

FORTITUDINE

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SUMMER 1975

NUMBER 1



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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume V

Summer 1975

Number 1

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

Recruiting for the a-borning Marine Corps might have been publicized in this fashion almost 200 years ago. This sketch by Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, appears as "spot art" in Marines in the Revolution, newly published Bicentennial project of the Division (see page 6); it is also appropriate for this issue's discussion of the Marine Corps Birthday tradition and how a late historian of the Corps was its instigator (see page 8).

Director's Page



As every reader must have noticed, our Spring issue of *Fortitudine* did not get published until the last days of summer and this summer issue is getting to you in the fall. Hopefully, there also will be a Fall issue in the fall and that by then we will be back on schedule.

The cause, as you may have guessed, was the switch in format from a "typewritten" newsletter to a "printed" one. This caused all kinds of delays in the Spring issue, some of them unbelievable; however, we believe the results justify the effort and even the delay. Not only do we think the newsletter looks better (more "professional," to use that overworked word), but also we are able to give you about 40 per cent more text in the same number of pages.

Luckily, not all (or even very many) aspects of the Marine Corps Historical Program lag as far behind schedule as has *Fortitudine*. As some of you know, we do have a time-phased program that we follow. The formal planning-programming document that we use is the Marine Corps Historical Progress Report. This report is prepared on a fiscal year basis and goes forward to the Commandant shortly after 1 July. It is the device by which we report to him the accomplishments of the past year and project what we expect to do in the forthcoming year (short-term objectives), as well as what we hope to accomplish in the next five years (mid-term objectives) and, further out in the future, beyond five years (long-term objectives). The report runs about 50 pages and cannot easily be digested into a paragraph or so, but you might be interested in seeing an abbreviated list of what we told the Commandant on 1 July 1975 that we expect to do in FY-1976:

— Conversion of Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, into the Marine Corps Historical Center. (The contractor began the conversion on 15 August 1975; see page 12.)

— Support of the development of command museums at San Diego and Barstow and of Navy-

Marine Corps Bicentennial exhibits at Philadelphia Navy Yard and Treasure Island, San Francisco.

— A long list of publications, including:

Blacks in the Marine Corps

The U.S. Marines in the Mexican War, 1846-1848

A Short History of Marine Aviation, 1912-1940

Marines and Helicopters, Part I, 1946-1962 and Part II, 1962-1973

U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1964

A Brief History of the 7th Marines

A Brief History of the 8th Marines

A Brief History of the 25th Marines

Short History of VMA-311

Revised Personal Papers Collection Catalog

Joseph H. Pendleton, a manuscript register

In the mid-term, by FY 1978, we expect to complete the Vietnam sequential monographs. (See Summer 1974 *Fortitudine* for our approach to the writing of the Vietnam War histories.) The number of projected monographs has grown to nine. The newcomer spans the years 1973-1975 and will cover the collapse of South Vietnam, the Phnom Penh and Saigon evacuations, and the *Mayaguez* incident. By FY-1978 we also expect to finish regimental histories for all 12 of the infantry and artillery regiments in the active Fleet Marine Force and to complete certificates of lineage and honors for all major units of the active and reserve Fleet Marine Force. Scheduled to be published in the same year is a case-bound *Chronology of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1775-1975*. By FY-1980 we should also have published regimental histories for all four of the infantry and artillery regiments in the 4th Marine Division, USMCR. During these same five years, on the museum side, we will continue to support the development of locally oriented command museums at all major Marine Corps installations. (See "Parris Island Museum Opens" in Winter 1974-75 *Fortitudine*.) Moreover, we look forward to the day, in the long-term future, when there



Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History met with Gen Louis H. Wilson, USMC, several times during their annual sessions in August. Flanking Gen Wilson in his office, they are (left to right), Dr. Richard W. Leopold; MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins, USMC (Ret); LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, USMC (Ret), chairman; Gen Wilson; Robert W. Sherrod; MajGen Norman J. Anderson, USMC (Ret); BGen Simmons, ex-officio.

will be a Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum, perhaps at Quantico or perhaps on the West Coast.

The Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History met this year for four days, from Tuesday, 5 August, through Friday, 8 August. Appointments to the committee are for three years. Members attending the 1975 meeting were LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, USMC (Ret.); MajGen Norman J. Anderson, USMC (Ret.); MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins, USMC (Ret.); Mr. Robert Sherrod, journalist and historian; and Dr. Richard Leopold of Northwestern University. A sixth appointed member, Mr. Harold Peterson, Curator of the National Park Service, was unable to attend because of a conflict in schedules. As Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, I am *ex-officio* the seventh member of the committee. This meets the regulatory requirement that there be a Government member in attendance at

each meeting of a public advisory committee. Also, as required by regulation, the meeting was duly advertised in the *Federal Register* and open to the public.

The meeting convened at 0900 on 5 August. For several years now it has been customary to start things off with a briefing on the status of the Marine Corps. This year this was done by LtGen Samuel Jaskilka, the new Assistant Commandant. He gave a wide-ranging talk covering the readiness of the Corps, personnel problems and the Commandant's emphasis on personnel quality, hardware needs and decisions, and training objectives including renewed emphasis on air-ground training.

The rest of the day was spent on Historical Branch's programs. Each of the writers in the Histories Section described the progress and peculiar problems of his particular project. Mr. Ben Frank briefed on the Oral History Collection and

oral history techniques. Maj John C. Short, who last year demonstrated the then-new automated Museum Catalog and Inventory Control System which he had designed, this year described the computer-based information retrieval system with which we are experimenting. Within a year we expect to have an automated system for the collection and collation of the Marine Corps' chronology and bibliography.

As a curtain-closer for the first day, Col Hart discussed the rejuvenated Historic Sites program. The next day, 6 August, was Museums Branch's day. It began in the morning at Building 198 in the Washington Navy Yard. Col Nihart briefed the committee in the curatorial areas of personal papers and their preservation, photographs, military music and the band collection, exhibits and graphics, photographs, Marine Corps art, ordnance, and aviation.

On the way to lunch at the Navy Yard Officers Mess the committee stopped by Building 58 which was in the last stages of being emptied out by the Guard Company before being turned over to the contractor for conversion into the Marine Corps Historical Center.

After lunch the committee went to Quantico where they reconvened in the Marine Corps Museum conference room to hear the officer-in-charge, LtCol Tom D'Andrea report on the Quantico-based aspects of the Museums program.

(Next year, when the History and Museums Division moves to the Marine Corps Historical Center, most of the items exhibited in the Quantico museum will be re-located onto the main floor of the center which will give us a Marine Corps museum in the Nation's capital. The vacated building at Quantico, the old Post Headquarters, will be reconfigured into a command museum.)

The committee then went to Building 2498, the old Post Brig, which now houses the Ordnance and Technology Collection. Mr. Leo Champion, the curator, with much energy and imagination, a small staff, and a good deal of volunteer help has converted the brig into a veritable arsenal complete with artillery park.

The committee then went to the flight line at Turner Field to view a static display of restored aircraft. While there, LtGen Bowser presented certificates of appreciation to several of the volunteers, some of them husband-and-wife teams, who had helped in the restoration.

That evening there was a reception at Center House Mess, Marine Barracks, Washington, hosted by the division for the committee and well attended by the staff, their opposite numbers from the other military history activities in town, and numerous senior Marines, active and retired. The last two days were spent in cross-examination and report-writing. The committee report is a public document and copies are available on request.

Publications Catalog Revised

The 1975 edition of *Marine Corps Historical Publications Catalog* is now available. The 24-page catalog describes Marine Corps official publications over the years, both those in print and those no longer in stock. The latter are included to assist researchers who might find them in libraries or book stores. Artwork in the catalog consists of sketches of Marine uniforms by Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR. The catalog provides information for ordering and request forms that can be used to obtain free copies from the division or, in the case of sales items, to purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents.

Copies of the catalog can be obtained from Code HDA, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380.

Marine Corps

Historical

Publications Catalog

1975



History and Museums Division
Headquarters, United States Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

Revolution History Told

The division's most significant publication in recent years is currently being distributed, the 492-page volume *Marines in the Revolution: A History of Continental Marines in the American Revolution, 1775-1783*.

The book was authored by Charles R. Smith with an appendix of biographies of Continental Marine officers by Richard A. Long. It features 14 double-page full-color paintings and 70 sketches by Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR.

Although touching on the various categories of Marines during the Revolution, the volume focuses primarily on the Continental Marines. It provides military students and the general public with a permanent, documented, and interpretive record of their contribution in the war.

Surviving contemporary correspondence, ships' logs, muster rolls, diaries, journals, and similar primary source materials of both an official and personal nature form the backbone of the history. Reliable secondary sources have also been used to lend balance and objectivity to the account.

The text is footnoted throughout and has a bibliography to assist the serious student in pursu-

ing further research. Sixty contemporary illustrations, 14 double-page color paintings, and 109 sketches are included to provide a representative view of the men, equipment, and events described. Twenty-four maps help the reader locate the actions. Useful references for the casual as well as the more scholarly reader are found in the appendices. These include the diary of John Trevett, captain of Marines; the journal of William Jennison, lieutenant of Marines; the journal of Joseph Hardy, captain of Marines; the narrative of Thomas Philbrook, sergeant of Marines; a letter of Capt Samuel Nicholas; Marine deserter advertisements; selected Continental Marine muster, pay, and prize rolls; and biographies of 131 Continental Marine officers. A comprehensive index offers a handy guide to the text.

During the American Revolution there were three distinct groups of Marines: State Marines, privateer Marines, and Continental Marines. Continental Marines were those who were directly authorized by the Continental Congress or served on board ships bearing a Continental commission. State Marines were those who were commissioned

Key authors of Marines in the Revolution present an autographed copy to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Louis H. Wilson, in his office. Primary author Charles R. Smith hands CMC the book while (right to left next to Smith) Maj Charles Waterhouse, USMCR, artist for the book, and Richard A. Long, author of the biographical appendix of Continental Marine officers, assist.



MARINES IN THE REVOLUTION



and raised by the 11 states which possessed separate navies, and privateer Marines those who served on board privately-owned ships of war.

As Capt Nicholas and several other officers assembled their Marines in December 1775, the Continental Navy was putting together its first squadron. On 3 January 1776, the fleet sailed from Philadelphia. With hopes of gaining sorely needed powder for Washington's army, 230 Marines and 50 seamen landed on the island of New Providence (present day Nassau) two months to the day later.

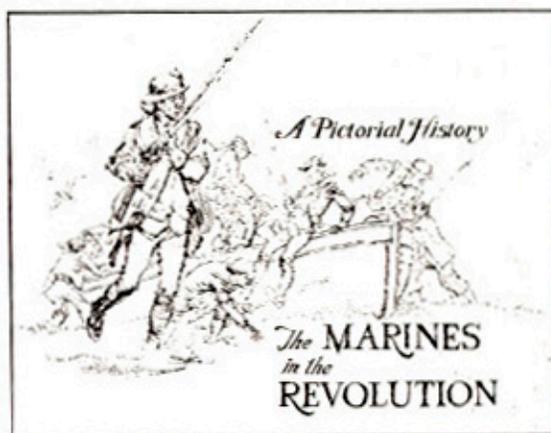
Throughout the remainder of the war, Marines continued to serve on board Continental ships, and in one instance, with the Continental Army. Captains of Continental ships raised their Marines independently, in the same way they signed on their crews. Literally, Marine detachments functioned as part of the Navy.

The author of the book, Mr. Smith has been a member of the division since July 1971. He holds Bachelor of Arts degrees in History and Political Science from the University of California, a Master of Arts degree in History from San Diego State University, and is working toward a doctorate in Colonial History at Georgetown University. He also served in the Republic of Vietnam as an Army artilleryman and field historian. Since joining the division, Smith has authored a historical monograph *A Brief History of the 12th Marines*.

Original artwork used to illustrate the volume

was prepared by Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR. A lifelong resident of New Jersey and a Marine veteran of World War II, Maj Waterhouse is a graduate of the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Art. Following his graduation, he produced illustrations for books and national magazines in a wide range of media, techniques, and subjects. This career was culminated by tours as a combat artist for the Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Army in Vietnam, Alaska, the Western Pacific, and Atlantic from 1967 to 1971. His tours resulted in two published works, *Vietnam Sketchbook—Drawings from Delta to DMZ* and *Vietnam War Sketches—From the Air, Land and Sea*. In 1973 he came on active duty to execute the 14 meticulously researched and empathetically painted scenes of Marine activities in the American Revolution which are reproduced in this volume.

In addition to routine distribution, other copies for official use—including those for presentation purposes—can be obtained from Code HD, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380. Personal copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$20.30.



Readily and inexpensively available, *A Pictorial History: The Marines in the Revolution*, is a 32-page booklet illustrated by Maj Waterhouse's paintings in monochrome and enlivened by Mr. Smith's descriptions of the scenes depicted. Given a Marine Corps-wide distribution, the pictorial history is also obtainable by the general public from GPO's Superintendent of Documents (Washington, D.C. 20402) for \$1.05 a copy. Order no. 088-055-00084-0. Libraries, schools, and similar institutions will be sent copies of the history upon application to the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380.

Origin of the Birthday

During the summer numerous queries were received by the Reference Section in regard to the Marine Corps Birthday, the ball, the pageant, and the other traditions. The task of tying up the loose strings of these "centuries old traditions" was given to Miss Jane Redicker, a journalism student serving as a summer intern in the section before entering her senior year at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. Miss Redicker found that the tradition of celebrating the founding of the Marine Corps was another of those "instant traditions" circa 20th century and that the early-day Historical Section was its instigator. Her story follows.

A distinguished Marine Corps historian was responsible for the developing the concept of the 10 November birthday celebration as we know it today. On 21 October 1921 Maj Edwin N. McClellan, Officer-in-Charge of the Historical Section, sent a memorandum to MajGen Commandant John A. Lejeune suggesting that 10 November be declared a Marine Corps holiday to be celebrated throughout the Corps. McClellan further suggested that a dinner be held in Washington to commemorate the event. Guests would include

prominent men from the Marine Corps, the Army, and the Navy, and descendants of the Revolutionary Marines.

Accordingly, on 1 November 1921, Lejeune issued Marine Corps Order No. 47, series 1921. The order summarized the history, mission, and tradition of the Corps and directed that it be read to every command on 10 November each subsequent year in honor of the birthday of the Marine Corps. This order has been duly carried out.

Until 1921 the birthday of the Corps had been celebrated on another date. An unidentified newspaper clipping from 1918 refers to the celebration of the 120th birthday of the Marine Corps on 11 July "as usual with no fuss." It is doubtful that there was any real celebration at all. Further inspection of documents and publications prior to 1921 show no evidence of ceremonies, pageants, or parties. The July date was commemorated between 1798 and 1921 as the birthday of the Corps. During the Revolution, Marines had fought on land and sea, but at the close of the Revolution the Marine Corps and the Navy were disbanded. On 11 July 1798, President John Adams approved a bill that recreated the Corps, thereby providing the rationale for this day being com-

This was the recommendation that led to proclamation of November 10 as the Marine Corps Birthday.

From: Major Edwin N. McClellan, Officer-in-Charge, Historical Section
To: The Major-General Commandant (Major-General John Archer Lejeune)
Subj: Commemoration of the Birthday of the Marine Corps

1. In view of the fact that November 10th is the Birthday of the Marine Corps, the Corps being 146 years of age, I desire to place before you the important desirability of having the day declared a Marine Corps holiday and celebrated throughout the Marine Corps. The amount of celebrating that would take place could be limited to each Commanding Officer issuing a General order to be read to his Command, if it is felt that we have too many days of relaxation. It is the one day on which every Marine should have impressed upon him that he is an important integral part of an Ancient and Honorable Organization.

2. I would further suggest that a dinner be held in Washington to commemorate this important date, at which prominent members of the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army and descendants of Revolutionary and other Marines be present. . . . I am sure the celebration of this event in this manner would be given wide publicity and create an interest in the Marine Corps among certain classes that would prove of agreeable assistance.

3. In view of the foregoing I recommend that a General Order be issued on this subject.

EDWIN N. McCLELLAN

MARINE CORPS MANUAL

38

MARINE CORPS MANUAL.

BIRTHDAY OF THE MARINE CORPS.

38

The following will be read to the command on the 10th of November of every year:

(1) On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines was created by a resolution of Continental Congress. Since that date many thousand men have borne the name Marine. In memory of them it is fitting that we who are marines should commemorate the birthday of our corps by calling to mind the glories of its long and illustrious history.

(2) The record of our corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During 90 of the 146 years of its existence the Marine Corps has been in action against the Nation's foes. From the Battle of Trenton to the Argonne, marines have won foremost honors in war, and in the long eras of tranquillity at home generation after generation of marines have grown gray in war in both hemispheres, and in every corner of the seven seas that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and security.

(3) In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our corps marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction, winning new honors on each occasion until the term marine has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

(4) This high name of distinction and soldierly repute we who are marines to-day have received from those who preceded us in the corps. With it we also received from them the eternal spirit which has animated our corps from generation to generation and has been the distinguishing mark of the marines in every age. So long as that spirit continues to flourish marines will be found equal to every emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and the men of our Nation will regard us as worthy successors to the long line of illustrious men who have served as "Soldiers of the Sea" since the founding of the corps.

1921

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

First publication of MajGen Lejeune's Marine Corps Birthday message appeared this way in Marine Corps Manual edition of 1921.

memorated as the birthday of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Once Gen Lejeune had determined, with Maj McClellan's able assistance, that the Continental Marines were the forebears of United States Marines, the date that Congress resolved in 1775 to raise two battalions of Continental Marines became the logical Marine Corps Birthday. In the years following 1921 some commands expanded the celebration activities. In 1923 at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, the celebration of the 148th birthday took the form of a dance in the barracks that evening. Marines at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia staged a sham battle on the parade ground in commemoration of the birthday. The battle lasted about 20 minutes and was witnessed by Portsmouth and Norfolk citizens. At the Naval

Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the birthday was celebrated on the 12th since a special liberty to Santiago had been arranged on the 10th. The morning activities included field and water sports and a shooting match. In the afternoon the Marines won a baseball game 9-8 over a Cuban team. In the evening members of the command put on a minstrel show followed by four boxing bouts.

The first so called "Birthday Ball," such as the one suggested by McClellan, probably was held in 1925 in Philadelphia. No records have been located of one prior to 1925. Guests included the Secretaries of War and Navy, MajGen Commandant Lejeune, famous statesmen, soldiers, and sailors. The principal event was the unveiling of a tablet on the site of Tun Tavern. The tablet was a gift from the Thomas Roberts Reath Post, Ameri-

can Legion, whose membership was composed exclusively of Marines. The celebration was held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Marine Corps League. A parade included Marines, Regular Army and Navy detachments, National Guard, and other military organizations. The evening banquet was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and a ball followed at the Bellevue-Stratford.

It is not possible to determine precisely when the first cake-cutting ceremony was held, but the first on record was held at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., in 1937 when MajGen Commandant Thomas Holcomb presided at an open house for Marine Corps officers. Ceremonies included the cutting of a huge cake designed in the shape of Tun Tavern.

From 1937 on, observances of the Marine Corps Birthday appeared to develop spontaneously throughout the Corps as if they had a life of their own. The celebrations were publicized through every media. Newsreels, motion pictures, and displays were prepared to summarize the history of the Corps. In 1943, standard blank Marine Corps scrapbooks were forwarded to all districts to be filled with 168th anniversary clippings, scripts pictures, programs, and other memorabilia and returned to Headquarters. Unfortunately none of these scrapbooks remain in official files.

In 1951, a formal Birthday Ball Pageant was held at Headquarters Marine Corps. Similar to the pageant today, the script described Marines in period uniforms and the cake ceremony. Although this is the first substantive record of a pageant,

the *Leatherneck* of 10 November 1925 pictures Marines at a pageant in Salt Lake City, Utah, which had taken place "several years ago."

On 28 October 1952, the Commandant, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., directed the celebration of the Marine Corps Birthday be formalized throughout the Corps and provided an outline for the cake ceremony, as well as other formal observances. This outline was included in the *Marine Corps Manual* approved 26 January 1956.

Traditionally, the first piece of birthday cake is presented to the oldest Marine present and the second piece to the youngest Marine present. When and where this tradition began remains unknown. Some records indicate this practice and others varied depending on the dignitaries present. First pieces of cake have been presented to newlyweds, the Secretary of the Navy, governors, and others, but generally speaking, the first pieces of cake go to the oldest and youngest Marines.

At present, celebrations of the Marine Corps Birthday on 10 November are similar at posts and stations throughout the Corps. All commemorations include the reading of Marine Corps Order No. 47 and the Commandant's message to those assembled. Most commands sponsor a birthday ball of some sort, complete with pageant and cake ceremony as prescribed in the *Marine Corps Manual*.

Like the Corps itself, the Birthday Ball developed from simple origins to become the polished, professional function that the 200-year-old Marine Corps of 1975 will commemorate on 10 November around the world.

Birthday Collection Started

Whether a unit's celebration of the Marine Corps' 200th birthday is a ball, party, parade, pageant, church service, ceremony, athletic event or anything else, future Marines may like to know about it.

All posts, stations, and units, regular and reserve, conducting observances of the Bicentennial birthday are urged to submit informal after action reports to a collection that will be made by the History and

Museums' Division at Headquarters Marine Corps. A summary report, captioned photographs, copies of programs and menus, and other items are solicited and should be sent directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HDA-1), Washington, D.C. 20380.

Marines on independent duty, and non-Marine organizations, official and otherwise, are invited to participate.



Marines and diplomats were discussed during September professional seminar of the division, one of a series of monthly presentations on topics appropriate to keeping the division abreast of Marine Corps and allied topics. Presenting the State Department story of embassy Marines was David McCabe (center) while Lt Col Robert Sheridan, USMC, executive officer of the Marine Security Guard Battalion, told of the battalion's operations. Discussing the subject with them is Chief Historian Henry I. Shaw, Jr. (right).

Professional Talks Continue

In May, continuing the History and Museum Division's series of professional development seminars, Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, a member of the Historical Branch, and Dr. Ronald Spector, an Army historian from the Center of Military History, spoke on subjects related to their respective doctoral dissertations. Dr. Spector, who as an enlisted Marine served in the III MAF Historical Section in Vietnam, discussed the U.S. Navy in the 1898-1914 period. Dr. Cosmas, author of *An Army For Empire*, spoke on the Spanish-American War and the development of the U.S. Army, 1898-1902.

A conducted tour of the Commandant's House, Center House Mess, John Philip Sousa Band Hall, and barracks areas, as well as the new bachelor enlisted quarters at 8th and Eye Streets, took place in June.

In July, Members of the Division journeyed across the Potomac for a conducted tour of the Department of State's records collection and to examine its retrieval system. Following this, historians from both agencies met to discuss problems and items of mutual interest. A highlight of this visit was a tour of State Department's lavishly decorated and furnished reception and banquet

rooms.

There was no professional development seminar in August because of the meeting of the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History, but the State Department took the stage again with the 10 September seminar. Following initial discussions during the July visit to State, arrangements were made for Robert McCabe, a Foreign Service Officer specializing in security and security training, to give a presentation on Marine security guards. Especially significant in light of recent contingency operations involving Marines assigned to embassy guard duty, the discussion covered the history of the Marine security guard program and the original Marine Corps-State Department agreement under the provisions of which Marines were first assigned to State Department duty. Also discussed was the support that the History and Museums Division could expect from State to record this story. Contributing to the discussion was LtCol Robert Sheridan, USMC, executive officer of the Marine Security Guard Battalion. A tentative result of this seminar is the possibility that a monograph on "Marines and Diplomats" may be added to the division publication schedule.

Historians of the Corps IV

Hamersly,

Leonard,

Chitty, and

Ellsworth

Lewis Randolph Hamersly

Among the earliest of the formal contributors to Marine Corps history was Lewis Randolph Hamersly, himself a former Marine officer. Born in Washington, D.C. he was a grandson of Capt Thomas Holdup Stevens, USN, who, under the name "Thomas Holdup," commanded the sloop *Trippe* in the battle of Lake Erie. He was also a nephew of RAdm Thomas H. Stevens who served under Farragut in the Civil War.

First appointed as an Acting Master's Mate in March 1862, Hamersly served on board the gunboat *Aroostook* of the West Gulf Squadron. He was promoted to Acting Ensign on 3 December 1863 and was assigned to the Steamer *Choctaw* of the Mississippi Squadron. After the war he was transferred to *Michigan* undergoing repairs at Buffalo, N.Y., and he was honorably discharged from the Navy on 23 July 1866.

Hamersly entered the Marine Corps the same day as a second lieutenant. After a brief indoctrination period, he was assigned to Marine Barracks, Gosport (Norfolk), Va., on 18 October 1866. About the time he received orders to the Steamer *Narragansett*, he was taken ill and hospitalized on 13 April 1869 at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk. He resigned from the Corps on 21 September 1869.

February 1870 saw the publication of Hamersly's *The Records of Living Officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps*, published by J.B. Lippin-

cott & Co. The records of 700 living officers were furnished the reader. The first edition also contained a history of naval operations during the Civil War. The closing section consisted of the names of some 3000 officers and their vessels who participated in the Civil War. This was dropped by the time the third edition was published in 1878.

Various revised editions were published, the seventh being released in 1902. This last edition, which included pictures of a number of officers, carried 28 pages of material on Marine officers. Hamersly's work furnishes invaluable biographical and service record material which would otherwise be almost impossible to duplicate today.

He died suddenly of apoplexy in Annapolis, Md., on 31 December 1910 and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, and was survived by his widow, Mary Palmer Hamersly, one son, and three daughters.

Not the least of Hamersly's contributions to Marine Corps history was *A Naval Encyclopaedia* (Philadelphia, 1881) which included as a supplement 142 pages of biographical sketches on living officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. Capt Henry Clay Cochrane, USMC, contributed ten articles while Capt Richard S. Collum contributed the article, "Foreign Marine Corps." Becoming the head of his own publishing firm, L.R. Hamersly & Co., of Philadelphia, he not only printed his own works but handled later editions of Collum's history.

Leonard and Chitty

The close of World War I and the reputation made by the Marine Corps created an interest in the history of the Corps that could not be met by the existing histories. The last one prepared had been that of Maj Richard S. Collum in 1903, but it had become a rare item. Besides, Collum's history did not cover the busy period of the 20th century climaxed by the war in Europe.

A known Philadelphia writer, John W. Leonard, gathered material for such a history for some years before joining efforts with a Fred F. Chitty. Chitty had enlisted in the Marine Corps on 8 May 1918 and, after recruit training at Mare Island, was assigned to the 147th Company (Outpost) of the Field Signal Battalion in training at Camp Edward C. Fuller, Paoli, Pa. He was promoted to private first class on 16 September 1918, and was discharged on 11 January 1919. While at Paoli, Chitty became involved in the publication of the battalion's camp paper, *The Signalman*.