

# THE EAGLE, GLOBE, AND ANCHOR 1868-1968



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION  
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## MARINE CORPS MUSEUM TECHNICAL MONOGRAPH SERIES

This Technical Monograph Series is prepared under the direction of the Senior Historian and will include other works similar in nature. These are largely derived from the museum's material collections and are designed to explore in depth the particular subject addressed.

It is hoped that the Series will stimulate interest in the more obscure aspects of the material history of the Marine Corps and at the same time introduce a specialized reference document of considerable utility to the historical researcher as well as the technician.

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### COVER SEAL

The device reproduced on the front cover is an interpretation of an 1812 United States Marine Corps hat device by JoAnn Wood.

# THE EAGLE, GLOBE, AND ANCHOR 1868-1968

By

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## INTRODUCTION

For the past century the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor emblem has been the symbol of the United States Marines. The purpose of this study is to explore and describe the development of the emblem and to provide students of Marine Corps history with a reference for its display on the diversity of uniforms worn by Marines since 1868.

Evidence of emblems or ornaments ascribed to the Marine Corps can be found in correspondence as early as 1804 which refers to a brass eagle on a square plate being worn, while an octagonal brass plate embossed with an eagle, fowl anchor, drums, flags, etc. was worn during the period of the War of 1812. (Fig. 1)

Subsequent early devices include a gold plate with a gold eagle for wear with the officer's full-dress of 1821, while on 4 November 1834 an order prescribed a brass eagle "measuring from three to three and one-half inches from one extremity of the wing to the other", for wear on caps. (Fig. 2)

During the early part of 1840, the undress hats of both officers and enlisted men displayed gold wreaths encircling the letters "U.S.M." A few months later, a blue cloth cap with black patent leather visor and "with a fowl anchor of gold, in a gold wreath in front" was prescribed for officers not in full-dress uniform.

In 1859 another ornament was adopted - a yellow metal huntinghorn, within which was placed a white metal letter "M". For the full-dress cap, the bugle with "M" was mounted on a U.S. shield which was worn together with a laurel wreath. Both shield and wreath were of yellow metal. (Fig. 3)

The ornament for the undress cap consisted of the yellow metal (or gold embroidered) bugle with the white metal (or silver) letter "M" while the ornament worn on the Officer's epaulette consisted of a solid silver bugle with a solid silver or plated "M".

As the bugle of the 1859 ornament closely resembled the insignia of the U. S. Army infantry of that period, a step was taken in 1867 to provide the Marine Corps with a truly distinctive device. An order dated 2 May of that year directed that an ornament consisting of a "silver Western Hemisphere with gold continents and surmounted by a silver eagle" be worn on the officer's undress cap. This order was short-lived, however, as it was suddenly revoked on 5 June 1867.

Finally, in November 1868, an "Eagle, Globe and Anchor" ornament was prescribed, which in spite of various changes in design, size and color, has survived the succeeding century unchanged in concept.

Although over the past 100 years this emblem has been displayed on such items as aircraft, belt plates, flags, guidons, helmet covers, official correspondence and publications, saddle cloths, tie clasps and utility clothing, this study deals only with the metal uniform ornament, its changes, and the article of uniform clothing on which it has been worn.

As in any study of this type, dependent of necessity on fragmented records, it is recognized that more remains to be learned as additional information comes to light.

Corrections and additions undoubtedly will have to be made in the future to supplement this monograph. It is hoped, however, that this study will serve as a useful and convenient reference on its subject, as well as being a vehicle for bringing previously unpublicized facts fore.

Since many of the users of this type of publication find the actual text of official documents particularly useful, an extensive appendix has been included. These reproduce the pertinent sections of a number of uniform regulations. Also, for reference purposes, the illustrations, where practical, have been reproduced in actual scale so that the reader may compare them with original specimens for identification. In addition, a brief illustrated glossary is provided to simplify understanding the frequently technical terminology used in a study of this nature. It should be noted that the spellings used are those of the particular time under discussion and thus epaulette and epaulet as well as other divergent spellings are occasionally used to maintain continuity with the documents being quoted or paraphrased.



Figure 1. — Enlisted Hat Plate, circa 1812.

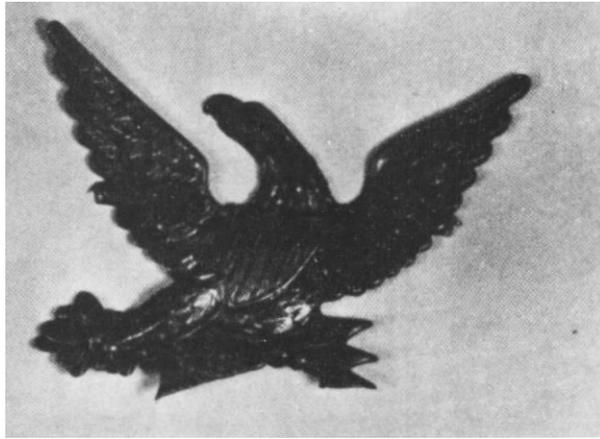


Figure 2. — Enlisted Cap Ornament, circa 1834-1840.



Figure 3. — Officers Full-Dress Cap Ornament, 1859-1876.



## CHAPTER I

On 12 November 1868, Brigadier General Commandant Jacob Zeilin, then the senior officer of the U. S. Marines, appointed a board consisting of Major George R. Graham, Captain Robert W. Huntington and Brevet Captain Charles F. Williams and directed them as follows:

You are hereby constituted a Board for the purpose of deciding, and reporting upon the various devices of Cap ornaments proposed for the Marine Corps.

You will assemble on Friday morning, the 13th Inst., and report to me in writing which of the devices submitted is best suited for adaptation in the Corps.

The three member board convened as directed and subsequently submitted the following report to the Commandant:

In obedience to your order of the 12th Inst., hereto annexed, we have examined the several patterns of devices presented as a substitute for the ornament now worn on the fatigue cap of the Officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps and have respectfully recommended the following as the most appropriate for adoption:

For Commissioned Officers: - A frosted silver hemisphere struck from solid plate with chased parallels and continent of North and South America of gold plate; to be surmounted by a spread eagle cut from solid silver and securely fastened by means of a tang of silver soldered on the inner side of the hemisphere. The hemisphere to rest upon the shank, between the stock and flukes, of a fowl anchor worked in gold bullion. The dimensions to be as follows: - hemisphere three fourths ( $3/4$ ) of an inch in diameter, the eagle three eighths ( $3/8$ ) of an inch from top of head to point of claws, spread of wings one (1) inch. Shank of anchor to intersect the hemisphere between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer on the left and the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn on the right. Anchor over all in length one and one-half ( $1\ 1/2$ ) inches and one eighth ( $1/8$ ) of an inch in width, stock five eighths ( $5/8$ ) of an inch in length, one eighth ( $1/8$ ) of an inch in width, the inner edge of flukes and stock touching the hemisphere; the arms of anchor including flukes to be eleven sixteenths ( $11/16$ ) of an inch in length from point of fluke to point of shank and one eighth ( $1/8$ ) of an inch in width. The whole to be on a ground work of dark blue cloth. We enclose herewith a drawing of accurate dimensions of the design recommended.

For enlisted men, same as for Officers except that the whole be struck from plate brass  $1/16$  inch thick.

(The phrase "1/16 thick" was added to the original letter, in a script differing from that of the body of the letter.)

The Commandant concurred with the board's recommendations and on 17 November sent them on to Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, for approval:

I respectfully submit to the Department the enclosed proceedings of a Board of Officers, convened at this station in pursuance of the annexed order.

I also transmit a colored photograph likeness of the device recommended by the Board for adoption.

I approve of the proceedings, and would respectfully ask the authority of the Department for the adoption, in the Corps, of the Cap ornament recommended by the Board. (Fig. 4)

Two days later, Secretary Welles informed General Zeilin that "The Department authorizes the adoption, in the Marine Corps, of the cap ornament recommended by the Board of Officers, whose report accompanied your letter of the 17th Inst."

With the approval of this ornament, the Adjutant and Inspector's Office on 30 November notified the Commanding Officers of eleven Marine Corps posts and stations throughout the United States that:

The Fatigue Cap Ornament of the Marine Corps having been changed by order of the Secretary of the Navy, I enclose herewith a copy of the description of the one adopted, together with a photograph of the same, in order that you may have it adopted by your Command as soon as practicable". . . .

"Fig. 1. Photograph of Cap Ornament, full size."

"Fig. 2. Photograph of Section of Ornament, "a" shows manner of fastening the Eagle to the globe, "b" shows tang for securing the globe to the cap, or cloth on which the anchor is worked." (Figs. 5 & 6)

The actual use of the new ornament by enlisted men was deferred until the new fiscal year beginning on 1 July 1869. A contract effective that date with Bent and Bush, a military accoutrement manufacturer and supplier of Boston, Mass. to "supply and furnish to the Marine Corps. . . . 3,000 Fatigue Cap Ornament (at a price of) fifty cents each.

Although a source of supply for officer ornaments, had not been established, undoubtedly officers had their ornaments made up by local jewelers since photographs were included with the order of 30 November 1868.

Until recently no remaining specimens of the 1868 ornament were known to exist, but in 1967, an officers fatigue cap emblem was discovered at the Marine Corps Museum, Quantico, Virginia among the recently acquired memorabilia of Brigadier General Henry Clay Cochrane, USMC, (1842-1913). (Figures 7, 8, and 9)

The ornament adopted in 1868 was still a step or two away from being the standard emblem worn by Marines. The ornament as originally adopted was for wear on the fatigue cap, while the bugle with "M" ornament was still to be worn on both the full-dress cap and officer's epaulettes.

As a step toward standardization the new ornament replaced the bugle with "M" on the officer's epaulette on 20 November 1869 when the following order was published by the Adjutant and Inspector's Office:

By direction of the Navy Department, there will be substituted for the Silver Bugle worn by the officers of the Marine Corps on the Epaulette, an ornament of the same design as that at present worn by Officers on the fatigue cap, except that the anchor be of plain silver, and the ornament to be of the following dimensions:

Length of anchor, over all . . . . .	2 inches
Length of anchor stock . . . . .	1/2 inch
Diameter of globe . . . . .	9/10ths of an inch
Height of eagle . . . . .	4/10ths of an inch
Spread of wings, from tip to tip . . . . .	1 inch

Deviations from regulations having been observed in the cap ornament, as also in the size, shape, and style of gold cord of the shoulder knots worn by many officers, attention is called to the importance of uniformity; and Commanding Officers will require strict compliance with the patterns and designs prescribed for the Corps.

Finally, with the issuing of new Uniform Regulations in May 1875 (with an effective date of 1 July 1876), the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor ornament became the sole emblem of the United States Marine Corps. At this writing, the design of the Marine Emblem cannot be credited to any single individual, but the 1868 Board evidently considered ornament designs submitted by several people. Second Lieutenant George C. Reid, Aide-de-Camp to the Commandant, is thought to have submitted one and it is likely that at least Lieutenants C. L. Daniels and George M. Welles did so as well. There is as yet, no positive evidence as to who conceived the successful design and so for the moment the problem remains unresolved.

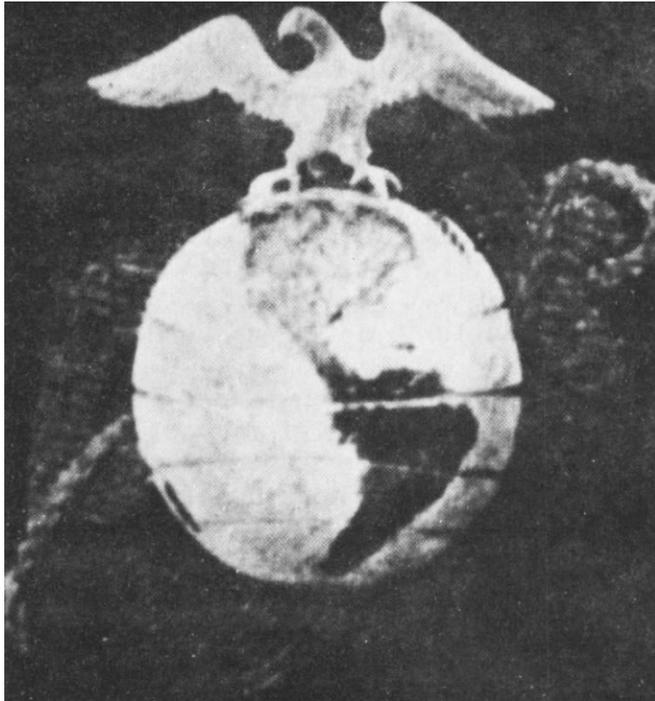


Figure 4. — Officers Fatigue Cap Ornament.  
Photograph submitted to the Secretary of the Navy on 17 November 1868.

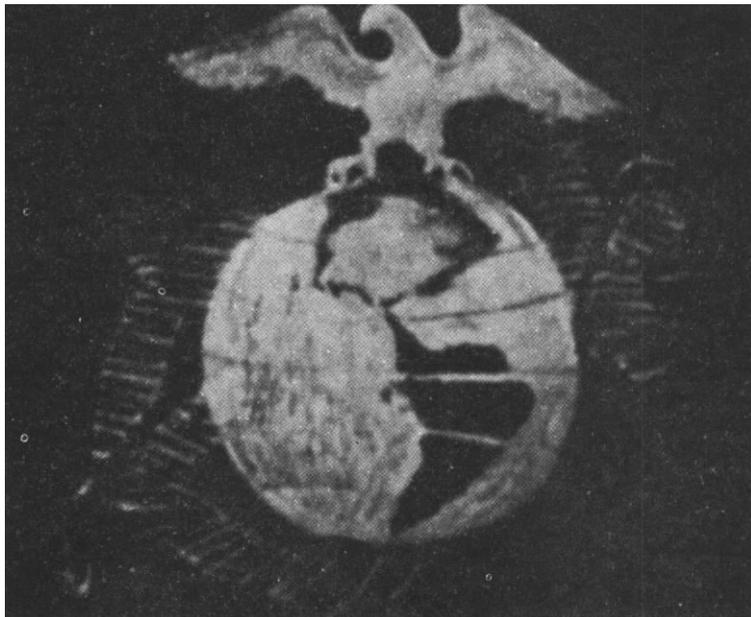


Figure 5. — Officer's Fatigue Cap Ornament.  
Photograph sent to posts and stations on 30 November 1868.

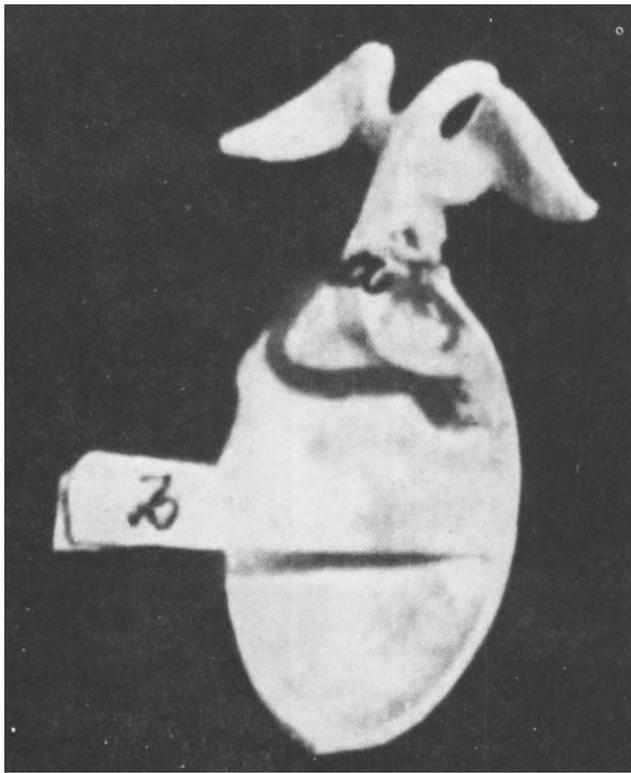


Figure 6. — Officer's Fatigue Cap Ornament.  
Photograph (rear view) sent to posts and stations on 30 November 1868.

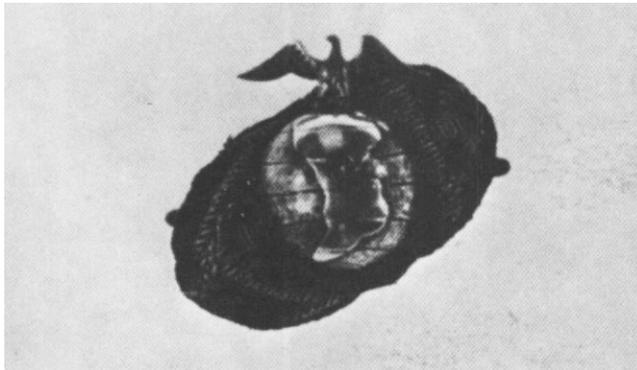


Figure 7. — Officer's Fatigue Cap Ornament, 1868-1876.

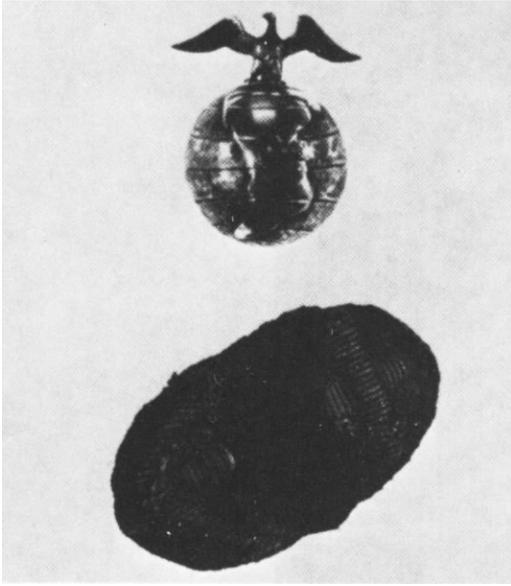


Figure 8. — Officer's Fatigue Cap  
Ornament, 1868-1876.  
(Front)

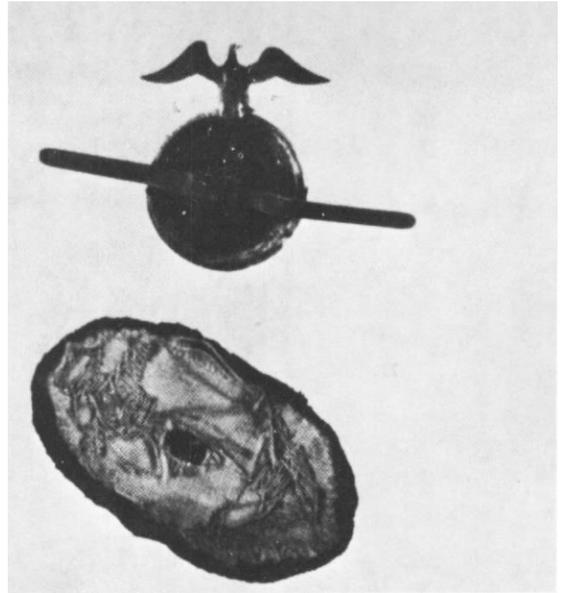


Figure 9. — Officer's Fatigue Cap  
Ornament, 1868-1876.  
(Back)

## CHAPTER II

On 16 December 1872, Lieutenants Henry Clay Cochrane and Richard Renshaw Neill of the U. S. Marine Corps, circulated to every accessible officer of the Corps, a neatly printed unofficial letter, requesting each officer's views as to the changes and modifications he desired in the uniform that had then been in use for fourteen years. The letter was well received for at least fifty replies were returned by the middle of the following February.

In a letter to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published in the 22 February 1873 issue, Lieutenant Cochrane proposed a complete new set of Uniform Regulations largely derived from the results of his survey.

Regarding the ornament to be worn on the officer's full-dress cap, Cochrane suggested that it should be:

. . . . a gilt ornament half the size of the present one, embodying the present corps cap device within a deeply cut laurel and oak wreath, and if desirable, with a scroll at bottom for an inscription, say "USMC - 1798" (the date of establishment). . . .

The ornament for the officers "epaulet" was to be "as now worn. . . ." and the fatigue cap for both officers and enlisted men was to display the revised emblem.

Eventually Lieutenant Cochrane's efforts bore fruit for on 4 April 1874 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL printed an article which stated in part:

Upon the written application of Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, representing the almost unanimous wish of the field, staff and company officers of the Marine Corps, General Zeilin, the Commandant, has decided to convene a board for the purpose of revising and improving the uniform of the corps, which has been in use, with slight modification, since 1859.

The board convened as directed and subsequently proposed new Uniform Regulations that were approved by Secretary of the Navy Robeson on 27 May 1875 "to go into effect July 1, 1876."

The new regulations prescribed that the officer's full-dress hat ornament should be:

"a richly-gilt United States shield, two and seven-eighths inches long by two and three-eighths inches wide; resting upon the centre of the shield a silver corps device of same design and dimensions as that prescribed for the officers undress cap. (Figs. 10, 11 & 12)

The ornament for the undress cap for field and company officers and for the company officer's fatigue cap was described as:

A fretted silver western Hemisphere, struck from solid plate, with chased parallels; continents of North and South America of gold plate. To be surmounted by a spread eagle cut from solid silver, and securely fastened by a tag

silver soldered on the inner side of the hemisphere. The hemisphere to rest upon the shank, between the stock and flukes of a fowl anchor embroidered in gold bullion; the inner edges of the flukes touching the hemisphere. The dimensions to be as follows: hemisphere, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; the eagle, three-eighths of an inch from top of head to point of claws; spread of wings, one inch; width of anchor stock and shank, one-eighth of an inch; arms of anchor including flukes, three-fourths of an inch in length from the peak of flukes to apex of crown, and one-eighth of an inch in width; length of anchor over all, one and one-half inches. The shank of the anchor to intersect the hemisphere between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer on the left, and Equator and Tropic of Capricorn on the right. The whole to be on a ground of dark blue cloth. (Fig. 13)

The 1875 Uniform Regulations also prescribed an ornament for the officers' epaulette to be a: "Device of the corps in silver, placed within the crescent".

In addition ornaments for the enlisted full-dress hat and the undress and fatigue caps were also prescribed. For the full-dress hat:

"a brass United States shield, two and seven-eighths inches long by two and three-eighths inches wide; resting upon the centre of the shield a nickle-plated corps device, cut from one piece of brass, of the same design and dimensions as prescribed for the officers full-dress hat." (Figs. 14 & 15)

The ornament worn on both the enlisted undress cap and the fatigue cap was described as:

"the same design and dimensions as that prescribed for officers, but struck from one piece of brass and fastened to the front of the cap by two brasswire loops soldered on the inner side of the anchor." (Figs. 16 & 17)

In 1877 by virtue of General Order No. 4, collar ornaments were instituted as part of the officer's uniform for the first time, and since have been worn continuously. The new order which was dated 29 October authorized an evening dress uniform which included a coat of dark blue cloth, displaying a Corps device "one half the size prescribed for the epaulette" on the ends of the collar. (Fig. 18)

It should be noted that these collar devices did not contain an anchor rope or cable. The enlisted collar devices were to obtain the rope in 1955 while that for the officer's device did not appear until 1962.

General Order No. 2 of 10 March 1881 described a new white helmet to be worn by officers, and a handwritten directive bearing the Quartermaster's Office date stamp of 17 March 1881, contained specifications for an enlisted white helmet to replace the fatigue cap with white covers which had been discarded the previous September. The descriptions for the officers and enlisted white helmets do not specify ornaments but contemporary photographs show the U. S. Shield and Corps device for the full-dress hat being worn on the helmet. (Figs. 10, 11, 14 & 19)

In 1891, the shako passed from the Marine Corps and was replaced by a black helmet of the Prussian style, which became popular in military wear after Prussia's tremendous successes against Austria and France, 1866-1871. At first, the shield

and Corps device from the shako was specified for use on the new helmet, but shortly, a large ornament incorporating the eagle, globe, and anchor and deleting the shield was designed to supercede the older item. Details of the revised ornament are included in the following chapter.

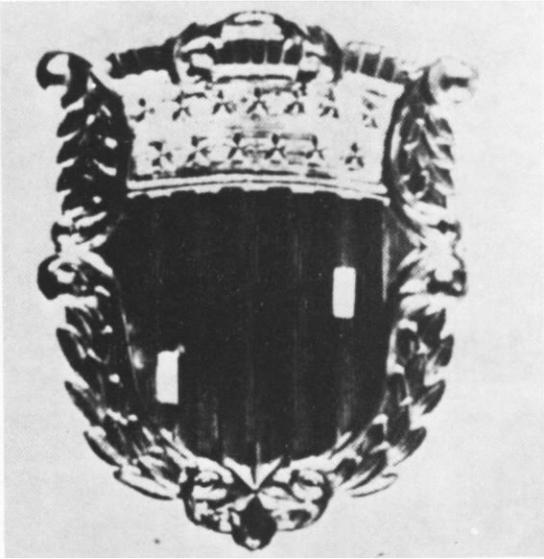


Figure 10. — “Richly-gilt United States shield” for the Officer’s full-dress hat ornament, 1876-1892.

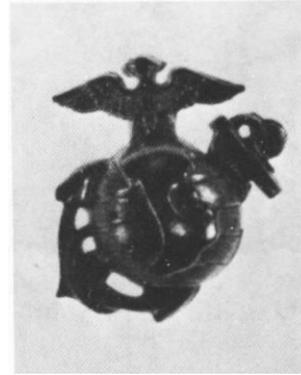


Figure 11. — “Silver Corps device” for the officer’s full-dress hat ornament, 1876-1892.



Figure 12. — First Lieutenant Henry H. Costin is seen in the full-dress uniform prescribed by the 1875 Uniform Regulations.

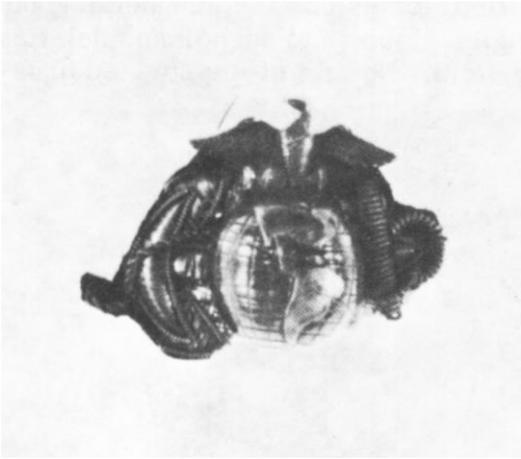


Figure 13. — Officer's Undress Cap Ornament, 1876-1892, and Officer's Fatigue Cap Ornament, 1876-1881.

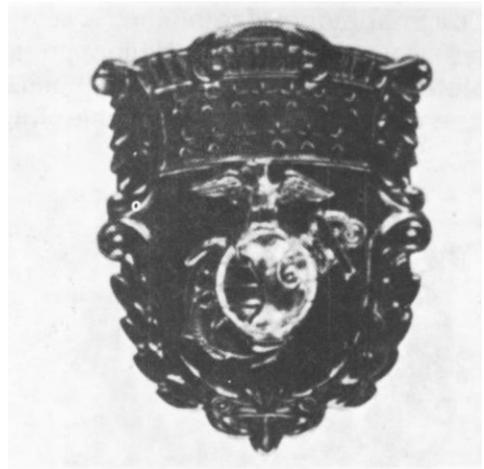


Figure 14. — Enlisted full-dress hat ornament, 1876-1892.

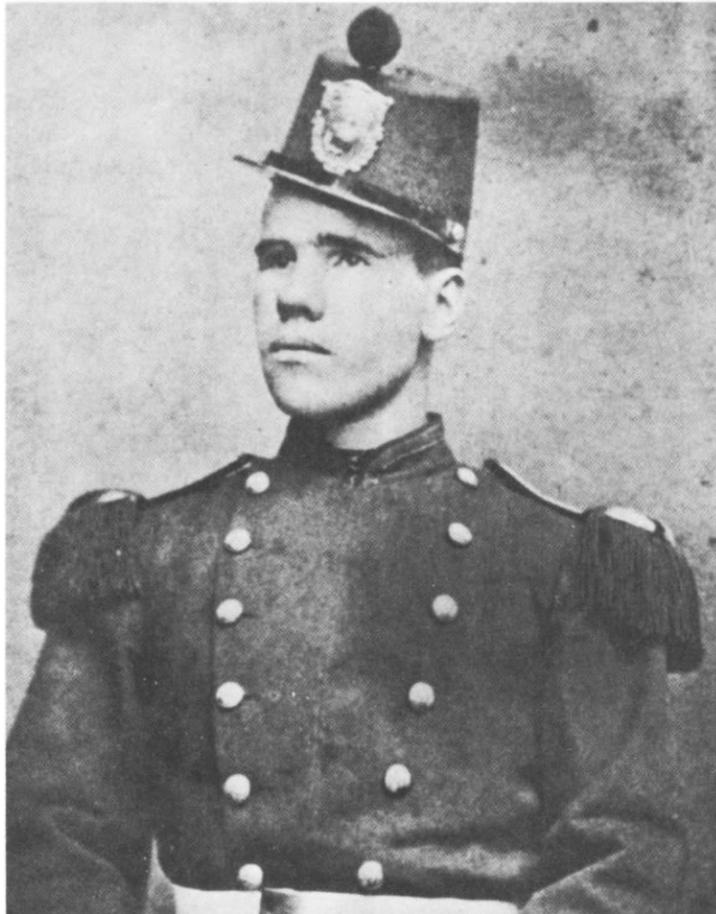


Figure 15. — Enlisted Marine in the full-dress uniform worn from 1876 to 1891 (2)



Figure 16. — Enlisted undress cap ornament 1876-1892;  
enlisted fatigue cap ornament, 1876-1881 as illustrated in the 1875  
Uniform Regulations.

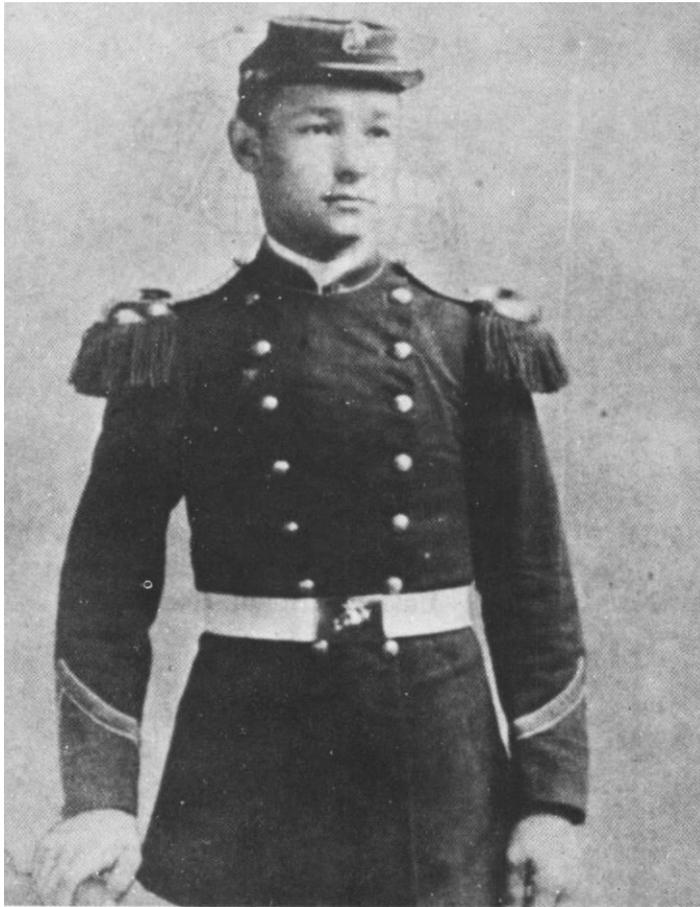


Figure 17. — Enlisted Marine private in the full-dress coat and undress cap, 1875 Uniform Regulations.

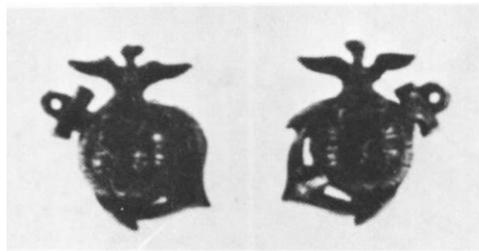


Figure 18. — Officer's dress coat corps devices, 1877-1892; Officer's summer undress coat corps devices, 1892-1900; Officer's undress coat corps devices; 1900-1904; Officer's summer undress coat corps devices, 1900-1904; Officer's campaign coat corps devices, 1900-1904.



Figure 19. — Musician, U. S. Marine Band,  
circa. 1886, in full dress coat and white helmet with “ornament on front of hat.”



### CHAPTER III

Acting on the recommendations of a Uniform Board that convened in 1892, Colonel Commandant Charles Heywood sent a newly drafted set of Uniform Regulations on the Secretary of the Navy, B. F. Tracy for approval. These were soon endorsed and resulted in General Order No. 3 and the Commandant's covering letter to the new regulations, both of which emanated from Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, and bore the date of 14 July 1892.

General Order No. 3 set forth the changes in regulations for officers uniforms only, while the Commandant's letter related to new regulations for both officers and enlisted men. Both the General Order and the covering letter stated that the new regulations would be effective 15 September 1892.

Following the lead of their predecessors, the new regulations set forth the description of ornaments for both officers and enlisted uniforms. Officers ornaments were prescribed for the black helmet, the undress and white caps, the epaulettes and the undress coat, while ornaments for enlisted men were for the black helmet, the undress cap and the shoulder knots. An undress coat collar ornament, also a Corps device, was specified exclusively for the enlisted members of the Band.

The ornament for the officer's black helmet was described as "the same pattern as adopted for enlisted men, with fretted silver Western Hemisphere, with chased parallels; continent of North and South America, and anchor to be of gold, eagle to be of silver."

The officer's helmet device (Fig 20) was, except for its silver and gold color combination, identical to the enlisted helmet devices shown in Figs. 25 & 26.

The officer's undress and white cap ornament was:

"A fretted silver western hemisphere, struck from solid plates with chased parallels; continents of North and South America of gold plate. To be surmounted by a spread eagle cut from solid silver, and securely fastened by a tag of silver soldered on the inner side of the hemisphere. The hemisphere to rest upon the shank, between the stock and flukes of a fowl anchor in gold metal; the inner edges of the flukes nearly touching the hemisphere. The dimensions to be as follows: hemisphere, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; the eagle, three-eighths of an inch from top of head to point of claws; spread of wings, one inch; width of anchor stock and shank, one-eighth of an inch, arms of anchor, including flukes, three-fourths of an inch in length from peak of flukes to apex of crown, and one-eighth of an inch in width; length of anchor over all, one and one-half inches. The shank of the anchor to intersect the hemisphere between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer on the left, and Equator and Tropic of Capricorn on the right." (Figs. 21 & 22)

The ornament for the Commandant's undress cap only was the "Corps device set in a wreath of gold acorn leaves", "while the officer's epaulette ornament was a "Corps device, in silver placed with the crescent" of the epaulettes. (Fig. 23)

For the undress coat of officers the ornament was to be:

“of metal and one half the size adopted for epaulettes. . . to be worn on each side of the collar.”

This Corps device is the same as the ornament shown in Fig. 18 of the preceding chapter. (Fig. 24)

With the exception of its metallic content, the enlisted black helmet ornament was identical to that prescribed for officers. The ornament was:

“An enlarged Corps device, consisting of the eagle, globe, and anchor; to be made of brass, according to the standard device in the Quartermaster’s office.” (Figures 25 & 26)

The enlisted undress cap ornament was described as being “of the same pattern and dimensions as the present standard sample.” See Fig. 17 of the previous chapter.

With the promulgation of the 1892 Regulations, shoulder knots with ornaments were first prescribed for enlisted men and were worn until 1904. These displayed “nickel plated Corps devices” worn in the center of the shoulder knot pads. (Fig. 27 & 28)

In 1892 Uniform Regulations also provided for collar ornaments for the undress coats of the enlisted members of the band. The collar ornament for the undress coat of the Second leader of the band was “a small Corps device of white metal” that was worn “near each point of the collar.” The musician undress coats were to have “near each (collar) point, a small Corps device of white metal,” similar to that worn by officers of this period. (Figs. 18 & 24) These devices which were replaced by small lyres of white metal or gold by the 1900 Regulations, represented the first instance devices were worn on the collar by enlisted marines.

In 1897 the chasseur (French Kepi) pattern undress cap of the Civil War era was discarded and was replaced by a cap of a type the U. S. Army had previously adopted, however, the device worn on the new headgear remained the same as that which it superceded. (Fig. 29)

On 22 April 1898, the day after war was declared with Spain, the First Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, embarked from Brooklyn, N. Y. on the USS PANTHER for a staging area at Key West, Florida. After additional training at Key West, the battalion again boarded the PANTHER, from which it made its famous landing at Guantanamo, Cuba on 10 June 1898.

Colonel Commandant Heywood in his report of 24 September 1898 to the Secretary of the Navy stated that: “The greatest care was exercised in fitting out the battalion. . . . campaign suits of brown linen and campaign hats were ordered, but owing to the great demand for these articles at the time by the Army, it was impossible to send them with the battalion. They were shipped later, however, and proved a great comfort to the men.”

The brown linen campaign suits were the forerunner of the soon to be issued khaki campaign uniforms, while the wide brimmed drab felt campaign hat with a

“fore and aft” crease, was similar to that which was adopted by the U. S. Army in 1885. Contemporary photographs indicate that both officers and enlisted Marines wore their undress cap ornaments on the campaign hat and while a very few of them show the ornament being worn on the front of the hat, the majority indicate that the ornament was more generally worn on the left side in the center of the crown. (Figs. 30 & 31) Later the ornament was shifted to the front center and worn there exclusively.

In 1900 a new set of Uniform Regulations was published which contained all of the 1892 Regulations with changes, as well as a few additional ones that were not previously covered, but the specifications for all officers and enlisted ornaments were almost identical to those of the 1892 Regulations. Some small changes, however, were made including the substitution of the Corps device for the small metallic “Coat of Arms of the United States” Army insignia worn on the Chapeau of the Commandant and Staff officers. The new Corps device was “a gilt and burnished Marine Corps Cap ornament” which was placed on a 2 1/4 inch gold lace strip on the right side of the chapeau.

Another change brought about by these regulations provided for Corps device to be worn on the collar of the officers summer undress coat “in the same manner prescribed for (the) blue cloth undress coat.” In addition, the “Corps device prescribed for the summer undress coat” were worn on the collar of the officers campaign coat. These ornaments are the same that were prescribed in 1877 and were to be worn until 1904. (Fig. 18)

These new regulations were devoid of comment, probably through oversight, regarding a description of the officers campaign hat and its ornament, as well as information as to how the ornament was to be positioned on the hat. However, it is evident from contemporary photographs that officers wore a hat similar to the one worn by enlisted men and the undress cap ornament was worn positioned in the front of the hat. (Fig. 32)

All regulations from 1869 through 1900 dealing with officers' epaulettes and shoulder knots, prescribed both rank insignia and Corps device for the epaulettes, while the rank insignia only was to be worn on the shoulder knots. Since Staff Officers did not wear epaulettes but used shoulder knots instead, the Corps device was required for staff shoulder knots. The 1900 ornament for the Staff Officer shoulder knots was: “. . . a corps device of gold and silver, of size midway between the collar and cap ornaments, to be worn on end of knot, flukes of anchor pointing to the front.” (Fig. 33)

The 1900 Uniform Regulations also brought about a change in the description of the enlisted cap ornament. Previously the 1892 Regulations described the undress cap ornament as being “of the same pattern and dimensions as the present standard sample.” The new regulations directed that the cap ornament should be: “A Corps device of gilders' metal No. 14, of the same pattern and dimensions as the present standard sample in the Quartermaster's Department.”

This ornament was worn on the undress cap and the campaign hat. (Fig. 34)



Figure 20. — Captain Henry Clay Cochrane, 1895, shown in the full-dress uniform worn from 1892-1904.

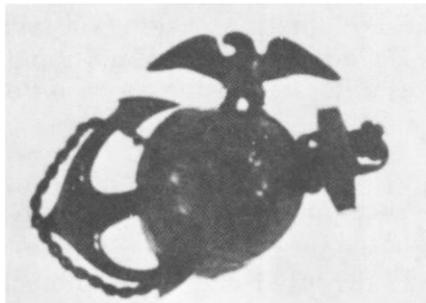


Figure 21. — Officer's undress Cap ornament, 1892-1904.

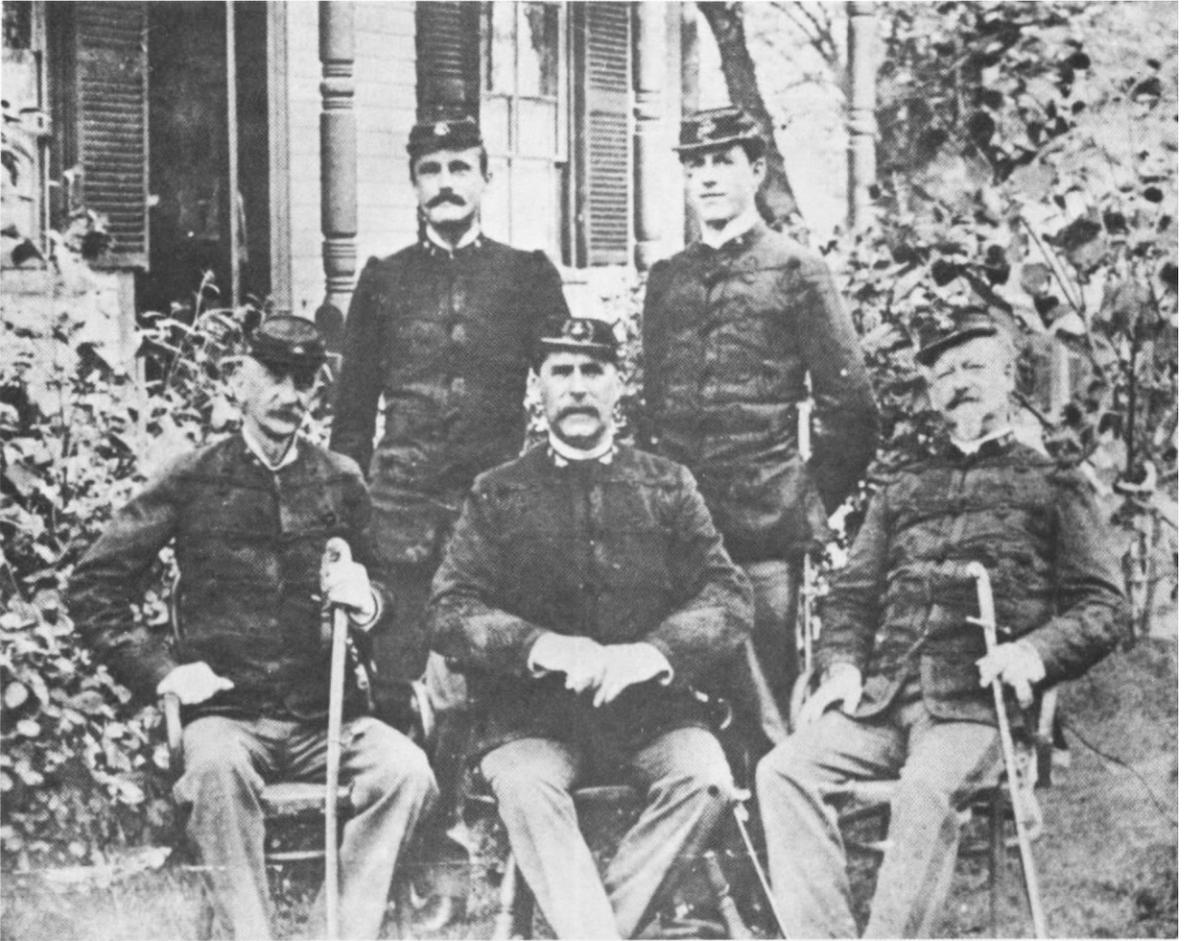


Figure 22. — MAINE SQUADS, 1894, MAINE BARRACKS, BOSTON, MASS., shown in the undress uniform prescribed by the 1892 Uniform Regulations.

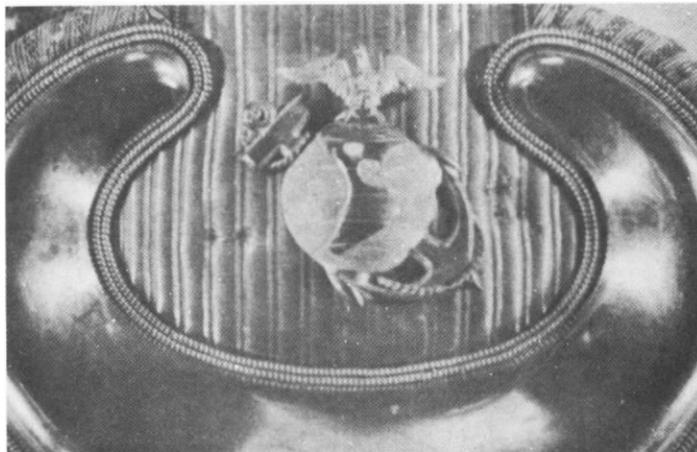


Figure 23. — Officer's epaulette ornament (right), 1892-1904.



Figure 24. — First Lieutenant John S. Bates, July 1, 1899, is shown in the undress coat prescribed by the 1892 Uniform Regulations.

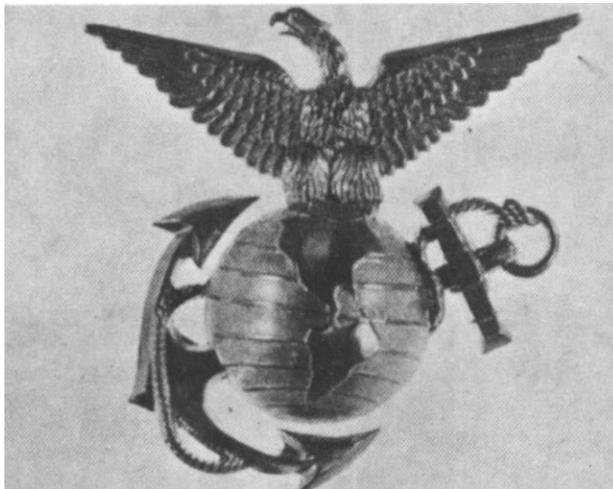


Figure 25. — Enlisted black helmet Corps device, 1892-1904. Type (1) consisting of a slightly different pattern from Type (2) and containing on the back of the device a screw post fitted with a milled nut for securing it to the helmet.



Figure 26. — Enlisted black helmet Corps device, 1892-1904.  
Type (2) consisting of a slightly different pattern from Type (1) and containing on the back of the device two brass-prong fasteners for securing the device to the helmet.

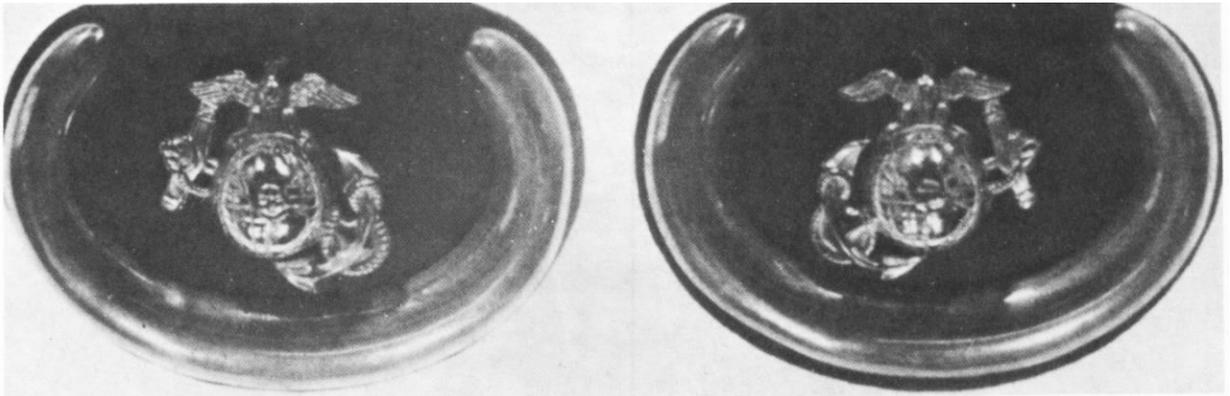


Figure 27. — Enlisted shoulder knot with Corps device, 1892-1904.



Figure 28. — Enlisted Marine shown in the full dress coat worn from 1892 to 1904.



Figure 29. — First Lieutenant Austin R. Davis, circa 1898, in undress uniform. While the coat worn was prescribed in the 1892 Uniform Regulations, the undress cap was of the pattern first prescribed for wear in 1897.

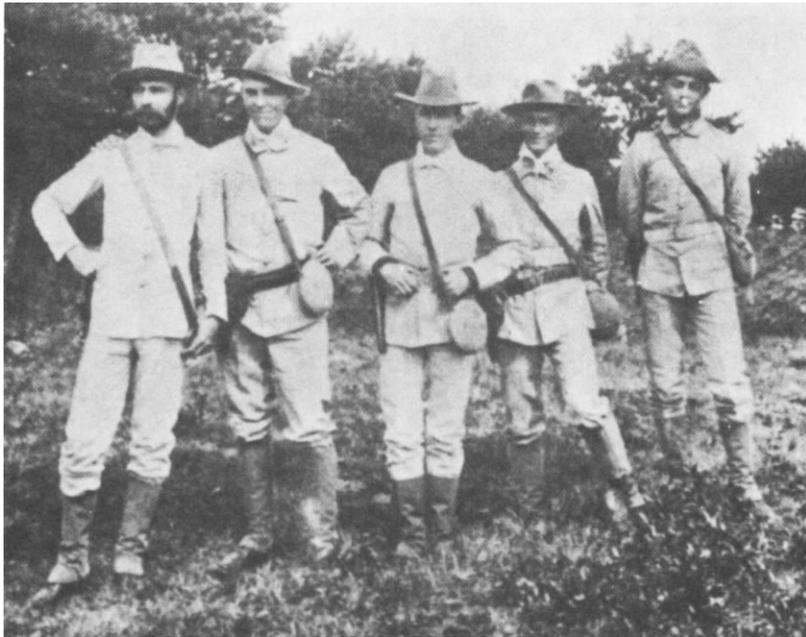


Figure 30. — Group of Marine Officers, 1st Battalion Marines, 1898,  
in campaign uniform.

While three officers are wearing the undress cap ornament on their campaign hat on the left side, one officer is wearing his in the front of the hat, and one does not appear to be wearing any ornament



Figure 31. — Marines in the Peking relief expedition, 1900, wearing the undress uniform and campaign hat with ornaments on the left side of the hat.

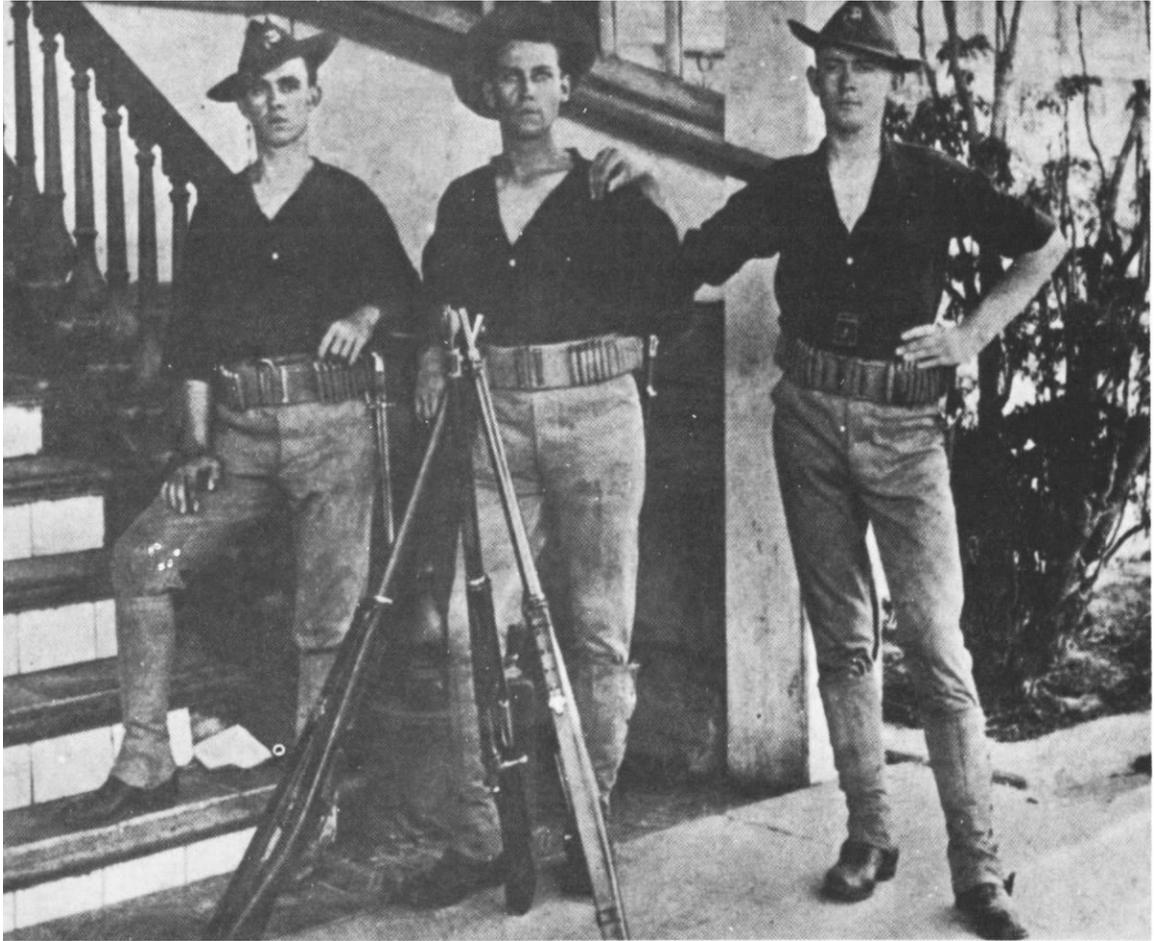


Figure 32. — Enlisted Marines, circa 1900, in the Philippines, wearing the old blue field kit for tropical use. It should be noted that the undress cap ornaments are shown placed in the front of the campaign hat.



Figure 33. — Staff Officer's shoulder knot ornament (right), 1900-1904.

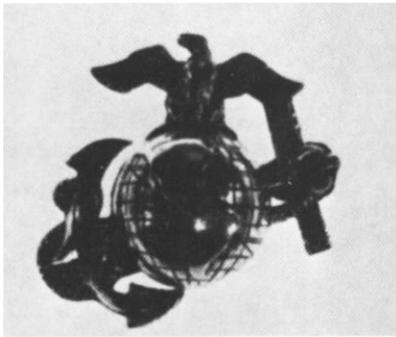


Figure 34. — Enlisted cap ornament, 1900-1908.



## CHAPTER IV

On 16 March 1904 another set of Uniform Regulations was approved. As in the past, the new regulations prescribed the various ornaments to be worn. For officers, ornaments were required for wear on the caps and hat, the chapeau, the coats, the mess jackets, the epaulettes for the Commandant and line officers, and the shoulder knots for staff officers.

The ornament prescribed for the officers' full-dress, undress and white caps was of slightly larger dimensions than those of the cap ornament described in the 1892 and 1900 Uniform Regulations. (See Appendix F-2)

The ornament for the Brigadier General Commandant's undress hat continued to be placed within its "wreath of gold acorn leaves" while his chapeau and those of staff officers displayed "a gold and burnished Marine Corps cap ornament."

For the front of the khaki cap and field hat, the new regulations provided "A device similar in all respects as to shape, size, and design to that (of the Corps device for caps), but made in dull-finished bronze metal." (Figs. 35 & 36)

The Corps device prescribed for the collars of the officer's undress coats (blue and white) and the white mess jacket changed from overall silver to a gold and silver combination and was of larger dimensions than its predecessor. (Fig. 37 & Appendix F-4)

At the same time the ornament for the collar of the officer's field (campaign) coat was made, "A device similar in all respects as to shape, size, and design to that for collars of undress coats, but made of dull-finished bronze metal". (Figs. 38 & 39)

For the officer's epaulette, the 1904 Uniform Regulations prescribed that the "Corps device in silver" would be placed with the crescent. (Appendix F-6)

The device for the staff officer's shoulder knots was "to be worn on end of knot, flukes of anchor pointing toward the front," and was: "to be all silver and of same size as collar ornament (for undress coat)." This device as well as others, was to conform to standard samples kept in the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

The ornaments for the enlisted men were to be worn on the full-dress cap, the dress (blue and white) caps and the field hat. For the enlisted caps the ornament was to be: "A Corps device of gilder's metal No. 14, of the same pattern and dimensions as the present standard sample in the Quartermaster's Department. . ." (Figs. 34 & 40)

For the enlisted field hat, "the cap ornament, together with battalion and company figures and letters, also in dull finished bronze, will be worn in front. . ." (Fig. 41)

Shortly after the 1904 Uniform Regulations were issued, an addenda was published containing slight modifications to some items of officers uniforms. Among these

was a change involving the wear of the ornament on the undress coat worn by the Commandant. Heretofore, the Corps device had been worn on the coat collar. The modification contained in the addenda required: "The Corps device, as per pattern, to be worn in the center of the (shoulder) strap, the flukes of the anchors to point toward the front." No provision was made for any device to replace the emblem on the coat collar.

In 1908, new uniform regulations were published containing all of those of 1904 as modified by its addenda, as well as a few additional changes that were made at the time of printing.

A comparison of the 1908 Uniform Regulations with those of 1904 modified by addenda, discloses no major changes involving the ornaments or the uniform parts on which they were worn.

Some minor points, however, were clarified by these regulations, for example: the prescribing of an eyelet in the front of the enlisted white cap cover to receive the post of the ornament as well as specifying that the ornament for the enlisted field hat should be, "A Corps device of the same pattern and dimensions in dull-finished bronze" as the cap ornament.

At this point the design of the ornaments was fairly well stabilized and remained so until the publication of the 1912 Uniform Regulations. Some small changes in uniform design occurred after the publication of the 1908 Regulations however, most significantly, the introduction of a new style officer's undress coat in 1909 which was substantially the forerunner of the present dress blue coat. The device worn on this garment was unchanged from that worn on its predecessor and retained its place on the collar.

Additionally, a khaki cap cover was prescribed for enlisted men on 6 January 1911. The bronze ornament used with the field hat was to be worn when this cap cover was placed over the undress cap.



Figure 35. — Officer's service cap and field hat ornament, 1904-1914.

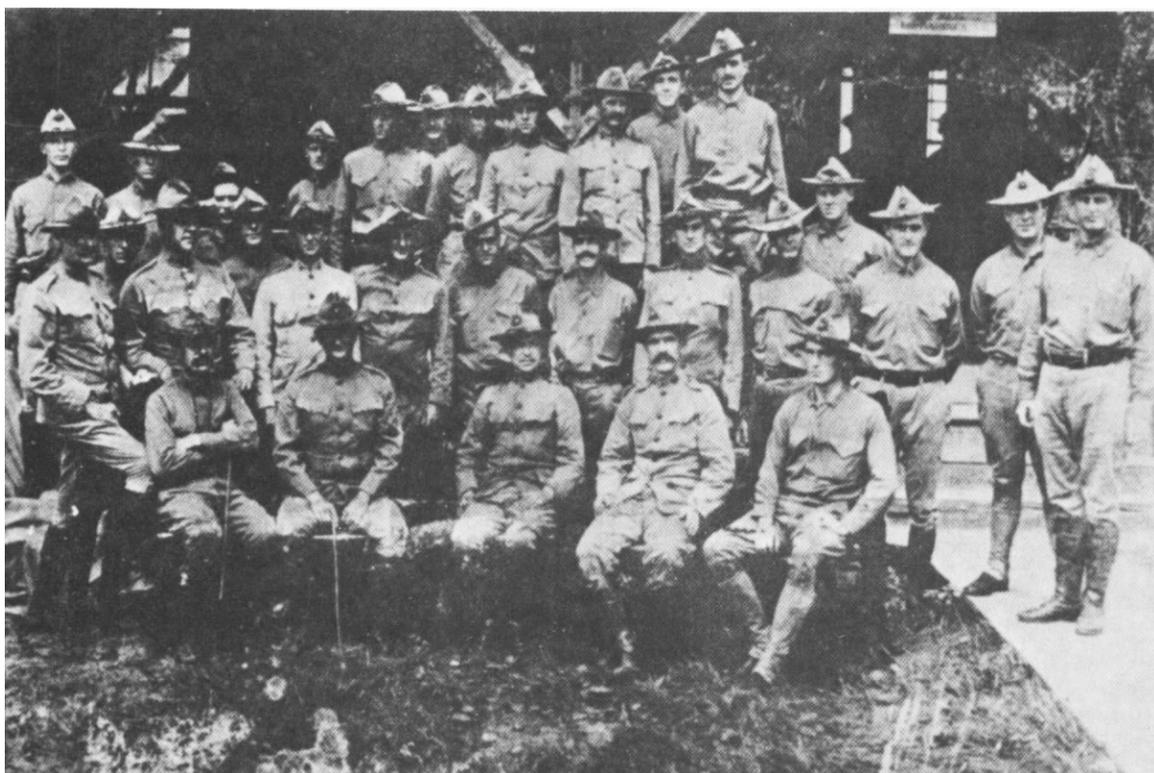


Figure 36. — Officers of the Second Regiment, USMC, Cuba, September 1906, shown in the field uniform of the period.



Figure 37. — Captain W. H. Pritchett, circa. 1909, in blue undress uniform.



Figure 38. — Officer's service collar ornament (right), 1904-1914.



Figure 39. — Colonel Franklin J. Moses, 1910, shown wearing the field coat and khaki cap of the period.

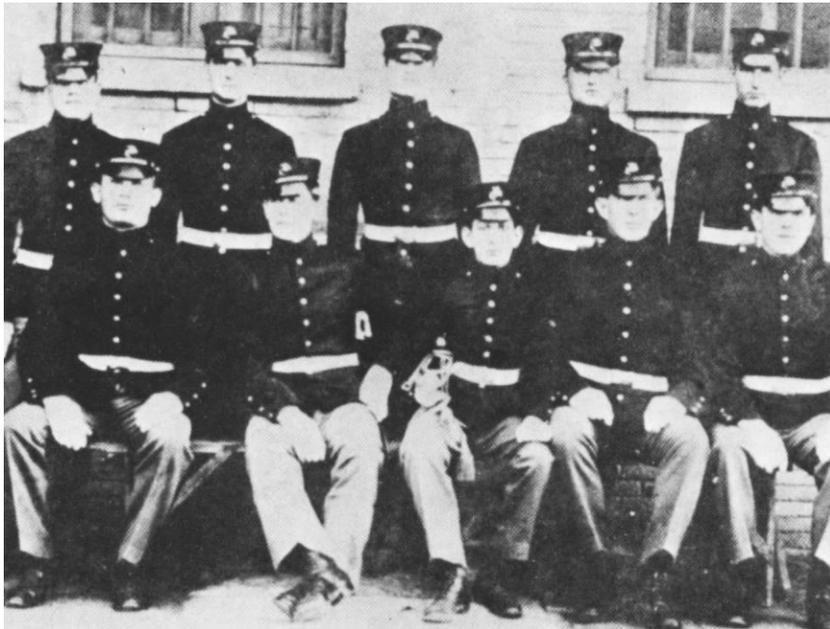


Figure 40. — Enlisted Marines, circa. 1910, shown in the undress blue uniform prescribed for wear from 1904 to 1914.