

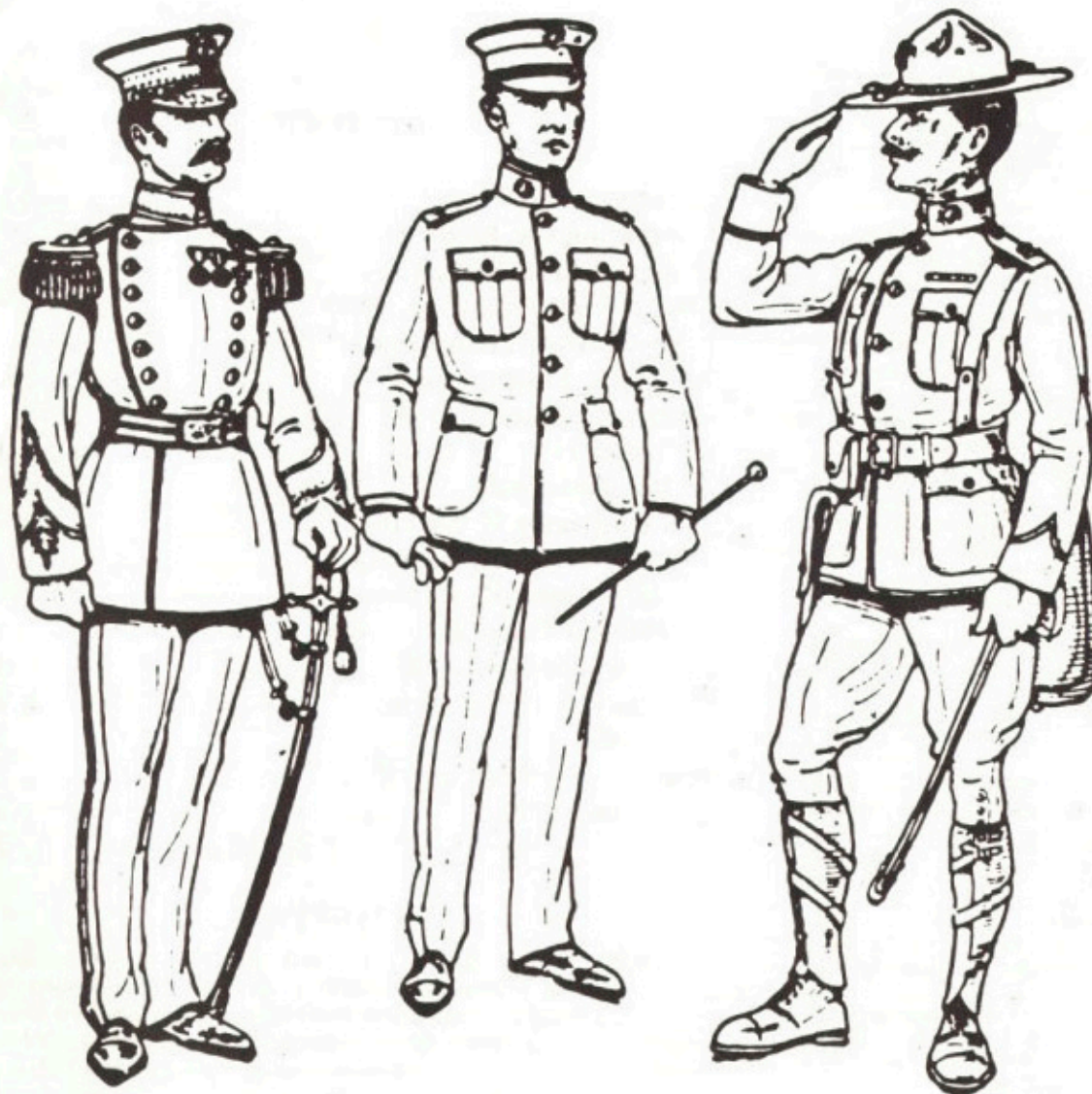
# FORTITUDINE

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# FOR TITUDINE

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

Volume V

Fall 1975

Number 2

This quarterly newsletter of the Marine Corps historical program is published for the Corps and for friends of Marine Corps history by the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380 in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35.

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## THE COVER

*Contrary to rumor that these represent new uniforms for the Corps, now that BGen Simmons, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, is President of the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, these three views of World War I Marine officers appear in a 1917 book Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organization, Arms and Equipment of the Warring Powers. BGen Simmons has more to say about the subject on "The Director's Page."*

# Director's Page



Col Carl K. Mahakian, USMCR, of Los Angeles, one of our most dedicated friends of Marine Corps history, recently called our attention to a little book, *Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organization, Arms and Equipment of the Warring Powers*. It was written in 1917 by Maj DeWitt Clinton Falls of the New York National Guard, and published by E. P. Dutton & Company. We happened to have a copy in our Reference Library and the content on the U.S. Marine Corps as it was on the eve of World War I is so interesting and well done, that we decided to pass it on to the readers of *Fortitudine*.

The book is illustrated with six color plates and thirty line cuts by the author. Two of the line cuts delineate Marines. The one showing Marine officers is this quarter's cover for *Fortitudine*. The key to the numbers under the figures is: 1. Special Full Dress, 2. Undress, and 3. Field Service. The three figures in the enlisted plate are: 1. Overcoat, 2. Field Service, and 3. Dress.

Maj Falls had this to say about Marine Corps "Uniforms and Equipment":

Officers are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipments and keep themselves supplied with the required articles at all times.

Enlisted Men receive on joining a clothing and equipment issue and a uniform allowance in the same manner as prescribed for the dismounted troops of the Army, omitting the breast cord and adding an additional white body belt. White uniforms, also, are a part of the regular issue and not issued only to troops going to tropical climates. Uniforms will be worn by officers and men at all times on board ship or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore, or leaving station limits, and enlisted men, by special permission, when leaving on an authorized furlough. In time of war uniforms are worn at all times.

The organization of the *Naval Militia* in some States includes marines. They wear the

prescribed uniforms of the Regular Corps. The wearing of insignia of rank—chevrons, devices, medals, ribbons, aiguillettes, are as prescribed for the army.

Officers of the *Marine Reserve Corps* are required to have the undress service and white uniforms and equipments only. They do not wear uniforms, except on special occasions, unless ordered into the Federal Service, when they conform to the Marine Regulations.

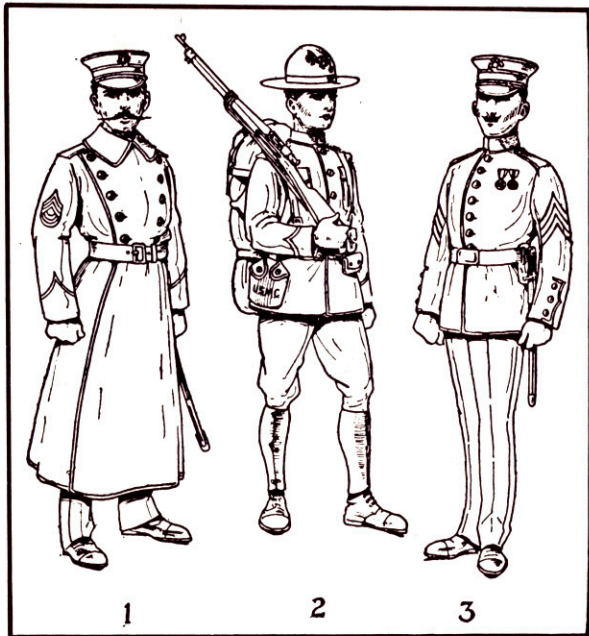
He was equally clear and succinct on the "Organization" of the Marine Corps:

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service, and though under the direction of the Navy Department, may be detailed by order of the President for service with the Army. The duties assigned to the Marine Corps are to garrison the Navy Yards and Naval Stations and the defense erected for their protection. To furnish to all battleships and cruisers and other vessels, when necessary, a detachment for guard duty and also to assist in the handling of the ships' guns. A mobile force is also always held in readiness at the Marine Barracks as the first line for foreign service when the occasion may arise. The Corps is organized as prescribed for Infantry and Artillery (serving dismounted) in the Army Regulations. Officers and men wear the same designating rank as the army with some slight exceptions, and are armed with the service pistol and rifle.

The corps is commanded by a Major-General and the Administrative Departments are as follows:

#### **Adjutant and Inspector's Department**

Keeps all records and has charge of correspondence, the issuing of orders, notices and bulletins and official literature. Exercises general supervision over all matters of efficiency, conduct and discipline, condition of uniforms, equipment, supplies and expenditure of public money. In



charge of an Adjutant and Inspector General.

**Quartermaster's Department**

In charge of all matters of supply and transportation.

In charge of Quartermaster-General.

**Pay Department**

In charge of the distribution of funds and payment of troops.

In charge of a Paymaster General.

Maj Falls had the following to say on Marine Corps "Strength" and "Service":

The strength of the Marine Corps on January 1, 1917, was

15,627 officers and men.

On May 8, 1917, the President was authorized to increase this number to full war strength of

30,000 officers and men.

**Officers:** Officers are appointed from midshipmen of the Naval Academy who may select this branch of the service on graduation, or by the President from worthy non-commissioned officers or directly from civil life. Appointees must be between the ages of 21 and 25 years and are required to pass a physical and mental examination before they can be commissioned. Officers are retired and resign as prescribed for officers of the Navy.

**Enlisted Men:** The term of enlistment is 4 years. Applicants can be between the ages of 18 and 35 years and must pass a certain physical and mental examination. A minor must have the consent of a parent or guardian. Enlisted men are discharged and retired as prescribed for the enlisted men of the Navy.

**EDWIN H. SIMMONS**

# Pay Scale ( 1917 )

*Officers and men are paid monthly*

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Major-General . . . . .                  | \$666.60 |
| Brigadier-General . . . . .              | 500.00   |
| Colonel . . . . .                        | 333.33   |
| Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . .             | 291.67   |
| Major . . . . .                          | 250.00   |
| Captain . . . . .                        | 200.00   |
| 1st Lieutenant . . . . .                 | 166.67   |
| 2d Lieutenant . . . . .                  | 141.67   |
| Band Leader . . . . .                    | 75.00    |
| Musician, 1st class . . . . .            | 60.00    |
| Musician, 2d class . . . . .             | 50.00    |
| Sergeants, 1st Sergeants . . . . .       | 45.00    |
| Sergeant's Major Quartermaster . . . . . | 45.00    |
| Drum Majors, Gunnery Sergeants . . . . . | 45.00    |
| Sergeant . . . . .                       | 30.00    |
| Corporal . . . . .                       | 21.00    |
| Private, Drummer, Trumpeter . . . . .    | 16.00    |

There shall be allowed and paid each officer below the rank of Brigadier General 10% additional of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service. The total amount of such increase shall in no case exceed 40%. This is known as Longevity Pay.

While on service outside the Continental limits of the United States, officers receive 10% additional pay while so serving.

**Enlisted Men:** On reenlisting, an enlisted man receives \$4.00 a month additional for each reenlistment up to and including his 7th.

Extra allowances are also made as follows.

Holders of good conduct medals \$.75 a month and an additional \$.75 a month for each additional bar.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| For efficiency in marksmanship, monthly |        |
| Marksman . . . . .                      | \$2.00 |
| Sharpshooters . . . . .                 | \$3.00 |
| Expert Riflemen . . . . .               | \$5.00 |

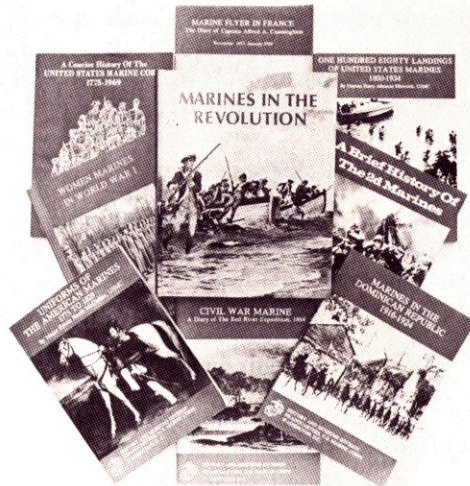
The same increase in pay for the war as applicable to the Army and Navy also applies to the Marine Corps.

*From Army and Navy Information  
by Maj DeWitt Clinton Falls, NGNY*

# Celebrating the Birthday

All over the world, literally, the History and Museums Division helped make the celebration of the Marine Corps' Bicentennial a memorable one. November issues of the *Marine Corps Gazette* and *Leatherneck* drew heavily upon histories and art work supplied by the division, both specifically for this year's occasion and in the past. Most post and station newspapers, district newsletters, and other media aimed at Marines had feature articles or sections on Marine Corps history. While much of the material published was furnished by the Division of Information, its ultimate source was, in most cases, the History and Museums Division.

Maj Charles Waterhouse, our artist in residence, was by far the most popular contributor judging from the multitude of reproductions of his Revolutionary War paintings and sketches which appeared, sometimes without attribution but nevertheless easily recognizable. The painting shown here was done especially for the Bicentennial. It depicts Continental and modern Marines leaning on an oversize Eagle, Globe, and Anchor. It appeared in at least 200 publications, ranging from the editorial page of *Navy Times* to the cover of the January 1976, *Leatherneck*. Numerous metropolitan daily newspapers featured the sketch, some supplementing it with one of the Waterhouse Continental Marine paintings. *The New York Times* reproduced the Waterhouse *Landing at New Providence* painting while the *New York Daily News* ran the *Landing*



at *Tarawa* work Waterhouse has just completed for the USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1).

Articles authored by division members included BGen Simmons' in *Seapower*, "Marines in Green, A New Country, A New Corps," and in *The Retired Officer* magazine, "The Marine Corps' First 200 Years"; Col Nihart's "U. S. Marine Corps, 1975," in *Air Force*; and LtCol Lane Roger's "The Marine Corps and the Naval Academy," in *Shipmate*, the academy's alumni magazine.

Among the many excellent feature sections developed by Marine publications, the 16-page supplement of the *Camp Lejeune Globe* was particularly effective with half its coverage dealing with the Corps' history. A highly complimentary review of *Marines In The Revolution* by MGySgt Matt Matheson was not the least of its highlights. His review featured a montage of division publications shown here.

## BIRTHDAY CLARIFICATION

A regular fan of Fortitudine, who signs himself "Careful Reader" but has been known to answer to Col Robert D. Heintz, Jr., USMC (Retired), has submitted a clarification to last issue's history of the Marine Corps Birthday celebrations. The article dated the first Headquarters, USMC celebration as 1951 but he writes that there was a pageant in 1948 and "I can well remember shaking it together including the extensive musical backup and staging with the Band." Credit still rested with the Historical Division, Col Heintz's assignment at the time.



# Military Music Debuts

The Museums Branch sponsored an open house on 6 November 1975, to introduce the Military Music Collection to the public. The date chosen was the 121st birthday of America's "March King," John Philip Sousa, who was, from 1880 until 1892, Leader of the U. S. Marine Band. It was under Sousa's leadership that the band really came into its own as the nation's finest military band with a distinctly American character. It was also through the Marine Band that Mr. Sousa gained the national recognition and popularity that helped to launch his illustrious musical career as a civilian bandmaster. Consequently, the Marine Corps and the name Sousa are historically intertwined when the subject of military music is being discussed.

The opening of the Military Music Collection proved to be an enjoyable and informative evening. Approximately 60 aficionados of military music came to the event including the Director of the Marine Band and his staff, members of all the major service bands in Washington, and several distinguished military and civilian guests. Among the dignitaries

in attendance were the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable J. William Middendorf, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Wilson.

The program for the evening included silent motion picture footage of Sousa directing the Great Lakes Naval Training Center Band in a World War I Liberty Loan Drive; a discussion of the proposed Historical Center, the Museums Branch, and the Military Music Collection by the director and his staff; and a dynamic recounting of Sousa's first days as a civilian bandmaster by LtCol William F. Santelmann, USMC (Ret.) who was director of the Marine Band from 1940 until 1955. Col Santelmann provided some interesting insights into Sousa's "new venture" and was so eloquent in his delivery that the audience could vividly sense the mood of those early days in 1893.

The Military Music Collection is a conglomerate of nine separate sub-collections which were donated by individuals, universities, and corporations. Many early editions of music are among the items held. These musical selections provide an excellent per-

*John Philip Sousa is the obvious topic of conversation between two of the Navy Department's leading band lovers during the Sousa Open House: Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf and LtCol William F. Santelmann, Marine Band Director 1940-1955.*





*Gleaming array of trophies in one museum case represent only a fraction of those awarded Sousa during his band career.*

spective on the development and exploitation of military band music in the United States. The evolution of band instruments and uniforms is illustrated in the growing number of photographic materials associated with the collection; and a quantity of three-dimensional artifacts have been donated including medals, trophies, Sousa's personal batons, musical instruments, and many other items that have historical significance in the field of martial music. A good example of this would be the Sousa Band Press and Program Books, an invaluable documentation of early twentieth century America which traces the entire career of "Sousa and his Band."

The bulk of the material held in the collection was donated by John Philip Sousa, Inc., a corporation of Sousa family members and Stetson University. John Philip Sousa, Inc. donated nearly all of the artifacts which played a role in the life of Sousa. In addition to these items, a recent "find" of materials made available to the museum includes some of Sousa's uniforms, personal papers, family photographs, and other memorabilia. Stetson University provided most of the sheet music in the form of the Victor Gabel/John Philip Sousa Music Library which was used by Sousa in his first civilian band of 1893. This music was lost by Sousa in a lawsuit with his first manager's widow but bought

back by him in 1924. Before it came to rest in the Military Music Collection, the music had passed through the hands of Victor Gabel and Stetson University, and narrowly missed destruction in an incinerator.

The other individual collections held by the museum are listed as follows:

- The Military Music Photograph Collection, compiled by the members of the museum staff and the Marine Band.
- The Sousa Band encore books, donated by Charles Hyde Walker.
- The Rudolph Becker Collection of a former Sousa band member, donated by Miss Elsa Becker.
- The Collection of Marine Band Historical Events, compiled by members of the museum staff and the Marine Band.
- The John J. Heney, Sr. Collection, donated by his heirs.
- The memorabilia of Walter F. Smith (Second leader of the Marine Band from 1899-1921), donated by Mrs. Smith.

Plans for the future development and expansion of the collection include establishing loan agreements with other institutions, publishing a catalog of materials, creating a tape and disc collection, and organizing a vigorous acquisition program.