



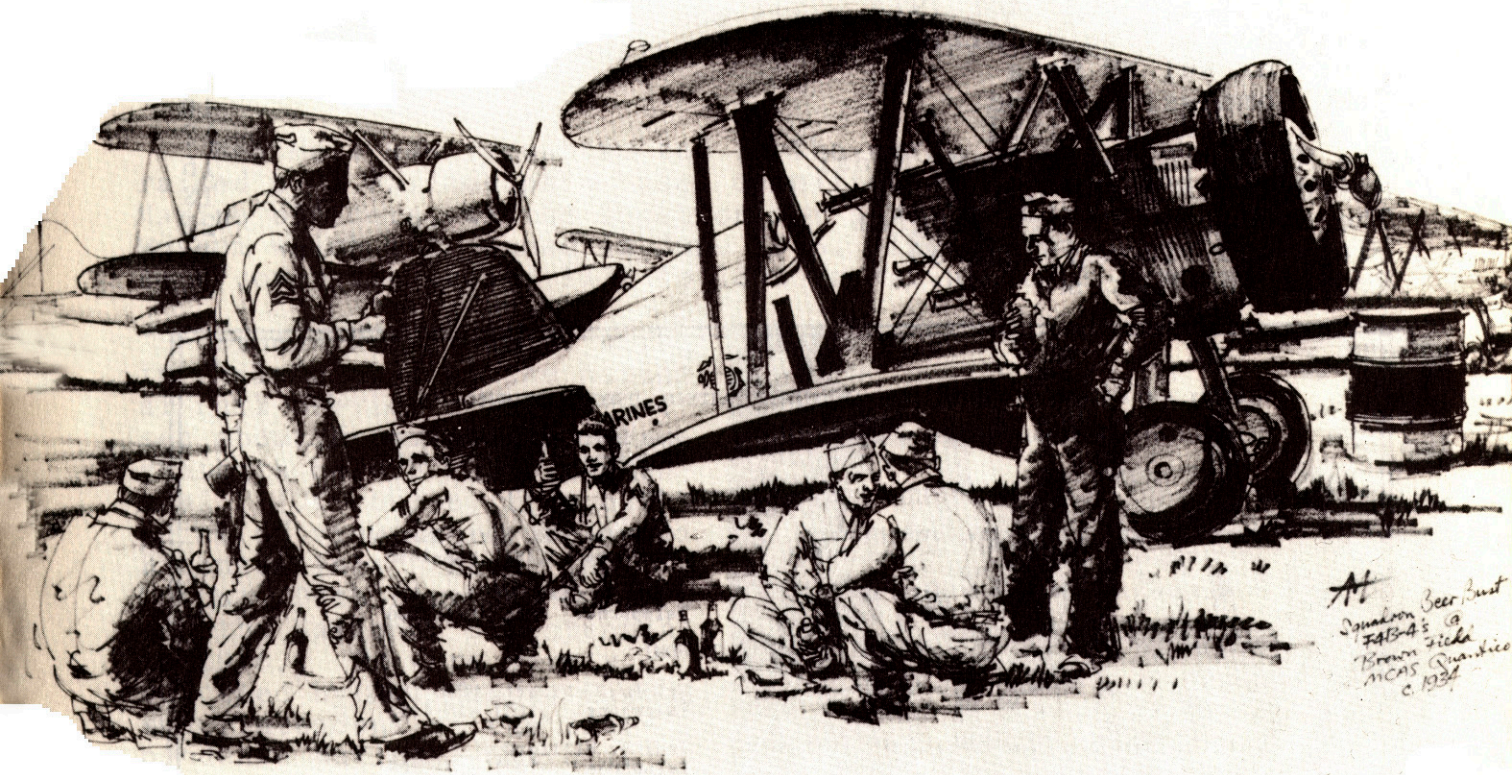
# FORTITUDINE

NEWSLETTER OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

VOL. III

WINTER 1973-74

NO. 3



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** LtCol Albert M. Leahy, USMCR, served on active duty with Marine Aviation as a helicopter pilot during the Korean War years. He subsequently left the service to pursue a successful art career. He returned to the Marine Corps in 1967 to help organize the Marine Corps Combat Art Program and served two tours in Vietnam as a combat artist. On the cover is his interpretation of a VF-9M squadron party at Brown Field, Quantico in the mid-1930s. The plane is a Boeing F-4B4 and the story of Brown Field is told by Museum Aviation Curator Clyde Gillespie beginning on page 12.

---

## In This Issue:

Director's Page	3
Lineage and Honors for 1974	6
Civil War Marine's Calling Card	7
Hunt for WWI WM Data	8
CSMC Commission Found	10
Brown Field Revisited	12
The Marine Expeditionary Medal	16
Historians of the Corps	18
The Squadron History Program	21
Flags and Plaques Donated	22
People and Places	23

HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION (CODE HD), HEADQUARTERS, USMC, 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 Herbert M. Hart, USMC  
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 F. B. Nihart, USMC (Ret.)  
Telephone: (202) 433-4585

Chief Curator (Managing Editor, FORTITUDINE)      Jack B. Hilliard  
Telephone: (703) 640-2607

Registrar (Production Manager, FORTITUDINE)      Doris S. Maley  
Telephone: (703) 640-2607

# Director's Page

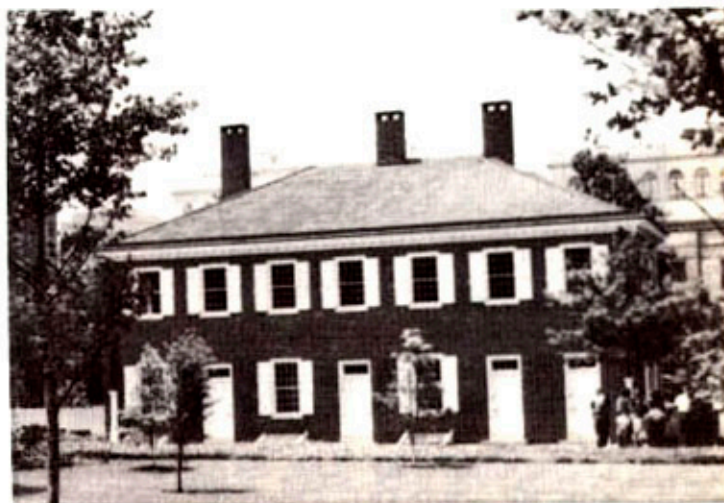
In "People and Places" in the Fall *Fortitude* it was rather tersely stated that Col Nihart and I "visited the Maritime Museum, Cruiser *Olympia*, and Marine Corps Memorial Museum, New Hall in Philadelphia on 25 and 26 October." It is quite possible, even quite probable, that a good number of our readers don't know about New Hall, which is bad, particularly if they get to Philadelphia and fail to visit it.



New Hall is in Independence Square immediately adjacent to Carpenters' Hall which is where the First Continental Congress met in 1774. The original New Hall was built in 1791 by the Carpenters Company as a meeting place, their Carpenters' Hall by this time being the temporary home of the First Bank of the United States. The "New" Hall was a small building, 61 x 20 feet, with three rooms on the first floor and a single long room on the second. The first floor was rented out and the most significant tenant for the first two years was the War Department which then consisted of Secretary of War Henry Knox and five clerks.

New Hall was reconstructed in the early 1960s, with funds raised by a Philadelphia-based committee of retired and Reserve Marine officers, as the location for a Marine Corps Memorial Museum which was opened in June 1965. The exhibits in the museum cover the period 1775 to 1806 in Marine Corps history.

Brooke Nihart and I were in Philadelphia at the National Park Service's request to see about freshening up the exhibits before the Bicentennial. (Of course, from our point of view there are two Bicentennials: the Marine Corps' 200th Birthday in 1975 and the National Bicentennial in 1976.) We were warmly welcomed by Mr. Hobart Cawood, superintendent of the Independence National Historic Park, and his assistant, Mr. Douglas Warnock, and were soon caught up in the con-



New Hall

tagion of their enthusiasm for what was being done to get Independence Square ready for the Bicentennial.

Amongst other things, a new pavilion to house the Liberty Bell is being planned. The Second Bank of the United States, a magnificent example of Greek revival architecture on Chestnut Street and neighbor to New Hall, is being converted into a gallery dedicated to Revolutionary War and Federal period art. City Tavern (Tun Tavern's most elegant competitor) is being re-created. A major museum devoted to the many facets of Benjamin Franklin is also scheduled.

At the foot of Chestnut Street will be Penn's Landing, a multi-use area which will include shopping, a hotel, offices, a marina, and a ship basin. Here will be berthed the USS *Olympia*, presently biding her time at a municipal pier at the end of Arch Street. (The *Olympia*, of course, is not of the Revolutionary War era, but for those who need reminding -- she was Dewey's



Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Robert E. Cushman, Jr. and Mr. Hobart Cawood, superintendent of the Independence National Historic Park, discuss exhibits at Marine Corps Memorial Museum, New Hall.

flagship at Manila Bay, she did bring the Unknown Soldier home from France after the First World War, and she is the oldest American steel naval ship still afloat.)

In the center of all this is New Hall. Carpenters' Court opens on Chestnut Street. Immediately across the street is the Maritime Museum. On the right, as you enter the cobblestoned court, is New Hall. On the left is the restored home of a prosperous Quaker merchant, Joseph Pemberton, which now houses an Army and Navy exhibit. At the far end of the court is Carpenters' Hall itself. A stone's throw away is the most important structure of all, the Pennsylvania State House, or as we call it now, Independence Hall.

Mr. Cawood told us that last year 1 1/2 million persons came to Independence Square and of this number 125,000 visited New Hall. In the Bicentennial year it is expected that 12 million persons will pass through the park. If so, this means we should anticipate more than a million visitors to the Marine Corps Memorial Museum.

After getting back from Philadelphia, I had the chance to tell the Commandant and some of his staff here at Headquarters about this. As a result, General Cushman included an hour's visit to New Hall and Independence Square when he was in Philadelphia on 27 November. He came away, I think, as impressed as I am by what is being done there.

On 19 December, in company with the Assistant Commandant, I briefed the Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. J. William Midden-dorf, on New Hall in the context of some of our other plans for the Bicentennial. He, too, was intrigued and scheduled a visit to Independence Square, the Maritime Museum, and the USS *Olympia* for 22 January.



New Hall diorama of recruiting party at Tun Tavern

We have done some planning for the improvement of the exhibits in New Hall and also for increased Marine Corps participation, in general, in Independence Square during the Bicentennial. These plans include assigning to New Hall a "recruiting party" consisting of a sergeant, fifer, and drummer in Continental Marine uniforms. This would be in consonance with the National Park Service's program of "living history." It might also yield some real recruiting benefits.

# Lineage and Honors for 1974

With the close of calendar year 1973, the Historical Branch has completed certificates of lineage and honors for 181 units and activities in the Marine Corps. Units desiring copies of the index should contact the Historical Branch. In certain justified cases we will provide single copies of the lineage and honors of a unit.

Marine Corps Bulletin 5060 was published 1 January showing the lineage and honors schedule for calendar year 1974. Fifty-two active duty and reserve units and activities are to be completed during the year. By the end of fiscal year 1977 all FMF units will be done along with certain other related units.

Certificates of lineage and honors will be provided the units listed below during 1974:

JANUARY: 4th Battalion, 10th Marines; 23d Marines; 1st Battalion, 23d Marines; 1st Service Battalion; Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 462.  
FEBRUARY: 2d Battalion, 23d Marines; 3d Medical Battalion; Marine Attack Squadron 124; Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Santa Ana.  
MARCH: 3d Marine Amphibious Brigade; 21st Marines; Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 461; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 531; Marine Barracks, Barbers Point.  
APRIL: 5th Marine Amphibious Brigade; 3d Battalion, 23d Marines; 2d Medical Battalion; Marine Light Helicopter Squadron 167; Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 365.  
MAY: 1st Military Police Battalion; Marine Observation Squadron 2; Marine Attack Squadron 324; Marine Barracks, Oahu.  
JUNE: 3d Engineer Battalion; 3d 8" Howitzer Battery; Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 14; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 212.  
JULY: 3d Military Police Battalion; 2d Reconnaissance Battalion; 3d Marine Aircraft Wing; Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262; Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.  
AUGUST: 2d Radio Battalion; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 235; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 323; Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor.  
SEPTEMBER: 2d Engineer Battalion; 1st Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company; Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 24; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 451.  
OCTOBER: 7th Motor Transport Battalion; Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 26; Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 513; Marine Barracks, Subic Bay.  
NOVEMBER: 7th Engineer Battalion; Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 27; Marine Barracks, Naha; Marine Barracks, Yokosuka.  
DECEMBER: 8th Engineer Battalion; 1st Force Reconnaissance Company; Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 33; Marine Barracks, Atsugi.

# Civil War Marine's Calling Card

Descendants of a Civil War Marine officer have donated to the Museums Branch a *carte d'visite*, shown here, of Lt Frank L. Church. It is somewhat unusual because of its comic character. A double exposure shows Church tickling the ear of a supposedly sleeping Church with a feather.

The *carte d'visite* was the usual calling card of Civil War officers carrying their pictures on one side, their signatures on the reverse.

Quantity production at low cost was made possible by a special camera and low cost materials. While many *cartes d'visite* exist still and are avidly collected, Church's is the first we've seen in a humorous vein.



Two professors at the Florida State University, Doctors Edward F. Keuchel and James P. Jones, have edited and annotated Church's diary which he kept while commanding the Marine Detachment on Adm Porter's flagship, *Blackhawk*, during the Red River expedition in Louisiana. Keuchel and Jones have also provided extensive photographs and maps to accompany the diary, which the History and Museums Division will publish in the near future.

F.B.N.

# Hunt for WWI WM Data

There's a new face brightening up the History and Museums Division these days in the person of Capt Linda L. Hewitt, reserve officer who is on active duty for 90 days in order to prepare a monograph on the Women Marines of World War I.

Capt Hewitt brings to the assignment a military and civilian background in public relations. A Seattle University graduate, she now lives in Washington, D.C. not far from her temporary office at Headquarters.

Two years ago Col Jeanette I. Sustad, then Director of Women Marines, began to collect information on the surviving World War I Women Marines. Dotted throughout the country about 35 World War I Women Marines were located and interviewed by questionnaire and on tape concerning their lives as women of the Corps. This data will be used to supplement that found in the official records at the National Archives and those held by the History and Museums Division to write the history of this small group.

While they were not formally organized, they did wear uniforms, participate in drills and exercises, and were expected to maintain the same high standards and military bearing as their male counterparts. Their assignments were clerical in nature and the majority of their numbers were stationed at Headquarters Marine Corps in Washington, D. C., with but a few in other cities of the United States.

The signing of the Armistice on 11 November 1918, ended the urgent need for woman power and on 30 July 1919, Major General Commandant George Barnett issued orders for immediate discharge of all women reservists. Those still on active duty were transferred to inactive status in the reserves with final discharge as late as 1922.

On 30 July 1919, the Major General Commandant remarked: "It is a pleasure, but not by any means an unexpected one, to be



Capt Hewitt and Col Brewer examine WWI WM uniform.



able to state that the service rendered by the Reservists (female) has been uniformly excellent. It has, in fact, been exactly what the intelligence and goodness of our country-women would lead one to expect."

Anyone having additional information or memorabilia on these World War I women should contact Capt Linda L. Hewitt, Headquarters Marine Corps, (Code HDH), Washington, D. C. 20380, phone OX 4-1866.



Reservists (female) being sworn in wearing male Marine blouses and headgear.



No barracks field day, these Women Marines armed with brushes and paste buckets are pasting recruiting posters in New York.

# CSMC Commission Found

Shortages were a major problem in organizing the Confederate Navy and Marine Corps which extended to even such relatively commonplace items as officers' commission blanks. An elaborate engraved form had been the practice for many years in the Federal service, and officers expected them as their tangible evidence of a grant of authority. Unfortunately, the Confederacy did not possess the skilled technicians to produce such certificates any more than it could produce technically high quality paper money or postage stamps.

Although simple commissions on letterhead stationery were issued from the Secretary of the Navy's office, efforts were made as early as 23 July 1862 to have commissions engraved in England. The plan was to have 2000 engraved on parchment, 1500 for the Navy and 500 for the Marine Corps. These were to be shipped in packages of 200 each to circumvent possible losses in attempting to run the blockade.

Even the first order was lost in transmittal, and Secretary Mallory had to send a repeat order and instructions on 21 February 1863. As late as 21 March 1864 no commissions had been received in the Confederacy, and Mallory was forced to request new shipments. A shipment finally reached the South in November 1864, but how many commissions it contained is not known.

None of these specially engraved Marine Corps commissions are known to have been issued. In 1965 two engraving plates for the companion Navy warrants were presented to the USS Alabama Battleship Commission in Mobile, Alabama, by members of an English family. This led to a search for existing commissions or warrants.

Late in 1973 a blank Marine Corps commission form was referred to the Reference Section of the Historical Division, HQMC, for authentication. (See illustration on following page.) It duplicated one known to exist at the Virginia Historical Society which was acquired from the well-known collector, Richard D. Steuart, in 1948. Surprising enough, while a completed commission offers an excellent opportunity to authenticate the document, the fact that this commission is in blank is more in line with the very real possibility that none were issued within the short period of time between their arrival in November 1864 and the end of the war in April 1865.

Ralph W. Donnelly

A full size facsimile can be obtained by writing to the History and Museums Division.

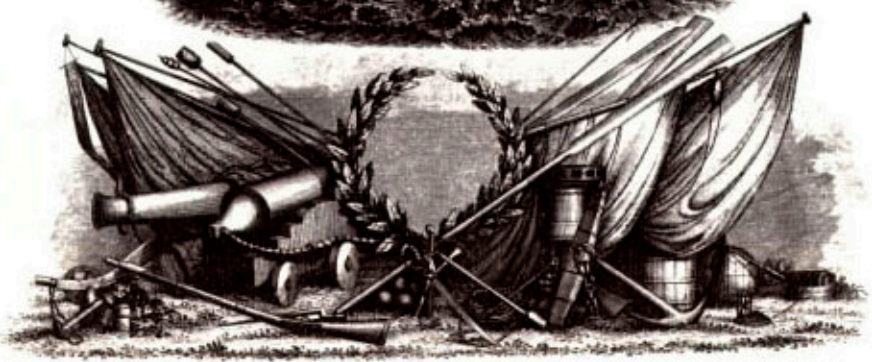


**President of the Confederate States of America**  
**TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS.**  
**GREETING**

Know Ye that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of  
 I do appoint him  
 in the Marine Corps of the **CONFEDERATE STATES**  
 to rank as such from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18  
 He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duties of \_\_\_\_\_ by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereto belonging  
 And I do strictly charge and require all Officers, Seamen and Marines under his Command to be obedient to his orders as  
 And he is to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time as he shall receive from me or the future **PRESIDENT** of the Confederate States of America or his Superior Officer set over him according to the Rules and Discipline of the Marine Corps  
 Given under my Hand at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

BY THE PRESIDENT

Secretary of the Navy



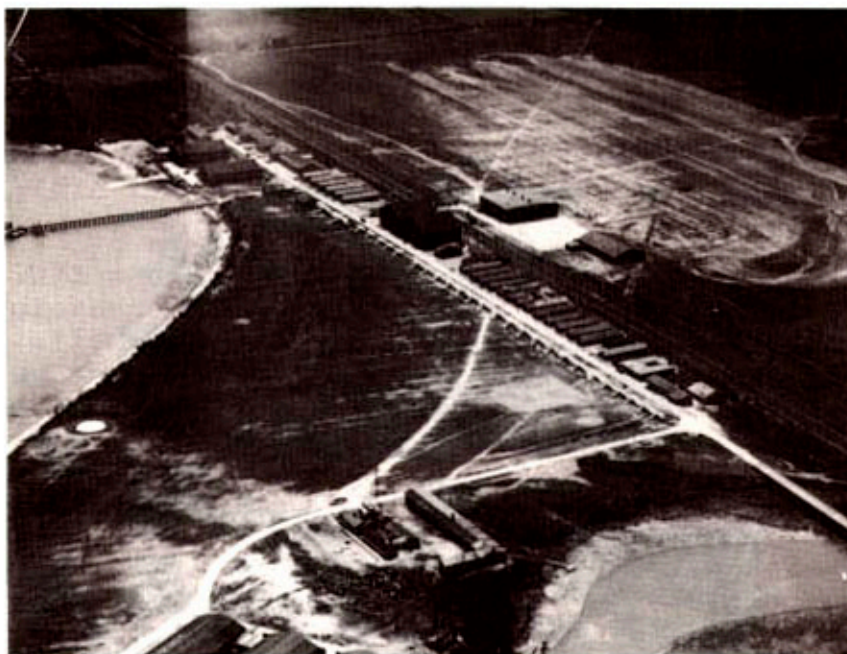
Registered 27

# Brown Field Revisited

Among the thousands of Marines, young and old, who have visited or been in residence at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, it is unlikely that more than a handful gave much thought to the history of the land on which Officer Candidate School is located.

Brown Field came into being when Marine aviation came to Quantico in 1920 as a major function. This is not to be confused with the earlier balloon and aircraft observation unit located approximately where Breckinridge Hall is today. The area south of the Chopawamsic Creek was known as Reid, Virginia. The first flying field was known by this name, but was soon designated Marine Flying Field, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia

Actually there were two fields. One on the east side of the R.F. & P. Railroad, on a point of land jutting into the Potomac, and the other to the west of the tracks on a flat area presently occupied by the Officer Candidate School. From this area, Marine aviators flew water-based aircraft, both amphibians and seaplanes, balloons, and fixed-wing aircraft from the small single-seat fighter types to the Martin Bomber, the largest operational military aircraft in this country at the time.



Brown Fields 1 and 2 looking southwest. Four of the buildings in this view are still standing today. Picture taken in 1926.