



# FORTITUDINE

NEWSLETTER OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

MARINES

VOL. II

SPRING 1973

NO. 4



DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

PCN 10401220100

# FORTITUDINE

was the motto of the U. S. Marine Corps  
in the 1812 era.

---

Issuance of this periodical approved in accordance with Department  
of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35.

---

**Cover** The cover illustration is one of a series of pencil sketches done by Col, then-Maj, Donald L. Dickson, USMCR, while on Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands, in mid 1943. After the war Col Dickson returned to civilian life and was associated with the Curtis Publishing Company. In 1951 he was recalled to active duty to become Editor and Publisher of Leatherneck, a position he held until his retirement in September 1972. Col Dickson's artistic accomplishments are manifold and include a number of works in the Marine Corps Art collection.

---

## In This Issue:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Director's Page                                   | 3  |
| Lt. Wallingford Vest                              | 4  |
| Bigfoot Brown History Conference                  | 8  |
| Naval History Symposium                           | 10 |
| Amphibious Exercise 1861                          | 13 |
| From the Shores of Tripoli to Frankfort, Kentucky | 16 |
| People and Places                                 | 18 |
| Marine Art at Iowa State                          | 20 |
| The DH-4 in the Marine Corps                      | 21 |

HISTORICAL DIVISION (CODE HD), HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

Director of Marine Corps History and Museums

BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret)  
Telephone: (202) 694-1025

HISTORICAL BRANCH (CODE HDH)

Deputy Director for Marine Corps History

Col Frank C. Caldwell, USMC (Ret)  
Telephone: (202) 694-1866

Chief Historian and Senior Editor

Henry I. Shaw, Jr.  
Telephone: (202) 694-1866

MUSEUMS BRANCH (CODE HDM)

Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums

Col David E. Schwulst, USMCR  
Telephone: (703) 640-2607

Head Curator

Jack B. Hilliard  
Telephone: (703) 640-2608



# Director's Page

On 1 July both of the incumbent Deputy Directors go on the retired list and two new Deputy Directors will be coming on board.



Col Frank C. Caldwell, USMC (Ret.) leaves the active list after ten years with the Marine Corps historical program. In 1963 he became head of what was then the Marine Corps Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC. He was originally retired in 1967 but was returned to active duty without interruption of service to continue as branch head. In 1969 the Historical Branch became the Historical Division and Col Caldwell became the first Director of Marine Corps History. In the consolidation of Marine Corps historical activities into a single Historical Division that occurred on 1 December 1971, he became the Deputy Director for Marine Corps History. Col Caldwell entered the Marine Corps in 1942 by way of Army ROTC at Davidson College. He was one of the Marine Corps' pioneer parachutists and holds the Navy Cross. During his ten years with the historical program, the World War II and Korean War histories were completed, the lineage and honors program established, the command chronology system instituted, and many other milestones accomplished, too numerous to mention here.

Col David E. Schwulst, USMCR, has had an even longer association with the Marine Corps historical program than Col Caldwell. After active service during the Korean War years, he was recalled to active duty in 1957 to do photographic research for Lynn Montross' Picture History of the Marine Corps. The following year he was assigned to the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico. After Col John H. Magruder's retirement in 1969, then-LtCol Schwulst became Director, Marine Corps Museums. Upon the reorganization of the Marine Corps' historical activities at the end of 1971 he was redesignated the Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums.

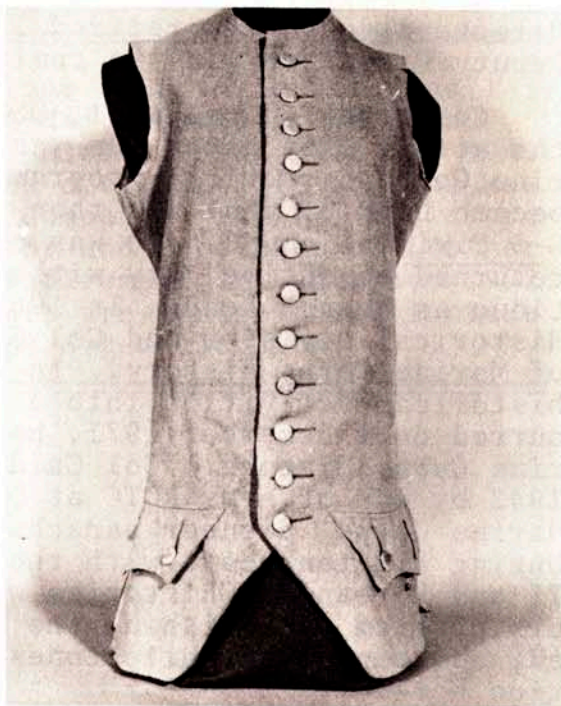
The new Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums will be Col F. Brooke Nihart, USMC (Ret.). A distinguished Marine (he also holds the Navy Cross), Col Nihart is well-known as a military historian and for his writings on contemporary military affairs.

The new Deputy Director for Marine Corps History will be Col Herbert M. Hart, who served as a private and corporal on the Leatherneck staff in 1946-47, went to Medill School of Journalism, and was commissioned in 1951. He is a widely-published author, specializing in western military history. His most recent assignment has been as Head of the Academic Section, Command and Staff College, Quantico.



# LT WALLINGFORD'S VEST

Bona fide Continental Marine artifacts are very rare. The only known Marine uniform item dating back to the Revolutionary War is an officer's green waistcoat which belonged to Lt Samuel Wallingford, John Paul Jones' Marine officer in the Ranger. How the waistcoat or vest survived and how it came to the Marine Corps Museum in Quantico is a story in itself.



In July 1777 John Paul Jones arrived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to take command of the new sloop-of-war Ranger. With him to be his senior Marine officer was his old friend and shipmate, Capt Matthew Parke. Parke was told to take "a Drum, Fife, and Colours" and go recruit his Marines. The Ranger was rated at 20-guns and this meant by the rule-of-thumb of one Marine for every gun, plus some supernumeraries, a Marine guard of 22 or 24.

Samuel Wallingford was named lieutenant of the guard. His commission was signed by Jones on 15 July 1777. He was from Somersworth, N. H., and had served as lieutenant and captain in the New Hampshire militia. Twenty-two years old, he had two years of service with the Northern Army behind him, a wife, and a son born in 1776 and named George Washington Wallingford.

The Ranger's first mission was to carry to Dr. Benjamin Franklin in Paris the first dispatches reporting the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. She arrived in France the 1st of December 1777. During the crossing there had been problems with the crew and one of Jones' concessions was to remove Parke from command of the Marines and to replace him with Wallingford who it was felt would get along better with the Portsmouth men.

On 10 April 1778, Jones sailed from Brest for the Irish Sea. His intention was a raid against British shipping at Whitehaven in Solway Firth. The raid was launched at midnight on 22 April. In Jones' words, "[I] despatched one boat under the direction



of Mr. Hill and Lieutenant Wallingsford [sic], with the necessary combustibles, to set fire to the shipping on the north side of the harbor, while I went with the other party to attempt the south side."

Only one British ship, the collier Thompson, was set afire, but the very fact that "Yankee pirates" had landed on the English coast was enough to cause consternation. Jones now crossed Solway Firth to St. Mary's Isle which was the manor of the Earl of Selkirk. His plan was to carry off Lord Selkirk as a hostage who could be exchanged for American prisoners. He landed mid-morning on 23 April with Wallingford, his sailing master, and a dozen hands. The earl was away so he escaped capture. Jones did not himself enter the house but the sailing master and Wallingford were sent in to appropriate the family silver.

Lady Selkirk next day wrote to her husband, "...of the two officers, one was a civil young man, in a green uniform, an anchor on his buttons, which were white, he came to the house in a blue greatcoat..."

That same day, 24 April 1778, the Ranger engaged the Drake, also a 20-gun sloop. As it was remembered sixty years later by a very old man, "...Wallingford came on deck looking very pale and was dressed in his regimentals that some other officer asked him why he came on deck for a mark to shoot at that he had better return and dress in sailers dress which he did, but soon fell..." A musket shot had struck him in the head. His friend, Surgeon Ezra Green, made a diary entry on 25 April that he "was committed...to the deep with the Honours due to so brave an Officer."

The Ranger after capturing the Drake proceeded safely to France. From there, Jones exchanged letters with the Selkirks arranging for the return of the silver. On 9 June, Lord Selkirk wrote to Jones, "We were all sorry to hear afterwards that the younger officer in green uniform was killed in your engagement with the Drake, for he in particular showed so much civility, & so apparent a dislike at the business he was then on, that it is surprising how he should have been one of the composers of it."

At summer's end, Ranger sailed for home and on 16 October 1778 reached Portsmouth. Her log for Monday, 19 October, shows that the officer-of-the-deck "sent Lieutenant Wallingford's trunks, etc. ashore." In the Probate Court records at Dover, N. H. there is an "Inventory of the Personal Estate of the Late Captain Samuel Wallingford Deceased," made by Lydia



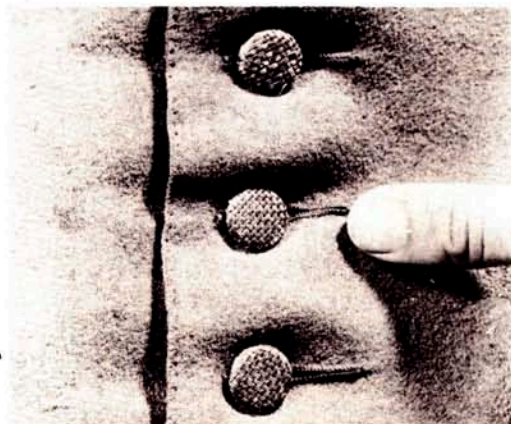
Wallingford, his widow, which was recorded on 22 November 1787. In the listing, along with the household goods, farm implements, livestock, and sundry items of clothing is "One Green vest & Breeches," valued at 12 shillings, 6 pence.

Last summer, Mr. Richard A. Long, of the Marine Corps Museums staff, in researching the life and career of Samuel Wallingford learned, almost incidentally, that a green vest belonging to Wallingford had been donated in 1971 to the Maine State Museum by Mrs. Roswell P. Averill of Old Town, Maine. Mrs. Averill's deceased husband, Roger Wallingford Wood, was a great-great grandson of Lt Samuel Wallingford.

Arrangements were made with Mrs. Averill and the Maine State Museum Commission for the transfer of the vest on indefinite loan to the Marine Corps Museums. Mr. Ronald J. Kley, Head, Research and Collections, Maine State Museum Commission conveyed the vest to the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums on 6 November 1972. Accompanying the vest was a pen-and-ink caption, apparently used in a mid-19th Century exhibit, identifying it as a "Naval Military Vest. Worn by Lieut. Samuel Wallingford."

In March 1973 the vest was delivered to Mr. Donald Kloster of the Smithsonian Institution for further analysis and study. The vest or waistcoat is made of plain-woven moss-green woolen broadcloth lined with twill-weave buff wool worsted. The buttons have a wood core covered with silver thread in a basket-weave design. Technical analysis of the fibers confirmed that the vest was almost certainly of the period of the American Revolution. The pattern and construction coincided with civilian vest or waistcoat construction of those times with one notable exception: the back was made of the same material as the front. Then, as now, the backs of men's vests were usually made of lighter-weight material. The same material for back and front, however, also appears in two other military vests of the Revolutionary era in the Smithsonian collection, one of which belonged to George Washington. The supposition, supported by con-

*Naval Military Vest.*  
*Worn by*  
*Lieut. Samuel Wallingford*  
*Who was killed in the battle fought by the*  
*United States against the Spaniards (commanded by*  
*John Paul Jones)*  
*and the British Ship of war Drake*  
*The battle was fought off the coast of England.*  
*April 29<sup>th</sup> 1778.*  
*Mr. Wallingford was Son-in-Law, or heir to the Spaniards*  
*Presented by his grandson, Geo. W. Wallingford.*





temporary accounts, is that these waistcoats were sometimes worn as outer garments without the coat and the same material, back and front, lent a more uniform appearance.

The Marine Committee of the Continental Congress in September 1776 had prescribed the Marine officer's uniform as follows:

A Green Coat faced with white, Round Cuffs, Slash'd Sleeves and Pockets; with Buttons round the Cuff, Silver Epaulett on the right Shoulder -- Skirts turn'd back, Buttons to suit the Faceings.

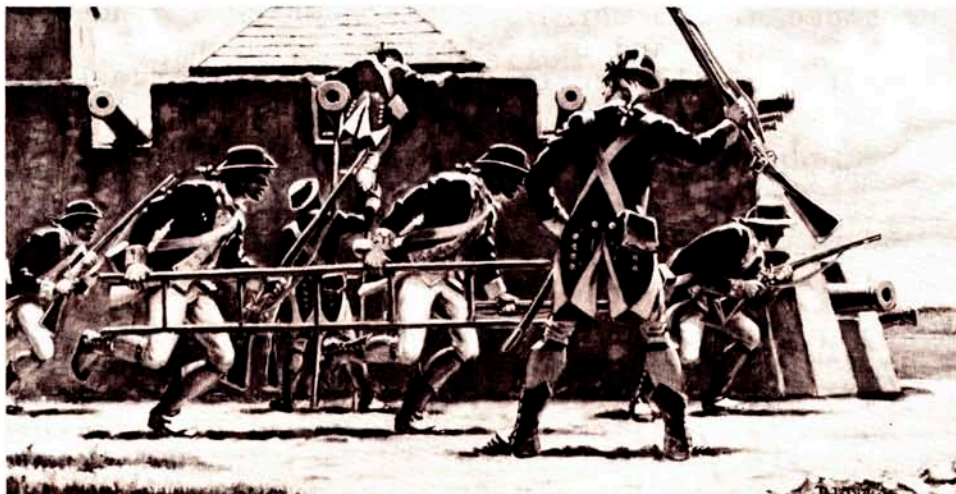
White waistcoat and Brieches edged with Green, Black Gaiters & Garters

Regulations thus prescribe that the waistcoat be white. Why then was Wallingford's waistcoat green? The answer seems to be that the uniform regulations prescribed in Philadelphia were not particularly binding upon a Marine guard being fitted out in Portsmouth. Here, as was usual practice during the Revolution, the uniforms were probably tailored locally and individual preferences as well as the availability of materials entered into it.

Also, interestingly enough, the inventory of Wallingford's personal possessions includes "Two pr.white Bd. Cloth vest and Breeches worne etc" Perhaps these were his "regulation" waistcoats. Also in the inventory are "Two green Bd.Cloth Coats worne etc" as well as other pieces that might have been uniform items. Included too in the inventory are "One small Sea Bed..." and "one Silver mounted Hangar etc" valued at three pounds. The last item, by definition, would seem to have been his naval model sword.

---

1960 interpretation of the Continental Marine uniform by  
Colonel Donald L. Dickson, USMC (Ret.)





# BIGFOOT BROWN HISTORY CONFERENCE

"The Role of the Military in Modern World Affairs" was the theme of the Gen Wilburt S. Brown Memorial History Conference conducted at the University of Alabama on 5 May 1973. The first such conference to be held at the University of Alabama, it was named in honor of MajGen "Bigfoot" Brown, who went to the Tuscaloosa campus in 1953 after his retirement from the Marine Corps. In rapid succession he took his A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in history and, before his death in 1968, equally rapidly progressed through the academic ranks from instructor to associate professor.



The conference was jointly sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education and the Department of History in cooperation with the Alabama Reserve Officers Association and the 322d Military History Detachment, U. S. Army Reserve. Guest of honor was Gen Brown's widow, Martha Stennis Brown. Mrs. Brown was introduced to the conference by Dr. Charles G. Summersell who also gave an affectionate sketch of MajGen Brown's years at the University.

Professor John L. B. Atkinson of Mississippi State College for Women presided at the morning session which included papers by Dr. Forrest C. Pogue and Dr. Robert E. Johnson. Dr. Pogue, Executive Director of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation, hypothesized that Gen Marshall was the quintessential U. S. soldier and leader of the first half of the 20th century. Dr. Johnson, a member of the Alabama faculty, discussed the role of sea power in the modern world in terms, primarily, of changing ship types and missions. Moderator at the morning session was Col Roger Willock, USMCR.

At luncheon, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, who had served with Gen Brown on four different occasions (most notably in the 1st Marines in Korea), outlined Brown's Marine Corps career from the time of his under-age enlistment in 1918 until his retirement as Commanding General, Force Troops, FMFPac, in 1953. BGen Simmons drew his remarks largely from the transcript of the



oral history interviews conducted by Mr. Benis M. Frank with Gen Brown in 1967. Included was the playing of a tape segment in which Gen Brown told of how he got the nickname "Bigfoot" as a second lieutenant.

He wore a size 14F shoe, a size which gave the quartermaster problems. All of his own made-to-measure shoes having been worn out in extensive foot patrolling in Nicaragua in 1927, a pair to fit was located in Panama and delivered to him at San Albino mines near Jicaro by air drop from a Marine Fokker tri-motor. The story was embellished as the years passed, but Gen Brown vigorously denied the version that alleged the aircraft required two trips to make the delivery.

Bound copies of the total transcript were presented to Mrs. Brown and to the University Library. Also presented were copies of the Wilburt Scott Brown manuscript register recently completed by Martin K. Gordon. This register catalogs in detail Gen Brown's personal papers held by the Historical Division.

BGen Simmons was followed by Dr. John S. Pancake of the Alabama history faculty who reviewed Gen Brown's doctoral dissertation, "The Amphibious Campaign for West Florida and Louisiana, 1814-1815." The dissertation was published by the University of Alabama Press in 1968. The book is credited with providing a new perspective and with dispelling some of the myths and misconceptions that have been embedded in the traditional accounts of the British combined naval and ground offensive which ended with the British defeat at New Orleans.

During the afternoon session, Dr. K. R. Whiting of the Air University faculty gave a rapid-fire summary of the development of the Russian armed forces and concomitant changes in Soviet Strategy from 1917 until the present. He was followed by LtCol J. H. Napier, also of the Air War College faculty, who addressed "The U. S. Military After Vietnam" in terms of force levels and future missions, posing questions rather than attempting to give answers.

Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., former Commandant of the Marine Corps, was the principal speaker at the evening banquet sponsored by the Reserve Officers Association. Gen Chapman, who commanded the 4th Battalion, 11th Marines, under then-Col Brown at Okinawa, cited Gen Brown as a champion of freedom.

Attendance at the conference and banquet numbered about 100 and included numerous regular, Reserve, and retired Marine officers who had served with or under Gen Brown. Mr. George M. Faulk, Division of Continuing Education, was the administrator of the conference.



# NAVAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

The second symposium on naval history sponsored by the History Department of the U.S. Naval Academy convened at Annapolis on 27-28 April 1973. More elaborate than last year's initial effort, the symposium attracted several hundred participants, including most of the civilian historians of the Historical Division and Gen Simmons. The program included a Friday morning session at Mitscher Hall with papers on the Navy's adaptation to an age of change. Presenting a discussion of two operational innovators, Adms Reeves and Moffett, was Ernest Andrade, Jr. of the University of Colorado; his effort was complimented by a paper by Harvey Sapolsky of M.I.T., who considered a pair of technological innovators, Adms Raborn and Rickover. Comment on the two papers was offered by Eugene M. Emme, Chief Historian of NASA and Gerald E. Wheeler of California State University at San Jose.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of NATO as a naval deterrent with MajGen J. L. Moulton, Royal Marines (Retired), editor of Brassey's Annual, considering the northern seas and North Atlantic, and J. C. Hurewitz of Columbia University turning his attention to the Mediterranean. The comment on both papers was ably made by David P. Calleo of John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. As in the morning session, there was spirited discussion of the points raised by the speakers from the audience.

Poor weather and limited time forced the cancellation of an attractive portion of the afternoon's program which had included walking tours of the academy grounds and a cruise on Chesapeake Bay, but the participants seemed just as interested in talking to each other in the corridors of Mitscher Hall, drinking excellent Navy coffee, and viewing the publication exhibits provided by the various service historical agencies, the U. S. Naval Institute, and the History Department. The evening, with the rain fortunately abating, was climaxed by a reception at the Superintendent's quarters and an excellent banquet in historic Bancroft Hall.

The evening's speaker was Walter Lord who addressed "On Writing Naval History: Techniques and Experiences." It was most interesting to hear him explain how he had gone about his many interviews, although he gave pause to many oral historians in the audience when he pointed out that he did not take notes or use a tape recorder but relied on careful preparation of a list of pertinent questions and immediate post-interview setting down of the responses. While his method is certainly not one that most historians would want to emulate, judging from the



discussions which followed his talk, there can be no arguing with his results as his books are generally accorded to be accurate and highly informative re-creations of historical events.

The real highlight of the symposium occurred on Saturday morning when the participants had the unique opportunity of hearing two former Chiefs of Naval Operations, Adms Arleigh Burke and George Anderson, discuss the Navy's role in the decision-making process in diplomatic crises. Adm Burke discussed his own and his service's part in the Lebanon crisis in 1958 and Adm Anderson gave a similar treatment in his remarks to the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Adm Burke emphasized that the crucial event leading up to the intervention in Lebanon was the Suez crisis of July 1956, where the British and French occupied the upper canal area and did it without adequate preparation and with an unjustified hope, at least on the British part, that somehow the U.S. would support the move. The admiral made it clear that President Eisenhower had made the decision that we would not get involved and was firmly backed by the Joint Chiefs. Adm Burke noted that the British-French experience impressed American planners with "what not to do," should it become necessary for the U. S. to intervene in the Near East. We would operate from strength; consequently, in the spring of 1958 when the situation began to heat up, the Sixth Fleet was unobtrusively reinforced. American naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean became a common occurrence, and Marine landing forces were increased. If a show of force was necessary, it could not be a sham. And it wasn't.

Adm Burke pointed out that the Joint Chiefs, the President, and the Secretary of State conferred daily as the crisis deepened and that all were fully aware of the state of preparations. In contrast to the command system that prevailed when Adm Anderson was CNO, Adm Burke had sufficient flexibility to make preparations ahead on his own for possible contingencies. When the landing came, it was almost anti-climatic and the resulting brief intervention had the desired effect of cooling down the over-heated situation. Burke noted that his operational preparations met with objections from many government experts but the command structure permitted him to go on with the preparations he deemed necessary. He indicated that it was largely this command freedom which enabled the U.S. to bring the Lebanon crisis to a successful conclusion. He also emphasized the critical importance of giving operational commanders as much information as possible.

The U. S. preparations were made over a relatively long period in the light of increasing evidence of Cuban missile build-up and thus, when called to blockade Cuba, the Navy was



in a state of accelerated readiness.

Much of what happened during the Cuban crisis is still classified, but Adm Anderson was able to give a vivid picture of the heightening crisis and the resulting confrontation with the USSR. While the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff represented the Chiefs on the National Security Council, they met both individually and collectively with President Kennedy throughout the situation. It was the President who made the limited objective decision to get the missiles out of Cuba and the various services who gave him the bargaining power to make that objective a reality. U. S. preparations to blockade and invade Cuba were deliberately made evident to the Russians so that there could be a trade-off, the evacuation of the missiles in return for a promise not to invade Cuba. Adm Anderson stressed the limited objectives and suggested that although the immediate success of this decision has been widely applauded, the long term effects have yet to be fully appreciated and may well be far from beneficial to the U. S. national interest.

Adm Anderson noted that in 1962 the U. S. negotiated from a position of strategic strength vis-a-vis the USSR. He sagely predicted that the Soviet Union would never again allow itself to be in a position of relative weakness. One of the most important lessons learned from the Cuban crisis mentioned by Adm Anderson was the critical necessity for an experienced staff at all levels of command. In the remarks and questions that followed the talks, it was evident that most of the audience shared a considerable concern with the admirals about the present and future state of U. S. military and naval power.

Hopefully, with programs of similar stimulating nature, the Naval Academy will continue to sponsor history symposiums on a regular basis.

#### MOVE TO WASHINGTON NAVY YARD BEGINS

After two years of anticipation the Marine Corps Museum has begun a move to the Washington Navy Yard which will see the Personal Papers Section housed in quarters much more accessible to the researcher. This move will also permit the consolidation of the Marine Corps Art Section, Museum photographic collection, Museum Exhibit and Design Section, and the office of the Curator of the Commandant's House and Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets. A later issue of FORTITUDE will announce the opening of the new facilities.