



Figure 41. — Enlisted Marine, circa. 1910,
in the field uniform of the period.

CHAPTER V

The 1912 Uniform Regulations introduced the predecessor of the familiar "green" uniform. Also the new Regulations began the period during which the forerunner of the modern enlisted "dress blue" uniform was first issued. Moreover, this period saw the garrison (overseas) cap and "Montana peak" field hat added to the Marines apparel.

With the appearance of the new uniforms in the Marine wardrobe, the enlisted full-dress coat and cap disappeared together with the white helmet that had been worn by officers and enlisted men since 1881. The Corps device worn on the staff officer's shoulder knot also had disappeared by this time.

In his directive dated 29 November 1912 accompanying the new regulations, Major General Commandant William P. Biddle notified all concerned that the new regulations applicable to officer's uniforms were to be complied with as soon as practicable, but not later than 1 January 1914. The directive also stated that: "The issue of the over-coat and winter field uniform to the enlisted men. . . . and the necessary alterations in their dress uniforms will be made as soon as practicable." In actuality the distinctive winter field green uniform was not worn until 1914 due to difficulty in procuring suitable material of the right shade of green.

When the 1912 Uniform Regulations were published, photographs and illustrations of uniforms and insignia were provided with the text, and this practice has continued to the present. The last illustrated regulations before 1912 were those of 1875.

For officers, the new regulations required that ornaments be worn on the caps and hat, the chapeau, the coats, and the epaulets.

A description of the ornament required for the officer's full-dress, undress and white caps as well as the special full-dress and dress caps of the Leader of the band can be found in Appendix G-2. (Figs. 42 & 43)

The ornament for the full-dress cap of the Commandant was to be placed on the front of the cap band within a "wreath of oak leaves embroidered in gold."

On the chapeau of the Commandant and staff officers, the ornament worn was: "A Corps device of gold of the same size as the device prescribed for caps." (Fig. 44)

For the officer's summer field cap, the winter field cap and field hat the device worn was: "similar in all respects as to shape, size, and design to that prescribed for full-dress and undress cap, and shall be of dull-finish bronze metal." (Figs. 45 & 46)

The ornaments required to be worn on the officer's undress and white undress coats, the white mess jacket and on the special full-dress and dress coats of the Leader of the Band was much the same as that worn on full-dress caps etc. differing primarily in size and lacking the anchor cable or rope. (Appendix G-4 and Figs. 47, 48 & 49)

For the collars of officer's summer and winter field coats, the regulations required that the Corps devices be: "similar in all respects as to shape, size, and design to that prescribed for the collars of undress coats, and shall be made of dull-finish bronze metal." (Fig. 50)

The ornament worn on the officer's epaulets were to be all silver. (Appendix G-6 and Figs. 51 & 52)

Corps devices were worn by enlisted men on the caps and hat. The description of the ornament worn on the enlisted dress cap (with or without white cap cover) as well as the special full-dress, and full-dress caps of the enlisted members of the band was:

"A Corps device, struck from one piece of gilder's metal No. 14, of the same pattern and dimensions as the standard sample in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps. . . ." (Figs. 53, 54 & 55)

For the enlisted summer field cap (which was no more than the dress cap with a khaki cap cover), the winter field cap, and the field hat the prescribed device was "a Corps device of the same pattern and dimensions" as the dress cap in dull-finish bronze. (Figs. 56, 57 & 58)

After the issue of the 1912 Regulations, changes appeared periodically that modified or replaced certain uniform items. The changes which substantially affected articles of clothing, on which the ornaments were worn were:

Changes No. 1 of 3 February 1915 abolished the white cap cover for enlisted member of the band, and substituted a white cap in its place.

Changes No. 4 of 26 December 1916 prescribed the following uniforms for warrant officers:

Undress
White undress
Summer field dress
Winter field dress

Changes No. 8 of 12 May 1917 provided a cap frame for the enlisted men upon which the white and summer field cap khaki covers were to be worn.

In 1917 new regulations were published containing all of those of 1912 as modified by Changes 1 through 8. This new revision was also altered by additional changes, and the following paragraphs enumerate those that introduced new ornaments to be worn, or materially affected the items of clothing on which the ornaments were worn:

Changes No. 9 of 14 September 1917, No. 10 of 26 October 1917 and No. 12 of 31 January 1918 contained slight modifications to the officer's winter field coat.

In addition, Changes No. 12 modified the officer's undress coat to a limited degree while Changes No. 13 of 29 March 1918 clarified the specifications of the officer's summer field hat.

Also during this period which encompassed the First World War, changes other than those specified in the uniform regulations took place.

On 14 June 1917 the first contingent of Marines sailed for France taking with them modified versions of their distinctive summer and winter field uniforms. Later contingents leaving for France also took their khaki and "field green" uniforms with them.

Due to supply problems, a memorandum from the Adjutant General, Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces was issued on 10 January 1918 stating in part: "During the present war, the regulation Army uniform will be regularly issued to the Marines of the A.E.F., thereby gradually replacing the Marine uniform". . ."

In compliance with this order, the Army uniform was then issued and worn by all Marines in the A.E.F.

Consequently, it became difficult to distinguish between the enlisted men of the Army and those of the Marine Corps. The opportunity to do something about this arose on 5 August 1918, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected the Fourth Brigade near the Marbache Sector. In Appendix C of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1918, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt reported:

" . . . The Marine themselves were near Nancy, and I inspected them there, and took occasion to give some slight token of our appreciation by directing that every man in the brigade be allowed to wear the Marine Corps device on the collar points of his shirt. At that time Maj. Gen. J. A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps, was in command of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Force, and Brig. Gen. W. C. Neville, United States Marine Corps, in command of the Marine Brigade."

With this authorization in hand, General Neville directed the Marine Paymaster in Paris to secure a supply of devices. Instead of securing a smaller though identical version of the officer's collar device for field coats, the Paymaster procured the Army type collar disk with the Marine Corps emblem stamped on it. (Fig. 59)

Although these devices were for use only with the Army uniform in France, their introduction represented the first time that all enlisted men in a given area wore a collar ornament.*

*Enlisted members of the band wore small white metal Corps collar devices from 1892 to 1900.

During their service in France, the Marines were also to acquire the now familiar "overseas cap" that was prescribed for wear by the Army under Headquarters A.E.F. General Orders No. 7 of 9 January 1918. Contemporary photographs of the period show the Corps device being worn on the left front side of the cap, with officers using either the bronze cap and hat ornament or the left field collar device and enlisted men using the Corps device from the field hat. (Fig. 60)

Photographs of the period also show Marines in France wearing the field hat Corps device on the front of the steel helmet. Although no documentation can be found authorizing its use, the Sixth Marine General Order No. 5 of 29 January 1919 directed that the Marine Corps Emblem would not "be affixed to helmets" until further orders.

Other items of uniform on which the Corps device was worn during this period were the service caps and fieldhats of Women enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve. The caps and hats authorized for women marines by Marine Corps General Order No. 62 published in December 1918 were:

- 1 Cap, Glengarry, summer field
- 1 Cap, Glengarry, winter field
- 1 Hat, field

The Glengarry cap was an "overseas cap". The summer field model was made of khaki, while the winter field model was manufactured of olive drab material.

The ornament worn on these caps and hat was the enlisted bronze cap and hat Corps device. The device was worn on the left front side of the Glengarry cap and on the front of the field hat. (Figs. 61 & 62)

After the War, additional changes were instituted involving the ornaments and the items of uniforms on which they were worn.

Change No. 18 dated 7 October 1919 eliminated the Special full-dress and full-dress uniforms (except for members of the band), which included the chapeau, the full-dress cap and the epaulet. The mess jacket and white mess jackets were eliminated and replaced by an evening dress jacket of dark blue cloth. The dress collar ornaments were to be worn on the collar of this jacket.

Collar ornaments were finally authorized for enlisted men by Changes No. 20 of 25 February 1920. These were similar to those worn by officers but were of smaller dimensions and were of gilt for use on the dress coat and dull-finish bronze for the summer and winter service coats. (Appendix G-8 and Figs. 63 & 64)

With the publishing of Changes No. 22 dated 9 October 1920, the garrison (overseas) cap became an official item of the Marine Corps uniform. At this time only the summer service garrison cap was prescribed, while the authorization of the winter service cap remained in the future. The ornament to be used on this cap was the dull-finish Corps device worn on the field caps and hat.

On 29 October 1921, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, issued a Circular Letter informing all officers that the mess jacket as part of the evening dress uniform had been restored with certain modifications. The collar had been changed and the dress collar Corps devices were removed from it. In addition, shoulder knots with rank insignia and dress collar Corps devices were prescribed for wear with this uniform.

The Major General Commandant's Circular Letter of 24 April 1922 again listed the specifications for the evening dress uniform as well as directing that it had to be

acquired by 24 April 1922. The letter also gave the specifications for the new dress, undress and service caps of officers, but stated that the new regulations to be published would permit the present regulations cap to be worn until no longer serviceable. The new caps described in this letter were very similar in shape to those worn today.



Figure 42. — Officer's full-dress and undress cap ornament, 1914-1919;
Officer's dress cap ornament, 1919-1937.

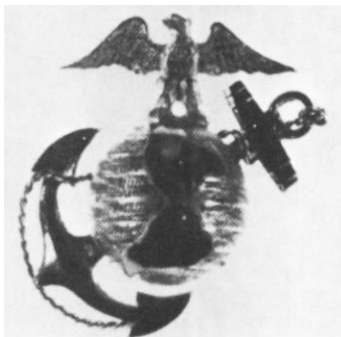


Figure 43. — Officer's full-dress and undress cap ornament, 1914-1919;
Officer's dress cap ornament, 1919-1937.

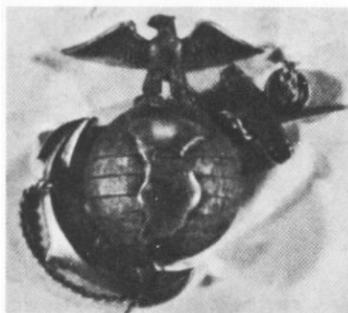


Figure 44. — Commandant's and staff officer's chapeau
ornament, 1914-1919.



Figure 45. — Officers' field cap and hat ornament, 1914-1922;
 Officer bronze cap and hat ornament, 1922-1930; Officer's service cap and hat
 ornament, 1930-1937.



Figure 46. — Officer in the winter field uniform first worn in 1914.

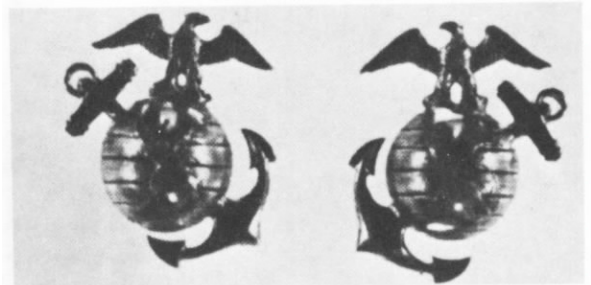
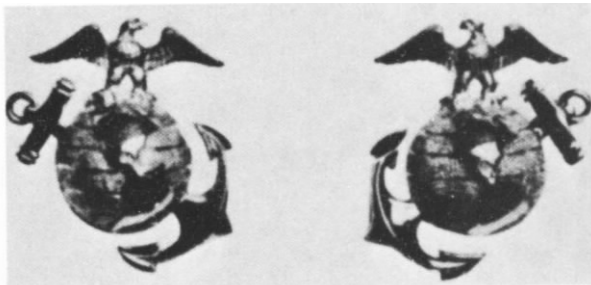


Figure 47. — Officer's undress collar
 ornaments, 1914-1919; officer's dress
 collar ornaments, 1919-1922; officer's
 dress collar, epaulet and shoulder knot
 ornaments, 1922-1942; officer's dress
 collar and shoulder knot ornaments,
 1942-1948; officer's dress collar orna-
 ments, 1948-1962.

Figure 48. — Officer's undress collar
 ornaments, 1914-1919; officer's dress
 collar ornaments, 1919-1922; officer's
 dress collar, epaulet and shoulder knot
 ornaments, 1922-1942; officer's dress
 collar and shoulder knot ornaments
 1942-
 1948; officer's dress collar orna-
 ments,
 1948-1962.



Figure 49. — Second Lieutenant Harry A. Ellsworth, 1917, in white undress uniform.

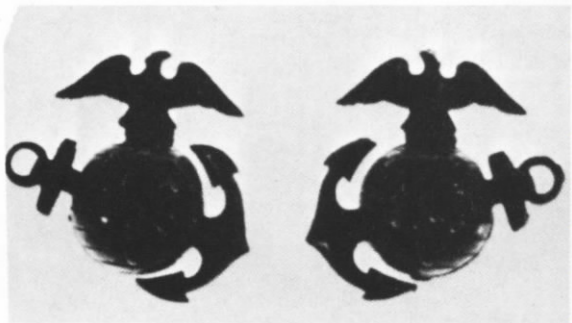


Figure 50. — Officer's field coat collar ornaments, 1914-1922; officer's bronze collar ornaments, 1922-1927.

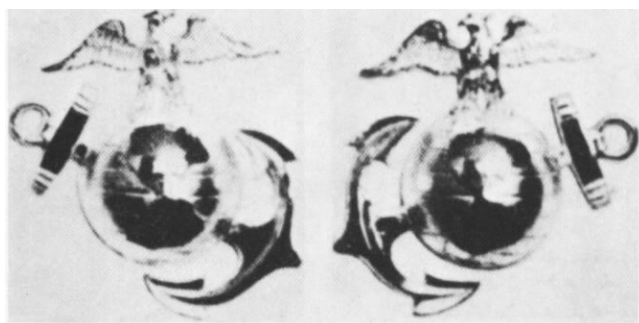


Figure 51. — Officer's epaulet ornaments, 1914-1919.



Figure 52. — Colonel Harry K. White, 1916,
in full-dress coat with epaulets.

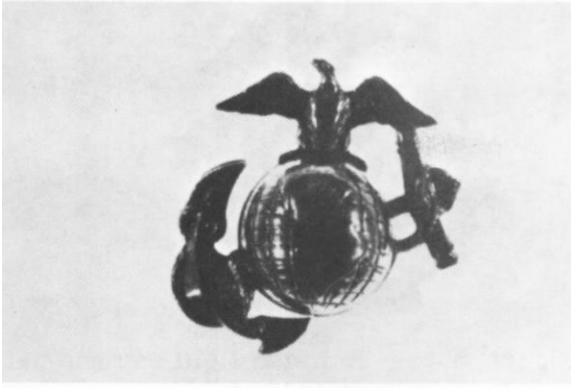


Figure 53. — Enlisted dress cap ornament, 1914-1922,

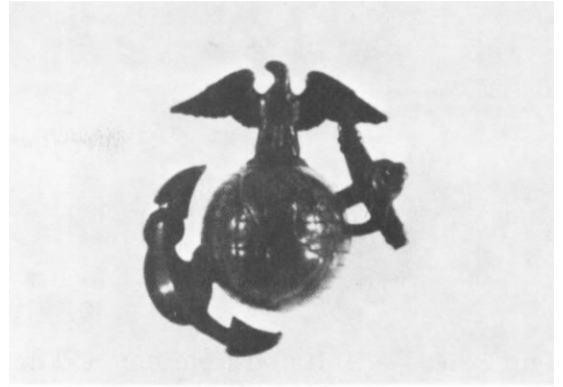


Figure 54. — Enlisted dress cap ornament, 1914-1922.

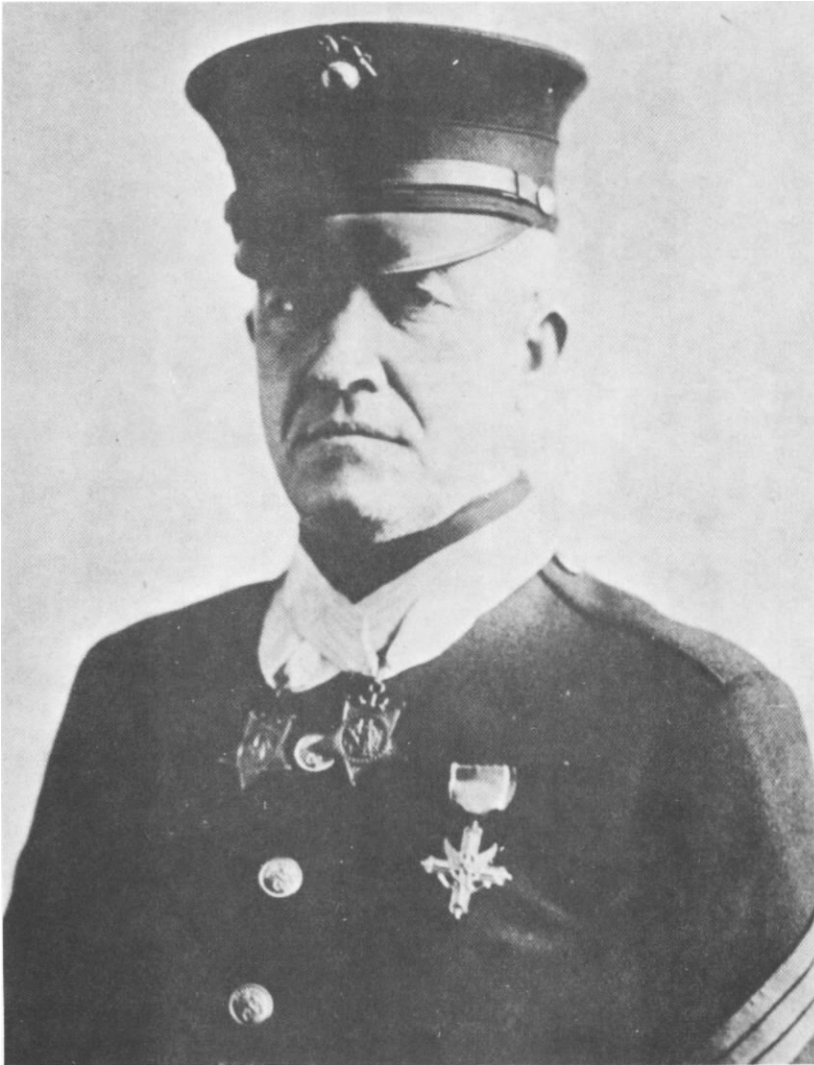


Figure 55. — Gunnery Sergeant Daniel Daly, circa. 1919, in undress uniform.

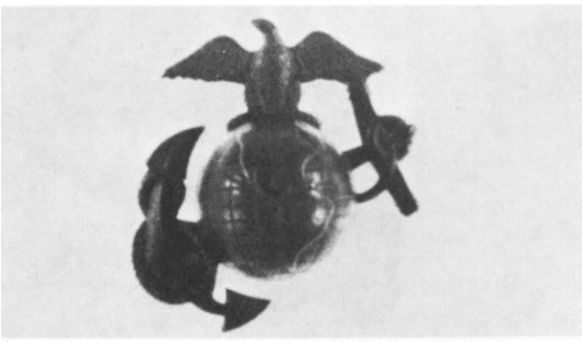


Figure 56. — Enlisted field cap and hat ornament, 1914-1922.

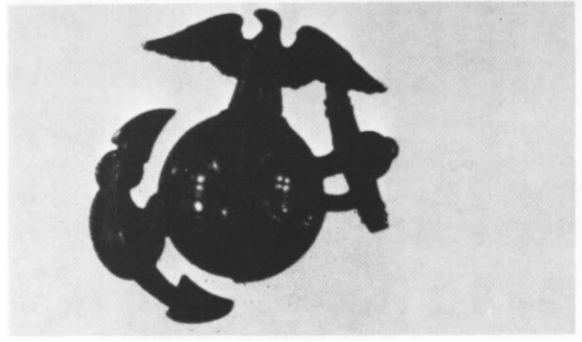


Figure 57. — Enlisted field cap and hat ornament, 1914-1922.

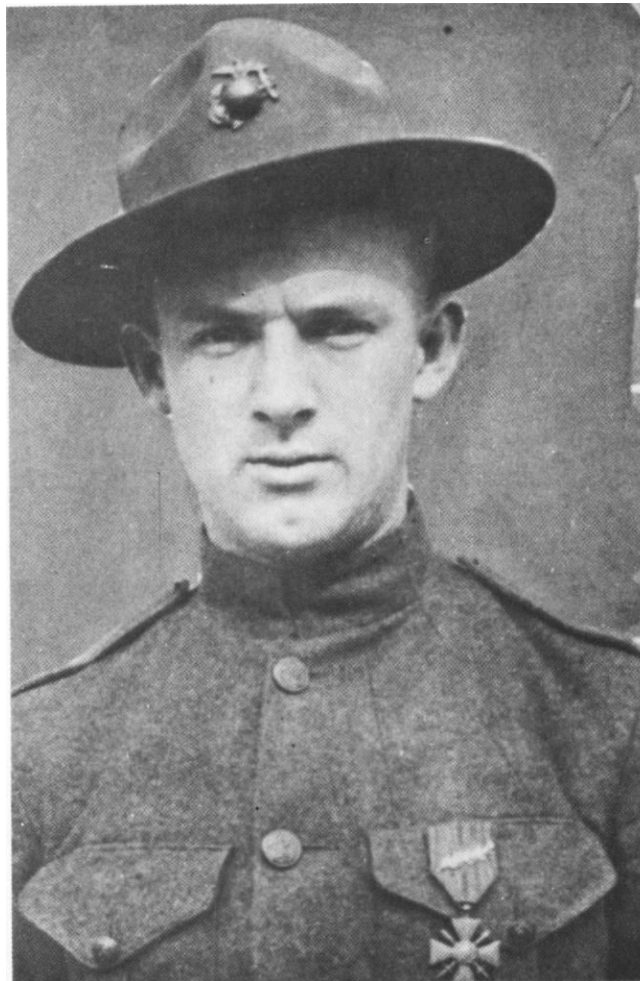


Figure 58. — Sergeant George Schifferer is shown in the winter field coat worn from 1914 to 1928. The "Montana Peak" field hat he is wearing was authorized for general use from 1914 to 1942, and again from 1961 to the present, but for Drill Instructors at Recruit Depots and Rifle Range personnel only.



Figure 59. — Enlisted service collar ornaments, 1918-1919.



Figure 60. — Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler in France, 1918-1919, in winter field uniform with overseas cap.



Figure 61. — Private Carrie E. Kenny,
in winter field uniform with field hat worn from 1918-1919.



Figure 62. — Private Carrie E. Kenny,
in winter field uniform with winter field Glengarry cap. Women were enlisted in the
Marine Corps Reserve during the World War I period from 12 August 1918 through
30 July 1919.

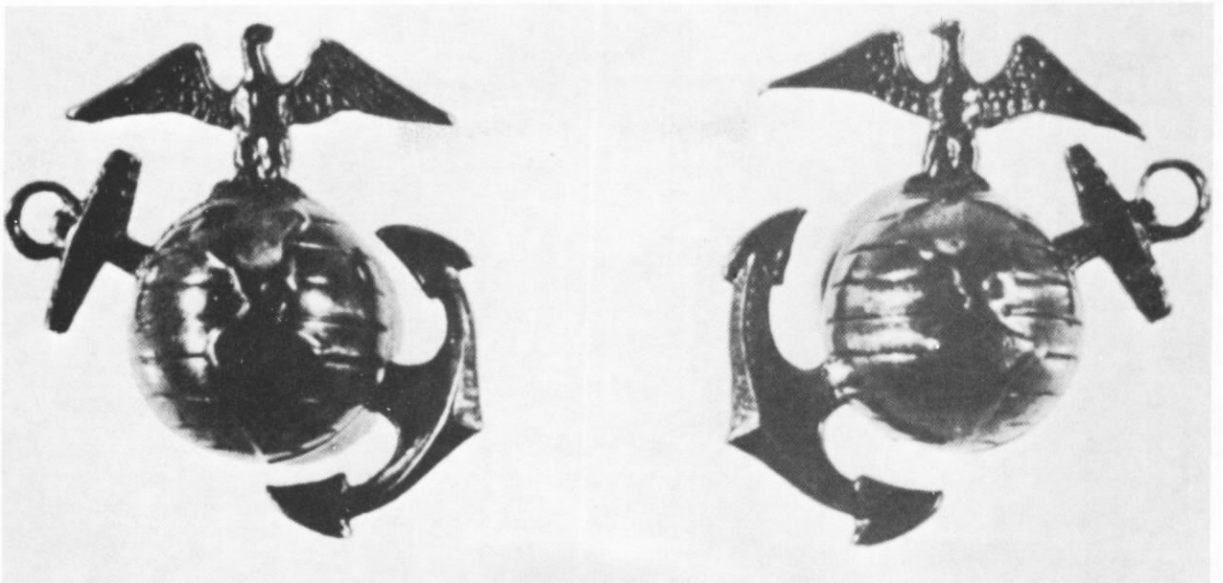


Figure 63. — Enlisted dress coat collar ornaments, 1920-1930.

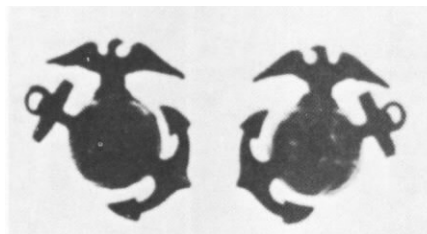


Figure 64. — Enlisted service coat collar ornaments, 1920-1930.

CHAPTER VI

In 1922 yet another set of Uniform Regulations was issued. This was published on 11 September of that year and superceded the regulations of 1917 with the numerous modifications and changes but the ornaments prescribed for officers were the same as those which had been worn continuously since 1912. The new enlisted cap and hat ornaments were very similar to those dating back to that year, while their collar ornaments were the same as those described in Uniform Regulation Changes No. 20 of 25 February 1920. The new publication also contained a few additional changes that had not previously appeared. The most notable of these changes involving an article of uniform on which the ornament was worn was the abolition of the enlisted bell-crown caps and their replacement with caps similar in shape to those worn today. (Fig. 65) This had previously been authorized for officers by the Major General Commandant's Circular Letter of 24 April 1922. Also, the visors of all service caps were changed from tan to a russet (nut brown) color, and officers were provided a field hat similar to the recently modified enlisted field hat.

Further, the sections covering the placement of Corps devices on officer's coat collars were amended to read: "Center of ornament 1 1/2 inches from the neck opening" with staff department insignia placed "to the rear of the collar ornament, 2 inches center of ornament to center of insignia".

The proper ornaments to be worn on the officer's caps and hats were provided for in the new regulations as follows:

"The gold and silver cap ornament shall be worn on the dress and undress white caps, and the bronze cap and hat ornament on the winter and summer service caps, the garrison cap, and the field hat, being worn on the garrison cap on the left front side, with the center of the ornament 2 inches from the front." (Figs. 42, 43, 45 & 66)

The gold and silver ornament was also worn on the full-dress and special full-dress caps of the Leader of the Band. While on the dress cap of the Commandant the ornament was to be placed within a wreath of gold embroidered oak leaves. Fig. 67 Specifications for these ornaments are contained in Appendixes H-2, & H-3.

The gold and silver collar ornaments were worn on the officer's dress and undress white coats as well as shoulder knots. See Appendix H-5 and Figures 47 & 48. The bronze collar ornaments were worn on the officer's winter and summer service coats. See Appendix H-6 and Figure 50.

Ornaments prescribed for the enlisted men were for both the caps and hat and for the collars of the coats. For the caps and hat, the regulations provided that:

"The gilt cap ornament shall be worn by all enlisted men on the dress and white caps, and the bronze cap and hat ornament on the winter and summer service caps, the garrison cap, and the field hat. On the garrison cap, the bronze cap and the hat ornament shall be worn on the left front side, in the place provided therefor."

The gilt cap ornament was also worn on the full-dress and special full-dress cap of members of the band. (Figs. 68, 69 & 70)

For the coats of enlisted men, the regulations provided:

“Gilt collar ornaments are prescribed for the collar of the dress coat, and bronze collar ornaments for the winter and summer service coats.” (Fig. 71)

In addition, the gilt collar ornaments were worn on the collars of the special full-dress and full-dress coats of the Band. (Figs. 63, 64 & 72)

Altogether, three printed changes and a number of Circular Letters were published to modify the 1922 Regulations as initially issued.

In Changes No. 1 dated 22 July 1924, the wreath of gold embroidered oak leaves was eliminated from the band of the Commandant's dress cap; the gilt collar ornaments were removed from the special full-dress coat of Marine Bandsmen; and the dimensions for the caps were modified slightly.

Except for very minor corrections the main purpose of Changes No. 2 dated 6 September 1924 together with its accompanying memorandum of 15 August 1925, was to provide the illustration plates that were missing at the time the regulations were initially published.

On 14 April 1926 Circular Letters Nos. 16 and 17 were published prescribing roll-collar service coats for both officers and enlisted men.

The dates these coats were to be obligatory was 1 July 1927 for winter service and 1 January 1928 for summer service, but apparently due to procurement difficulties the time for acquisition of the summer service coat for enlisted men was extended until 15 August 1928 for posts in the U.S. (outside the U. S. - until the supply of standing collar coats was exhausted), with the coat not to be worn prior to 15 October 1928. The time was similarly extended for enlisted winter service coat until 1 October 1928. (Fig. 73)

The introduction of roll-collar coats brought about the need for smaller ornaments. Circular Letter No. 46 of 6 December 1926 specified that:

“A small bronze collar ornament has been adopted for roll-collar coats for officers, to be obligatory on 1 July 1927, for winter service, and 1 January 1928 for summer service, but optional in the meantime. These ornaments will be three-fourths the size of the bronze collar ornaments heretofore specified, and will be made in pairs, right and left, in one piece and will follow the design of the basic Marine Corps emblem, omitting the motto, ribbon and rope.”

“. . . . The ornaments will be centered on the collar between the crease roll and the outer edge, center of hemisphere 1 inch above the horizontal edge of notch, and the insignia will be placed on the lapel with the center mid-way on a line bisecting the angle of the peak of lapel. The manner of placing these devices is illustrated by the inclosed sketch”. (Fig. 74)

The sketch accompanying Circular Letter No. 46 introduced another style of ornament, differing both in size and shape from all others previously authorized. Its design was taken from the STANDARD U. S. MARINE CORPS EMBLEM, approved by Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune and Acting Secretary of the Navy Theodore D. Robinson on 28 May 1925. The EMBLEM was drawn up by Staff Sergeant Joseph H. Burnett of the Quartermaster's Office, after a year of research. (Fig. 75)

Derivation of the uniform ornament from the STANDARD U. S. MARINE CORPS EMBLEM establishes a trend for the future. As will be seen in succeeding chapters the Standard Emblem was to undergo two more changes and shortly after each modification a new ornament was prescribed.



Figure 65. — Marine Corporal James M. McCarthy, circa, 1922, in dress uniform.

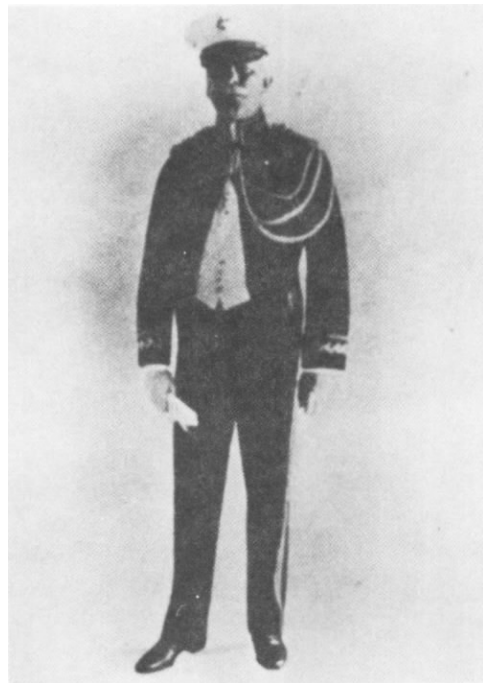


Figure 66. — General Officer, 1922, in evening dress uniform.



Figure 67. — Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, circa. 1922-1924, in dress uniform with overcoat. His dress cap contains “the gold and silver ornament encircled by a wreath of oak leaves embroidered in gold.”

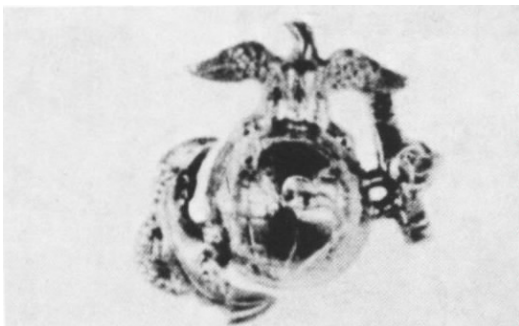


Figure 68. — Enlisted dress cap ornament, 1922-1930.

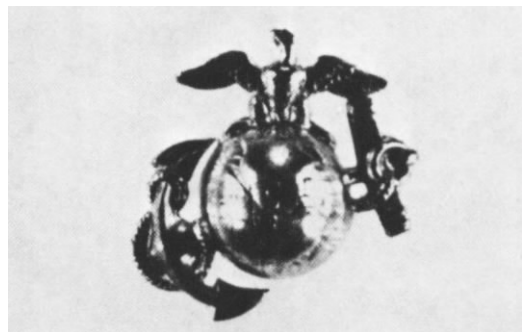


Figure 69. — Enlisted dress cap ornament, 1922-1930.



Figure 70. — Enlisted bronze cap and hat ornament, 1922-1930.



Figure 71. — Sergeant Howard A. Drapeau, circa 1922 in winter field uniform with field hat.

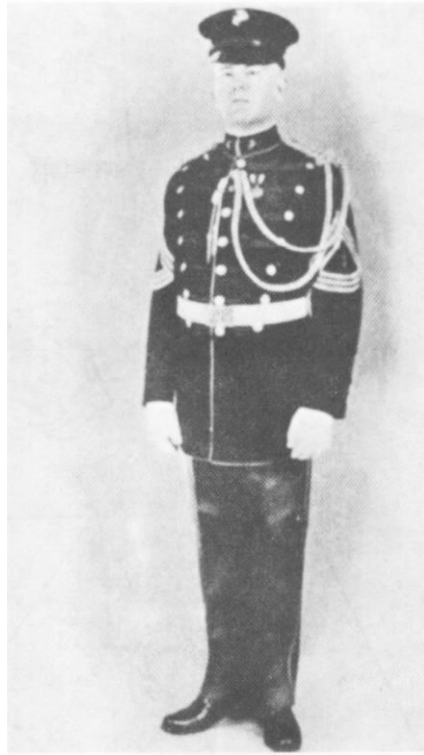
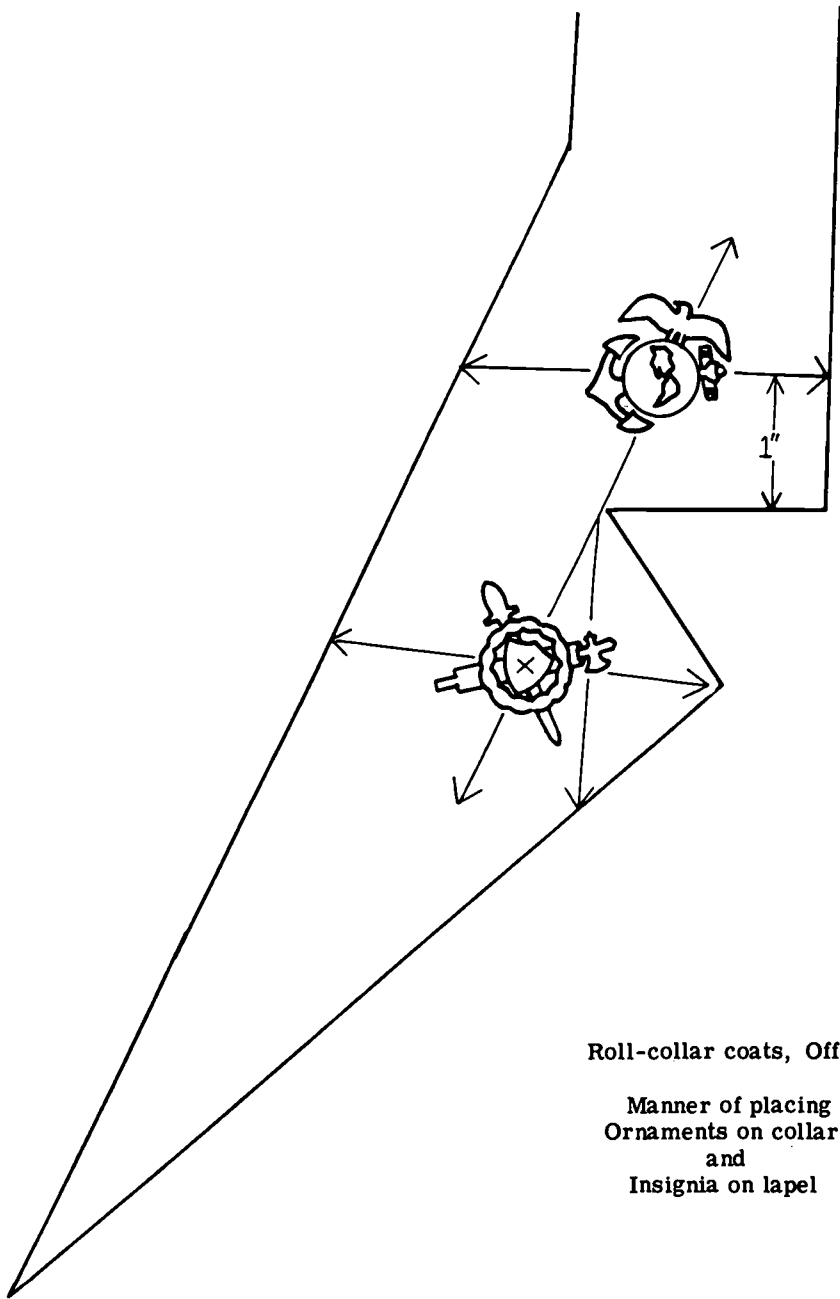


Figure 72. — Second Leader, United States Marine Band, 1922,
in full dress uniform



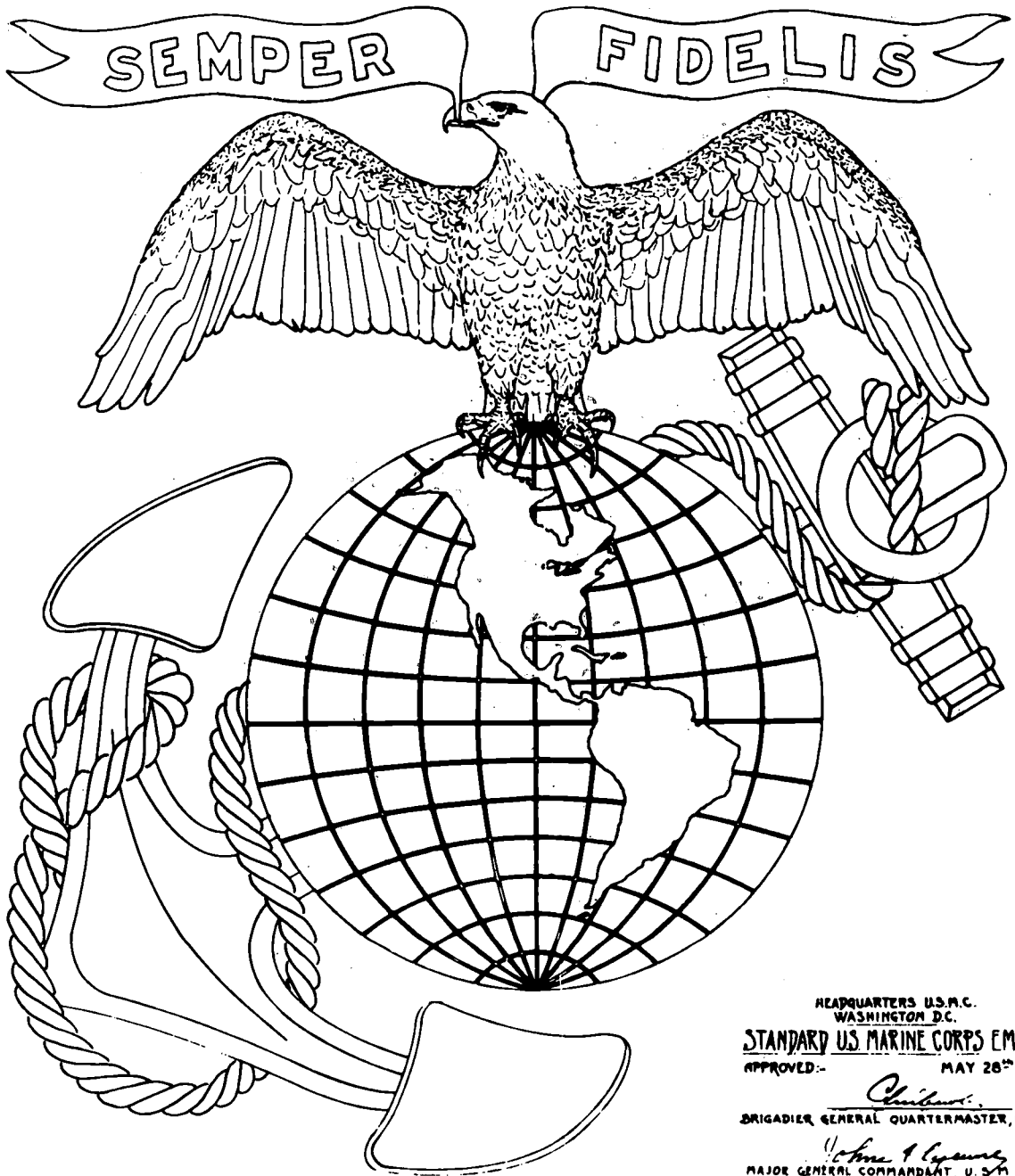
Figure 73. — Enlisted Marines of the 6th Battery, 10th Artillery and the 80th Co. 6th
Regt., 3rd Brigade in winter service uniform (with roll-collar), leave for home
21 Nov. 1928 - Tientsin, China.



Roll-collar coats, Officers

Manner of placing
Ornaments on collar
and
Insignia on lapel

Figure 74. — Illustration accompanying Circular Letter No. 46 of 6 December 1926.



HEADQUARTERS U.S.M.C.
 WASHINGTON D.C.
STANDARD U.S. MARINE CORPS EMBLEM
 APPROVED: MAY 28th 1925
Chubb
 BRIGADIER GENERAL QUARTERMASTER, U.S.M.C.
W. H. C. ...
 MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT, U.S.M.C.
...
 ACTG. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Figure 75. — Standard U. S. Marine Corps Emblem, approved 28 May 1925.

CHAPTER VII

In 1929 another set of Uniform Regulations was prepared for publication. These regulations, issued on 22 April 1930, were a composite of those of 1922 as modified by its changes and Circular Letters, plus a few additional changes that appeared for the first time.

Among the new changes was the modification in the design of the enlisted dress and service collar ornaments to conform to the STANDARD U. S. MARINE CORPS EMBLEM., adopted in 1925. This change in the officer's service collar ornaments was previously authorized by Changes No. 46 of 6 December 1926.

Another new change involving the ornaments and the uniform on which they were worn, prescribed a special full-dress uniform with the full-dress cap and shoulder knots for officers detailed to duty at the White House.

Other additions to the new regulations were the appearance of both the winter service garrison (overseas) cap for officers and enlisted men and the officer's white mess jacket.

An examination of the ornaments worn during this period, indicates that while the officer's cap and hat ornament was virtually the same as that worn since 1914, the enlisted cap and hat ornament was modified slightly in design from its predecessor. (Figs. 79 & 80)

Under the new regulations, the officers dress cap ornament was to be worn on the dress and white undress caps, as well as the full-dress and special full-dress cap for officers detailed for White House duty and for the Leader of the Marine Band. (Figs. 42 & 43) Specifications for this ornament are contained in Appendix I-2.

The officers service cap and hat ornament was worn on the summer service and winter service caps, the summer service and winter service garrison caps, and on the field hat. (Fig. 45) See Appendix I-3 for pertinent details of this ornament.

The dress collar and shoulder knot ornaments were worn on the officers dress and undress white coats, as well as the white mess jacket and shoulder knots. Specifications for these ornaments are listed in Appendix 1-5. (Figs. 47, 48 & 76)

For the officers summer service and winter service coats, the service collar ornaments were prescribed. (See Appendix I-6 and Figs. 77 & 78.)

For the enlisted cap and hat ornaments the regulations provided that: "The gilt ornament (Fig. 79) shall be worn by all enlisted men on the dress and white caps, and the bronze cap and hat ornament (Fig. 80) on the summer service and winter service caps, the (summer service and winter service) garrison caps, and the field hat. . . ." The gilt cap ornament was also worn on full-dress and special full-dress caps of the Marine Bandsmen.

The collar ornaments authorized for the enlisted men were of both gilt and bronze. The gilt collar ornaments (Fig. 81) were worn on the dress coat while the bronze ornaments (Fig. 82) were worn on the summer service and winter service coats. The gilt collar ornaments were also worn on the full dress coats of Marine Bandsmen.

Before the 1929 Regulations were replaced by those of 1937, several changes took place involving articles of uniform on which the ornaments were worn.

One significant change appeared in Changes No. 1 of 30 June 1932. The shoulder knots worn on the full dress coats of the Aide-de-camp to the President and officers detailed for duty at the White House "were discarded and were replaced by epaulets." This resulted in another type ornament being authorized that was to be worn on the epaulet only. See Appendix I-9d.

Another change was published on 31 August 1935 authorizing a new white mess jacket that was to be obligatory on 1 July 1936. The placement of the ornaments was on the shoulder straps, as opposed to the collar where they were previously worn.

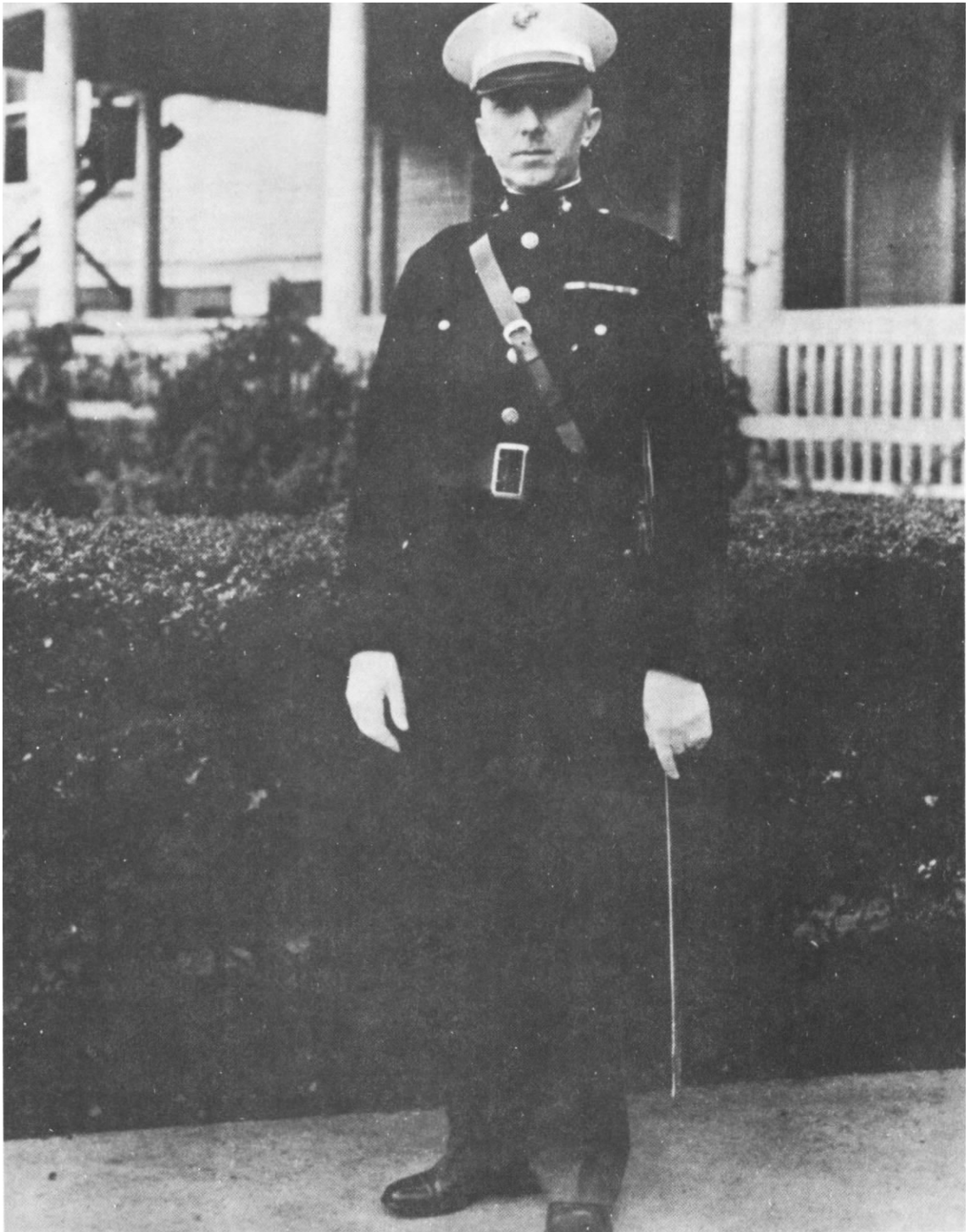


Figure 76. — Captain John Kaluf, 1936, in blue undress B uniform.

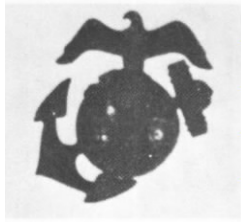


Figure 77. — Officer's service collar ornament (left), 1927-1937.

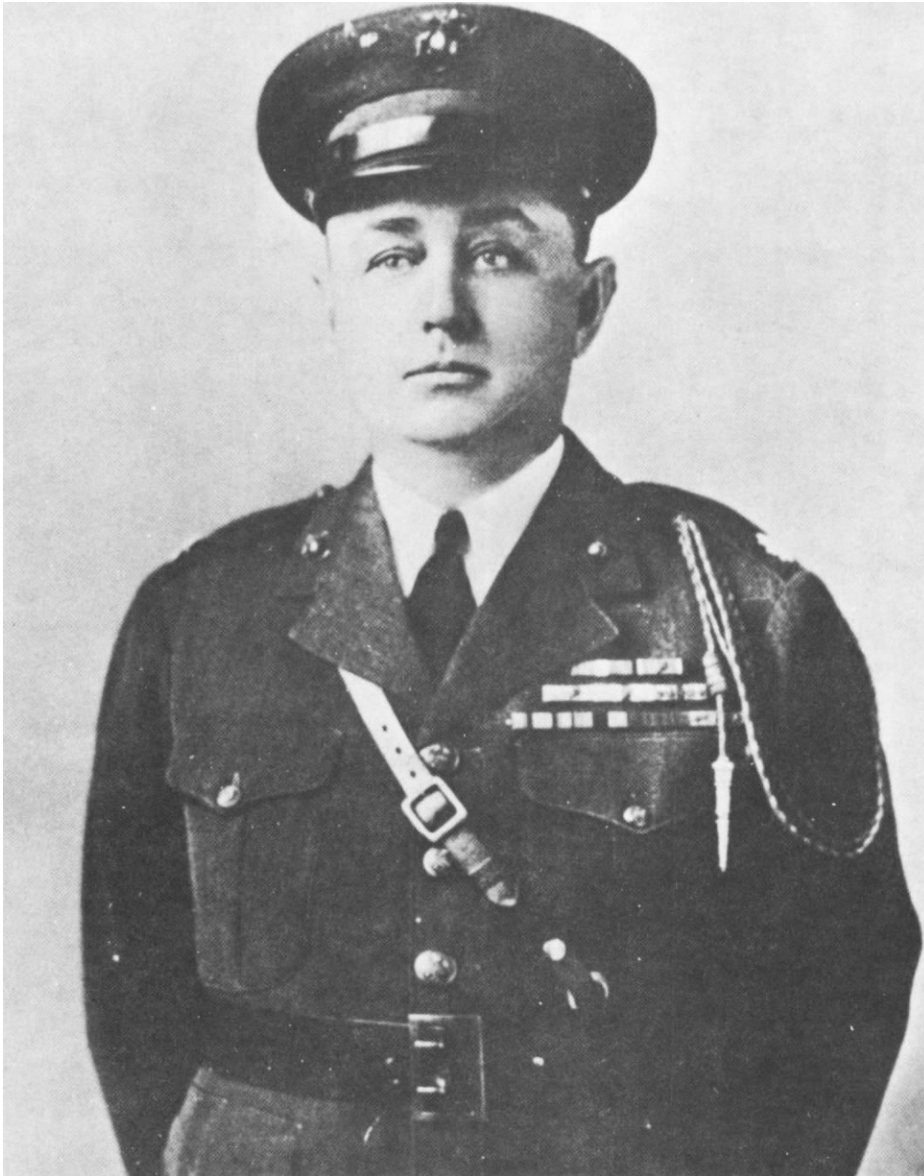


Figure 78. — Lt. Colonel Clifton B. Cates, circa 1936, in winter service C uniform.

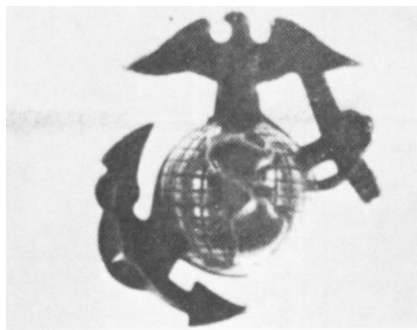


Figure 79. — Enlisted gilt cap ornament, 1930-1937.

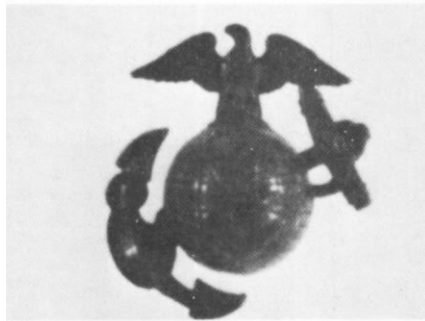


Figure 80. — Enlisted bronze cap and hat ornament, 1930-1937.

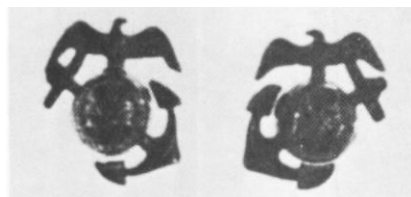


Figure 81. — Enlisted gilt collar ornaments, 1930-1937.



Figure 82. — Enlisted bronze collar ornament, (right ornament) 1930-1937.