Miss Irene B. Fitz
Ms. Mary E. Buzzard
Mr. Barry D. Murphy
Col Winston E. Jewson, USMC (Ret)
Col Gordon W. Keiser, USMC
Mr. Donald L. Anderson
Mr. Vincent J. Petrovski
LtCol Arthur G.B. Metcalf, USA (Ret)
Col Howard T. Pittman, USMC (Ret)
Mr. James S. Graham
Ms. Ruth Wirstad
Capt Leonard K. Atkins, USMC (Ret)
Mrs. Violet Van Wagner Lopez
SSgt Steven J. Kersting, USMC
Mrs. Virginia A. McGrath

Belatedly, but nevertheless with good intent, the MCHF newsletter and mid-1984 members' list should have been sent by now to all members. Please look at the names, some are certainly no surprise, but the absence of others is. The most successful recruiting for the Foundation is done one on one by friends to friends. Our administrative assistant, Marylou Frank, is prepared to help you out with application forms, brochures, addresses, etc. Mrs. Frank is currently becoming our "expert" on the Foundation's new personal computer, which should help us to provide better member contact and service. The office phone of the MCHF office at the Historical Center is (202) 433-3914. — The Secretary, MCHF