

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS, 1775-1934

VOLUME I



by

Colonel William M. Miller, USMC

and

Major John H. Johnstone, USMC

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PREFACE

This is the first volume of a chronology of Marine Corps activities, which covers the history of the U. S. Marines, derived from official records and appropriate published historical works. It is the compilation of five pamphlets which were previously published during 1961-1962. It is published for the information of all interested in Marine Corps activities during the period 1775-1934 and is dedicated to those Marines who participated in the events listed.

W. J. Van Ryzin
W. J. VAN RYZIN

Lieutenant General, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Marine Corps

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Part I

American Marines in the Revolution (1775-1785)

This chronology is presented in several parts as a compilation of historical dates concerning Marines which have been previously set forth by various authors as factual. No claim is made that all possible sources have been used.

The following sources have been used in Part I of this chronology:

Allen, Gardner W. A Naval History of the American Revolution. 2 vols. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1913. (Cited as "Allen").

Biographical Memoir of the Late Commodore Joshua Barney. Edited by Mary Barney. Boston: Gray and Bowen, 1832. (Cited as "Barney").

Clark, William B. George Washington's Navy. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1960. (Cited as "Clark").

Clark, William B. Gallant John Barry. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1938. (Cited as "Clark (2)").

Collum, Maj Richard S. History of the United States Marine Corps. New York: L. R. Hammersly Co., 1903. (Cited as "Collum").

Ellsworth, H. A. "Calendar of Important Events," Marine Corps Gazette, Vol 19, No. 4, Nov 1935. (Cited as "Ellsworth").

English, William H. Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783. Indianapolis, Ind., and Kansas City, Mo.: The Bowen-Merrill Co., 1896. (Cited as "English").

Maclay, Edgar S. A History of American Privateers. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1899. (Cited as "Maclay").

Mason, Edward G., ed. Early Chicago and Illinois. Chicago: Fergus Print Co., 1890. (Cited as "Mason").

McClellan, Maj Edwin N. History of the United States Marine Corps. 2 vols. Washington: Historical Section, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, 1925-37. (This exceptionally well-documented work had limited distribution due to restricted printing. Volume 2 is incomplete. For further information refer to Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters Marine Corps). (Cited as "McClellan").

Metcalf, LtCol Clyde H. History of the United States Marine Corps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1939. (Cited as "Metcalf").

Middlebrook, Louis F. History of Maritime Connecticut during the American Revolution. 2 vols. Salem: The Essex Institute, 1925. (Cited as "Middlebrook").

Morgan, William J. Captains to the Northward. Barre, Mass: Barre Gazette, 1959. (Cited as "Morgan").

Morison, Samuel J. John Paul Jones. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1959. (Cited as "Morison").

Neeser, Robert W. Historical and Chronological History of the U. S. Navy, 1775-1907. Vol II. New York: The McMillan Company, 1909. (Cited as "Neeser").

Paullin, Charles O. The Navy of the American Revolution. Cleveland: The Burrows Co., 1906. (Cited as "Paullin").

Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Ser, Vol 15. (Cited as "Penn. Archives").

Steward, Robert A. The History of Virginia's Navy of the Revolution. Richmond: Richmond, 1933. (Cited as "Steward").

Many other sources were investigated, such as, Ben Franklin's Privateers, The Secret War of Independence, Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, articles in the Naval Institute Proceedings, etc., but unless there was a positive statement or evidence of the participation of American Marines in a particular event, no entry was made. Some sources used, such as, Maclay's History of American Privateers show many other naval engagements in which one strongly suspects the involvement of Marines but again positive evidence is lacking.

Part I - American Marines in the Revolution (1775-1785)

Introduction

Three general classes of American Marines served during the American Revolution--Continental or regular Marines, Marines of the colonial or states' navies, and Marines of the privateers.

There were a variety of other types of Marines who do not clearly fit into the three general classes. For example, there were Marines who served with Washington's fleet (several vessels ordered by General Washington to be fitted out to intercept supplies inbound for the British around Boston). These vessels were ordered by a Continental officer, manned in a large part from a state regiment (Glover's Massachusetts Marine Regiment), and acted as privateersmen.

The Marines who served with Arnold on Lake Champlain were strictly speaking "irregulars" who were later given status by action of the Continental Congress. Most of the Marines who served with John Paul Jones aboard the Bon Homme Richard were actually French but in those days, many served as Americans who were not native born. Who can say dogmatically that all of these types were not "American" Marines? In any event, they acted as Marines and as part of American commands engaged in operations against the enemy.

Although no organization per se of Marines was authorized prior to 10 November 1775, it was common practice to have Marine detachments aboard warships of all types. American privateers entered the struggle at an early date. Their officers, seamen, and Marines were some of the earliest Americans to participate in the war. Before there were any Continental warships numerous Marines were serving on vessels belonging to the colonial or state navies. All states had navies except New Jersey and Delaware which only sent out privateers.

The rule of thumb for assigning Marines to ships was "One gun--one Marine" although ships often carried larger Marine detachments. The exact number of officers and men serving in the Marines during the revolution is not known. However, an estimate of their number (total of all types) would be between 12,000 and 15,000. (McClellan, v. I, Chap IV, p. 25).

Date1775

- 19 Apr THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OPENED WITH THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.
- 3 May Existence of American Marines is established by the payroll for the Enterprise of 1 July which starts with this date. The first known Marine officer was Lieutenant James Watson, identified from this payroll. (McClellan, v. I, 1st ed., 2d Ser, Chap III, p. 6). (See entries for 10 Jun and 1 Jul).
- 9 May At Skenesborough, Lake Champlain, a small British sloop was taken by men from Arnold's forces, renamed Liberty, manned with sailors and Marines, and sailed to Ticonderoga. (McClellan, v. I, 1st ed., 2d Ser, Chap III, p. 4).
- 10 May TICONDEROGA WAS TAKEN BY MEN UNDER ETHAN ALLEN AND BENEDICT ARNOLD; CROWN POINT WAS TAKEN NEXT DAY. (McClellan, v. I, 1st ed., 2d Ser, Chap III, p. 4).
- 18 May At St. John's on Lake Champlain, Marines from the Liberty under B. Arnold participated in the capture of a British sloop which was renamed Enterprise and manned with seamen and Marines from the expedition. (McClellan, v. I, 1st ed., 2d Ser, Chap III, p. 5).
- 25 May The first recorded mention of American Marines is cited in an account which describes eight Connecticut Marines escorting money for troops to Albany, New York, for further shipment to Ticonderoga. These Marines are often referred to as the "Original Eight." (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 3).
- 10 Jun A resolution of the Continental Congress brought all American forces (including Marines) operating at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and on Lake Champlain under control of Congress and provided that the men would be paid from 3 May. (Metcalf, p. 7).
- 15 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Katy and Washington (Rhode Island Navy) and the armed tender of the British frigate Rose. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 5).

- 1 Jul The oldest existing record of Continental Marines is on a payroll of this date for period from 3 May for the Enterprise which lists 1 Marine officer and 17 Marines. (Metcalf, p. 6). The payroll for the Liberty has not been found.
- Jul Marines participated in the capture of the Tory brig Nancy by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 29).
- 24 Aug The Hannah, the first ship in "Washington's Fleet," went into Continental employ. (Clark, p. 3). General Washington ordered troops aboard the Hannah to serve as officers, bluejackets, and Marines on the ship fitted out and equipped at Continental expense. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III (rev), p. 7).
- 7 Sep Marines participated in the recapture of the unarmed ship Unity by the Hannah (Washington's fleet) off the Massachusetts coast. (Clark, p. 7).
- 5 Oct The first time the Continental Congress mentioned Marines was when it directed General Washington to give orders for the "Proper encouragement to the Marines and seamen" who served on two armed vessels under "Continental risque and pay." (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 7).
- 10 Oct Marines participated in the action between the Hannah (Washington's fleet) and the British sloop Nautilus off the Massachusetts coast. (Clark, p. 11).
- 13 Oct Congress directed two vessels for the regular Navy be acquired and fitted out. Personnel were also authorized; since Marines were a normal part of ships' complements, this is first authorization of Continental Marines. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 11).
- Oct Marines participated in the capture of a large British ship by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Paullin, p. 357).

- 5 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British provision vessels Polly and Industry by the Harrison (Washington's fleet) off Boston. (Clark, p. 44).
- 7 Nov Marines participated in the recapture of the sloop Ranger by the Lee (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 58).
- 10 Nov An organization of Marines was authorized when the Continental Congress made the following resolution:
- "Resolved, That two battalions of Marines be raised consisting of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, and other officers, as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present War with Great Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by names of First and Second Battalions of American Marines, and that they be considered as part of the number which the Continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of."
- It appears that this organization was designed to be in addition to Marine ship detachments and was planned for expeditionary purposes. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 13).
- 11 Nov Marines participated in the action between the Defence (S. C. Navy) and the British ships Tamar and Cherokee at Charleston, South Carolina. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 1).
- 17 Nov Marines from the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet) participated in an unopposed landing at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. (Clark, p. 51).

- 19 Nov In answer to orders from Congress to supply personnel for the Marine organization authorized 10 November, General Washington objected that since they "must be acquainted with maritime affairs" he would have to disrupt many organizations in picking and choosing. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III (1st Rev), p. 18).
- 20 Nov Marines participated in a raid by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet) on Canso Harbor, Nova Scotia. (Clark, p. 55).
- 24 Nov Marines from the Harrison (Washington's fleet) participated in the boarding of a brig within view of three British warships who subsequently engaged the Harrison, in Boston Bay. (Clark, p. 82).
- 27 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the sloop Polly by the Lee (Washington's fleet) off N.E. coast of U. S. (Clark, p. 60).
- 28 Nov Samuel Nicholas of Philadelphia was commissioned a Captain of Marines by the Continental Congress. His commission was confirmed prior to that of any other officer of the Continental naval service. (McClellan, v. I, Chap III, p. 10).
- 28 Nov Marines participated in the capture of an ordnance transport, the brig Nancy, by the Lee (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 60).
- 1 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the ship Concord by the Lee (Washington's fleet) about 30 miles off Boston. (Clark, p. 61).
- 4 Dec Marines were aboard the Washington (Washington's fleet) when she was captured by the British frigates Fowey and Lively in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 86).
- 8 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Jenny and brig Little Hannah by the Lee (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 91).
- 17 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the sloop Betsy by the Lee (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 94).

- 24 Dec Marines participated in the recapture of the sloop Sally by the Warren (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 96).
- Dec The first Continental Marine unit formed as such was a regular Marine detachment placed on board the Cabot. (Metcalf, p. 12).

1776

- 25 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British ships Happy Return and Norfolk by the Hancock (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 112).
- 3 Mar At New Providence Island in the Bahamas, Captain Nicholas and a battalion of Marines and sailors landed from Commodore Hopkins' squadron, seized the fort, and captured stores for Washington's Army. This was the first amphibious landing by Continental Marines. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 8).
- 5 Mar Marines participated in the action between Manley's squadron (four ships of Washington's fleet) and the British brig Hope in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 125).
- 6 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Susannah by Manley's squadron (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 126).
- 10 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Stakesby by Manley's squadron (Washington's fleet) off Cape Ann. (Clark, p. 127).
- Mar Marines from the Defence (Md. Navy) assisted in driving off boats from the British ship Otter in the Patapsco River. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 10).
- 2 Apr Marines in three ships of Manley's squadron (Washington's fleet) participated in the capture of the British brig Elizabeth off Cape Ann. (Clark, p. 130).
- 4 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Columbus (Hopkins' squadron) and the British schooner Hawke off Long Island. (Morgan, p. 43), (Neaser, p. 24).

- 5 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Alfred (Hopkins' squadron) and the British bomb brig Bolton off Block Island. (Morgan, p. 43), (Neeser, p. 24).
- 5 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the Columbus (Hopkins' squadron) off Long Island. (Morgan, p. 43).
- 5 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a British sloop by the Cabot (Hopkins' squadron) off Long Island. (Morgan, p. 43).
- 6 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Alfred and Cabot of Hopkins' squadron and the British Frigate Glasgow off Long Island; 17 Marines were killed or wounded. The first officers of the Continental Marines to be killed in action met their death during this naval engagement. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 9).
- 7 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Lexington and the British tender Edward off the Virginia Capes. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 11).
- 7 May Marines participated in the capture of the British brigs Jane and William by the Hancock (Washington's fleet) in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 143).
- 8 May Marines from the Reprisal and the Montgomery (Penna. Navy) in small boats attacked the British ships Roebuck and Liverpool in the Delaware River. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 15).
- 9 May Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Betsy by the Wasp at Christiana Creek, Delaware. (Neeser, p. 284).
- 7 May Marines participated in the capture of the armed British transport Hope by the Franklin (Washington's fleet) off Boston. (Clark, p. 144).
- 9 May Marines participated in the action between the Franklin (Washington's fleet) and boats of the British ships Renown and Experiment in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 148).

- 20 May Marines participated in the capture of the sloop Life Guard by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 21 May Marines participated in the capture of two British brigs and one sloop by the Andrew Doria off Providence, R. I. (Neeser, p. 284).
- 26 May Marines participated in the capture of the British ship True Blue by the Cabot off Nantucket Shoals. (Morgan, p. 60), (Neeser, p. 284).
- 30 May Marines participated in the action between the Spy (Conn. Navy) and the British ship Carberus. (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 29).
- 3 Jun Marines participated in the capture of two British transports by the Andrew Doria off Newfoundland. (Neeser, p. 284).
- 6 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British transport Anne by three ships of Washington's fleet off Boston. (Clark, p. 155).
- 9 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Hancock (Washington's fleet) and two British transports off Boston. (Clark, p. 158).
- 12 Jun Marines participated in the action between a ship of Washington's fleet and the British transport Mermaid off Boston. (Clark, p. 158).
- 13 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Tyrannicide (Mass. Navy) and the British schooner Despatch. (Maclay, p. 140).
- 16 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Defence (Conn. Navy) plus five ships of Washington's fleet and the British transport George and in the capture of the British brigantine Annabella in Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 162).
- 18 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British transport Lord Howe off Boston by the Defence (Conn. Navy) and five ships of Washington's fleet. (Clark, p. 164).

- 25 Jun Captain Samuel Nicholas was promoted to rank of Major of Marines. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 20). Sixteen other Continental Marine officers are listed on the appointing order of this date. (Collum, p. 23).
- 27 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Hancock and the British frigate Fox off the Newfoundland Banks. (Collum, p. 25).
- 1 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the brig John by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 4 Jul DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
- 6 Jul Marines participated in the action between the Sachem and a British letter-of-marque off Delaware Bay. (Neesser, p. 24), (Barney, p. 46).
- 11 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Nathaniel and Elizabeth by the Andrew Doria in the Atlantic Ocean. (Neesser, p. 284).
- 11 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Friendship by the Reprisal. (Neesser, p. 284).
- 13 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Peter by the Reprisal. (Neesser, p. 284).
- 27 Jul Marines participated in the action between the Reprisal and the British ship Shark off Martinique. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 35), (Neesser, p. 4).
- 27 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Peggy by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet) east of Cape Ann. (Clark, p. 176).
- 29 Jul Marines participated in the action between the Lexington and the British sloop Lady Susan off the Chesapeake Bay. (Clark (2), p. 99).

- Jul Marines participated in the action between the Warren (Washington's fleet) and the armed British transport Unity south of the Isle of Sable. (Clark, p. 177).
- Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British vessel Neptune by the Reprisal. (Neeser, p. 284).
- Jul Marines participated in the capture of the Irish vessel Duchess of Leinster by the Reprisal. (Neeser, p. 284).
- Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Glasgow by the Tyrannicide (Mass. Navy). (Maclay, p. 140).
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the action between three row-gallies (Conn. Navy) and the British ships Phoenix and Rose in the Hudson River. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 13).
- 4 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brigantine Perkins by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet) about 600 miles east of the Virginia capes. (Clark, p. 178).
- 6 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Nelly Frigate by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet) about 600 miles east of the Virginia capes. (Clark, p. 179).
- 10 Aug Marines participated in the capture of five British sugar-ships by the Columbus off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Morgan, p. 64).
- 22 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ships Hannah and Elizabeth and the Hope by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 29).
- 26 Aug Marines participated in the action between the Warren (Washington's fleet) and the British frigate Liverpool off Massachusetts Bay. (Clark, p. 180).

- 27 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brigantine Britannia by the sloop Providence off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Morison, p. 62), (Neeser, p. 284)
- 29 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Royal Exchange by the Columbus off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Morgan, p. 64).
- Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Molly by the Andrew Doria off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Neeser, p. 284).
- Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig St. John and the schooner Three Brothers by the Tyrannicide (Mass. Navy). (MacLay, p. 140)
- Aug (Near the end of August) Marines participated in the capture of the British sloop Betsy by the Lexington N.E. of Cape Charles. (Neeser, p. 284), (Clark (2), p. 101).
- 1 Sep Marines participated in the action between the sloop Providence and the British frigate Solebay off Bermuda. (Morison, p. 62).
- 2 Sep Marines participated in the recapture of the sloop Betsy by the Lee (Washington's fleet) south of Cape Sable. (Clark, p. 181).
- 3 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brigantine Sea Nymph by the Providence off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Morison, p. 63).
- 5 Sep By order of the Marine Committee, a uniform for Marine officers was adopted: "green coat faced with white...." (Collum, p. 24).
- 6 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brigantine Favourite by the sloop Providence. (Morison, p. 63).
- 20 Sep Marines participated in the action between the sloop Providence and the British frigate Milford. (Allen, p. 119).
- 22 Sep Marines participated in a raid by the sloop Providence on Canso Harbor, Nova Scotia. (Allen, p. 120), (Morison, p. 64).

- 22 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Sally by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 23 Sep Marines from the sloop Providence participated in a raid on Isle Madame, Nova Scotia. (Morison, p. 65).
- 27 Sep Marines participated in the capture of four Jamaicamen by the Cabot off the West Indies. (Morgan, p. 61).
- 2 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Clarendon by the Cabot off the West Indies. (Neeser, p. 284).
- 3 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the schooner Sally by the Lee (Washington's fleet) off N.E. coast of the U. S. (Clark, p. 182).
- 4 Oct Marines participated in the capture of a British ship by the Wasp off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Neeser, p. 284).
- 5 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Georgiana by the Cabot off the West Indies. (Morgan, p. 61), (Neeser, p. 284).
- 9 Oct Marines participated in the capture of an unknown vessel by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 30).
- 11 Oct Marines participated in the action between Arnold's fleet and the British on Lake Champlain (Battle of Valcour Island). (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 19).
- 13 Oct Marines participated in the action between Arnold's fleet and the British on Lake Champlain (Battle of Valcour Island continued.) (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 19).
- 29 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Lively by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 189).
- Oct Marines participated in the capture of the brig Elizabeth by the Lee (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 189).

- Oct Marines participated in the capture of the brigantine Triton by the Hancock and the Franklin (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 189).
- 10 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Active by the Alfred and the sloop Providence off Cape Breton. (Morgan, p. 58), (Neaser, p. 284).
- 12 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mellish by the Alfred and the sloop Providence off Cape Breton. (Morgan, p. 28).
- 16 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British snow Kitty by the Alfred and the sloop Providence off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Neaser, p. 284), (Morison, p. 80).
- 22 Nov Marines participated in a raid on Canso Harbor and the capture of a British transport by the Alfred. (Neaser, p. 284), (Morison, p. 80).
- 24 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British ships Surprise, Betty, and Polly by the Alfred at Isle Royal. (Neaser, p. 284), (Morison, p. 81).
- 25 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque John by the Alfred off Isle Royal. (Morison, p. 81).
- 26 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Sam by the Independence. (Neaser, p. 286).
- 30 Nov Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer by the Alfred off Isle Royal. (Neaser, p. 286).
- Nov Marines participated in the capture of two British brigs by the Reprisal en route to France. (Neaser, p. 286).
- Nov Marines participated in the action between the Fly and a British ship or ships off the New Jersey shore. (Morgan, p. 56).

- 9 Dec Marines participated in the action between the Alfred and the British frigate Milford. (Morison, p. 32).
- 12 Dec Marines landed from the Hancock (Penna. Navy) at Burlington, New Jersey. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 23).
- 26 Dec Marines participated in the 1st Battle of Trenton as part of Washington's forces. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 25).
- Dec Marines participated in the action between the Andrew Doria and the British ship Racehorse off Puerto Rico. (Barney, p. 47).
- Dec Marines participated in the capture of a British snow by the Andrew Doria off the coast of the U. S. (Neesser, p. 286), (Barney, p. 47).
- Dec Marines participated in the capture of two British schooners by the Wasp off the N.E. coast of the U. S. (Neesser, p. 286).

1777

- 2 Jan Marine battalion under Major Samuel Nicholas plus other Marine companies participated in 2d Battle of Trenton (Assanpink) as part of Washington's forces. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 28).
- 3 Jan Marine battalion under Major Nicholas plus other Marine companies participated in Battle of Princeton as part of Washington's forces. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 29).
- 5 Feb Marines participated in the action between the Reprisal and the British ship, Swallow in the Bay of Biscay. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 31), (Neesser, p. 286).
- 20 Feb Marines with Washington's Army were withdrawn and returned to their ships. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 30).
- 8 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Montgomery (Penna. Navy) and the British frigate Levant. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 34).

- 12 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the bark Lydia by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 16 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the schooner Anne by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 20 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Defence (Conn. Navy) and the British ship Grog. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 30). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 23 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Cabot and the British ship Wilford. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 30). (Middlebrook, v. II, p. 153).
- Mar Marines participated in the capture of the snow John by the Mosquito (Va. Navy) in the West Indies. (Steward, p. 35).
- Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British transport Noble by the Mosquito (Va. Navy) in the West Indies. (Steward, p. 36).
- 13 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the schooner Hawke by the Lee (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 211).
- 15 Apr Marines participated in the action between the American privateer Rising Sun and the British ship Terrible. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 34).
- 19 Apr Marines participated in the capture of two armed transports by the Trumbull. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 34), (Morgan, p. 77).
- 20 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the snow Swift by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 3 May Marines participated in the capture of the sloop Betsey by the Lee (Washington's fleet) on the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark, p. 211).
- 11 May Marines participated in the capture of the brigantine Charles by the Lee (Washington's fleet) on the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark, p. 211).

- 19 May Marines were aboard the Lynch (Washington's fleet) when she was captured by the British ship Feudroyant in the Bay of Biscay. (Clark, p. 200).
- 29 May Marines participated in the capture of a small brig by the Hancock and Boston off Massachusetts. (Morgan, p. 88).
- 31 May Marines participated in the capture of two British brigantines, the Capelin and the Industry, by the Lee (Washington's fleet) on the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark, p. 211).
- 4 Jun Marines were aboard the Mosquito (Va. Navy) when she was captured by the British ship Ariadne. (Steward, p. 37).
- 7 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Hancock and the Boston and the British frigate Fox off the U. S. coast. (Morgan, p. 88).
- 14 Jun CONGRESS ADOPTED THE STARS AND STRIPES AS THE NATIONAL FLAG.
- 19 Jun Marines participated in the capture of three British ships by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin off the coast of Europe. (Neeser, p. 286).
- 20 Jun Marines participated in the capture of four British ships by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin off the coast of Europe. (Neeser, p. 286).
- 21 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British bark John and Thomas by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin off the coast of Europe. (Neeser, p. 286).
- 22 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brigs Graystock and Favorite by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin off the coast of Europe. (Neeser, p. 286).
- 23 Jun Marines participated in the capture of three British ships by the Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolphin off the coast of Europe. (Neeser, p. 286).

- Jun Marines participated in the action between the sloop Providence and four British ships off Sandy Hook. (Morgan, p. 81).
- 6 Jul Marines participated in the capture of an old coal sloop by the Hancock off the coast of the U. S. (Morgan, p. 90).
- 7 Jul Marines participated in the action between the Hancock and the British ship Rainbow off the U. S. coast. (Morgan, p. 90).
- 8 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the brigantine Honour by the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 86).
- 19 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Restoration by the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 86).
- 27 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the ship Ferguson by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 31).
- 28 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the ship Weymouth by the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 86).
- Aug Marines participated in the capture of a small schooner en route to Halifax by the Raleigh and the Alfred. (Morgan, p. 98).
- 29 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Industrious Bee by the Lee (Washington's fleet) east of the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark, p. 213).
- 30 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British snow Lively by the Lee (Washington's fleet) east of the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark, p. 213).
- 2 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British snow Nancy by the Raleigh and the Alfred. (Neeser, p. 286).
- 4 Sep Marines participated in the action between the Raleigh and the British ship, Druid. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 34).

- 4 Sep Marines participated in the capture of six ships by the Randolph and four ships of the South Carolina Navy off Charleston. (Neaser, p. 286).
- 10 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the Dolphin by the Spy (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 31).
- 14 Sep Marines were aboard the Reprisal when she sailed from St. Malo, France, and was never heard of again. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 35).
- 22 Sep Marines participated in the action between the Lexington and the British ship Alert and were captured with the Lexington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap V, p. 34), (Morgan, p. 109).
- Sep Marines participated in the capture of two British ships by the Raleigh and the Alfred. (Morgan, p. 101).
- 1 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the brigantine Dolphin by the Lee (Washington's fleet). (Clark, p. 214).
- 26 Oct Marines were aboard the Lee when she returned to Marblehead, ending the last cruise of a ship of Washington's fleet. (Clark, p. 214).
- 15 Nov Marines aboard ships of the Continental fleet under Captain Robinson, USN, participated in the defense of Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, which action began 1 Oct and was culminated in attacks this date. (Collum, p. 31).
- 23 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mary by the Ranger. (Neaser, p. 286).
- 25 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British brig George by the Ranger. (Neaser, p. 286).
- Nov Marines participated in the action between the sloop Providence and a British privateer off Charleston. (Morgan, p. 82).
- Dec Marines participated in the capture of a British ship by the Resistance in the Atlantic Ocean. (Morgan, p. 112).

- 10 Jan A company of Marines under Captain James Willing left Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) in the armed boat Rattletrap for an expedition to New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 30).
- Jan (Before 15 Jan) Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer sloop by the Resistance off South Carolina. (Morgan, p. 118).
- 27 Jan At New Providence Island in the Bahamas, Marines and seamen from the sloop Providence landed and seized the forts. This was the first time the "Stars and Stripes" appeared over a foreign stronghold. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 1).
- 3 Feb Marines participated in the capture by the Rattletrap of two French trading vessels near Fort Gage on the Ohio. (Mason, p. 402).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Resistance and a British letter-of-marque in the West Indies. (Morgan, p. 118).
- 7 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Randolph and the British ship Yarmouth. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 4).
- 7 Mar Marines of the sunken Effingham joined Barry in small boats in a spectacular capture of two British ships Mermaid and Kitty and later the British schooner Alert off Port Penn near Philadelphia. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 4), (Clark (2), p. 148).
- 9 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Alfred and the Raleigh and the British ships Ariadne and Ceres. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 5).
- 11 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Boston en route to France and the British ship Martha. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 5).
- Mar Marines participated in the capture of a British ship by the Warren off Bermuda. (Morgan, p. 127).

- Mar Marines participated in the capture of a British snow by the Warren off Bermuda. (Morgan, p. 127).
- 14 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Dolphin by the Ranger off Cape Clear. (Morison, p. 135).
- 15 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy) and the British letter-of-marque Admiral Keppel and between the Defence (Conn. Navy) and the British letter-of-marque Cyrus. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 7).
- 16 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Lord Chatham by the Ranger in St. George's Channel. (Morison, p. 135).
- 18 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Ranger and the British ship Hussar off the British Isles. (Morison, p. 137).
- 19 Apr Marines participated in the capture and sinking of a British schooner by the Ranger off the coast of Ireland. (Morison, p. 138).
- 20 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a British sloop by the Ranger off the coast of Ireland. (Neesser, p. 288).
- 20 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Cyrus by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 22 Apr Marines from the Ranger joined Captain John Paul Jones, USN, and sailors in a landing at Whitehaven, England. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 9).
- 23 Apr Marines and sailors from the Ranger landed at St. Mary's Isle, England. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 10).
- 24 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Ranger and the British sloop Drake off the coast of England. (Collum, p. 34).

- 25 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Patience by the Ranger off the coast of Ireland. (Neeser, p. 288).
- 30 Apr Marines participated in the action between the frigate Providence and the British frigate Lark in Naragansett Bay. (Morgan, p. 129).
- May (Before 26 May) Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the Providence while en route to France. (Morgan, p. 129).
- 31 May Marines participated in the action between the American privateer Angelica and the British frigate Andromeda. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 14).
- 19 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig John and Rebecca by the Boston off the British Isles. (Morgan, p. 133).
- 21 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British sloops Tonyns Revenge and Ranger by the Defence (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 45).
- 23 Jun Marines participated in the capture of a British brig Britannia by the Boston off the British Isles. (Neeser, p. 288).
- 25 Jun Marines participated in the capture of a British brig Elizabeth by the Boston off the British Isles. (Neeser, p. 288).
- Jul Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the General Gates. (Morgan, p. 141).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in the action between the sloop Providence and an armed British transport off Nova Scotia. (Morgan, p. 118).
- 24 Aug Marines of Whipples' squadron participated in the capture of the British brig Sally while en route from France to America. (Neeser, p. 288), (Morgan, p. 136).
- 28 Aug Marines were aboard the Resistance when she was captured by British Admiral Howe's squadron off the U. S. coast. (Morgan, p. 121).

- Aug Marines participated in the capture of a British schooner by the General Gates. (Morgan, p. 141).
- Aug Marines participated in the action between the General Gates and a British letter-of-marque brig Montague. (Morgan, p. 141).
- 9 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Friends by Whipple's squadron. (Neesser, p. 288).
- 16 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British snow Adventure by Whipple's squadron. (Neesser, p. 288).
- 27 Sep Marines participated in the action between the Raleigh and the British ships Unicorn and Experiment off Penobscot Bay. (Clark (2), p. 165).
- Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Midway by the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. I, p. 86).

1779

- Mar (Before 16 Mar) Captain Robert George, with a company of 40 Marines, previously Willing's Company (Willing having remained in New Orleans), arrived at Kaskaskia to join George Rogers Clark in his campaigns against the Indians. (English, p. 356, 576).
- Mar Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer by Hopkins' squadron off Cape Henry. (Neesser, p. 288).
- Mar Marines participated in the action between the American privateer Hampden and a British letter-of-marque. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 14).
- 31 Mar Marines participated in the action between the Tyrannicide (Mass. Navy) and the British privateer brig Revenge. (Paullin, p. 345), (Maclay, p. 140).

- 6 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the armed British schooner Hibernia by Hopkins' squadron off Cape Henry. (Morgan, p. 157), (Neaser, p. 288).
- 7 Apr Marines participated in the capture of seven British vessels by Hopkins' squadron off Cape Henry. (Morgan, p. 157).
- Apr Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer by the General Gates and a Massachusetts Navy brig. (Morgan, p. 162).
- Apr First known marksmanship training executed by Marines at Nantasket Beach. (Ellsworth).
- 7 May Marines participated in the action between the frigate Providence and the British brigantine Diligent off Sandy Hook. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 15), (Morgan, p. 162).
- 25 May Marines participated in the capture of the British schooners St. George, Dove, Hazard, and the sloop York by the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy). (Middlebrook, v. II, p. 86).
- May Marines participated in the action between the American privateer General Arnold and the British privateer Nanny. (Metoalf, p. 24).
- 3 Jun George's Marines apparently disbanded and dispersed among George Rogers Clark's forces. (Penn. Archives, p. 658).
- 5 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Oliver Cromwell (Conn. Navy) and a superior British force. (Paullin, p. 370).
- 6 Jun Marines participated in the capture of three British ships by the Boston and the Confederacy off the mid-Atlantic coast of U. S. (Morgan, p. 164), (Neaser, p. 288).
- 18 Jul Marines participated in the capture of ten British ships by Whipple's squadron off the Newfoundland Banks. (Morgan, p. 167), (Neaser, p. 288).
- 24 Jul Marines from the Tyrannicide (Mass. Navy) landed on Fox Island in Penobscot Bay, Maine, for reconnaissance purposes. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 20).

- 26 Jul Marines from American vessels present (both Continental Navy and State's Navies) landed on Banks Island, Penobscot Bay, Maine, against British. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 21).
- 28 Jul Marines and Army troops landed on Majorbiguyduce Peninsula on the mainland in operations against the British at Penobscot Bay, Maine. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 21)
- 14 Aug Marines and Army troops reembarked and retreated up the Penobscot River when a British fleet sailed into the bay. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 22).
- 21 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brigantine Mayflower by Jones' squadron off the coast of Iceland. (Morison, p. 208).
- 23 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Fortune by Jones' squadron off the coast of Iceland. (Morison, p. 208).
- 31 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Betsy by Jones' squadron off the coast of Scotland. (Wesser, p. 288).
- 1 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque Union by the Bon Homme Richard off the coast of Scotland. (Morison, p. 210).
- 3 Sep Marines participated in the capture of a British letter-of-marque off the coast of Scotland. (Wesser, p. 288).
- 6 Sep The Boston and Deane sailed a cruise in which Marines participated in the capture of eight British ships off the coast of the U. S.
- 10 Sep The Boston and Deane sailed a cruise in which Marines participated in the capture of the American privateer Pickle. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 30).
- 19 Sep

- 21 Sep Marines from the American privateer West Florida participated in the capture of a small British settlement on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, La. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 30).
- 22 Sep Marines participated in the capture of two British ships by the Bonhomme Richard off Scotland. (Morison, p. 223).
- 23 Sep Marines in the tops of the Bonhomme Richard contributed materially to Captain John Paul Jones' victory over the British ship Serapis off the British Isles. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 27).
- 30 Sep Marines participated in the action between the American privateer Jason and the British ship Surprise. (Maclay, p. 201), (McClellan, v. I, Chap VI, p. 18).
- 5 Dec Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer brigantine by Whipple's squadron off the U. S. coast. (Morgan, p. 190).

1780

- 8 Jan Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the Alliance in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 290).
- 12 Jan Marines participated in the capture of a British ship by the Alliance in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 290).
- 23 Jan Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the Providence and Ranger off Charleston, South Carolina. (Morgan, p. 193).
- 29 Jan Marines participated in the capture of two British sloops by the Providence and Ranger off Savannah. (Morgan, p. 193).
- 5 Feb Marines participated in the capture of a British bark by the Alliance in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 290).

- Feb Continental Marines and harbor pilots destroyed the lighthouse and other navigational aids preparatory to defending Charleston from British attacks. (Morgan, p. 195).
- 12 May Marines from several ships of Whipple's squadron were part of defending force serving ashore at Charleston, South Carolina, when British attacked and captured the city. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 2). (Morgan, p. 195 says attacks began 9 Apr).
- 2 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Trumbull and the British privateer Watt. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 3).
- 9 Jun Marines participated in the action between the Protector (Mass. Navy) and the British privateer Admiral Duff off Maine. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 2), (Paullin, p. 345).
- 27 Aug While guarding workmen cutting masts for the Navy, Marines pursued Indians near Reading, Pennsylvania. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 6).
- 7 Sep Marines participated in the action between the Mars (Mass. Navy) and a British ship and an armed cutter off Belle Isle. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 4).
- Dec (After 18 Dec) Marines participated in the action between the Ariel and the British privateer Triumph in the Atlantic Ocean. (Morison, p. 307).

1781

- 5 Jan Marines participated in the capture of two British ships by the Confederacy in the Atlantic Ocean. (Weeser, p. 290).
- Feb Marines participated in the capture of a British ship by the Confederacy, Deane, Saratoga, and the American privateer Fair American in the West Indies. (Morgan, p. 211).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British privateer Alert by the Alliance in the Atlantic Ocean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 8).

- 2 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British privateer brigs Mars and Minerva by the Alliance off the coast of France. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9), (Clark (2), p. 213).
- 14 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Confederacy and the British ships Roebuck and Orpheus. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9).
- Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British ships Charming Molly and two brigs by the Saratoga in the Atlantic Ocean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 7).
- Apr Marines participated in the action between the Saratoga and the British ship Intrepid off the Delaware Capes. The Saratoga escaped but was never heard of again. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 7).
- 2 May Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Adventure and a snow by the Alliance in the Atlantic Ocean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9), (Clark (2), p. 217).
- 5 May Marines participated in the action between the Protector (Mass. Navy) and the British ships Roebuck and Medea. (Allen, p. 562).
- 28 May Marines participated in the action between the Alliance and the British ships Atlantia and Trepassy in the Atlantic Ocean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9).
- Jul Marines participated in the action between the Thom and the British ship Hind. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 5).
- 9 Aug Marines participated in the action between the Trumbull and the British ship Iris. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9).
- 25 Aug Marines participated in the capture of a British cutter by the South Carolina (S. C. Navy). (Neaser, p. 290).
- 6 Sep Marines participated in the action between the Congress and the British sloop-of-war Savage. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 9).

- 7 Sep Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer brig by the South Carolina (S. C. Navy). (Neesser, p. 290).
- 21 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Venus by the South Carolina (S. C. Navy). (Neesser, p. 290).

1782

- 9 Mar Payroll (dated 12 Aug 1783) for period 9 Mar 1782 until 9 Sep 1782 shows service of Capt Jacob Pyatt's company of Marines with Gen George Rogers Clark in his campaigns against the Indians. (See folder Early Records of 1st Marine Company in M. C. Historical Archives).
- 8 Apr Marines participated in the action between the Hyder Ally (Penna. Navy) and the British ship General Monk. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 12).
- 8 May Marines from the South Carolina (S. C. Navy) participated in a landing at New Providence and the subsequent capture of the Bahamas for Spain. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 13).
- May Marines participated in the action between the General Washington (Penna. Navy) and a heavily armed British vessel off Turk's Island. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VII, p. 12).
- 4 Aug Marines participated in the recapture of the brigantine Adventure by the Alliance off New London. (Clark (2), p. 271).
- 10 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Polly by the Alliance off Bermuda. (Clark (2), p. 271).
- 25 Aug Marines participated in the recapture of the sloop Fortuna by the Alliance off Bermuda. (Clark (2), p. 273).
- 30 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the ship Hunter by the Conn. privateer Marshall. (Middlebrook, v. II, p. 155).

- 5 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the brig Ann and the ship John Bull Spray by the Comd. James W. Marshall. (Middlebrook, v. II, p. 112)
- 7 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the brig Somerset by the Alliance. (Clark (2), p. 273).
- 18 Sep Marines participated in the capture of a crippled British brig by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 273).
- 24 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the two British ships Spithead and Anna by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 273)
- 27 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British ship ... by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 275).
- 28 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British ship ... by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 275).
- 22 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British ship ... by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 275).
- 30 Nov Marines participated in the battle of Cagney's Strait between the British ship Nary and the American ship ... (Clark (2), p. 275).
- Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British ship ... by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 275).
- 10 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British ship ... by the Alliance off the Newfoundland Banks. (Clark (2), p. 275).

- 2 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the small brigantine Hope by the Conn. privateer Marshall. (Middlebrook, v. II, p. 156).
- 11 Apr THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PARIS ENDED HOSTILITIES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. (Neeser, p. 2). ONLY THE SHIPS ALLIANCE, DEANE, GENERAL WASHINGTON, DUC DE LAUZAN, AND BOURBON WERE LEFT IN THE REGULAR NAVY. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VIII, p. 1).
- 3 Sep TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED WITH GREAT BRITAIN --THE U. S. ACKNOWLEDGED A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE. (Neeser, p. 2).

1784

- 26 Apr The last known recorded mention of a Continental Marine is that of Private Robert Stout who was serving in the Alliance. (Metcalf, p. 27).

1785

- 3 Jun CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THE BOARD OF TREASURY TO SELL THE ALLIANCE, THE LAST VESSEL OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY. (McClellan, v. I, Chap VIII, p. 2).
- 25 Jul ALGIERS COMMENCED OPEN HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE LATTER BEING ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF A NAVY. (Neeser, p. 3).

Conclusion

"At no period of the naval history of the world is it probable that Marines were more important than during the War of the Revolution. In many instances they preserved the vessels to the country by suppressing the turbulence of ill-assorted crews, and the effect of their fire...has been singularly creditable to their steadiness and discipline." (Collum, p. 41).

The Navy of the Revolution, and, consequently, the Marines, was allowed to dwindle away after the fighting was over.

The last entry for 1785 given intimations of troubles ahead for the youthful country. These troubles will develop in the next part with the Marines again playing an active role in the defense of their country.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

by

Colonel W. M. Miller, USMC

Part II

Early Days of the Marine Corps (1786-1819)

This chronology is presented in several parts as a compilation of historical dates concerning Marines which have been previously set forth by various authors as factual. No claim is made that all possible sources have been used.

The following sources have been used in Part II of this chronology:

- Allen, Gardner W. Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1905. (Cited as "Allen (2)").
- Annals of Congress, 5th Congress. (Cited as "AC").
- Brooks, Charles B. The Siege of New Orleans. Seattle: University of Washington, 1961. (Cited as "Brooks").
- Clark, William B. Gallant John Barry. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1938. (Cited as "Clark (2)").
- Goldsborough, Charles W. The United States Naval Chronicle. Washington: James Wilson, 1824. (Cited as "Goldsborough").
- Home of the Commandants. Washington: Leatherneck Association, 1956. (Cited as "Commandants").
- Logsheet, Historical Branch. (Cited as "Log").
- MacLay, Edgar S. A History of American Privateers. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1899. (Cited as "MacLay").
- Marine Corps Staff Organization. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1961. (Cited as "MC Staff").
- McClellan, Maj Edwin W. History of the United States Marine Corps. 2 vols. Washington: Historical Section, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1931. (This exceptionally well-documented work had limited distribution due to restricted printing. Volume 2 is incomplete. For further information refer to Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, Marine Corps). (Cited as "McClellan. ").
- Metcalf, LtCol Clyde H. History of the United States Marine Corps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1939. (Cited as "Metcalf").
- Naval Documents Related To The Quasi-War Between The United States and France. 7 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935-1938. (Cited as "Quasi-War").
- Naval Documents Related to the United States Wars With The Barbary Powers. 7 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939-1945. (Cited as "Barbary Wars").
- Nasser, Robert W. Historical and Chronological History of the U. S. Navy, 1775-1907, Vol II. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1909. (Cited as "Nasser").
- Scott, Kenneth. "The Privateer Yankee in the War of 1812." The American Neptune, vol XXI, no. 1 (Jan 1961). (Cited as "Scott").
- U. S. Marine Corps. "Marine Corps Strengths," Personnel Accounting Section, DOB-2200-bjf, 26Nov54. (Cited as "Strength").

Many other sources were investigated, such as Truxton of the Constellation, The Proudest Day, The First Americans in North Africa, articles in the Naval Institute Proceedings, etc. but the information contained therein is found also in the sources shown. Unless there was a positive statement or evidence of the participation of Marines in a particular event, no entry was made.

Introduction

The ratification of the Constitution in 1789 established the legal basis for armed forces for the new United States but it was not until 1794 that Congress took action to reactivate the Navy. In an act passed that year ships were authorized, as were the personnel to man them including, as was customary for the period, Marines. The passage of this Act marked the beginning of a period of great activity for Marines.

We find that there were now only two general classes of Marines--U. S. or regular Marines and Marines of the privateers. The protection of the States was a function of the Federal Government and the states no longer maintained their navies. Also, with a strong central government the many types of Quasi-Marines of the Revolutionary period found no reason for existence.

The second part of the chronology opens with the events leading up to the establishment of the Marine Corps on a permanent basis. The "Early Days" were busy ones for the Corps as they saw action in many parts of the globe.

- Date 1787
- 18 Jul TREATY WITH MOROCCO RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 6).
- 1790
- 27 Aug Major Samuel Nicholas, senior Marine officer in the Revolution and considered the first Commandant, died in Philadelphia and was buried in the Friends Burial Ground in that city. (Commandants, p. 50).
- 1794
- 27 Mar By the Act of 1794, Congress established the strength of Marines as 6 officers and 310 enlisted men, which was the Marine complement for 6 frigates authorized. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 69).
- 1795
- 5 Sep TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DEY OF ALGIERS AT ALGIERS. (RATIFIED BY U. S. SENATE ON 7 MARCH 1796). (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 107).
- 8 Nov TRUCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TUNIS. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 121).

- 20 Apr Legislation of Congress authorized continuation of construction of only 3 frigates with the same Marine complements-- thus, new authorized strength of Marines was 3 officers and 155 enlisted men. (McClellan, v. I, Chap IX, p. 6), (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 150).
- 15 Jun TRUCE SIGNED WITH TUNIS FOR 6 MONTHS. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 159).
- 4 Nov TREATY OF PEACE WAS CONCLUDED WITH THE BASHAW OF TRIPOLI AND WAS RATIFIED BY U. S. ON 10 JUN 1797. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 177).

1797

- 4 Jan The exact date of the first commission given a Marine officer or the date of the first Marine enlisted is not known. However, a letter from the Department of War to Captain John Barry, commanding the U. S. frigate United States, of this date shows Marines attached to the United States. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. IX, p. 7).
- 1 Jul President John Adams approved legislation which detailed the size of Marine complements for ships authorized and set forth pay scales, regulations, enlistment terms, and retirement regulations. The total strength now allowed for the 3 frigates was 5 officers and 161 enlisted. This Act also authorized the President to increase the number of men employed on Revenue cutters "not to exceed 30 Marines and seamen." (McClellan, v. I, Chap. IX, p. 8), (Quasi-War, v. I, p. 7).
- 24 Aug The uniform to be worn by Marines was prescribed by Secretary of War James McHenry as "...blue coats...red lapels..." (McClellan, v. I, Chap. IX, p. 15).
- 28 Aug TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED AT TUNIS AND RATIFIED BY U. S. ON 10 JAN 1800. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 210).

1798

- 9 Apr The Secretary of War recommended to Congress the raising of an additional "regiment of infantry...to act in the double capacity of Marines and Infantry." (Goldsborough, p. 83).
- 30 Apr A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WAS ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 246).
- 22 May Legislation was introduced in House of Representatives to raise "a battalion, to be called the Marine Corps." (AC, p. 1784).
- 28 May THE NAVAL WAR (ALSO CALLED THE "QUASI-WAR") WITH FRANCE BEGAN WHEN COMMANDERS OF PUBLIC ARMED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE INSTRUCTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE REPRISALS UPON THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE. (Neesser, p. 4).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 83; 25 officers and 58 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 7 Jul Marines participated in the first capture of a French ship, the armed schooner La Crovable, by the U. S. sloop Delaware off the Jersey coast. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 8), (Quasi-War, v. I, p. 175).
- 11 Jul The Act of 11 July 1798, "Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps," was approved by President John Adams and provided:

"Section 1. ...there shall be raised and organized a Corps of Marines...

Section 2. ...the Major or Commandant of the Corps..." (McClellan, v. 1, Chap. X, p. 15, 19).

- 12 Jul President John Adams commissioned William Ward Burrows as a Major and Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XI, p. 2).
- 2 Aug An Adjutant was added to the Headquarters staff of the Marine Corps. (M. C. Staff, p. 1).
- 23 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer Le Sans Pareil by the U. S. frigate United States off the north coast of Puerto Rico. (Quasi-War, v. I, p. 331).
- 5 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer Jalouse by the U. S. frigate United States off the north coast of Puerto Rico. (Quasi-War, v. I, p. 377).
- 20 Nov Marines were aboard the U. S. schooner Retaliation when she was captured by the French frigates L'Insurgente and Volontaire off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. II, p. 42).

1799

- 11 Jan A Quartermaster was added to the Headquarters staff of the Marine Corps. (M. C. Staff, p. 1).
- 3 Feb Marines participated in the sinking of the French privateer L'Amour de la Patrie by the U. S. frigate United States off Martinique. (Clark (2), p. 439), (Quasi-War, v. II, p. 304).
- 9 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constellation and the French frigate L'Insurgente (and its subsequent capture) off the island of Nevis. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 13), (Quasi-War, v. II, p. 326).
- 26 Feb Marines participated in the recapture of the British ship Cicero (previously taken by a French privateer) by the U. S. frigate United States off Martinique. (Clark (2), p. 441).
- 1 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French brig Les Amis by the U. S. sloop Montezuma southeast of St. Croix. (Quasi-War, pp. 478-479).
- 2 Mar The President approved legislation which established the authorized strength of the Marine Corps as 1 Major, 40 other officers, and 1,044 enlisted. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 15).
- 5 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Marsouin by the U. S. sloop Delaware in the Straits of Florida. (Quasi-War, v. II, p. 421).
- 14 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Union by the U. S. frigate Constellation off the southwest coast of Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. II, p. 463).
- 26 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer L'Tartuffe and the recapture of the sloop Vermont by the U. S. frigate United States in the West Indies. (Clark (2), p. 445).
- 27 Mar Marines participated in the recapture of the schooner Maria by the U. S. frigate United States in the Caribbean. (Clark (2), p. 445).

- 5 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French sloop Le Bon Pere by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Eagle off Antigua. (Quasi-War, v. III, map p. 494).
- 17 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Le Diligente by the U. S. frigate Constellation and the U. S. frigate L'Insurgente off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. III, p. 63).
- 26 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Louis by the U. S. brig Richmond, revenue cutter Eagle, and schooner Virginia east of Puerto Rico. (Quasi-War, v. III, map p. 494).
- 2 May A Paymaster was added to the Headquarters staff of the Marine Corps. (M. C. Staff, p. 1).
- 29 May Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Syren by the U. S. sloop Baltimore and U. S. revenue cutter brig Eagle in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. III, map p. 494).
- 16 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner L'Esperance by the U. S. frigate Ganges off St. Christopher. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 248).
- 28 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Le Magicienne by the U. S. frigate Merrimack off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. III, p. 423).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 368 (25 officers, 343 enlisted men). (Log, 24 Nov 1954).
- 2 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner L'Esperance by the U. S. frigate Ganges off St. Christopher. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 248).
- 18 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. revenue cutter brig Pickering and the French privateer schooner L'Egypte Conquise off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 295).
- 29 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer brig L'Ocean by the U. S. sloop Delaware off St. Christopher. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 337).
- 31 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. brig Norfolk and a Picaroon barge off the northwest point of Guahani, Haiti. (McClellan, v. I, Chap XII, p. 24).
- 8 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the French lugger Republican by the U. S. brig Norfolk at Cape Nicola Mole, Haiti. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 24).
- 15 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Le Onze Vendemiaire by the U. S. frigate Adams off Martinique. (Quasi-War, v. IV, map p. 560).
- 7 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner La Voltigeuse by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Pickering off St. Christopher. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 501).
- 14 Dec GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DIED. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 20).
- 20 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the French brig L'Esperance by the U. S. sloop Baltimore off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. IV, p. 559).

30 Dec Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Connecticut and the French privateer L'Italie Conquise off Guadeloupe. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 25), (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 28).

1800

- 1 Jan Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Experiment and ten Picaroon barges at the island of Gonaive, W. I. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 24), (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 1).
- 12 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Le Brilliant Jeunesse by the U. S. sloop Baltimore east of Puerto Rico. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 69).
- 21 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer La Mutine by the U. S. sloop Herald off Puerto Rico. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 111).
- 27 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer Les Deux Anges by the U. S. frigate Boston off Santo Domingo. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 230).
- Jan (After 24 Jan) Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer Le Gambeau by the U. S. frigate Adams in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. V, pp. 258, 563).
- 1 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constellation the French ship La Vengeance off Guadeloupe. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 28).
- 22 Feb Marines formed a part of the parade held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the first public celebration of Washington's Birthday. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XII, p. 31).
- Feb Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer L'Heursuse Recontre by the U. S. frigate Adams in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. V, pp. 258, 563).
- Feb Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer General Massena by the U. S. frigate Adams in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. V, pp. 258, 563).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French sloop La Fortune by the U. S. frigate Boston off Cape Tiburon, Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 271).
- 11 Mar Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Boston and nine Picaroon barges off Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 271).
- 26 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the French sloop L'Heureux by the U. S. frigate Boston off Cape Tiburon, Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 271).
- 31 Mar Marines arrived in Washington to guard the Navy Yard and established a Marine Barracks there. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV, p. 1).
- 1 Apr Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Enterprise and a Spanish man-of-war brig off Mona Passage in the West Indies. (Neeser, p. 34).
- 3 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer La Jason by the U. S. frigate John Adams near Martinique. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 4).

- 22 Apr Congress authorized the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant for the commanding officer of the Marines. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 2).
- 24 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer L'Active by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Pickering off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 443).
- Apr Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Felix by the U. S. revenue cutter schooner Scammel. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 563).
- 1 May Major William Ward Burrows, second Commandant of the Marine Corps, promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. (Commandants, p. 1).
- 5 May Marines participated in the capture of a French letter of marque by the U. S. schooner Enterprise off St. Croix. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 480).
- 9 May Marines, from the U. S. frigate Constitution, embarked in the tender Amphitheatre participated in the capture of the French schooner Esther off Cape Francois, Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 496).
- 11 May At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Captain Daniel Carmick and his detachment of Marines from the U. S. frigate Constitution together with a detachment of seamen transferred to the sloop Sally and captured the Sandwich a prize of a French letter of marque; then Carmick and Marines landed, captured the shore battery, spiked its guns, and returned to ship. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 5), (Quasi-War, v. V, p. 500).
- 1 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Le Piege by the U. S. frigate Connecticut off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 28).
- 3 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the two French schooners La Victoige and La Jeanne by the U. S. brig Augusta of Jacmel, Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 8).
- 5 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner La Unite by the U. S. frigate Connecticut in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 29).
- 13 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner La Decade by the U. S. frigate John Adams off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 45).
- 17 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the French privateer La Cygne off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 57).
- 17 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French schooner Magdeline by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Eagle in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 276a).
- 21 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French polacre Emmanuel by the U. S. sloop Baltimore off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 66).
- 23 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French brig L'Espoir by the U. S. frigate Boston and U. S. brig Augusta in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, map p. 566).
- 25 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the French ship Dolphin by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Eagle in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 276a).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 525; 38 officers and 487 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)

- 4 Jul The Marine Band, sponsored by the Society of the Cincinnati, first appeared in public at an entertainment at the city tavern (Tun Tavern) in Philadelphia. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XI, p. 31).
- 9 Jul Marines participated in the action between the French privateer L'Aigle and the U. S. schooner Enterprise off Guadaloupe. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 5), (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 129).
- 15 Jul The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps and his staff reached the new capital at Washington, D. C., and established a temporary headquarters in a private house in Georgetown. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV, p. 7).
- 15 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the French ketch Le Chou-Chou by the U. S. frigate Connecticut off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 155).
- 23 Jul Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the French privateer Le Flambeau off Nevis. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 172).
- 29 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner La Fortune by the U. S. frigate Ganges off Matanzas, Cuba. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 197).
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Vengeance by the U. S. sloop Trumbull off Jeremie, Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 541).
- 4 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French ship Cullie by the U. S. sloop Trumbull off Haiti. (Quasi-War, v. VI, map p. 566).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner Dorade by the U. S. sloop Patapasco in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 59).
- 13 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner La Paulina by the U. S. schooner Enterprise off Guadaloupe. (Quasi-War, v. VI, map p. 566).
- 22 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French ship La Tourterelle by the U. S. revenue cutter brig Eagle in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, map p. 566).
- 27 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the French ships Grand Rivau and St. Michael by the U. S. schooner Experiment in the West Indies. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 566).
- 1 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Experiment and the privateer Le Deux Amis off St. Bartholomew, W. I. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 8).
- 2 Sep Marines participated in the recapture of the American ship Aerial by the U. S. sloop Maryland off St. Thomas, V. I. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 312).
- 7 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer lugger Guadaloupean by the U. S. schooner Enterprise off Antigua, W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 334).
- 13 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Experiment and the French privateer La Diana north of St. Bartholomew, W. I. (Neaser, p. 34), (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 8).

- 23 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Patapsco and French manned forts in the harbor of Willemstad, Curacao. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 12).
- 24 Sep Marines from the U. S. sloop Patapsco landed on the island of Curacao to assist in the defense of the town by the Dutch against the French. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. VIII, p. 12).
- 12 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Boston and the French ship Le Berceau in the Atlantic Ocean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 10), (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 456).
- 20 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer brig Phoenix by the U. S. frigate Merrimack off St. Christopher W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VI, p. 525).
- 16 Nov Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Experiment and the British schooner Louisa Bridger which occurred by mistake northeast of St. Bartholomew, W. I. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 9).
- 4 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer La Levrette by the U. S. frigate Philadelphia off Dominica, W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 8).
- 24 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer schooner L'Amour de la Patrie by the U. S. schooner Enterprise north of St. Eustatius, W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 16).
- 30 Dec Marines participated in the recapture of an American schooner by the U. S. frigate United States in the Caribbean. (Clark (2), p. 474).
- 1801
- 1 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the French privateer LeJeune Creole by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake northeast of Barbuda, W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 42).
- 1 Jan The Marine Band played for the first New Year's reception ever held at the President's House in Washington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 2).
- 18 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the French lugger Marra by the U. S. frigate Constellation east of Antigua, W. I. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 108).
- 3 Feb THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH FRANCE, WHICH ENDED THE SO-CALLED "QUASI-WAR" OR "NAVAL WAR WITH FRANCE", WAS RATIFIED BY THE SENATE AND PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 18 FEB. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIII, p. 14).
- 3 Mar Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the building of a Marine Barracks in Washington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV, p. 10).
- 3 Mar THE UNITED STATES NAVY WAS PLACED UPON "A PEACE ESTABLISHMENT," BY ACT OF CONGRESS, AND ALL BUT FOURTEEN VESSELS SOLD. (Quasi-War, v. VII, p. 134).
- 31 Mar In Washington, D. C., LtCol Burrows related: "I have been all this morning engaged riding with the President /Thomas Jefferson/ looking for a proper place to fix the Marine Barracks on." (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV, p. 11).
- 14 May THE WAR WITH TRIPOLI BEGAN WHEN THE BASHAW OF TRIPOLI DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 6), (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 454).

- 1 Jun Marines were aboard each of the four ships of Commodore Dale's Squadron when it sailed for the Mediterranean. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 8).
- 21 Jun In Washington, D. C., at what is now 8th and Eye Streets, S.E., Square No. 927 was purchased for \$6,247.18 for use as a site for Marine Barracks, Washington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV, p. 9).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 357; 38 officers and 319 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)
- 1 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the Tripolitan polacra Tripoli in the Mediterranean Sea. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 9), (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 538).
- 4 Aug The Marine Band played at the first inaugural parade in Washington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 2).
- 29 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigates Philadelphia and Essex and two Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. I, p. 587).

1802

- 30 Jan The Secretary of the Navy reported that the annual expense of the Marine Corps was \$99,109.23. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 10).
- 6 Feb WAR WAS DECLARED BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST TRIPOLI, AND INSTRUCTIONS FORWARDED ON THE 18TH TO COMMODORE DALE'S SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO BEGIN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BASHAW AND HIS SUBJECTS. (Neesser, p. 4).
- 16 May Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Boston and several Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 154).
- 22 Jun MOROCCO DECLARED WAR ON U. S. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 185).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 359; 29 officers and 330 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)
- 22 Jul Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constellation and nine Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 204).

1803

- 9 May Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate John Adams and seven Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 401).
- 20 May Marines and sailors from Rodgers' squadron made up the landing force to burn ships in Tripoli harbor. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 15).
- 23 May Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate John Adams and several Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 421).
- 27 May Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate John Adams and several Tripolitan gunboats off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 425).
- 2 Jun Marines and sailors from Rodgers' squadron made up the raiding force to burn boats on shore at Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 436).
- 22 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate John Adams and the Tripolitan ship Mishouda near Tripoli. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 15), (Barbary Wars, v. II, p. 465).

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 342; 25 officers and 317 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)
- 26 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the Moroccan ship Mrboka by the U. S. frigate Philadelphia near Cape de Gatt, Spain. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 16). (Barbary Wars, v. III, p. 2).
- 12 Oct PEACE REESTABLISHED WITH MOROCCO AFTER RECIPROCAL ACTS OF HOSTILITIES. (Neesser, p. 4), (Barbary Wars, v. III, p. 129).
- 23 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the ketch Mastico by the U. S. schooner Enterprise off Tripoli. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 17).

1804

- 21 Jan Marines were given preparatory orders to proceed to New Orleans in implementation of the Louisiana Purchase. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVII, p. 2).
- 15 Feb Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, USN, and some 60 volunteers including 8 Marines, embarked in the ketch Intrepid entered Tripoli harbor and burned the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, which was grounded on the rocks there. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 10), (Barbary Wars, v. III, p. 414).
- 7 Mar Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Burrows for personal reasons, principally those of health, submitted his resignation which was accepted by the Secretary of the Navy on 7 March. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 7).
- 17 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the Tripolitan brig Transfer by the U. S. brig Siren off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. IV, p. 41).
- 22 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the polacre Madona Catapaliani by the U. S. brig Siren off Tripoli for violating blockade. (Neesser, p. 294).
- 27 Mar By Act of Congress, the Act of 3 March 1801 was amended by providing that there should be placed on board the frigates in ordinary "such Marines as in the opinion of the President shall be deemed necessary;" but that the number of Marines should not be greater than that authorized by the latter Act. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 7).
- 30 Mar Marines participated in the capture of a small sloop by the U. S. brig Argus off Tripoli. (Allen (2), p. 181).
- 1 Apr Captain Franklin Wharton was named the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps with pay to commence 7 March. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 7).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 389; 25 officers and 354 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the bombardment of Tripoli and a naval action with Tripolitan vessels by Preble's squadron, consisting of the USS Constitution, Siren, Argus, Scourge, Nautilus, Enterprise, and several gunboats. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 7).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in another bombardment of Tripoli by Preble's squadron. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 22).
- 25 Aug Marines participated in another bombardment of Tripoli by Preble's squadron. (Allen (2), p. 203).
- 28 Aug Marines participated in another bombardment of Tripoli by Preble's squadron. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 23).
- 3 Sep Marines participated in another bombardment of Tripoli by Preble's squadron. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 23).

- 10 Sep Marines participated in the capture of a Tripolitan zibek off Tripoli by the U. S. frigate Constellation. (Neeser, p. 294).
- 12 Sep Marines participated in the capture of two Tripolitan vessels by Barron's squadron off Tripoli. (Neeser, p. 294).
- Oct Marines participated in the capture of a Tripolitan zibek by the U. S. frigate President off Tripoli. (Neeser, p. 294).
- 29 Nov Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon, USMC, with William Eaton, Midshipman George Mann, and seven Marines landed at Alexandria, Egypt, and set out for Cairo. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 27).

1805

- 6 Mar William Ward Burrows, former Commandant of the Marine Corps, died at Washington. He was buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Georgetown and was later reinterred at Arlington on 12 May 1892. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 8).
- 8 Mar O'Bannon and party started 600 mile trek from Arab's Tower (40 miles west of Alexandria) for Derne, Tripoli. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 29).
- 22 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a small Tripolitan boat by the U. S. brig Argus off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. V, p. 529).
- 24 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a Tripolitan privateer and her two prizes by the U. S. frigate Congress off Tripoli. (Neeser, p. 294).
- 27 Apr Supported by American warships, Greeks, Arabs, and Marines all under Lieutenant O'Bannon, stormed and captured the fortress of Derne after completing a 600 mile march from Alexandria, Egypt. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 30), (Barbary Wars, v. V, p. 554).
- 10 May Marines participated in the capture of a Tripolitan ketch by the U. S. frigate Constitution off Tripoli. (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 9).
- 13 May Marines participated in the successful defense of Derne against attacking Tripolitans. (Allen (2), p. 242), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 14).
- 28 May Marines participated in the successful defense of Derne against attacking Tripolitans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 32), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 58).
- 4 Jun A TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED WITH THE BASHAW OF TRIPOLI. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 33), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 62).
- 10 Jun Marines participated in the successful defense of Derne against attacking Tripolitans. (Allen (2), p. 243), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 62).
- 12 Jun Marines and the remainder of the invasion forces were withdrawn from Derne, Tripoli. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 34), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 116).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 578; 22 officers and 556 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1.)
- 2 Dec The Secretary of the Navy directed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wharton to place a Sergeant's Guard of Marines at the residence of the Tunisian Ambassador (guard was discontinued 24Dec05). (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 315).

1806

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 318; 11 officers and 307 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 15 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Enterprise and a number of Spanish gunboats in the Straits of Gibraltar. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XV, p. 37), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 475).
- 27 Oct Secretary of the Navy directed the Commandant to organize a detachment of 4 officers and 74 enlisted Marines "to reinforce or take the place of the garrison at New Orleans with a view to Spanish operations." (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 6).
- 8 Dec Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, commanding the Marines of the U. S. sloop Hornet, was assigned as Charge D'Affaires to Tunis due to the death in previous October of the regularly assigned incumbent. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 1), (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 491).

1807

- 22 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Leopard in the Chesapeake Bay. (Barbary Wars, v. VI, p. 537).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 403; 11 officers and 392 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 2 Dec The actual strength of the Marine Corps on this date was 26 officers and 722 enlisted Marines. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 30).

1808

- 8 May A Marine Barracks was established at Charleston, S. C. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 4).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 872; 11 officers and 861 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

1809

- 3 Mar An Act of Congress authorized 46 officers and 1823 enlisted for the Marine Corps. Also, the period of enlistment was changed from 3 years to 5 years unless sooner discharged. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 7 and 12).
- 4 Mar The Marine Band played for the first Inaugural Ball held in Washington. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 6).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 523; 10 officers and 513 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

1810

- 24 Jun Marines were in the U. S. brig Vixen when she was fired into by the British sloop of war Moselle near the Bahamas. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 2).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 449; 9 officers and 440 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 7 Oct Marines from the U. S. sloop Wasp assisted in fighting a fire at Charleston, S. C. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVIII, p. 5).

1811

- Jan Major Daniel Carmick led a detachment of Marines from New Orleans against Negro insurgents. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVII, p. 10).
- 24 Apr Marines were directed to proceed to Cumberland Island (off southeast coast of Georgia) and to establish a post where they arrived on 4 May. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIX [1st rev], p. 1).

16 May Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate President and the British sloop Little Belt off the east coast of the U. S. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XVI, p. 2).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 556; 14 officers and 542 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

1812

17 Mar The Secretary of the Navy reported that Marine Barracks, Washington, and all improvements had cost \$5,571.16 less than amount appropriated, or a total of \$25,415.49. (Commandants, p. 34).

18 Mar The "Patriot's War" began when Marines and Army troops crossed St. Mary's River into Florida and raised the American flag. (McClellan, V. I, Chap. XIX [1st rev], p. 6).

18 Jun THE WAR OF 1812 BEGAN WHEN PRESIDENT MADISON APPROVED AN ACT OF CONGRESS WHICH DECLARED THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN. At this time the statutory strength of the Marine Corps was a total of 1869 officers and enlisted. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XX, p. 14).

Jun (After 18 Jun) Marines captured a British Marine officer at Norfolk where he was attempting to escape after the declaration of war and from his received the first British sword delivered in the War of 1812. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 6).

23 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate President and the British frigate Belydera in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 10).

Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Niagara by the U. S. brig Onesida on Lake Ontario. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 6).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 493; 10 officers and 483 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

2 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Traveller by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 294).

4 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Duchess of Portland by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 294).

9 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Delphin by the U. S. sloop Hornet in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 294).

11 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Samuel and Sarah by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 294).

13 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Lamprey by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 294).

19 Jul Marines, sailors, and soldiers manned the fort in the first battle of Sackett's Harbor in Lake Ontario. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 7).

24 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship John of Lancaster by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).

26 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Leander by the U. S. frigate Essex off Newfoundland. (Neesser, p. 296).

27 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Alfred by the U. S. privateer brigantine Yankee in the North Atlantic. (Scott, p. 18).

29 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brigs Harmony and Henry off Newfoundland. (Scott, p. 18).

- 30 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mary by the U. S. privateer Yankee off Newfoundland. (Scott, p. 18).
- 1 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer Yankee and the British ship Royal Bounty off Newfoundland. (Scott, p. 18), (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 22).
- 2 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Hero and the British ship Nancy by the U. S. frigate Essex off Newfoundland. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the action between the American privateer Atlas and the British ships Pursuit and Planter. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 22).
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Brothers by the U. S. frigate Essex in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the American ship Eliza Ann, loaded with British goods, by the U. S. privateer Yankee in the North Atlantic. (Scott, p. 19).
- 8 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig King George by the U. S. frigate Essex in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 9 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mary by the U. S. frigate Essex in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 10 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Lady Warren by the U. S. frigate Constitution off Cape Race. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 10 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig New Liverpool by the U. S. privateer Yankee in the North Atlantic. (Scott, p. 20).
- 11 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Adena by the U. S. frigate Constitution in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 12 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Argo by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 13 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Essex and the British sloop of war Alert in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 10).
- 15 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British bark Harriet by the U. S. frigate Constitution off Cape Race. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 16 Aug Marines participated in the recapture of the American brig Adeline by the U. S. frigate Constitution off Cape Race. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 17 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Adeline by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 19 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 10).

- 25 Aug Marines participated in the recapture of the American schooner Betsy by the U. S. frigate President in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 29 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British-licensed American ship Francis by the U. S. privateer Yankee in the North Atlantic. (Scott, p. 20).
- 12 Sep While escorting wagon convoys, a detachment of Marines was ambushed by the Indians, (Battle of Twelve Mile Swamp), and the commanding officer, Captain John Williams, was mortally wounded in East Florida. He died on 29 September. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIV [1st rev], p. 11).
- 11 Oct Marines participated in the recapture of the American ship Mandarin by the U. S. frigate United States in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 16 Oct Marines participated in the recapture of the American ship Ariadne by the U. S. brig Argus in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 17 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British packet Swallow by the U. S. frigate President in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 12).
- 18 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Wasp and the British brig Frolic in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 12).
- 25 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate United States and the British frigate Macedonian in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 13).
- 28 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Fly by the U. S. brig Argus in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Hazard by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 1 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Argo by the U. S. frigate Congress off the Western Islands. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 5 Nov Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer Grand Turk and the British mail packet Rinchinbroke in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXVI, p. 4).
- 9 Nov Marines participated in sortie by Chauncey's squadron from Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario, which resulted in a naval engagement with the British sloop Royal George. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 10).
- 9 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the British-licensed American brig South Carolina by the U. S. frigate Constitution in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 10 Nov Marines participated in the capture of three British vessels by Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario. (Neesser, p. 296).
- 28 Nov Marines and seamen joined Army troops, crossed into Canada, and captured the British fort at Red House. (McClellan, v. I, Chap XXI, p. 8), (Neesser, p. 44).
- 2 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Recovery by the U. S. brig Argus in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 296).

- 6 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British-licensed American schooner Dorothy by the U. S. brig Argus in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 12 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British packet Nocton by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 34), (Neeser, p. 296).
- 29 Dec Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java off the coast of Brazil. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXI, p. 14).
- 29 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Elizabeth by the U. S. frigates Essex off Rio de Janeiro. (Neeser, p. 296).

1813

- 6 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Ellen by the U. S. sloop Hornet off the coast of Brazil. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 12 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Volunteer by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 1 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British-licensed American brig Julia by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 4 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Resolution by the U. S. sloop Hornet off Pernambuco. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 5 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Earl Percy by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 9 Feb Marines and soldiers attacked and burned on successive days the Indian towns of Payne and Bowlegs in East Florida. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XIX [1st rev], p. 15).
- 24 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Hornet and the British brig Peacock in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 2).
- 25 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the Peruvian privateer Nereyda by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Pacific off Chile. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 35), (Neeser, p. 298).
- 5 Apr Marines participated in the recapture of the American ship Barclay by the U. S. frigate Essex off Callao, Peru. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 7 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Valeria (or Nystad) by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 16 Apr Marines were serving aboard gunboats supporting Army troops in preparation for the attack on Mobile. A storming detachment under Major Carmick was in position when the Spanish Commandant surrendered Fort Charlotte. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 1).
- 27 Apr Marines participated in the expedition by General Dearborn's forces embarked in Chauncey's squadron which landed and seized York (Toronto). (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 3), (Neeser, p. 46).

- 29 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Montezuma with an attack by boats from the U. S. frigate Essex in the Pacific. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 35).
- Apr Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Ellen by the U. S. frigate Chesapeake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 3 May Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Eliza by the U. S. privateer America in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 23).
- 6 May THE "PATRIOT'S WAR" ENDED WHEN THE LAST OF AMERICAN TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM FLORIDA. (McClellan, v. I, Chap XIX /1st Rev/, p. 17).
- 19 May Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Jean by the U. S. frigate Congress in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 296).
- 22 May Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Diana by the U. S. frigate Congress in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 298).
- 27 May Marines of Chauncey's squadron landed with Army troops of Colonel McComb's regiment and took Fort George on Lake Ontario. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 4), (Neeser, p. 46).
- 29 May Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque Atlantic by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Pacific. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 35).
- 30 May Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Greenwich by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Pacific. The Greenwich was manned by Americans and placed under command of Lieutenant John Gamble, commander of the Marine guard on the Essex. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 35).
- May Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Salamanca by the U. S. brig Argus in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 1 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 8).
- 9 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Kitty by the U. S. frigate President between the Azores and England. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 10 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British packet brig Duke of Montrose by the U. S. frigate President between the Azores and England. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 11 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque brig Maria by the U. S. frigate President between the Azores and England. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 12 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Falcon by the U. S. frigate President between the Azores and England. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 22 Jun Marines and sailors from the U. S. frigate Constellation repulsed attempted British landing on Craney Island (5 mi. below Norfolk Navy Yard). (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 11).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 591; 12 officers and 579 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

- 12 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Jean and Ann by the U. S. frigate President off North Cape. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 14 Jul Marines participated in the action with and the capture of the British ships Seringapatam, New Zealander, and Charlton by the ships under Captain Porter's command in the Pacific. The Greenwich under Lt. Gamble of the Marines took a conspicuous part in the victory. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 36).
- 14 Jul Beginning this date and during the period to 14 August, Marines participated in the capture of 20 British vessels by the U. S. brig Argus in the British Channel. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 18 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Daphne by the U. S. frigate President in the Irish Channel. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 24 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Eliza Swan by the U. S. frigate President in the Irish Channel. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 29 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Alert by the U. S. frigate President in the Irish Channel. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 31 Jul Marines and soldiers landed at York, Lake Ontario, and burned stores and barracks of the British. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 16).
- 2 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British bark Lion by the U. S. frigate President in the Irish Channel. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 5 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Dominica by the U. S. privateer Decatur in the West Indies. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 24).
- 12 Aug Marines from Washington were sent to Annapolis for defense against British. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 15).
- 14 Aug Marines were aboard the U. S. brig Argus when she was captured by the British ship Pelican. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 17).
- 20 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Fly by the U. S. brig Enterprise off Portsmouth, N. H. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 30 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Shannon by the U. S. frigate President in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 4 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. brig Enterprise and the British brig Boxer in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 17).
- 9 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Fly by the U. S. frigate President in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 300).
- 10 Sep Marines served aboard ships under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry during the Battle of Lake Erie. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 19).

- 14 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque Sir Andrew Hammond by the U. S. frigate Essex in the Marquesas Islands in the South Pacific. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 38).
- 23 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate President and the British schooner High Flyer, tender to the British ship-of-the-line St. Domingo, in the Atlantic Ocean. (Neeser, p. 52).
- 28 Sep Marines participated in the action between Chauncey's squadron and several British ships on Lake Ontario. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 17), (Neeser, p. 52).
- 5 Oct Marines participated in the action between four ships of Chauncey's squadron and four British ships on Lake Ontario. (Neeser, p. 52).
- 6 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Lady Gore by the U. S. schooner Sylph on Lake Ontario. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 11 Oct Marines participated in the "Maddequeeham Fight" between the U. S. privateer Prince of Neufelatel and boats of the British frigate Endymion off Tom Nevers' Head, Nantucket. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 24).
- 24 Oct Marine Barracks established at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 24).
- 25 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Rose by the U. S. frigate Congress in the Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 3 Nov Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer Globe and two British brigs. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 24).
- 5 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Atlantic by the U. S. frigate Congress in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 5 Dec Marines participated in the recapture of the American schooner Comet by the U. S. frigate President off New York. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 14 Dec Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer America and a British ship in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 23).
- 24 Dec At Nookaheevah Island in the Marquesas Islands, Lieutenant Gamble in charge of three ships of Porter's command landed a part of his force, and by a show of arms, intimidated the natives and regained the property pilfered previously. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 38).

1814

- 5 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Wanderer by the U. S. frigate President off Barbados, W. I. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 9 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the two British ships Edward and Jonathan by the U. S. frigate President off Barbados, W. I. (Neeser, p. 300).

- 18 Jan Marines participated in the capture of a British prize, the Spanish brig Isabella, by the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the U. S. brig Rattlesnake in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 20 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the Swedish ship, Sincerity which had British merchandise aboard, by the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the U. S. brig Rattlesnake in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 29 Jan Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Alligator and six boats of a British frigate off Cole's Island, Stone River, S. C. (Neesser, p. 52).
- 29 Jan Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Prince Regent by the U. S. sloop Adams in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 7 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Rambler by the U. S. schooner Enterprise and U. S. brig Rattlesnake in the Caribbean. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 9 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Industry by the U. S. sloop Adams in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 14 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Lovely Ann by the U. S. frigate Constitution off the coast of Guina. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 15 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British schooner Pictou in the West Indies. (Neesser, p. 52).
- 18 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Phoenix by the U. S. frigate Constitution east of Trinidad. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 19 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Catherine by the U. S. frigate Constitution east of Trinidad. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 23 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British letter-of-marque schooner Mars and the schooner Eliza by the U. S. schooner Enterprise and the U. S. brig Rattlesnake in the Caribbean. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer Snap Dragon and the British ship Liverpool off Dutch Guiana. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 28).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British sloop Nayntine Fairy by the U. S. sloop Adams off the coast of Africa. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 11 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Roebuck by the U. S. sloop Adams off the coast of Africa. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 17 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Little Fox by the U. S. sloop Frolic in the West Indies. (Neesser, p. 302).
- 25 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Woodbridge by the U. S. sloop Adams in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 302).

- 28 Mar Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Essex and the British sloop Cherub and frigate Phoebe off the Pacific coast of South America. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 41).
- 3 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a British privateer schooner by the U. S. sloop Frolic in the West Indies. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 29 Apr Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Peacock and the British ship Epervier in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 2).
- May Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Barton by the U. S. brig Siren off the coast of Africa. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 2 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British bark Neptune by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 9 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig John by the U. S. brig Rattlesnake off the coast of France. (Neeser, p. 302).
- 12 Jun A battalion of Marines under 1stLt Samuel Miller marched from Headquarters Marine Corps in Washington, D. C., to St. Leonard's Creek (about 12 miles above the mouth of the Patuxant River) arriving on 17 June. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 9).
- 13 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig William by the U. S. sloop Wasp off the British Isles. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 17 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Sea Flower by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Grand Banks. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 18 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Pallas by the U. S. sloop Wasp off the entrance to the English Channel. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 22 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Crown Prince by the U. S. brig Rattlesnake in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 23 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Henrietta by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 24 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Hunter by the U. S. sloop Adams in the North Atlantic. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 26 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Orange Boven by the U. S. sloop Wasp off the coast of France. (Neeser, p. 304).
- 26 Jun Marines and soldiers assisted Naval forces in driving off blockading British ships at St. Leonard's Creek. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 11).
- 28 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Wasp and the British ship Reindeer in the North Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 4).

- 28 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mary by the U. S. sloop Adams in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 648; 11 officers and 579 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 4 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Regulator by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 5 Jul Marines participated in the capture of four British vessels by the U. S. sloop Peacock off the British Isles. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 6 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Jenny by the U. S. sloop Wasp off the coast of France. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 11 Jul Marines were aboard the U. S. brig Rattlesnake when she surrendered to the British frigate Leander in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 7).
- 12 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Adventurer by the U. S. brig Siren off the coast of Africa. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 20 Jul Marines and soldiers landed at St. Joseph on Lake Huron to destroy the fort and barracks. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 43).
- 28 Jul Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Favorite by the U. S. sloop Adams off the coast of England. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 1 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British sloop Leith Packet by the U. S. sloop Peacock off the Shannon. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 2 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British sloop William and Ann by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Ennis. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 3 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British sloop Peggy and Jane by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Tory Island. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 4 Aug At Michilimackinac Island in the Great Lakes, Marines and soldiers landed and fought a bloody battle but were repulsed. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 43).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Paris by the U. S. sloop Adams off the coast of Ireland. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 14 Aug Marines and soldiers embarked in Sinclair's Squadron landed at the mouth of the Nautauwasaga River in Lake Huron and captured a blockhouse. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 44).
- 14 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British bark William by the U. S. sloop Peacock off north coast of Ireland. (Neesser, p. 304).
- 15 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Sir Edward Pellen by the U. S. sloop Peacock off the north coast of Ireland. (Neesser, p. 301).
- 16 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British schooner Maria by the U. S. sloop Adams in the Atlantic. (Neesser, p. 304).

- 21 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Bellona by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Cape Ortigal. (Nesser, p. 304).
- 23 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Triton by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Cape Finisterre. (Nesser, p. 304).
- 24 Aug A Marine battalion participated in the Battle of Bladensburg. The British burned Washington and withdrew 25 August. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 22).
- 30 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Letitia by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the English Channel. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 31 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Bon Accord by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the English Channel. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 1 Sep Marines and seamen at White House, Virginia, shelled attacking British ships on the Potomac. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 29).
- 1 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Wasp and the British brig Avon in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 53), (Nesser, p. 56).
- 1 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Mary by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the English Channel. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 2 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Duck by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Island Forteventura. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 3 Sep Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Adams and militia defended the Adams during a land attack by British at Hampden, Maine. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 45).
- 12 Sep Marines and seamen joined Army troops in entrenchments at Baltimore, Maryland, to defend against British attacking. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 31).
- 12 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Three Brothers by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 14 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Bacchus by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 16 Sep Marines established a guard over the temporary chambers in which Congress met. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 33).
- 16 Sep Marines were part of landing party to wipe out the pirate stronghold at Grand Terre Island, Louisiana. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 52).
- 21 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Atlanta by the U. S. sloop Wasp in the North Atlantic. (Nesser, p. 306).
- 26 Sep Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer General Armstrong and the boats of the British brig Carnation and the frigates Rota and Plantagenet in the port of Fayal, Azores Islands. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 25).

- 12 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Mary by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Barbuda, W. I. (Neeser, p. 306).
- 17 Oct Marines and seamen again landed on Grand Terre Island to punish pirates. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIII, p. 53).
- 13 Nov Marines participated in the capture of a British brig by the U. S. privateer Leo in the Atlantic. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 26).
- 15 Dec Marines served aboard the five gunboats under Lt. A. C. Jones on the Lakes before New Orleans when the British attacked in their drive toward New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 5), (Brooks, p. 93).
- 22 Dec Marines from the Marine Barracks and the Marine Detachment from the U. S. frigate Congress assisted in fighting a fire in Portsmouth, N. H. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXII, p. 24).
- 23 Dec Marines aboard the U. S. schooner Carolina participated in the bombardment of the British camp prior to the attack by Jackson's forces. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 7), (Brooks, p. 138).
- 23 Dec A company of Marines participated in a night attack by Gen. Jackson's forces on British camp about 9 miles below New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 4, 8).
- 24 Dec THE WAR OF 1812 WAS ENDED BY THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH ENGLAND AT GHENT (NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN U. S. TOO LATE TO PREVENT BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS). (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 3), (Brooks, p. 160).
- 24 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the British brig Lord Nelson by the U. S. frigate Constitution east of Bermuda. (Neeser, p. 306).
- 27 Dec Marines participated in the duel between British shore batteries and the guns of the U. S. schooner Carolina before New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 12), (Brooks, p. 179).
- 28 Dec Marines were part of Gen. Jackson's force which repelled the British attack on American defenses before New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 14), (Brooks, p. 191).

1815

- 8 Jan Marines participated in the bloody repulse of a major British attack on defenses of New Orleans. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 17), (Brooks, p. 232).
- 15 Jan Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate President and the British frigates Endymion, Majestic, Pomona, and Tenedos off Long Island. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXV, p. 1).
- 16 Feb Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Susannah by the U. S. frigate Constitution off Lisbon, Portugal. (Neeser, p. 306).
- 20 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British sloops Cyane and Levant near Madeira Island. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXV, p. 3).

- 26 Feb Marines participated in the action between the U. S. privateer brig Chasseur and the British schooner St. Lawrence off Havana, Cuba. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXIV, p. 27). (Maclay, p. 296).
- 3 Mar PRESIDENT MADISON APPROVED AN ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING FORCE AGAINST THE DEY OF ALGIERS. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. I, p. 2).
- 23 Mar Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Hornet and the British brig Penguin off Tristan d'Acunha. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXV, p. 5). (Neesser, p. 58).
- 13 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Union by the U. S. sloop Peacock in the Straits of Sunda. (Neesser, p. 306).
- 17 Jun Marines participated in the action between Decatur's squadron and the Algerian frigate Mashuda off Cape de Gat. (Allen (2), p. 282). (McClellan, v. II, Chap. I, p. 6).
- 19 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the Algerian brig Estedio by Decatur's squadron off Cape Palos. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. I, p. 6).
- 21 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Venus by the U. S. sloop Peacock in the Straits of Sunda. (Neesser, p. 306).
- 29 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the British ship Brio de Mar by the U. S. sloop Peacock in the Straits of Sunda. (Neesser, p. 306).
- 30 Jun Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Peacock and the British brig Nautilus in the Straits of Sunda (between Sumatra and Java). (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XXV, p. 9).
- 30 Jun TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED WITH DEY OF ALGIERS. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. I, p. 7). (Neesser, p. 7).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 688; 8 officers and 680 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 31 Jul TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED WITH THE BEY OF TUNIS. (Neesser, p. 7).
- 9 Aug TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED WITH THE BASHAW OF TRIPOLI. (Neesser, p. 7).

1816

- Apr Marines participated in the capture of the pirate schooner Comet by the U. S. brig Boxer. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 8).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 472; 21 officers and 451 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 27 Jul Marines on board gunboats # 149 & 154 participated in the destruction and capture of a fort manned by Negroes and Indians on the Appalachicola River in Florida. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 15).
- 27 Aug Marines were aboard the U. S. schooner Firebrand when she was fired upon by Spanish warships off Vera Cruz. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 9).

1817

- 3 Mar Peace Establishment Act passed by Congress set strength of Marine Corps at 50 officers and 942 enlisted. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 3).

- 3 Mar Inspection duties were added to those of Adjutant on the staff of Headquarters Marine Corps with the establishment of the office of "Adjutant and Inspector" and the appointment of Captain Samuel Miller as first incumbent. (M. C. Staff, p. 3).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 666; 14 officers and 652 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 23 Dec Marine detachments from six naval vessels participated in joint Army and Navy operations to force surrender of Amelia Island, Florida, by pirates. (Metcalf, p. 88).

1818

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 560; 24 officers and 536 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 19 Aug Marines from the U. S. sloop Ontario participated in the flag raising ceremony at a landing in the Columbia River which was made to strengthen the claim of the U. S. to the Oregon Territory. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 42).
- 1 Sep The third Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, died in New York City while still in office. He was buried in Old Trinity Church Yard in New York on 3 September. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 49).

1819

- 3 Mar Brevet Major Anthony Gale was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps. Major Samuel Miller was acting CMC from death of Colonel Wharton on 1 September until 15 September; Major Archibald Henderson was acting from 16 September until the appointment of Gale. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 53).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 685; 21 officers and 664 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).

Conclusion

The Quasi-War accustomed Marines to fighting, helped them perfect their organization, and solidly established Marine traditions of steadiness, resourcefulness and courage. The Tripolitan War of 1801-1805 gave birth to a mission which in the future would become paramount for Marines--the providing of expeditionary forces immediately available for employment with the fleet. At Tripoli, naval blockades, bombardments, and offers of ransom proved ineffectual until an expeditionary force brought the Bashaw to terms.

By the time of the War of 1812, the Marines had established their usefulness. McClellan in Chapter XX of his first volume evaluated their service as follows:

"There never has been a war when the Marines did more, in proportion to their numbers, than in this war. The credit belongs to Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton. He solved the problem of placing Marines upon about seventy naval vessels; of providing a strong battalion that participated in several land engagements including the Battle of Bladensburg; of having an efficient company at New Orleans ready for Commodore Daniel Todd Patterson and Major-General Andrew Jackson to use in the defence of New Orleans; of developing a seasoned "expeditionary force" to support land operations of the Commodore Isaac Chauncey's Squadron in the Lake Ontario theatre of war; and of maintaining sufficient forces throughout the United States to carry on the usual naval and military mission of the Corps."

The conclusion of the War of 1812 allowed the Marines a short breathing spell although anti-pirate operations still were active. From this time on, however, there will be few years when we don't find Marines active in some part of the world.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

by

Colonel W. M. Miller, USMC

Part III

The Marine Corps at Sea and On Shore (1820-1859)

This chronology is presented in several parts as a compilation of historical dates concerning Marines which have been previously set forth by various authors as factual. No claim is made that all possible sources have been used.

The following sources have been used in Part III of this chronology:

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Many other sources were investigated, such as additional years of Secretary of the Navy Reports, Suppression of the Slave Trade by DuBois, Articles in the Naval Institute Proceedings, etc., but unless there was a positive statement or evidence of the participation of Marines in a particular event, no entry was made.

Introduction

According to the history books, several decades of peace followed the War of 1812. The Marine Corps of that day would not subscribe to that premise. Although the Corps was small in numbers, Marines were active throughout the world. Early in the period covered by this Part, a vibrant personality took command of the Marine Corps. With Archibald Henderson as Commandant, life would not be calm and restful and he remained at the head of the Corps for nearly 39 years.

<u>Date</u>	<u>1820</u>
5 Apr	Marines participated in the capture of five slave schooners by the U. S. corvette <u>Cyane</u> off Cape Mount and the Gallinos River on the west coast of Africa. (Neeser, p. 308), (MR, Jan. 1820).
7 Apr	Marines participated in the capture of two slave schooners during the period 7-12 April by the U. S. corvette <u>Cyane</u> off Cape Mount and the Gallinos River on the west coast of Africa. (Neeser, p. 308), (MR, Jan. 1820).
30 Jun	The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 571; 19 officers and 552 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
30 Aug	Brevet Major Samuel Miller became acting Commandant due to the arrest for trial by court martial of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Gale. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 72).

- 16 Oct Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Gale, the 4th Commandant of the Marine Corps, was found guilty of charges preferred against him at a general court-martial on 18 September. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the Corps and on this date the sentence was executed. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 72).
- Oct Marines were aboard three of the U. S. ships stationed off the west coast of South America until May 1822 to protect American commerce during the revolt against Spain. (Knox, p. 143), (MR).

1821

- 2 Jan The President appointed Brevet Major Archibald Henderson as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps with date of commission of 17 October 1820. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. II, p. 73).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 879; 35 officers and 844 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 17 Jul SPAIN CEDED THE FLORIDAS TO THE UNITED STATES. (Sprague, p. 2).
- 16 Oct Marines participated in the capture of five pirate vessels by the U. S. brig Enterprise at Cape Antonio, Cuba. (Emmons, p. 76), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 4).
- 21 Dec Marines participated in the capture of a pirate schooner by the U. S. brig Enterprise at Cape Antonio, Cuba. (Emmons, p. 76), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 4).

1822

- 7 Jan Marines participated in the recapture of a Dutch sloop, prize of pirates, by the U. S. brig Spark in the West Indies. (Emmons, p. 76), (MR, Jan. 1822).
- 8 Mar Marines and seamen from the U. S. brig Enterprise landed in pursuit of pirates at Cape Antonio, Cuba. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 4), (Neesser, p. 310).
- Jun Marines participated in the capture of two pirate schooners by the U. S. schooners Shark and Grampus in the West Indies. (Neesser, p. 310), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 5).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 731; 23 officers and 708 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 1).
- 16 Aug Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Grampus and the pirate brig Palmyra in the West Indies. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 5), (Neesser, p. 310).

- 28 Sep Marines participated in the capture of a pirate vessel by the U. S. sloop Peacock west of Havana, Cuba. (Allen (2), p. 35), (NR, 1823).
- 9 Nov Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Alligator and several pirate schooners in the harbor of Matanzas, Cuba. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 5), (Neese, p. 310).

1823

- 1 Feb The Secretary of the Navy ordered that a Naval Station and a Marine Barracks be established at Key West, Florida, from which base Commodore Porter's squadron was to operate against the pirates in the West Indies. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 9).
- 8 Apr Marines and seamen from the sloop Peacock and the heavy barges Gallinipper and Mosquito landed in pursuit of pirates east of Havana, Cuba. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 14), (Allen (2), p. 46).
- 16 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a pirate schooner by the U. S. sloop Peacock off Cuba. (Allen (2), p. 46), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 13).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 701; 20 officers and 681 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- Jul (Early in July) Marines participated in the action between the U. S. sloop Sea Gull and the U. S. heavy barges Gallinipper and Mosquito and a pirate schooner off Cuba. (Allen (2), p. 51), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 17).
- 22 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. schooners Greyhound and Beagle landed to attack pirates near Cape Cruz, Cuba. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 18), (Allen (2), p. 53).

1824

- 12 Mar Marines from the Boston Navy Yard subdued a riot at the Massachusetts State Prison in Boston, Massachusetts. (Collum, p. 61).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 940; 50 officers and 890 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 14 Nov Commodore Porter landed with Marines at Fajardo, P. R., to avenge an insult to the American flag. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 26), (Allen (2), p. 68).

1825

- 12 Feb Marines and seamen from the U. S. schooner Grampus went ashore to help fight a fire on St. Thomas, V. I. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 29).
- 4 Mar Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Grampus and a pirate sloop off the southern coast of Puerto Rico. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 29), (Allen (2), p. 82).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 781; 35 officers and 746 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1826

- 1 May The Mameluke hilt was prescribed for Marine officers' swords. (McClellan, (2), p. 89).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 835; 39 officers and 796 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1827

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 946; 43 officers and 903 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 4 Oct Marines participated in the capture of two pirate vessels by the U. S. sloop Warren in the Cyclades Islands off Greece. (Neeser, p. 312), (MR, Nov. 1827).
- 15 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Porpoise and 200 Greek pirates in the Doro Passage in the Aegean Sea. (ASP, v. III, p. 176).
- 16 Oct Marines participated in the action between the U. S. schooner Porpoise and several pirate vessels off the island of Andros in the Cyclades Islands off Greece. (Neeser, p. 312), (ASP, v. III, p. 37).
- 25 Oct Marines participated in the capture of a pirate brig by the U. S. sloop Warren off Greece. (Neeser, p. 312), (MR, Nov. 1827).
- 29 Oct Marines participated in the capture of an Austrian brig, prize of pirates by the U. S. sloop Warren in the Cyclades Islands off Greece. (Neeser, p. 312), (MR, Nov. 1827).
- 1 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Warren landed and burned Miconi, a pirate town in the Cyclades Islands. (Neeser, p. 60), (MR, Nov. 1827).
- 7 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Warren landed on Andros, Greece, in the Aegean Sea, to capture piratical vessels. (Neeser, p. 60), (MR, Nov. 1827).

1828

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 932; 40 officers and 892 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- Dec Marines participated in the capture of the Argentinian privateer Federal by the U. S. sloop Eric at St. Bartholomew Island, W. I. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. III, p. 34).

1829

- 20 Feb The Center House at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., where Marine Corps Headquarters was located, caught fire and was destroyed, burning many important records containing evidence of brave deeds and acts of valor. (Ellsworth).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 895; 43 officers and 852 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1830

- 5 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the slave brig Penix by the U. S. schooner Grampus off Cape Haitien, Haiti. (ASP, v. III, p. 866).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 891; 37 officers and 854 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1831

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 815; 35 officers and 780 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1832

- 1 Jan Marines and sailors from the U. S. sloop Lexington went ashore in the Falkland Islands to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 76).

7 Feb Marines and seamen landed from the U. S. frigate Potomac at Quallah Battoo (Kuala-battee), Sumatra, to punish natives for a piratical attack on an American vessel. (Ellsworth (2), p. 152), (Neesser, p. 62).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 898; 38 officers and 860 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1833

31 Mar The Treasury Building in Washington, D. C., was partially destroyed by fire and Marines were called out to furnish protection. (Ellsworth).

10 Apr President Andrew Jackson ordered that blue and scarlet be replaced by green and buff as the colors of the Marine Corps uniform. (CMC Letters, 22 Apr 1839).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 896; 43 officers and 853 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

31 Oct Marines and seamen from Commodore Woolsey's squadron went ashore at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 10).

1834

30 Jun "An Act For The Better Organization of the United States Marine Corps" was passed by Congress. Among the provisions was one which stated that Marines were under Naval jurisdiction unless detached by the President for service with the Army. (McClellan, v. I, Chap. XI, p. 5).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 915; 46 officers and 869 enlisted men. (Strength, p. 2).

1835

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,417; 68 officers and 1,349 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

19 Jul During a large fire in New York City, a detachment of Marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was dispatched to the scene to guard public property and prevent looting. (Collum, p. 66).

10 Dec Four Marines from the U. S. frigate Brandywine went ashore at Callao, Peru, and proceeded to Lima to protect the American consulate. On 17 December, the remainder of Marine detachment was sent ashore where the Marines remained until 24 January. (Ellsworth (2), p. 137).

24 Dec INDIANS MASSACRED AN ARMY COLUMN EN ROUTE FROM FORT BROOKE ON TAMPA BAY TO FORT KING IN FLORIDA. THIS IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE BEGINNING OF THE FLORIDA INDIAN WARS. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 3).

1836

22 Jan Marines from the U. S. frigate Constellation and the U. S. sloop St. Louis (part of Commodore Dallas' squadron) arrived at Fort Brooke to reinforce the fort against expected Indian attacks. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 8).

17 Mar Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Vandalia participated in a boat expedition up the Manatee River and around the Keys of Tampa Bay, returning 28 March. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 17)

22 Mar Marines from the U. S. frigate Constellation and the U. S. sloop St. Louis accompanied an Army expedition from Fort Brooke, returning 4 April after several skirmishes with the Indians. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 18).

- 31 Mar Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Vandalia proceeded from Tampa Bay to Charlotte Harbor where they joined Army troops in an expedition up the Myacca River, returning to Tampa Bay on 27 April. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 19).
- 21 May President Andrew Jackson accepted Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson's offer of a regiment to assist in the fighting against the Indians in the Southeastern United States. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 22).
- 24 May Colonel Commandant Henderson reported to the War Department for duty in compliance with General Order # 33 of the War Department which directed "all the disposable force on shore...to proceed to Alabama..." (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 22).
- 23 Jun Colonel Commandant Henderson with the 1st Battalion of Marines after a march of 224 miles in 14 days arrived at Columbus, Georgia, to fight against Creeks in that area. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 28).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,341; 43 officers and 1,298 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 1 Jul The 2d Battalion of Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Freeman joined Henderson's command near Columbus, Georgia, to fight against Creeks in that area. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 29).
- 25 Aug A Marine detachment from the U. S. schooner Grampus went ashore to protect the Rancho at Tampa Bay, Florida. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 37).
- 13 Oct A force of Marines and seamen from Commodore Dallas' squadron who were embarked in the U. S. sloop Vandalia left the ship at Key West in boats on an expedition to Gape Florida, up the Miami River, and to New River, Florida, in search of Indians, returning to the ship on 9 December. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 47).
- 12 Nov A detachment of mounted Marines was sent out from Tampa Bay, Florida, in search of Indians. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 41).
- 21 Nov Marines and Army troops were involved in action against the Seminoles at Wahoo Swamp, Florida. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 42), (Sprague, p. 165).

1837

- 3 Jan Marines under Colonel Henderson and Army troops left Fort Brooke for the interior of Florida in search of Indians and continued in the field until 18 May 1837 when they returned to Fort Brooke. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 50).
- 8 Jan Orders No. 34, January 8, 1837, of the Army of the South reorganized the Army into two brigades, the Second Brigade to be commanded by Colonel A. Henderson, USMC. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 51).
- 27 Jan Colonel Henderson led Marines and other troops in attacks on Indians in battle of Hatchee-Lustee, Florida. (Sprague, p. 174). (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 55).
- 6 Mar AN AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BETWEEN SEMINOLE CHIEFS AND GENERAL JESUP, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, AT CAMP DADE, FLORIDA, WHICH PRESUMABLY ENDED WAR WITH THE SEMINOLES. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 65).
- 26 Mar The Marine detachment of the U. S. sloop Concord returned aboard from Fort Foster, Florida, as it was assumed the Indian Wars were over; the U. S. sloop Vandalia received her Marines from Fort Brooke on 19 May; and the U. S. Sloop St. Louis received her Marines from the Withlacoochee on 29 May. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 67).

- 16 Apr Marines participated in the capture of a Mexican brig-of-war by the USS Natchez off Brasos de Santiago for illegal seizure of two American merchantmen. (Neeser, p. 62), (MR, Apr. 1837).
- 23 May Colonel Henderson and part of his staff left Florida to return to Washington leaving Lieutenant Colonel Miller as the Senior Marine Officer. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 70).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,561; 37 officers and 1,524 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1838

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,095; 28 officers and 1,067 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 23 Jul The remaining Marines serving with Army in Florida returned to Washington. A number of Marines, however, were still serving with the Navy in the Florida Squadron, known as the "Mosquito Fleet." (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 90).
- 19 Aug Marines were serving aboard the U. S. sloops Vincennes and Pescock and the U. S. brig Porpoise when the ships sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, as part of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition which did not return until 7 July 1842. (Neeser, p. 62), (MR, Aug. 1838).

1839

- 2 Jan A landing party from the U. S. sloop John Adams went ashore at Muckie (Mucke), Sumatra, to protect American lives and property and to demand retribution for previous acts by the natives; at 1235 on the same day, Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate Columbia went ashore to reinforce the previous landing party. (Ellsworth (2), p. 154).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 950; 34 officers and 916 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1840

- 16 Apr A detachment of Marines and seamen from the U. S. schooner Otsego had a skirmish of about three hours with a group of 50 to 80 Indians on the east coast of Florida. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 95).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,269; 46 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 4 Jul The Marine Corps uniform was changed from green to blue with scarlet trim in accordance with orders issued by Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson. (Uniform Regs, 1852).
- 12 Jul Marines from the U. S. sloops Vincennes and Pescock and a detachment of seamen landed in Sualib Bay, Fiji Islands, to avenge attack by natives on ships' boats. (Ellsworth (2), p. 78).
- 26 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloops Vincennes and Pescock landed in the Fiji Islands and attacked Sualib to avenge attack on ships' parties. (Ellsworth (2), p. 79).
- 31 Dec Marines and seamen from McLaughlin's "Florida Squadron" in cooperation with the Army set out on an expedition into the Everglades to surprise Indian towns. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 99).

1841

- 25 Feb A landing party of 70 Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Peacock landed and burned three villages at Upolu, Samoa, to avenge murder of an American seaman. (Ellsworth (2), p. 145).
- 6 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Peacock, part of the Wilkes Expedition, landed on Drummond's Island (Tabiteuea), Gilbert Islands, to rescue a missing seaman from natives; meeting opposition they burned towns of Utirod and Aita and returned to their ship without recovering the seaman. (Ellsworth (2), p. 73).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,200; 44 officers and 1,156 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 3 Nov Marines were part of a naval brigade from the Florida Squadron which joined an Army force in an expedition into the Everglades, Florida, in search of Indians. The expedition returned on 24 November after having encountered no Indians. (Sprague, p. 333), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 102).
- 27 Nov A naval brigade of Marines and seamen from McLaughlin's Florida Squadron made an expedition into the Everglades in Florida in search of Indians. (Sprague, p. 358), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 103).

1842

- 15 Feb Marines were part of naval brigade which made an expedition into the Everglades in Florida in search of Indians. The expedition returned on 11 April. (Sprague, p. 385), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 104).
- 2 May Marines and seamen from McLaughlin's Florida Squadron made an expedition into the Everglades. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 106).
- 20 Jun The Secretary of the Navy ordered the Florida Squadron disbanded and Marines and seamen of the command returned to Norfolk. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 109).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,289; 46 officers and 1,243 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 9 Aug A TREATY WAS SIGNED AT WASHINGTON WITH GREAT BRITAIN WHICH REQUIRED EACH NATION TO MAINTAIN ON THE COAST OF AFRICA NAVAL VESSELS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. (Neaser, p. 8).
- 14 Aug THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA WAS OFFICIALLY TERMINATED. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 112).
- 21 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate United States and the U. S. sloop Cyane landed at Monterey, California, and seized the town under impression U. S. was at war with Mexico. When this was found to be untrue, they withdrew. (Metcalfe, p. 94), (Bauer, p. 317).

1843

- 6 Mar Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson was awarded brevet rank of Brigadier General as of 27 January 1837 for service against the Indians. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. VI, p. 61), (Sprague, p. 552).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,084; 43 officers and 1,041 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 29 Nov Commodore Perry with 75 Marines and seamen from his squadron went ashore on the coast of Africa at what is now Greenville, Liberia, to seek redress for previous crimes and to put an end to slave trade and piracy in the area. (Ellsworth (2), p. 4).

- 1 Dec Commodore Perry with Marines and seamen of his squadron went ashore at Blue Barra (near Greenville) for further negotiations with native chiefs. (Ellsworth (2), p. 4).
- 5 Dec Commodore Perry with Marines and seamen from his squadron went ashore at Settra Kru, Liberia, for further negotiations with native chiefs. (Ellsworth (2), p. 4).
- 8 Dec Commodore Perry with Marines and seamen from his squadron went ashore at Caval (now Harper), Liberia, for a conference with the King. (Ellsworth (2), p. 5).
- 9 Dec Commodore Perry with Marines and seamen from his squadron went ashore at Caval for a conference with King Ben Crack-O. (Ellsworth (2), p. 5).
- 14 Dec Commodore Perry with some 200 Marines and seamen landed at Little Berribee, Ivory Coast, for conference with King Ben Crack-O. When treachery occurred on the 15th, Crack-O was shot by a Marine and the town was burned. (Ellsworth (2), p. 6).
- 16 Dec A short distance from Little Berribee, Marines and seamen from Perry's squadron landed and destroyed seven villages in retribution for previous crimes and treachery. (Ellsworth (2), p. 7).

1844

- 18 Jun Marines from the U. S. sloop St. Louis under Captain Tilton went ashore at Canton, China, to protect American lives. Stayed until 20 July. (Metcalf, p. 92), (SNR, 1844, p. 644).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,086; 40 officers and 1,046 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).

1845

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,028; 42 officers and 986 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 18 Oct Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, USMC, received orders to be ready to go to California on a secret mission for the President. (Metcalf, p. 139).
- 30 Nov Marines participated in the capture of the slave bark Pons by the U. S. sloop Yorktown off Kahenda, Africa. (Neeser, p. 312), (Foote, p. 243), (MR, Jan. 1846).

1846

- 17 Apr Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, USMC, arrived at Monterey, California, and delivered to the American Consul, secret instructions from the President and the State Department. (Bauer, p. 341).
- 7 May Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, USMC, carrying a confidential message from President Polk, contacted Captain John C. Fremont, USA, near Klamath Lake, Oregon, after a hazardous journey through Indian-infested country. (Metcalf, p. 139).
- 8 May Marines and seamen from Home Squadron occupied Fort Isabel, Texas, to defend fort if Mexicans attacked. (Metcalf, p. 110), (Bauer, p. 35).
- 12 May FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MEXICO. (Neeser, p. 8).
- 18 May Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate Cumberland and Potomac went up the Rio Grande and landed on the south side of the river (these were the first U. S. forces to set foot on the soil of Mexico). (Metcalf, p. 111).

- 24 May Marines participated in an attempted cutting-out expedition and in the shelling of Tampico, Mexico, by the U. S. sloop St. Mary's which drew return fire. (Neeser, p. 64), (Bauer, p. 66), (NR, Jun. 1846).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,167; 41 officers and 1,126 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 7 Jul Marines and seamen from Sloat's squadron (Savannah, Cyane, and Levant) landed at Monterey, California, and occupied the town. California was proclaimed part of the United States. (Metcalf, p. 140), (Bauer, p. 372).
- 9 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth landed in the Bay of San Francisco and occupied the town of Yerba Buena (San Francisco), without opposition. (Metcalf, p. 141), (Bauer, p. 379).
- 9 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth occupied the town of Sonoma, California, without opposition. (Neeser, p. 64), (NR, 1846).
- 20 Jul Marines were aboard the U. S. ship of line Columbus and the U. S. sloop Vincennes when the squadron under Commodore Hiddle anchored at Yedo Bay, Japan, in the initial attempt to open negotiations for a treaty with Japan. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 3).
- 29 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Cyane landed and took possession of the town of San Diego, California. (Metcalf, p. 144).
- 4 Aug Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate Congress landed and took possession of the town of Santa Barbara, California. (Metcalf, p. 142), (Bauer, p. 396).
- 6 Aug Marines from the U. S. frigate Congress landed and took possession of the town of San Pedro, California. (Metcalf, p. 143), (Bauer, p. 397).
- 7 Aug Marines participated in an expedition to Alvarado, Mexico, by Commodore Connor's Squadron. The expedition was withdrawn the next morning due to the imminence of bad weather. (Bauer, p. 81).
- 9 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican brigantine Juanita by the U. S. sloop Cyane at San Diego, California. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1846).
- 10 Aug Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican brig Prima Vera by the U. S. sloop Cyane at San Diego, California. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1847).
- 13 Aug Marines and seamen plus volunteers marched into the town of Los Angeles with no opposition. (Metcalf, p. 143), (Neeser, p. 64).
- 2 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican sloop Solita by the U. S. sloop Cyane off San Blas, California. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1847).
- 3 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican brigantine Susana by the U. S. sloop Cyane off San Blas, California. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1847).
- 7 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican brig Malek Adhel by the U. S. sloop Warren at Mazatlan, Mexico. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, Jan. 1846).
- 14 Sep Marines participated in the capture of nine Mexican vessels by the U. S. sloop Cyane off La Paz, Lower California. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1847).
- 1 Oct Beginning with this date and during the month of October, Marines participated in the capture of 12 Mexican vessels by the U. S. sloop Cyane off the coast of Lower California and Mexico in the Pacific. (Neeser, p. 312), (NR, 1847).

- 7 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate Savannah joined Gillespie's company from the American Merchantman Vandalia to land and recapture the town of San Pedro, California. (Metcalf, p. 147), (Bauer, p. 420).
- 8 Oct Marines from the U. S. frigate Savannah were part of a land expedition from San Pedro to take Los Angeles. The expedition failed and returned on 9 October. (Bauer, p. 423).
- 15 Oct Marines of Connor's squadron participated in the second expedition against Alvarado, Mexico. The expedition withdrew after shelling the enemy. (Neesser, p. 66), (Bauer, p. 108).
- 23 Oct In the First Expedition up the Tabasco River, Marines from Commodore Perry's squadron landed and captured the town of Frontera, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 115), (Bauer, p. 116).
- 25 Oct As Perry's squadron continued up the Tabasco River, Marines landed below Fort Acaachappa (a few miles down river from San Juan Bautista) and advanced to capture the fort; whereupon, they reembarked and the expedition proceeded up river. (Metcalf, p. 115), (Bauer, p. 116).
- 25 Oct Perry's squadron arrived at San Juan Bautista, Mexico, on the Tabasco River where Marines landed and captured the town. (Metcalf, p. 115), (Bauer, p. 116).
- 27 Oct Marines again were part of landing force in taking of town of San Pedro, California. (Metcalf, p. 148), (Bauer, p. 427).
- 14 Nov Marines and seamen from Commodore Connor's squadron landed and seized the town of Tampico, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 117), (Bauer, p. 131).
- 19 Nov Marines and seamen from Commodore Connor's squadron proceeded up the Panuco River where they landed and captured the town of Panuco, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 117), (Bauer, p. 136).
- 6 Dec Marines took part in the Battle of San Pascual, California. (Metcalf, p. 118).
- 21 Dec Marines from Commodore Perry's squadron participated in the landing and capture (with opposition) of the town of Carmen, Mexico, (Bauer, p. 148), (Metcalf, p. 135).
- 27 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican schooner Amelia and the Spanish schooner Isabel by Commodore Perry's squadron off Alvarado, Mexico. (Neesser, p. 314), (Bauer, p. 149).
- 29 Dec Commodore Stockton's expedition left San Diego en route to capture Los Angeles. Marines from the U. S. frigate Congress and the U. S. sloops Portsmouth and Cyane were formed into the First Division under Captain J. Zeilin, USMC, as part of the force. (Bauer, p. 453).

1847

- 2 Jan Marines from the U. S. sloop Dale were part of force which defeated forces of Francisco Sanchez at Santa Clara. (Metcalf, p. 151), (Bauer, p. 476).
- 8 Jan Marines under Captain Zeilin were part of the combined forces under Commodore Stockton who defeated native Californians at the Battle of San Gabriel while Stockton was en route to capture Los Angeles. (Metcalf, p. 153), (Bauer, p. 457).
- 9 Jan Marines participated in the Battle of La Mesa when Commodore Stockton's forces defeated native Californians during the march to seize Los Angeles. (Metcalf, p. 154), (Bauer, p. 464).
- 10 Jan Marines participated in the recapture of Los Angeles by Stockton's forces. (Bauer, p. 467), (Metcalf, p. 154).

- 9 Mar A Marine battalion (from Connor's Squadron) attacked to the Third Artillery, part of the Army's First Division, went ashore and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The city surrendered on 29 March. (Metcalf, p. 120), (Neese, p. 68).
- 11 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican schooner Jose Eliza by the U. S. sloop Portsmouth near Mazatlan, Mexico. (Neese, p. 314), (NR, 1847).
- 22 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the British blockade-running schooner William by Commodore Hull's squadron off Monterey, upper California. (Neese, p. 314).
- 30 Mar Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth landed and captured San Jose, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 156).
- 1 Apr Marines from Commodore Perry's squadron participated in the landing and destruction of forts, at Alvarado, Mexico. (Bauer, p. 242), (Metcalf, p. 121).
- 3 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth landed and captured San Lucas, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 156), (Bauer, p. 121).
- 7 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the American ship Admittance by the U. S. sloop Portsmouth off San Jose, Lower California. (Neese, p. 314), (NR, 1847).
- 13 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth landed and captured La Paz, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 156), (Bauer, p. 493).
- 18 Apr Edson's battalion was part of a naval landing force brigade in the landing at Tuxpan, Mexico, and the capture of the town. (Metcalf, p. 122), (Neese, p. 68).
- 9 May Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican ship Correo by the U. S. razez Independence in the Pacific Ocean. (Neese, p. 314), (NR, 1847).
- 15 May Marines from the U. S. steamer Mississippi were part of the landing force from Commodore Perry's squadron which landed and again took possession of the town of Carmen, Mexico. (Bauer, p. 257), (Metcalf, p. 136).
- 21 May The Secretary of the Navy directed the formation of a Marine regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Watson for service with Scott's army in the Mexican War. (Metcalf, p. 126).
- 14 Jun Captain Edson's battalion of Marines was part of the landing force from Commodore Perry's Squadron which proceeded up river and landed to capture the town of San Juan Bautista, Mexico, during the 2d Tabasco Expedition. (Metcalf, p. 123), Bauer, p. 273).
- 24 Jun Marines garrisoning Tabasco, Mexico, repelled attacks on the town. (Bauer, p. 280).
- 30 Jun Marines participated in a skirmish with Mexican soldiers while part of the expedition to Tamulay, Mexico. (Neese, p. 70), (Bauer, p. 281).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,832; 75 officers and 1,757 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 2).
- 6 Aug Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Watson arrived at Puebla, Mexico, and joined General Scott's army. Due to lack of men the regiment was re-organized into a battalion. (Metcalf, p. 128), (Bauer, p. 288).
- 13 Sep A Marine battalion was part of General Quitman's Army Division in the Battalion of Chapultepec, Mexico. A detachment of Marines under Captain Terrett and a detachment of Army troops under Lieutenant U. S. Grant combined forces to take the San Cosme gate, thereby being the first U. S. forces to enter Mexico City. (Metcalf, p. 131).

- 14 Sep The Marine battalion was with Quitman's Division as it marched into Mexico City where the Marines were assigned as guards at the National Palace - called the "Halls of the Montezumas." (Metcalf, p. 134).
- 30 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican schooner Magdalena by the U. S. sloop Dale in the river at Muleje, Mexico. (Neeser, p. 314), (NR, 1848).
- 1 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale landed and drove Mexican forces from the town of Muleje, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 162), (Bauer, p. 503).
- 10 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the Chilian brig Argo by the U. S. sloop Portsmouth in the Gulf of Mexico. (Neeser, p. 314), (NR, 1848).
- 20 Oct Marines from U. S. sloop Portsmouth and Marines and seamen from the U. S. frigate Congress landed and seized the town of Guaymas in Lower California. (Metcalf, p. 157), (Bauer, p. 508).
- 29 Oct Marines participated in the capture of the Mexican schooner Caroline by the U. S. sloop Portsmouth in the Gulf of Mexico. (Neeser, p. 314), (NR, 1848).
- 1 Nov Marines took part in the unopposed expedition to Todos Santos in Lower California which returned to San Jose on 7 November. (Neeser, p. 70).
- 7 Nov Marines were ordered to garrison San Jose in Lower California. (Bauer, p. 521).
- 11 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Cyane, the U. S. frigate Congress, and the U. S. razez Independence landed and seized Mazatlan, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 164), (Bauer, p. 524).
- 17 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale repulsed a Mexican attack on the town of Guaymas, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 158), (Bauer, p. 512).
- 19 Nov At San Jose in Lower California, a combined Marine detachment from the U. S. sloop Cyane, the U. S. frigate Congress, and the U. S. razez Independence fought off Mexican attackers which lasted until 21 November. (Metcalf, p. 160), (Bauer, p. 530).
- 13 Dec A Marine detachment surprised a Mexican force at Palos Prietos, Mexico, and routed them. (Bauer, p. 528).

1848

- 22 Jan Marines were part of garrison at San Jose in Lower California, which was besieged by Mexican forces until the siege was raised on 15 February. A number of skirmishes occurred during this period. (Bauer, p. 535).
- 30 Jan Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale landed and captured the town of Cochon, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 158), (Bauer, p. 513).
- 2 Feb TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, AT GUADALUPE HIDALGO, MEXICO. (Neeser, p. 8).
- 13 Feb Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale landed at Guaymas and marched to Bocachicacampa, Mexico, which was captured after a small skirmish. (Bauer, p. 514).
- 15 Feb Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Cyane landed and fought its way through the enemy to relief of besieged American forces at San Jose in Lower California. (Neeser, p. 70), (NR, 1848).
- 15 Mar Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale again landed and captured town of Cochon, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 159), (NR, 1848).

- 9 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Dale landed at Guaymas, Mexico, and marched 12 miles inland to capture the town; on their return, they had an engagement with the enemy. (Neesser, p. 72), (Bauer, p. 515).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,751; 42 officers and 1,709 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

1849

- 17 Apr Marines were aboard the U. S. sloop Preble when she became the first American ship of war to visit Okinawa. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 7).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,076; 46 officers and 1,030 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

1850

- 6 Jun Marines participated in the capture of the American ship Martha (loaded with slave food) by the U. S. brig Perry off Luanda, Africa. (SNR, 1850, p. 374), (Foote, p. 287).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,101; 46 officers and 1,055 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

1851

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,193; 43 officers and 1,150 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 9 Aug While the U. S. sloop Dale was an anchor in the harbor of Johanna Island (now Anjouan of the Comora Islands near Madagascar), Marines were sent to the American bark Paulina to put down a mutiny. (Ellsworth (2), p. 107).
- Sep Marines from Philadelphia assisted authorities in Christiana, Pennsylvania, in apprehending those responsible for murder of persons involved in a riot. (Hensel, p. 40).

1852

- 8 Jan Funeral party of Marines from the U. S. steamer Saranac went ashore at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to bury a comrade. (Ellsworth (2), p. 120).
- 3 Feb Marines from Commodore McKeeveer's squadron went ashore to protect lives and property of American citizens in Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Ellsworth (2), p. 11).
- 5 Feb Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Albany went ashore to assist in fighting a fire in San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua. (Ellsworth (2), p. 120).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,168; 47 officers and 1,121 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 17 Sep Marines from the U. S. sloop Jamestown went ashore in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to protect American interests. (Ellsworth (2), p. 13).

1853

- 11 Mar The Marine guard from the U. S. sloop Cyane went ashore at San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 120).
- 26 May Marines were aboard ships of Commodore Perry's squadron when it arrived at Okinawa. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 12).

- 6 Jun Commodore Perry escorted by a force of Marines and seamen went ashore at Naha, Okinawa, where he was entertained by local dignitaries. (Ellsworth (2), p. 99).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,254; 49 officers and 1,205 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 8 Jul Marines were aboard ships of Commodore Perry's squadron when it arrived at Uraga, Japan. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 14).
- 14 Jul Commodore Perry with an escort of Marines and seamen went ashore at Uraga, Japan, to deliver President Fillmore's letter. Major Zeilin who commanded the Marines was the second man to land. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 16).
- 11 Sep At Blenheim Beach, in the Canton River about 60 miles from Hong Kong, Commander Lee, C. O., of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and 10 Marines of the Marine Guard, boarded a Siamese vessel in answer to a request from her captain and put down a mutiny. (Ellsworth (2), p. 150).
- 3 Dec Marines participated in the capture of the slave schooner Gambrill by the U. S. frigate Constitution off the river Congo on the west coast of Africa. (Foote, p. 252), (SNR, 1853, p. 672).

1854

- 8 Mar Commodore Perry with all the Marines of his squadron that could be spared as well as many seamen went ashore at Yokohama, Japan, for conferences with Japanese commissioners. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 25).
- 9 Mar A funeral escort of Marines went ashore at Yokohama, Japan, to bury a deceased Marine, Private Robert Williams. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 26).
- 10 Mar Marines participated in the capture of the American brig Glamorgan by the U. S. brig Perry off the west coast of Africa in connection with suppression of the slave trade. (Neesser, p. 316), (SNR, 1853, p. 673).
- 13 Mar A company of Marines went ashore at Yokohama, Japan, to act as escorts for presents sent to the Emperor. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 28).
- 31 Mar A TREATY OF PEACE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WAS SIGNED WITH THE JAPANESE AT KANAGAWA. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 30).
- 4 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Plymouth went ashore at Shanghai, China, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 22).
- 5 Apr Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Plymouth went ashore and with British troops drove Chinese out of Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, China, in order to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 22).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,361; 49 officers and 1,312 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 6 Jul Captain Robert Tansill, commanding the Marines of the U. S. steamer Powhatan, and 20 men went ashore on Okinawa as a show of force to demand punishment of persons who murdered an American. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 37).
- 11 Jul Commodore Perry with an escort of Marines went ashore on Okinawa to engage in treaty negotiations. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 37).
- 12 Jul A landing party of Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Cyane went ashore at San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua, and seized weapons and powder in retribution for an earlier attack on American consular officials. (Ellsworth (2), p. 121).

- 13 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Cyane again went ashore at San Juan del Norte in a punitive expedition. (Ellsworth (2), p. 121).
- 24 Sep The U. S. steamer Susquehanna left Simoda, Japan, for the United States. On board was a Marine, Jonathan Goble, who later returned to Japan as a missionary. He is credited with the invention of the Japanese jin-ric-sha. (MR, Sep. 1854), (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 10).
- 17 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Vincennes went ashore on Okinawa to enforce treaty provisions. (McClellan, v. II, Chap. XVIII, p. 40).

1855

- 19 May The Marine guard of the U. S. steamer Powhatan went ashore at Shanghai, China, to protect lives and property of American citizens. (Ellsworth (2), p. 23).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,604; 52 officers and 1,552 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 4 Aug Marines and seamen from the U. S. steamer Powhatan joined with British in attacking pirates in Ty-ho Bay near Hong Kong, China, in a punitive expedition. (Ellsworth (2), p. 23).
- 28 Aug Marines from the U. S. sloop Germantown went ashore in Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect American lives and property. (Metcalf, p. 154).
- 12 Sep Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop John Adams went ashore at Nukulau, Fiji Islands, to seek reparations for wrongs against American citizens. (Metcalf, p. 177).
- 22 Sep Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop John Adams went ashore at Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, to capture the native king. (Ellsworth (2), p. 80).
- 3 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop John Adams went ashore again on Viti Levu and participated in a heavy engagement with the natives. (Ellsworth (2), p. 81).
- 28 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop John Adams went ashore on Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, in a punitive expedition to force natives to honor a treaty. (Ellsworth (2), p. 81).
- 25 Nov The Marine guard from the U. S. sloop Germantown went ashore in Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 160). (Metcalf, p. 184).

1856

- 26 Jan Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Decatur went ashore at the village of Seattle to protect settlers from Indians. The Indians were attacked the same day and were driven off. Since 29 October 1855, Marines had been going ashore each evening to garrison the blockhouse. (Metcalf, p. 186).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,471; 57 officers and 1,414 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 20 Sep Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop St. Mary's and the U. S. razez Independence went ashore in Panama to protect American lives and property. (Metcalf, p. 180).
- 23 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Portsmouth went ashore at Canton, China, to protect American lives and property during a Chinese religious war. They were later reinforced by Marines and seamen from the U. S. steamer San Jacinto and the U. S. sloop Levant. (Nalty, p. 2).
- 16 Nov A Marine aboard the U. S. sloop Portsmouth was wounded when Chinese forts (the "Barrier Forts") fired on the ship at Canton, China. (Nalty, p. 5).

- 20 Nov Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloops Portsmouth and Levant and the U. S. steamer San Jacinto landed on the right side of the river at Canton, China, to avenge the insult to the American flag, and captured the first of the four "Barrier Forts." (Nalty, p. 6).
- 21 Nov At Canton, China, Marines and seamen embarked in small boats early in the morning and moved upstream where they landed on the left side of the river and captured the second of the four "Barrier Forts," and a Chinese battery. (Nalty, p. 8).
- 21 Nov After capturing the second fort and the battery, Marines and seamen re-embarked in small boats, and moved up the river where they landed again on an island in the middle of the river and captured the third of the four "Barrier Forts." (Nalty, p. 9).
- 22 Nov At Canton, China, Marines and seamen crossed the river from the island to the right side (Canton side) where they captured the fourth and last of the "Barrier Forts." (Nalty, p. 9).

1857

- 1 Jun Two companies of Marines restored order during rioting by "Plug-Uglies" at election sites in Washington, D. C. (Metcalf, p. 187).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,751; 57 officers and 1,694 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

1858

- 2 Jan Marine detachment went ashore at Montevideo, Uruguay, from the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth (2), p. 161), (Neeser, p. 9).
- 16 Jun The Secretary of the Navy ordered out 20 Marines to help restore order at the District of Columbia Jail. (Ellsworth).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,607; 52 officers and 1,555 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 2 Sep Marines from N. Y. Navy Yard Marine Barracks and from the U. S. steamer Sabine occupied government buildings (yellow fever isolation area) on Staten Island and protected them against mobs seeking to burn them. (Metcalf, p. 188).
- 8 Sep Marines participated in the capture of the American ketch Brothers, laden with slave food, by the U. S. sloop Marion off the southeast coast of Africa. (Neeser, p. 316), (SNR, 1858, p. 685).
- 6 Oct Marines and seamen from the U. S. sloop Vandellia, transhipped in the Mechanic went ashore at Waya, Fiji Islands, to avenge murder of Americans engaged the natives in a fierce conflict. (Ellsworth (2), p. 82), (Neeser, p. 72).
- 17 Oct Marines were aboard ships of Commodore Shubrick's expedition to Paraguay (which lasted until February 1859) to demand retribution for firing on a U. S. warship. (Neeser, p. 74), (SNR, 1858, p. 685).

1859

- 6 Jan Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, Fifth Commandant of the Marine Corps, died in office at the age of 76, in Washington, D. C., after serving as Commandant for nearly 39 years. He was buried in Congressional Cemetery in Washington. (Commandants, p. 63).
- 7 Jan Lieutenant Colonel John Harris, USMC, was appointed to the rank of Colonel Commandant to serve as the Sixth Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Metcalf, p. 190).

- 21 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the American bark Orion by the U. S. sloop Marion near the Congo River, Africa, in connection with suppression of the slave trade. (Neaser, p. 316), (SNR, 1858, p. 685).
- 27 Apr Marines participated in the capture of the American bark Ardennes by the U. S. sloop Marion near the Congo River, Africa, in connection with suppression of the slave trade. (Neaser, p. 316), (SNR, 1858, p. 685).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,851; 47 officers and 1,804 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 31 Jul Marines and seamen from the U. S. steamer Mississippi went ashore at Shanghai, China, to protect American lives and property and to assist in restoring order, where they remained until 2 August. (Ellsworth (2), p. 28).
- 18 Oct Marines under Marine First Lieutenant Israel Greene and Army Colonel Robert E. Lee recaptured the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and the insurrectionist, John Brown. (Metcalf, p. 189).
- Oct New uniform regulations were prescribed for the Marine Corps. The "mameluke" sword previously worn by officers was abandoned in favor of the foot officer's sword. (Uniform Regs, 1859).

Conclusion

Suppression of slave trade, anti-piratical operations, Indian fighting, the Mexican War, and the various landings around the world to protect American lives and property cover the general activities of the Marine Corps from 1820 to 1860. Although still few in numbers, Marines were involved in most of the events by which our country was becoming respected throughout the world. There is a story in almost every incident at which this Chronology can only hint.

Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson, the "grand old man of the corps," instituted many reforms in the administrative features of the Marine Corps and pushed training to a high level. The Marine Corps was ready for employment as the Civil War loomed on the horizon.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

by

Colonel William M. Miller, USMC

and

Major John H. Johnstone, USMC

Part IV

American Marines from the Civil War to the
Era of Caribbean Interventions, 1860-1903

This chronology is presented in several parts as a compilation of historical dates concerning United States Marines which have previously been set forth by various authors as factual. No claim is made that all possible sources have been used. The following sources have been used in Part IV of this chronology:

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Many other sources were investigated, such as Secretary of the Navy Reports, articles in the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings and the Marine Corps Gazette, The Records of Living Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, etc., but unless there was a positive statement or evidence of the participation of Marines in a particular event, no entry was made.

Introduction

Part IV of this Chronology is concerned with the participation of Marines in the War Between the States and their operations through the years to the era of Caribbean interventions. With Marine Corps strength at no more than 3,800 officers and enlisted men during the era of the War Between the States, Marines were mostly destined for duty with the fleet, providing the core of the landing forces, manning the secondary guns in battle, and maintaining order and discipline among the ships' crews. For some 40 years following the war, in spite of lesser numbers on the rolls, Marine activities continued to be extended to various areas throughout the world, with up to two-thirds of the Corps' strength at times deployed abroad.

Date

1860

- 1 Mar Forty Marines and seamen from the sloop USS Marion landed at Kissemba, Angola, Portuguese West Africa, to protect American lives and property during a period of local unrest. (Collum, p. 112).
- 14 May A Marine detachment, commanded by Captain Algernon S. Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., participated in the ceremonies welcoming the first Japanese Embassy personnel to Washington. (Log, 5Mar53).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,801; 46 officers and 1,755 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 27 Sep The Marine guard from the sloop USS St. Mary's landed at Bay of Panama, Colombia, to protect the railroad and American lives and property from those engaged in civil strife. (Ellsworth, p. 46).

1861

- 5 Jan Four officers and 250 enlisted Marines boarded the chartered steamer Star of the West at New York City, bound for the relief of Fort Sumter, South Carolina. (Leonard, p. 51).
- 5 Jan Forty Marines, commanded by Captain Algernon S. Taylor, from the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., garrisoned Fort Washington, Maryland. (Navy Records, p. 409).
- 9 Jan Thirty Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant Andrew J. Hays, from the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., garrisoned Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, Maryland. (Navy Records, p. 263).
- 10 Jan Thirty-eight Marines, commanded by Captain Josiah Watson, surrendered with Washington Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida. (Navy Records, p. 78).
- 14 Jan Marines manned howitzers preparatory to the defense of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. (Navy Records, pp. 411-413).
- 22 Jan The Marine guard at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, was placed under arms in case of an organized attack by Confederate sympathizers. (Collum, p. 116).
- 1 Feb Marines of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., were assigned the defense of the main gate. (Navy Records, p. 413).
- 12 Apr One hundred and ten Marines, commanded by Second Lieutenant John C. Cash, participated in relief operations at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida. (Collum, p. 196).
- 15 Apr This date marks the official opening of the War Between the States, wherein, the greater part of the Marine Corps was to serve aboard ship. (Metcalf, p. 197).

- 20 Apr Fifty Marines, commanded by Captain Hiram Paulding, from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., sailed on the sloop USS Pawnee to reinforce the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia. (Macartney, p. 174).
- 6 Jun Forty Marines and seamen from the sloop USS Pawnee landed at White House, Virginia, to protect a survey party. (Log, USS Pawnee).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,386; 48 officers and 2,338 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 21 Jul A battalion of 12 officers and 353 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major John C. Reynolds, was part of the Union Army's First Brigade, First Division, during the First Battle of Bull Run. (Collum, pp. 118-121).
- 25 Jul An Act of Congress increased Marine Corps authorized strength to 93 officers and 3,074 enlisted men. (Collum, p. 121).
- 19 Aug Two hundred Marines from the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., were detailed to serve with the Potomac flotilla which was searching for suspected Confederate depots in Maryland. (Navy Records, pp. 625-628).
- 28 Aug Marines from the frigate USS Minnesota, the sloop USS Cumberland, the frigate USS Wabash, and the sloop USS Susquehanna joined soldiers of General Benjamin F. Butler in landing at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, resulting in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras. (Collum, pp. 121-122).
- 3 Sep Thirty Marines from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., were ordered to reinforce the garrison at Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, Virginia. (Navy Records, p. 655).
- 14 Sep Twenty-nine Marines and seamen, commanded by Captain Edward M. Reynolds, from the frigate USS Colorado, rowed into the harbor of Pensacola, Florida, to board and burn the Confederate privateer, Judah. (Nalty, p. 4).
- 2 Nov A Marine battalion of 300 men, commanded by Major John C. Reynolds, while embarked on the chartered steamer Governor for Fort Royal, South Carolina, was forced to transfer to the frigate USS Sabine as the Governor sank, with all the equipment of the Marines, in a gale off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. (Metcalf, p. 200).
- 7 Nov Marines and seamen from the frigate USS Santee, after being repulsed by the Confederate steamer General Rusk, succeeded in seizing and sinking the Confederate ship Royal Yacht at Galveston Bar, Texas. (Collum, pp. 124-125).
- 8 Nov Six hundred and fifty Marines and seamen, commanded by Major John C. Reynolds, landed from the frigate USS Wabash at Hilton Head, South Carolina, to occupy Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, until Army General Thomas W. Sherman could bring in Army troops. (Collum, pp. 125-128).
- 8 Nov Marines and seamen USS San Jacinto boarded the British steamer Trent, east of Havana, Cuba, and carried off the Confederate diplomats John Slidell and James Mason. (Collum, pp. 128-131).
- 5 Dec Marines from the steamers USS Ottawa, USS Seneca, and USS Pembina assisted in the occupation of Wassah Island, Georgia. (Collum, p. 131).
- 8 Dec Marines from the sloop USS Savannah landed on Tybee Island, Georgia, in a futile attempt to seize the fort protecting Savannah. (Metcalf, p. 201).
- 12 Dec Marines from the sloop USS Dale boarded the steamer USS Isaac Smith, landed at Fenwick's Island Fort, North Carolina, for reconnaissance purposes, and later burned Confederate buildings at Moequito Creek Junction, North Carolina. (Collum, p. 131).

- 26 Dec Marines from the sloop USS Dale skirmished with Confederate troops at the mouth of the South Edisto River, South Carolina. (Collum, p. 132).
- 1862
- 13 Jan Marines from the steamer USS Hatteras landed at Cedar Keys, Florida, to burn Confederate stores. (Collum, pp. 132-133).
- 31 Jan One officer and 27 enlisted Marines were assigned to the river gunboat USS St. Louis, flagship of the flotilla which later supported Army General Ulysses S. Grant's attack of Forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, respectively. (Metcalf, p. 210).
- 7 Feb Marines assisted Army troops in the seizure of Confederate positions on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. (Leonard, p. 56).
- 10 Feb The Marine detachments of 14 United States vessels took part in the pursuit of a Confederate naval fleet up Croatan Sound from Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and in the occupation of Fort Cobb and Elizabeth City, North Carolina. (Collum, p. 134).
- 19 Feb The Marine detachments of ships of the Atlantic Squadron took part in the Battle of Winston, North Carolina. (Collum, p. 125).
- 4 Mar A battalion of Marines, commanded by Major John C. Reynolds, landed from the transport McClellan to occupy the town of Fernandina, Florida. (Collum, p. 135).
- 4 Mar A company of Marines and seamen from the sloop USS Mohican occupied Fort Clinch, Georgia. (Collum, p. 136).
- 8 Mar Twenty-five Marines from the sloop USS Mohican and the steamer USS Pocahontas landed at Brunswick, Georgia. (Collum, p. 136).
- 8 Mar Marines were serving aboard the frigate USS Congress and the sloop USS Cumberland when they were attacked by the Confederate ram Merrimack in Hampton Roads, off Norfolk, Virginia. (Collum, p. 137).
- 9 Mar Marines were serving aboard the frigate USS Minnesota when she was taken under fire by the Confederate ram Merrimack, in Hampton Roads, off Norfolk, Virginia. (Nalty, p. 7).
- 12 Mar The Marine detachments of United States gunboats took part in a combined Army/Navy expedition up Slocum's Creek, North Carolina, to capture the towns of Newberne and Washington, North Carolina. (Coffin, pp. 81-82).
- 17 Mar A detachment of Marines and seamen from the sloop USS Mohican and the frigate USS Wabash landed and occupied the town of St. Augustine, Florida. (Metcalf, p. 202).
- 25 Mar The Marine detachment of the steamer USS New London participated in action with the Confederate steamers Oregon and Famlico at Pass Christian on the Gulf of Mexico. (Collum, p. 142).
- 26 Mar The Marine detachments of the steamers USS Mercedita and USS Sagamore took part in an expedition against Confederate vessels and stores at Appalachicola, West Florida. (Collum, p. 132).
- 14 Apr Marines from the steamer USS Pocahontas and a detachment of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers reconnoitered Seabrook Island, Edisto River, South Carolina. (Navy Records, pp. 742-743).
- 20 Apr Marines served aboard the flotilla supporting Army General John Pope's capture of New Madrid, Missouri, and Island Number 10. (Metcalf, p. 210).
- 24 Apr The Marine detachments in ships of Admiral David G. Farragut's squadron manned secondary guns in actions against Forts St. Philip and Jackson and Confederate gunboats below New Orleans, Louisiana. (Collum, p. 147ff.).

- 25 Apr The Marine detachment of the sloop USS Pensacola landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, seized the quarantine station and hoisted the United States flag. (Collum, p. 148).
- 25 Apr The Marine detachments of the steamers USS Daylight, USS State of Georgia, and USS Chippewa and the bark USS Gemsbok participated in the reduction and occupation of Fort Macon, Georgia. (Collum, p. 135).
- 29 Apr Two hundred Marines, commanded by Captain John L. Broome, occupied New Orleans, Louisiana, until relieved by Army troops on 1 May. (Collum, p. 149).
- 8 May The Marine detachments of the steamers USS Susquehanna, USS San Jacinto, USS St. Lawrence, and USS Mount Vernon, and the sloops USS Dakota and USS Seminole took part in the bombardment of Sewell's Point, Virginia, with Norfolk surrendering two days later to the Army. (Collum, p. 141).
- 9 May Three armed boats of Marines from the steamer USS Iroquois landed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, took possession of the United States arsenal, and raised the American flag. (Navy Records, p. 473).
- 10 May Marines manned secondary guns aboard the Union flotilla which repulsed an attack by Confederate ships off Fort Pillow, Missouri. (Metcalf, p. 210).
- 15 May Marine Corporal John Mackie was the first Marine to receive the Medal of Honor, while serving aboard the USS Galena during an engagement with Confederate shore batteries at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia. (Collum, p. 142).
- 25 May Marines, commanded by Captain Charles G. McCawley, reoccupied the Navy Yard at Gosport, Norfolk, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 207).
- 7 Jun Marines served aboard ships of the Union flotilla which destroyed three Confederate ships on the Mississippi River, dispersed the remainder, and obtained the surrender of Memphis, Tennessee. (Metcalf, p. 210).
- 24 Jun Sixty Marines from the steamers USS James Adger, USS Keystone State, and USS Albatross boarded the gunboats Hall and Andrew to act as sharpshooters in raids up the Santee and Wahamau Rivers, South Carolina. (Collum, p. 143).
- 28 Jun The Marine detachments aboard the USS Hartford, the USS Brooklyn, and the USS Richmond served secondary guns in action against Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, Mississippi. (Collum, pp. 150-151).
- 30 Jan The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,406; 51 officers and 2,355 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 15 Jul The Marine detachments aboard Union ships manned secondary guns in action against the Confederate ram Arkansas above Vicksburg, Mississippi. (Collum, p. 151).
- 17 Jul Twenty-eight Marines boarded the steamer USS Grey Cloud to join the steamer USS New London in an expedition to capture or destroy Confederate vessels loaded with cotton at Pascagoula, Mississippi. (Navy Records, p. 703).
- 8 Aug Ninety-five Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry, from the USS Wabash and the USS New Ironsides took part in setting up guns on Morris Island, South Carolina. (Collum, p. 144).
- 23 Aug A force of Marines, commanded by Captain David M. Cohen, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, quelled a riot among Army recruits of General Spinoia's "Empire Brigade." (CO, Brooklyn Navy Yard ltr to Cmdt Harris, dtd 1Sep62).
- 25 Sep Marines reoccupied the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. (Navy Records, p. 240).

- 4 Nov Three officers and 75 enlisted Marines occupied the new naval station at Cairo, Illinois. (Navy Records, p. 464).
- 5 Dec The Marine detachments of the steamers USS Ottawa, USS Seneca, and USS Pembina participated in the occupation of an abandoned Confederate fort on Wassah Island, Georgia. (Collum, p. 131).
- 7 Dec A battalion of Marines, commanded by Major Addison Garland, en route to Mare Island, California, aboard the schooner Ariel, was captured when the Ariel was seized by the Confederate raider Alabama. (Collum, p. 151).
- 20 Dec A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain MoLane Tilton, garrisoned Pilot Town, Louisiana. (Collum, p. 152).
- 27 Dec A company of Marines, commanded by Major Addison Garland, arrived on the USS Independence as a garrison for Mare Island, California. (Collum, p. 151).

1863

- 10 Jan The 18-man Marine guard of the USS Wachusett took charge of the captured Confederate iron-clad steamer Virginia to sail her from Majores Island, Yucatan, Mexico, to Key West, Florida, for disposal. (Navy Records, vol. 2, pp. 5-6, 40-44).
- 31 Jan Marines manned secondary guns on ships of the South Atlantic blockading squadron when two Confederate ironclads attacked Union ships off Charleston, South Carolina. (Nalty, p. 9; Leonard, p. 66).
- 14 Mar The Marine detachments of the USS Hartford, the USS Richmond, the USS Mississippi, and the USS Monongahela took part in the attack on Port Hudson, Louisiana. (Collum, p. 153).
- 19 Mar The Marine detachment aboard the sloop USS Hartford participated in the bombardment of Grand Gulf, Mississippi. (Collum, p. 153).
- 25 Mar The Marine detachments aboard ships of Admiral David G. Farragut's Union squadron took part in engagements with Confederate batteries at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, Mississippi. (Capt John L. Broome ltr to Cmdt Harris, dtd 27Mar63).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,000; 69 officers and 2,931 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 6 Jul A battalion of Marines, serving aboard ships from the South Atlantic Squadron, reinforced Army troops operating on Morris Island, South Carolina, in an unsuccessful attempt to take Fort Wagner, protecting Charleston, South Carolina. (Metcalf, p. 207).
- 13 Jul A battalion of Marines was part of a naval brigade which helped restore order during draft riots in New York City. (Collum, p. 154).
- 16 Jul The Marine detachment of the sloop USS Wyoming took part in the action when the Wyoming was fired on by shore batteries and was attacked by ships of the Prince of Nagato in the Straits of Shimonoseki, Japan. (Knox, pp. 294-295).
- 10 Aug A Marine battalion, commanded by Major Jacob Zeilin, joined Marines from the South Atlantic Squadron on Morris Island, South Carolina, to provide artillery support for forces ashore. (Collum, p. 154).
- 8 Sep A detachment of Marines from Morris Island, South Carolina, commanded by Captain McDonald Reynolds, and additional detachments of Marines from ships of the South Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Captain Charles G. McCawley, took part in an ill-fated attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. (Collum, pp. 155-158; Nalty, p. 10).
- 28 Dec A detachment of Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Marblehead landed at Stono, South Carolina, to capture and destroy a Confederate supply depot. (Leonard, p. 68).

- 1 Jan A detachment of 30 Marines and seamen from the South Atlantic Squadron landed at Murrell's Inlet, Charleston, South Carolina, and sank a Confederate schooner. (Naval Records, Vol I, ch 15, pp. 156-157).
- 20 Feb Forty Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant Richard S. Collum, reported to guard ordnance stores at Mound City, Illinois. (Collum, pp. 168-169).
- 18 Apr Marines were serving aboard the steam frigate USS Wabash off the Carolina coast, when she was attacked by a boat carrying a spar torpedo. (Collum, p. 161).
- 5 May Marines aboard the USS Metabesett, the USS Myalusing, the USS Sassacus, and the USS Whitehead took part in the action against the Confederate ram Albemarle in the coastal waters off North Carolina. (Leonard, p. 69).
- 12 May Colonel John Harris, sixth Commandant of the Marine Corps, died in office. (Commandants, p. 67).
- 9 Jun Major Jacob W. Zeilin was appointed as the seventh Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Nalty, p. 11).
- 10 Jun Marines were serving aboard the steamer USS Kearsage when she sank the Confederate raider Alabama off Cherbourg, France. (Collum, pp. 161-162).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,139; 64 officers and 3,075 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 3 Jul Thirty Marines, with two light howitzers, took part in an Army skirmish with Confederates on Dawho River, White Point, South Carolina. (Army Records, Series I, Vol 35, Part I, pp. 408-409).
- 11 Jul A Marine battalion, commanded by Captain James Forney, was part of a naval brigade from the Philadelphia Navy Yard which reopened the Washington-Baltimore railroad at Havre de Gras, Maryland. (Metcalf, p. 211).
- 5 Aug The Marine detachments serving aboard ships of Admiral David G. Farragut's squadron participated in the bombardment of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell on the shores of Mobile Bay, Alabama. (Navy Records, Series I, Vol 21, Index).
- 6 Aug Twenty-five Marines, commanded by Captain Charles Heywood, from the USS Hartford and the USS Richmond occupied Fort Powell, Mobile, Alabama. (Navy Records, Series I, Vol 21, pp. 786-788).
- 1 Oct Marines from the frigate USS Wabash were credited with saving the ship after she had grounded off Frying Pan Shoals, Virginia coast. (Collum, p. 168).
- 10 Nov Marines, commanded by Captain David M. Cohen, from the steamer USS Lancaster assisted in the capture of agents attempting to seize the Union steamer Salvador off the coast of New Granada, Colombia. (Collum, p. 177).
- 28 Nov A Marine battalion, commanded by First Lieutenant George G. Stoddard, was part of the naval brigade which, with Army troops, was repulsed at Boyd's Neck in an attack on the Charleston-Savannah rail line, Honey Hill, South Carolina. (Metcalf, pp. 212ff.).
- 6 Dec A Marine battalion, commanded by First Lieutenant George G. Stoddard, was part of the Federal force which attacked Confederate troops at Tullifinney Crossroads and Derang's Neck, South Carolina. (Metcalf, pp. 213-214).
- 23 Dec Marines were serving aboard ships of the South Atlantic Squadron, manning secondary guns in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. (Collum, pp. 174-175).

1865

- 13 Jan Four hundred Marines from Admiral David D. Porter's Union squadron were part of the naval brigade which reinforced Army troops in the capture of Fort Fisher, Wilmington, North Carolina. (Collum, pp. 181-187).
- 26 Feb Six companies of Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant George G. Stoddard, occupied Georgetown, South Carolina. (Navy Records, Series I, vol. 16, pp. 273ff.).
- 9 Apr United States Marine Corps casualties in the Civil War amounted to 551, including those killed in action, died of wounds, lost at sea, died of disease, and those wounded in action. (Log, 23Jan52).
- 15 Apr Marines, commanded by Captain Frank Monroe, from the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., took over the guard of those accused of conspiracy in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. (Leonard, p. 81).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,860; 87 officers and 3,773 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

1866

- 30 Apr The Marine guard of the sloop USS St. Marys in the Caribbean boarded the Panama mail steamer USS Golden City, at the request of her captain, to quell a riot. (Log, 23Jan52).
- 20 Jun Fifty Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Wachusett landed at New Chwang, China, to assure punishment of those who attacked an American Consular official. (Ellsworth, pp. 28-29).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,337; 79 officers and 3,258 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 7 Jul Two companies of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Jones, from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, arrived in Portland, Maine, to aid in restoring order after a fire. (Collum, p. 195).
- 14 Jul One hundred Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Wachusett landed at Tung Chow Foo, China, to guard diplomats consulting with local authorities. (Ellsworth, p. 29).
- 9 Aug One officer and 46 enlisted Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Wachusett landed at Shanghai, China, to assist in fighting a fire. (Ellsworth, p. 29).

1867

- 2 Mar Colonel Commandant Jacob Zeilin assumed the newly created rank of Brigadier General Commandant. (Collum, p. 195).
- Apr Four companies of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, assisted revenue officers in raids on illegal "Irishtown" distilleries in Brooklyn. (Leonard, p. 82).
- 1 May The Marine guards from the steamers USS Wyoming and USS Shenandoah provided an escort for the American Minister at Osaka during a civil war in Japan. (Ellsworth, p. 103).
- 13 Jun One hundred and eighty-one Marines and seamen from the steamers USS Hartford and USS Wyoming landed in southern Formosa on a punitive expedition against savages who had murdered the crew of the United States merchantman Rover. (Collum, p. 196).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,511; 73 officers and 3,438 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).

- 6 Sep Marines landed and occupied Managua and Leon, Nicaragua. (Log, 1Dec52).
- 18 Oct Marines officially raised the Stars and Stripes for the first time at Sitka, Alaska. (Log, 1Jun53).

1868

- 19 Jan A Marine guard was posted at the residence of the American Minister in Yokohama, Japan, during a period of civil strife. (Ellsworth, p. 104).
- 1 Feb Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Onida landed at Biogo, Japan, to protect American lives and property during a period of hostility towards foreigners. (Metcalf, p. 237).
- 7 Feb Marines and seamen from the steamers USS Guerriere, USS Quinnebaug, USS Shamokin, USS Wasp, and USS Kansas landed at Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect American lives and property during a revolutionary outbreak. (Metcalf, p. 228).
- 8 Feb Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Shenandoah landed at Nagasaki, Japan, to protect the American consulate during a period of hostility towards foreigners. (Ellsworth, p. 104).
- 19 Feb Fifty Marines and seamen from the steamers USS Kansas and USS Wasp landed at Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect American lives and property during a revolutionary outbreak. (Ellsworth, p. 163).
- Mar Marines from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, seized and destroyed a number of illicit distilleries in "Irishtown," adjoining the Navy Yard. (Metcalf, p. 247).
- 4 Apr Twenty-five Marines from the steamers USS Monocacy and USS Iroquois landed at Yokohama, Japan, to protect American lives and property during a period of hostility towards foreigners. (Metcalf, p. 237).
- 12 Jun One officer and three enlisted Marines from the steamer USS Iroquois boarded the Japanese ship Kangi No Kami at Yokohama, Japan, to prevent her departure in violation of the neutrality law. (Ellsworth, p. 104).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,060; 81 officers and 2,979 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- Nov Marines from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, assisted revenue agents in the enforcement of distillery laws. (Metcalf, p. 247).

1869

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,384; 70 officers and 2,314 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 16 Jul Fifty Marines from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, boarded the revenue cutter USS Mohoning, landed on Gardiner's Island, and seized 125 members of a Cuban filibustering expedition. (Leonard, p. 84).

1870

- Jan A detachment of 3 officers and 60 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major George P. Houston, assisted in the survey of the Darien route, the Colombian location of the proposed inter-oceanic canal. (Leonard, p. 84).
- 28 Mar One hundred and twenty-nine Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, and the USS Vermont assisted revenue authorities in seizing and destroying several illicit distilleries in "Irishtown," Brooklyn. (Leonard, p. 82).
- 17 Jun Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Mohican landed at Boca Teacapan, Mexico, to destroy the pirate ship Forward. (Collum, p. 199).

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,546; 77 officers and 2,469 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 21 Sep Marines from the sloop USS Jamestown landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, and half-masted the American flag at the United States consulate in respect for the death of the queen of the islands. (Ellsworth, p. 92).
- 11 Oct Marines, commanded by Captain James Forney, from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, helped quell disturbances in the city when negroes cast their first votes under the 15th Amendment. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 2 Nov Two hundred and forty-five Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, assisted revenue agents in raids on illegal distilleries in "Irishtown," Brooklyn. (Leonard, p. 83).

1871

- 14 Jan Marines from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, occupied 14 legitimate distilleries to protect workmen from attack by workers from illegal distilleries. (Collum, p. 200).
- 23 May Marines from the Asiatic fleet escorted the American Minister from Nagasaki, Japan, to Seoul, Korea, to execute a treaty. (Log, 5Mar53).
- 10 Jun A battalion of Marines, commanded by Captain McLane Tilton, was part of a naval brigade from ships of the Asiatic squadron which executed a punitive expedition against forts on the Salee River, Korea. (Ellsworth, p. 57).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,513; 74 officers and 2,439 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 3).
- 14 Jul Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, were called out to break up street fighting during raids on illegal distilleries in "Irishtown," Brooklyn. (Collum, p. 201).
- Sep Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, boarded the tugboat USS Catalpa to assist revenue agents in the seizure of vessels bearing contraband whiskey in New York harbor. (Collum, p. 202).
- 17 Oct Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, established a guard over seized illicit distilleries in "Irishtown," Brooklyn. (Collum, p. 202).

1872

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,203; 77 officers and 2,126 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 10 Nov Marines, commanded by Captain Richard S. Collum, from the Navy Yard at Boston, Massachusetts, aided in restoring order after a fire in Boston. (Leonard, p. 87).

1873

- 7 May Two hundred Marines and seamen from the steamers USS Pensacola and USS Tuscarora landed at Bay of Panama, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Metcalf, pp. 230-231).
- 30 May Sixty-eight Marines, commanded by Captain Richard S. Collum, from the Navy Yard at Boston, Massachusetts, plus 15 Marines from the USS Ohio and 21 Marines from the USS Powhatan aided in restoring order after a fire in Boston. (Collum, p. 212).

- 25 Jun Twenty-two Marines, commanded by Captain Percival C. Pope, from the USS St. Mary's assisted in putting out a fire aboard the Italian merchant ship Delaide in the harbor of Callao, Peru. (Leonard, p. 88).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,762; 87 officers and 2,675 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 24 Sep One hundred and thirty Marines and seamen, later increased to 190, from the steamers USS Pensacola and USS Benicia landed at Bay of Panama, Colombia, to protect the railroad and American lives and property during a political uprising. (Aldrich, p. 221).

1874

- 24 Jan The Marine detachments of ships of the Atlantic Squadron, assembled off Key West, Florida, because of trouble in Cuba, participated in battalion-sized exercises under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood. (Aldrich, pp. 222-223),
- 12 Feb Thirty-seven Marines and a detachment of seamen from the USS Portsmouth and the USS Tuecarora landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, to assist in preserving order during the inauguration of a new king. (Ellsworth, p. 92).
- 6 Jun The rank of brigadier general was abolished for the Marine Corps, with the Commandant being given the grade and pay of a colonel and being selected and appointed by the President. (Collum, p. 215).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,269; 85 officers and 2,184 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1875

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,113; 76 officers and 2,037 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1876

- 16 May A Marine detachment was part of a small force landed from American ships at the request of the United States Consul in Matamoros, Mexico, to protect American lives and property after evacuation of the city by revolutionists and before government troops arrived. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 67).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,980; 76 officers and 1,904 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 25 Oct "Per Mare, Per Terram" authorized by the Navy Department as the motto for the Marine Corps flag in commemoration of the service of the Marine Corps with the Army during the war with Mexico. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 1 Nov Commandant Jacob Zeilin retired from office. (Commandants, p. 71).
- 1 Nov Colonel Charles G. McCawley was appointed the eighth Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Leonard, p. 89).

1877

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,897; 73 officers and 1,824 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 21 Jul A battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, from the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and later to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to protect railroad property during labor rioting. (Collum, p. 216).

26 Jul A battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Forney, organized from Marines at Norfolk, Virginia, and from several ships of the Atlantic Squadron assumed guard of the Washington, D. C., Arsenal and, later, guarded railroad property in Baltimore, Maryland, and in western Virginia. (Collum, pp. 224-231).

1878

3 Apr Two officers and 25 enlisted Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell, arrived at Le Havre, France, aboard the USS Constitution, to guard American exhibits at the Universal Exposition in Paris. (Ellsworth, p. 85).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,334; 77 officers and 2,257 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1879

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,968; 62 officers and 1,906 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1880

8 Jun An Act of Congress provided for the office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with Captain William B. Remy, USMC, appointed its first incumbent. (Log, 1May53).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,939; 69 officers and 1,870 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

18 Nov General Jacob Zeilin, retired Commandant of the Marine Corps, died in Washington, D. C. (Commandants, p. 71).

1881

Mar Twenty-four Marines from the USS Alliance gained extensive experience in the Polar seas as an attempt was made to locate Arctic explorers lost north of Norway. (Leonard, p. 91).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,902; 70 officers and 1,832 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1882

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,869; 63 officers and 1,806 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

14 Jul Marines and seamen from the steamers USS Lancaster, USS Quinnebeug, and USS Nipsic landed at Alexandria, Egypt, to protect American lives and property during an uprising against foreign influence. (Collum, pp. 232-234).

1883

12 Feb Marines from the steamers USS Lackawanna and USS Wachusett landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies for King Kalakaua. (Log, 2Dec52).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,784; 60 officers and 1,724 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1884

Apr The Marine detachment of the USS Alert took part in the relief expedition searching for members of the Greeley Expedition west of Greenland. (Metcalf, p. 225).

30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,888; 66 officers and 1,822 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1885

- 18 Jan The Marine guard of the steamer USS Alliance landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to guard the railroad and to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Collum, p. 234).
- 16 Mar Marines from the steam bark USS Galena landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to guard the United States consulate during a political uprising. (Ellsworth, p. 48).
- 31 Mar A Marine battalion was part of a naval brigade which landed from the steam bark USS Galena at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to guard American lives and property during the extended period of political disturbances. (Leonard, p. 94).
- 8 Apr Marines and seamen from the steamer USS Shenandoah landed at Panama City, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 51).
- 11 Apr A Marine battalion of 10 officers and 212 enlisted men from the steamers USS Tennessee and USS Swatara landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political uprisings. (Metoalf, p. 223).
- 12 Apr A battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, landed from the USS City of Para at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to guard the rail line to Panama City. (Leonard, p. 94).
- 25 Apr Six hundred and eighty-five Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, moved into Panama City, Colombia, to maintain order. (Leonard, p. 95).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,884; 65 officers and 1,819 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1886

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,000; 66 officers and 1,934 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1887

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,931; 61 officers and 1,870 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1888

- 19 Jun Marines and seamen from the steam bark USS Essex landed at Chemulpo, Korea, and marched to Seoul to protect the American consulate during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 59).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,901; 72 officers and 1,829 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 14 Nov Marines from the steam bark USS Nipsic landed at Apia, Samoa, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 146).
- 20 Dec Marines were serving aboard the steam barks USS Galena and USS Yantic at Port-au-Prince, when the ships secured the release of an American steamer which had been seized by the Haitian Republic. (Metoalf, p. 229).

1889

- 15 Mar Marines were serving aboard the USS Trenton and the USS Vandalia when they were lost in a typhoon while in the harbor of Apia, Samoa. (Collum, pp. 254-258).

- 21 Apr Thirty Marines, commanded by Captain Clay Cochrane, landed at Le Havre, France, to guard American exhibits in Paris. (Leonard, p. 100).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 1,772; 54 officers and 1,718 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 30 Jul The Marine guard from the steam bark USS Adams landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, to protect American lives and property during election disturbances. (Ellsworth, p. 93).

1890

- 8 Feb Marines and saamen from the steam bark USS Omaha landed at Hodegaya, Japan, to assist local authorities in fighting a fire near Kanagawa. (Ellsworth, p. 104).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,047; 61 officers and 1,986 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 30 Jul Marines from the schooner USS Tallapoosa landed at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to protect the American consulate and the residence of the American Minister during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 13).

1891

- 29 Jan Colonel Commandant Charles G. McCawley retired upon reaching the age of 64. (Commandants, p. 74).
- 30 Jan Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood was appointed the ninth Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 76).
- 1 May The School of Application, the first officers' Basic School, was founded at Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye Street, S.E., in Washington, D. C. (Commandants, p. 43).
- 2 Jun The Marine guard of the steam bark USS Kearsarge landed on Navassa Island, Haiti, to help maintain order. (Metcalf, p. 226).
- 26 Jun The Marine Corps post, later known as Parris Island, was established at Port Royal, South Carolina. (Log, 1May53).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,158; 66 officers and 2,092 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 2 Jul Five officers and 113 enlisted Marines were serving aboard the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessel Al-ki, the USS Thetis, the USS Mohican, the USS Alert, and the USS Marion which arrived in the Bering Sea to prevent seal poaching by various nationalities, chiefly British. (Ellsworth, pp. 14-15).
- 28 Aug Marines, commanded by Captain William S. Muse, landed with seamen from the USS San Francisco and the USS Baltimore at Valparaiso, Chile, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 17).
- 13 Oct Retired Commandant of the Marine Corps, Colonel Charles G. McCawley, died at Rosemont, Pennsylvania; he was buried at Abbington, Pennsylvania. (Commandants, p. 74).

1892

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,039; 66 officers and 1,973 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 14 Sep A Marine battalion, commanded by Major Robert W. Huntington, from various east coast Marine barracks and the receiving ship USS Vermont, the USS Atlanta, and the USS Minnagota guarded the immigrant camp at Sandy Hook, New York, during an outbreak of cholera among the immigrants. (Collum, p. 299).

1893

- 16 Jan Marines from the schooner USS Boston landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, to protect American lives and property after the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani and the formation of a provisional government. (Leonard, pp. 102-103).
- 6 May Sixty Marines, commanded by Captains Benjamin R. Russell and Paul StC. Murphy, guarded exhibits loaned by the Department of State and various foreign governments at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois. (Collum, pp. 304-308).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,133; 63 officers and 2,070 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- 27 Aug The Marine Detachment from Marine Barracks, Port Royal, South Carolina, assisted in preserving life and property after a tidal wave. (Leonard, p. 105).

1894

- 25 Mar The Marine guard of the USS Monocacy provided the honor guard for the first visit of the Chinese Viceroy Li Hung Chang to the American consulate at Tientsin, China. (Log, 12Jan53).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,376; 67 officers and 2,309 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).
- Jul Marine detachments from the Mare Island Navy Yard, the USS Independence, the USS Charleston, the USS Monterey, and the USS Thetis assisted Army troops in guarding the mails during railroad strikes in California. (Collum, pp. 308-310).
- 6 Jul Marines and seamen, commanded by Lieutenant Franklin J. Moses, landed from the USS Colombia at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 122).
- 24 Jul Fifty Marines and seamen from the USS Baltimore landed at Chemulpo, Korea, and marched to Seoul to protect American lives and property when war broke out between China and Japan. (Ellsworth, p. 59).
- 31 Jul The Marine guard and a company of seamen from the steam bark USS Marblehead landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Metcalf, p. 236).
- 6 Dec Marines, commanded by Captain Charles F. Elliott, landed at Taku, China, and proceeded to Tientsin to protect American lives and property during a period of political disturbance. (Collum, pp. 310-322).

1895

- 1 Mar A Marine detachment from the USS Yorktown assumed guard of the United States Legation at Seoul, Korea. (Collum, p. 321).
- 4 Mar Marines and seamen from the USS Cincinnati, the USS New York, the USS Columbia, the USS Raleigh, the USS Minneapolis, and the USS Montgomery landed at Port au Spain, Trinidad, to assist local authorities in fighting a fire. (Ellsworth, p. 156).
- 8 Mar Marines and seamen from the schooner USS Atlanta landed at Boca del Toro, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political disturbance. (Ellsworth, p. 52).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,885; 71 officers and 2,814 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1896

- 2 May Marines and seamen from the USS Alert landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during a period of political disturbance. (Ellsworth, p. 123).
- Jun The Marine Corps was authorized a strength of 93 officers and 3,574 men. (Metcalf, p. 253).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 2,217; 72 officers and 2,145 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 4).

1897

- 27 Apr The Marine Band and two battalions of Marines took part in dedication ceremonies of Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive, New York City. (Log, 23Jan52).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,806; 71 officers and 3,735 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 28 Dec A Marine guard was established at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida. (Log, 1Jun53).

1898

- 1 Jan Marines were serving aboard the various ships of the North Atlantic Squadron which assembled off Dry Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico, during the period 1 through 12 January because of political disturbances in Cuba. (Leonard, p. 107).
- 7 Feb Marines and seamen from the USS Alert landed at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 123).
- 15 Feb Twenty-eight Marines lost their lives when the battleship USS Maine was mysteriously sunk in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. (Leonard, p. 107).
- 21 Apr The Spanish-American War officially began. (Metcalf, pp. 254-255).
- 22 Apr The 1st Marine Expeditionary Battalion of 24 officers and 623 enlisted men, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, sailed from New York aboard the USS Panther via Key West, Florida, for Cuba. (Collum, p. 341).
- 1 May Marines manned the secondary batteries aboard ships of Admiral George Dewey's squadron during the Battle of Manila Bay. (Nalty (2), p. 9).
- 3 May Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant Dion Williams, from the USS Baltimore landed at Manila, Philippine Islands, and raised the American flag. (Nalty (2), p. 11).
- 4 May A Naval Appropriation Act provided for the additional enlistment of 473 men for permanent service to bring the Marine Corps up to its authorized strength of 3,073 men; for 43 lieutenants, 80 corporals, and 1,500 men for service during the Spanish-American War; and, that the rank of the Commandant be raised to brigadier-general. (Collum, p. 357).
- 11 May Marines and seamen from the USS Marblehead cut the transoceanic cable off Cienfuegos, Cuba. (Nalty (2), p. 17).
- 12 May Marines served the secondary batteries aboard ships of the North Atlantic Squadron during the bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico. (Collum, pp. 329ff.).
- 31 May Marines serving with Admiral William P. Sampson's fleet assisted in the bombardment of the Spanish fortress at Morro Castle, Santiago-de-Cuba. (Leonard, p. 110).

- 6 Jun Marines manned the secondary batteries of ships of the North Atlantic Squadron engaged in the bombardment of Santiago, Cuba. (Collum, p. 324).
- 7 Jun The 1st Marine Battalion, from its temporary camp at Key West, Florida, embarked on the USS Panther for Cuba. (Collum, p. 343).
- 7 Jun Marines from ships of Admiral William P. Sampson's fleet landed at Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay Cuba, and destroyed a cable station. (Nalty (2), p. 19).
- 10 Jun The 1st Marine Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, landed at Guantanamo, Cuba, together with the Marine guard of the USS Oregon. (Collum, p. 325).
- 12 Jun The Marine guard of the USS Texas reinforced Marines ashore at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and assisted in the defense of Camp McCalla. (Collum, p. 326).
- 14 Jun Two companies of Marines, commanded by Captain George F. Elliott, and 50 Cubans defeated a Spanish force at Cuzco, near Guantanamo, Cuba, and destroyed the only Spanish water source near Guantanamo Bay. (Collum, p. 343).
- 16 Jun Marines served the secondary batteries of ships of the North Atlantic Squadron during the bombardment of Santiago, Cuba. (Collum, pp. 326ff.).
- 22 Jun A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Charleston landed at San Luis de Apra, Guam, to take possession of the island for the United States. (Nalty (2), p. 29).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,579; 98 officers and 3,481 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 3 Jul Marines manned the secondary guns aboard ships of the Atlantic fleet when the Spanish fleet was sunk off Santiago, Cuba. (Collum, pp. 324ff.).
- 7 Jul Four officers and 114 enlisted Marines, commanded by Colonel James Forney, comprised the Marine guard at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, established to detain Spanish prisoners. (Collum, p. 336).
- 11 Jul The centenary of the Marine Corps, which marked the Act of Congress establishing the Marine Corps as a permanent branch of the national service, was appropriately noted by the Secretary of the Navy. (Collum, p. 356).
- 27 Jul Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant H. C. Haines, landed from the USS Dixie at Playa del Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, for the first time, raised the American flag over the island. (Nalty (2), p. 30).
- 9 Aug The 1st Marine Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on the USS Resolute for Manzanillo, Cuba. (Collum, p. 353).
- 10 Aug Thirty-seven Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant John A. Lejeune, landed from the USS Cincinnati at Cape San Juan, Puerto Rico, to protect a lighthouse previously seized by United States forces. (Nalty (2), p. 32).
- 12 Aug Marines from the USS Mohican and the USS Philadelphia participated in ceremonies at Honolulu, Hawaii, incident to the islands becoming a territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 13 Aug The 1st Marine Battalion on the USS Resolute was in the process of landing to take the town of Manzanillo, Cuba, when word of the armistice ending the Spanish-American War was received. (Collum, p. 353).
- 22 Sep Marines returning from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, marched to the White House to be reviewed by the President. (Commandants, p. 44).

- 2 Oct Marines assisted in saving and protecting government property at Port Royal, South Carolina, during a severe tropical storm. (Collum, p. 354).
- 26 Oct A Marine Barracks was established at the Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico. (Collum, p. 355).
- 27 Oct The Marine Band and two battalions of Marines from east coast barracks and ships' detachments took part in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia. (Collum, p. 355).
- 4 Nov Marines from the USS Baltimore, USS Boston, and USS Raleigh landed at Taku, China, and proceeded to Peking to establish a Legation Guard. (Ellsworth, p. 33).
- 12 Nov Marines from the USS Baltimore, USS Boston, and USS Raleigh landed at Taku, China, and proceeded to Tientsin to establish a guard at the United States consulate. (Ellsworth, p. 33).

1899

- 14 Feb Marines and seamen from the USS Philadelphia landed at Apia, Samoa, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 147).
- 24 Feb Marines and seamen from the USS Marietta landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 124).
- 3 Mar The Naval Personnel Act of Congress provided for an authorized Marine Corps strength of 211 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Marine Band. (Leonard, p. 114).
- 25 Mar A Marine squad with a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun rendered invaluable support to the artillery of the Eighth Army Corps during operations at Malinta-Novaleta, Philippine Islands. (Collum, pp. 370ff.).
- 1 Apr Twenty Marines from the USS Philadelphia were part of an American/British landing party attempting to put down a brief uprising at Vaialele, Samoa, over succession to the Samoan throne. (Collum, pp. 361ff.).
- 1 Apr Sergeants Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer and Private Henry L. Hulbert won Medals of Honor for heroism at Tagali, Samoa, when natives attacked British and American forces, the latter including United States Marines and seamen. (Log, 23Jan52).
- 27 Apr Five officers and 75 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major William S. Muse, landed from the USS Resolute at Havana, Cuba, to guard the bass. (Collum, p. 360).
- 23 May The First Battalion of Marines, composed of 15 officers and 260 enlisted men, commanded by Colonel Percival C. Pope, arrived at Cavite, Luzon, Philippine Islands, to provide protection for the naval base against Filipino insurgents. (Johnstone, p. 1).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 3,142; 76 officers and 3,066 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 7 Aug Five officers and 121 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major Allen C. Kelton, landed at Agana, Guam, from the USS Yosemite as a garrison for the naval station to be established. (Metcalf, p. 265).
- 21 Sep The Second Battalion of Marines, composed of 16 officers and 362 enlisted men, commanded by Major George F. Elliott, arrived at Cavite, Philippine Islands, on the Army transport City of Sydney. (Metcalf, p. 266).
- 23 Sep Seventy Marines and a detachment of seamen from the USS Baltimore, USS Concord, and USS Charleston landed at Olongapo to destroy a large gun. (Collum, p. 377).

- 3 Oct Five officers and 84 enlisted Marines from Cavite and 44 Marines and seamen from the USS Baltimore joined the United States Army forces in a skirmish with Filipino Insurrectos at Siran, Luzon, during the march towards Imau from Bacoar. (Collum, p. 372).
- 8 Oct The Second Battalion of Marines took the town of Novalets, Luzon, Philippine Islands, while serving with the United States Army troops. (Collum, pp. 372-373).
- 28 Oct Company A from the 6th Marine Battalion arrived at Manila, Philippine Islands. (Collum, p. 369).
- 26 Nov Fifty Marines and a detachment of seamen, commanded by Captain Dion Williams, landed from the USS Oregon at Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, and captured the town. (Metcalf, p. 268).
- 12 Dec Forty-six Marines, commanded by Lieutenant B. S. Neuman, reestablished the Marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida. (Collum, p. 360).
- 15 Dec The Third Battalion of Marines, composed of 15 officers and 325 enlisted men, commanded by Major Littleton W. T. Waller, arrived at Cavite, Luzon, Philippine Islands. (Johnstone, p. 2).

1900

- 6 Jan Lieutenant Logan Feland led a Marine scouting party which burned an insurgent signal station near Olongapo, Philippine Islands. (Log, 1Dec52).
- 16 Feb A Marine company, commanded by Captain Herbert L. Draper, supported by naval gunfire, destroyed the town of Benectican, Philippine Islands. (Johnstone, p. 2).
- 27 Feb Twenty Marines were part of the force which landed at Perez, Gulf of Ragay, Philippine Islands, to rescue 522 Spanish and American prisoners of Filipino insurgents. (Collum, p. 382).
- 5 Mar A detachment of Marines from Olongapo, embarked on the USS Nashville, landed at Bogac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, and captured the town. (Collum, p. 380).
- 29 Mar Colonel George C. Reid, the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, was the first Marine officer appointed to the General Board of the Navy. (Log, 12Jan53).
- 24 May Twenty-eight Marines and a detachment of seamen, commanded by Captain John T. Meyers, landed from the USS Oregon at Taku, China, and proceeded to Peking to establish a legation guard. (Ellsworth, p. 34).
- 29 May Twenty-six Marines, commanded by Captain Newt H. Hall, landed from the USS Newark at Taku, China, and headed for Peking by way of Tientsin. (Collum, p. 411).
- 5 Jun Marines and seamen, commanded by Captain B. H. McCalla, USN, were part of an international force under British Admiral Edward Seymour which set out from Tientsin, China, on an unsuccessful attempt to reinforce the legation guards at Peking. (Metcalf, p. 280).
- 14 Jun Six officers and 101 enlisted Marines of the 1st Regiment at Cavite, Philippine Islands, embarked on the USS Newark for Taku, China. (Collum, p. 383).
- 18 Jun Two officers and 30 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major Littleton W. T. Waller, arrived at Taku, China, from the Philippines to join the international force heading from Tientsin to Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. (Collum, p. 383).

- 21 Jun Marines, commanded by Major Littleton W. T. Waller, and Russian troops attempted to relieve beleaguered troops in Tientsin but were repulsed. (Ellsworth, p. 35).
- 22 Jun Marines and seamen, commanded by Captain B. H. McCalla, USN, were part of the international force of Admiral Edward Seymour beleaguered by Boxers at Siku Arsenal while retreating to Tientsin after an unsuccessful attempt to relieve the legation guards at Peking. (Ellsworth, p. 34).
- 24 Jun The Marine Legation guard at Peking joined Russian, British, German, Italian, and Japanese guards in repulsing Boxer attacks in heavy fighting. (Metcalf, p. 281).
- 24 Jun Marine, U. S. Army, Russian, and British forces overcame the Boxer resistance and entered the city of Tientsin, China, relieving beleaguered forces. (Metcalf, p. 282).
- 25 Jun Marine, U. S. Army, Russian, and British forces relieved the siege of Admiral Edward Seymour's forces at Siku arsenal, China. (Metcalf, p. 282).
- 30 Jun Eighteen officers and 300 enlisted Marines of the 1st Regiment at Cavite, Philippine Islands, commanded by Colonel Robert L. Meade, sailed on the USS Brooklyn for Taku, China. (Collum, p. 395).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 5,414; 174 officers and 5,240 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 9 Jul Marine, U. S. Army, Russian, and British forces captured the Tientsin arsenal. (Ellsworth, p. 37).
- 13 Jul The 1st Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Robert L. Meade, was part of the international force which stormed the walled city of Tientsin and secured the city as a base for the advance on Peking. (Collum, pp. 397-399).
- 3 Aug The 4th Marine Battalion of 220 enlisted men and 8 officers, commanded by Major William P. Biddle, arrived at Tientsin. (Collum, p. 423).
- 4 Aug The 1st Marine Regiment of 482 men was attached to the 9th Infantry and 5th Artillery for the march to Peking. (Collum, p. 423).
- 6 Aug Marines supporting the 5th Artillery drove off a Chinese cavalry attack at Yangtsun, China, during the advance of the international relief force towards Peking. (Collum, p. 423).
- 14 Aug Marines led the assault on Peking, China, as the international relief force of Admiral Edward Seymour relieved the beleaguered legation guards. (Metcalf, p. 285).
- 28 Sep The Secretary of the Navy ordered all Marines with the expeditionary forces in China to be transferred to Cavite, Philippine Islands. (Metcalf, p. 270).

1901

- 1 May A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Henry Leonard, guarded exhibits at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. (Leonard, p. 135).
- 10 Jun Headquarters Marine Corps was moved from Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye Streets, S.E., Washington, D. C., to the Bond Building at 14th and New York Avenue, N.W. (Commandants, p. 44).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 5,865; 171 officers and 5,694 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).

- 20 Oct A provisional battalion of Marines, commanded by Major Littleton W. T. Waller, from Cavite, composed of Companies C, D, and H of the 1st Regiment and Company F of the 2d Regiment, sailed on the USS Zafiro, USS Frolic, and USS Vicksburg for Samar, Philippine Islands, to round up Insurgents. (Johnstone, p. 5).
- 24 Nov Marines and seamen from the USS Iowa and the USS Concord landed at Panama City, Colombia, to protect American citizens and property. (Ellsworth, p. 53).
- 26 Nov Marines and seamen from the USS Machias and the USS Marietta landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to protect American citizens and property during a troubled period. (Ellsworth, p. 53).
- 1 Dec A Marine force, commanded by Major H. C. Haines, sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, aboard the USS Alabama and the USS Massachusetts for maneuvers at Culebra, Puerto Rico. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 28 Dec A composite Marine battalion, commanded by Major Littleton W. T. Waller, began the ill-fated march across Samar, Philippine Islands, looking for a route for a telephone line across the island. (Metcalf, p. 274).

1902

- Jan A Marine detachment, commanded by Captain Smedley D. Butler, guarded exhibits at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. (Leonard, p. 136).
- 24 Feb Two thousand Marines comprised the honor guard for Prince Henry of Prussia on his visit to the United States capital. (Log, 2Dec52).
- 16 Apr Marines and seamen from the USS Machias landed at Boca del Toro, Panama, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 54).
- 18 May Marines and seamen from the USS Ranger landed at Panama City, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a political disturbance. (Ellsworth, p. 55).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 6,222; 191 officers and 6,031 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 17 Sep Marines and seamen from the USS Cincinnati landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 55).
- 23 Sep A battalion of Marines arrived at Colon, Panama, Colombia, on the USS Panther to protect American lives and property during a period of civil strife. (Ellsworth, p. 55).
- 5 Nov A battalion of Marines sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, for Culebra, Puerto Rico, aboard the USS Prairie to participate in maneuvers. (Log, 1Jun53).

1903

- 23 Mar Marines from the USS Marietta and the USS Olympia landed at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to protect American lives and property during a period of civil strife. (Ellsworth, p. 95).
- 28 Mar Headquarters Marine Corps was moved from the Bond Building at 14th Street and New York Avenue, N.W., in Washington, D. C., to the Mills Building at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. (Log, 12Jan53).
- 1 Apr Twenty-nine Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Richard G. McConnelly from the USS Atlanta landed at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, to protect American lives and property during a period of political disturbance.

- 3 May The School of Application was transferred from Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye Streets, S.E., in Washington, D. C., to Annapolis, Maryland. (Commandants, p. 43).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 5,658; 213 officers and 6,445 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 7 Sep Marines and seamen from the USS Brooklyn landed at Beirut, Syria, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Ellsworth, p. 155).
- 3 Oct Major General Commandant Charles Heywood, Ninth Commandant of the Marine Corps, retired at the age of 64. (Commandants, p. 78).
- 3 Oct Colonel George F. Elliott was appointed Brigadier General Commandant, becoming the 10th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 80).
- 4 Nov Marines from the USS Nashville landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, to protect American lives and property during a period of political strife. (Ellsworth, p. 135).
- 5 Nov A Marine battalion, commanded by Major John A. Lejeune, landed at Colon, Panama, Colombia, from the USS Dixie to protect American lives and property as political strife was rampant. (Metcalf, p. 293).
- 9 Nov An expeditionary force of Marines, commanded by Major Louis C. Lucas, sailed from Philadelphia aboard the USS Prairie for Panama. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 18 Nov A detachment of Marines and seamen, commanded by Captain George C. Thorpe, arrived at Djibouti, French Somaliland, in connection with the expedition to Abyssinia. (Log, 1Jun53).
- 18 Dec Marines from the USS Brooklyn and the USS San Francisco were detailed as escorts for American diplomatic representatives on an overland trip to Addis Ababa, Abyssinia. (Ellsworth, p. 136).
- 28 Dec Two Marine battalions, commanded by Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, sailed from Philadelphia in the USS Dixie for Panama. (Log, 1Jun53).

Conclusion

The big event of the period from 1860 to 1903 was the War Between the States. During that war, Marines were employed almost exclusively on ships of the Union fleets, manning the ships' secondary guns in numerous engagements and providing small landing forces on many occasions. In strength, the Marine Corps grew from about 2,400 officers and enlisted men to 3,900. The latter level was maintained for the three decades following the war, with the Marine Corps remaining a small stabilized force chiefly engaged in shipboard pursuits and shore-based guard duty.

With the coming of the war with Spain, however, the pace quickened. The outbreak of the war found Marines manning 15 different shore stations on both coasts of the United States and serving on 35 regular ships of the Navy in addition to 5 receiving ships. More Marines were needed to meet the additional responsibilities of an ever-widening United States interest abroad. In view of this, Congress, in 1896, authorized 500 more men for the Corps. Two years later, Congress provided an additional temporary increase of 1,640 enlisted men and 24 officers.

The years 1898 through 1903 witnessed Marines of the Corps serving in both the Caribbean area and in the Far East, with no lessening of their former responsibilities. During this era, the Marine Corps came of age, preparing itself to take a firm footing in the pages of the military annals of the twentieth century.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

by

Colonel William M. Miller, USMC

and

Major John H. Johnstone, USMC

Part V

American Marines in the Era of Expanding Responsibilities
(1904 - 1934)

This chronology of the Marine Corps is presented in several parts as a compilation of historical dates which have been set forth previously by various authors as factual. The following sources have been utilized in Part V of this chronology:

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- U. S. Marine Corps. "Marine Corps Strengths," Personnel Accounting Section, DGB-2200-bjf of 26Nov54. (Cited as Strengths).

Many other sources were investigated, but the entries made are from the works cited. Unless there was a positive statement or substantial evidence of the participation of Marines in a particular event, no entry was made.

Introduction

Part V of this Chronology is concerned primarily with the activities of United States Marines in the years when they intervened in Caribbean countries and with Marine expeditionary duty with the United States Army in Europe during World War I. Throughout the three decades from 1904 to 1934, the Marines of the Corps experienced varied duties, with the ever-increasing development of the Navy-Marine team of particular importance, as it led to the formation of the Fleet Marine Force in 1933.

- | <u>Date</u> | <u>1904</u> |
|-------------|---|
| 3 Jan | Two battalions of Marines, commanded by Brigadier General Commandant George F. Elliott, arrived at Colon, Panama, on the USS <u>Dixie</u> to protect American interests in the Canal Zone during a revolutionary period. (<u>Metcalf</u> , p. 295) |
| 3 Jan | A detachment of Marines from the USS <u>Detroit</u> landed at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to protect American lives and property during a revolt. (<u>Ellsworth</u> , pp. 66-69). |
| 5 Jan | Three officers and 100 enlisted Marines from the Philippines landed at Seoul, Korea, to protect the American Legation during the Russo-Japanese War. (<u>Ellsworth</u> , p. 60). |
| 7 Jan | A detachment of Marines from the USS <u>Detroit</u> landed at Sosua, Dominican Republic, to protect the American consulate during a period of political disturbance. (<u>Ellsworth</u> , p. 67). |
| 17 Jan | A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS <u>Hartford</u> and <u>Detroit</u> landed at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to protect American lives and property when fighting broke out near the city. (<u>Ellsworth</u> , pp. 67-69). |
| 26 Jan | Marines and seamen, escorting the diplomatic mission to Abyssinia, were presented the Menelik Medal by the Emperor in ceremonies at Addis Ababa, with the Star of Ethiopia being presented to Lieutenant G. S. Hussey, USN, and to Captain George C. Thorpe, USMC, commanding the escort. (<u>Log</u> , 2Dec52, p. 9). |

- 9 Feb The first permanent Marine garrison was established at Honolulu, Hawaii, by a detachment of 49 Marines commanded by Captain Albertus W. Catlin. (Ellsworth, p. 68).
- 11 Feb About 300 Marines and seamen, commanded by Captain Albert L. McLemore, from the USS Newark and Columbia landed at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to protect American interests after revolutionaries had fired on an American launch. (Ellsworth, pp. 67-69).
- 12 Mar The Marine detachment of the USS Cincinnati assisted in the evacuation of American nationals from Chemulpo and Seoul, Korea, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 140).
- 11 Apr A detachment of Marines, commanded by Second Lieutenant Clarence S. Owen, sailed from San Francisco on the USS Supply as the first Marine garrison force for Midway. (Metcalf, p. 307).
- 18 Apr A small guard from Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, was established on Japonsky Island to protect the coaling station. (Log, 23Jan53, p. 8).
- 27 Apr Gunnery Sergeant J. F. Cox arrived at the U. S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, to become the first drill instructor for the Fita-Fitas, the native Samoan guard. (Metcalf, p. 306).
- 30 Apr A detachment of Marines, commanded by Major James E. Mahoney, was sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis to give exhibition drills and to perform services in connection with the government's exhibits. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 141).
- 30 May The Marine guard, commanded by Captain John T. Myers, from the USS Brooklyn landed at Tangiers, Morocco, to protect the American consulate during a dispute between the Sultan and a bandit chief. (Ellsworth, p. 8).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 7,584 - 255 officers and 7,329 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 20 Dec Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, was opened to provide a base for Marine forces operating in the area. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 140).

1905

- Jan A Marine expeditionary force, commanded by Colonel Thomas N. Wood, sailed from Panama on the USS Dixie for service at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where political unrest threatened American lives and interests. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 141).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 7,011 - 270 officers and 6,741 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 6 Jul About 500 Marines and seamen from the USS Tacoma, Brooklyn, Galveston, and Chatanooga landed at Cherbourg, France, to escort the body of John Paul Jones from Paris to the United States. (Ellsworth, p. 87).
- 5 Sep Marines from the naval depot at Kittery, Maine, participated in ceremonies at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, wherein the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 141).
- 12 Sep A detachment of 100 Marines, commanded by Captain Harry Lee, from the Philippines, relieved Army troops as the Legation Guard at Peking, China. (Ellsworth, p. 40).
- Dec Marines were assigned to guard the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia. (Awards, p. 40).

1906

- 18 Apr A Marine detachment, commanded by Captain Arthur T. Marix, from Yerba Buena Island and a detachment, commanded by Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, from Mare Island aided civilian authorities after an earthquake and fire in San Francisco, California. (Metcalf, p. 309).
- 20 May An expeditionary battalion, commanded by Major John A. Lejeune, embarked in the USS Columbia at Philadelphia for service in Panama. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 11).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 8,218 - 278 officers and 7,940 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 13 Sep One hundred and twenty Marines and seamen from the USS Denver landed at Havana, Cuba, at the request of Cuban authorities, to protect American lives and property during a period of political upheaval. (Metcalf, p. 314).
- 14 Sep A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Dixie and Marietta landed at Cienfuegos, Cuba, to protect American-owned plantations during a period of political unrest. (Metcalf, pp. 315-316).
- 18 Sep A Marine battalion, commanded by Major Albertus W. Catlin, landed from the USS Dixie at Cienfuegos, Cuba, to protect American interests during a revolutionary period. (This battalion had embarked originally in May at Philadelphia for duty in the Dominican Republic.) (Metcalf, p. 315).
- 21 Sep A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Marietta landed at Cienfuegos, Cuba, and proceeded to Sagua la Grande and Palmira to protect the railroad joining the latter cities during a revolution. (Metcalf, p. 316).
- 28 Sep A detachment of 30 Marines, commanded by Second Lieutenant Gerard M. Kincaid, landed at Havana, on request of the Cuban authorities, to guard the Cuban treasury during a revolutionary period. (Metcalf, pp. 317-318).
- 1 Oct A provisional battalion of 804 Marine officers and enlisted men, formed from the detachments of six ships of the Atlantic Fleet, arrived at Havana, Cuba, aboard the USS Kentucky and the USS Indiana. (Metcalf, p. 318).
- 3 Oct A company of Marines, embarked in the USS Tacoma, landed at Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba, to protect American interests during a revolutionary period. (Metcalf, p. 318).
- 4 Oct A detachment of Marines landed and occupied Camaguey, Cuba, to protect American lives and property during a revolutionary period. (Metcalf, p. 318).
- 11 Oct A detachment of Marines landed and established a naval station at Baracoa, Cuba. (Metcalf, p. 319).
- 1 Nov The 1st Provisional Regiment was assigned to duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification. (Ellsworth, p. 62).

1907

- 17 Jan Marines and seamen from United States ships present landed at Kingston, Jamaica, to assist local authorities in rescue work following a severe earthquake. (Log, 5Dec52, p. 7).
- 18 Mar The Marine guard of the USS Marietta landed at Truxillo, Honduras, to protect the American consulate during a period of political disturbance. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 74).

- 28 Apr A detachment of Marines from the USS Paducah landed at Laguna and Choloma, Honduras, to protect American lives and property during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. (Ellsworth, p. 96).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 8,086 - 279 officers and 7,807 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- Dec Marines were serving aboard ships of the American fleet sent on a goodwill trip around the world. (Knox, pp. 377-378).

1908

- 19 Mar The Marine detachment on Midway Island was withdrawn to Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Midway post was disbanded. (Log, 12Jan53, p. 11).
- 21 May Brigadier General Commandant George F. Elliott assumed the newly created rank of Major General Commandant. (Commandants, p. 83).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,236 - 283 officers and 8,953 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 31 Jul The Marine battalion of 19 officers and 706 enlisted men, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Eli K. Cole, originally sent to Panama in June to prevent disorder during elections, departed the republic on the USS Idaho and New Hampshire for the United States. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 142).

1909

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,696 - 328 officers and 9,368 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- Dec An expedition of 750 Marines, commanded by Colonel James E. Mahoney, sailed from Philadelphia on the USS Buffalo for Corinto, Nicaragua, where a revolution threatened American property. (Johnstone, p. 8).

1910

- 22 Feb A detachment of Marines from the USS Buffalo landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to obtain information on conditions in the town. (Ellsworth, p. 124).
- 19 May Marines and seamen from the USS Paducah and Dubuque landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during a rebellion. (Ellsworth, p. 125).
- 31 May A Marine battalion of two companies, commanded by Major Smedley D. Butler, arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to help protect United States interests during a period of political uprisings. (Ellsworth, p. 125).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,560 - 328 officers and 9,232 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- Oct A battalion of Marines, commanded by Major Philip M. Bannon, was sent from the Philippines to reinforce the Marine Guard at the American Legation in Peking because of political unrest in various parts of China. (Leonard and Chitty, p. 142).
- 30 Nov Major General Commandant George F. Elliott retired on reaching 64 years of age. (Commandants, p. 83).

1911

- 3 Feb Acting Commandant Colonel William P. Biddle was appointed the 11th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 86).

- 8 Mar A 1st Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Barnett, was organized aboard the USS Prairie for service, as part of a provisional brigade in Cuba. (Johnstone, p. 8).
- 10 Mar A provisional regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen, was activated at Mare Island, California, to provide an expeditionary force for the Pacific coast of the United States. (Condit and Turnbladh, p. 394).
- 13 Mar A detachment of 22 officers and 666 enlisted Marines, commanded by Major George C. Thorpe, from 11 ships of the Atlantic fleet, landed at Guantanamo, Cuba, to protect American interests in the face of impending civil unrest. (Log, 12Jan53, p. 8).
- Apr The office of Assistant to the Commandant was created by Major General Commandant Biddle. (Condit and Johnstone, p. 6).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,610 - 328 officers and 9,282 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 11 Sep The Advance Base School was established at Philadelphia, to train Marines for advance base activities. (Johnstone, p. 8).
- 13 Oct Ten Marines and seamen from the USS Helena landed at Hankow, China, to protect Standard Oil Company property from violent elements. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 83).
- 4 Nov Twenty-four Marines from the USS Albany and Rainbow landed at Woosung (near Shanghai), China, to guard a cable station during a period of political disturbance. (Ellsworth, p. 40).
- 29 Nov A company of Marines from Shanghai sailed on the USS Saratoga for Taku, China, to protect missionaries during a period of political upheaval. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 84).

1912

- 4 Mar Two companies of Marines, commanded by Major Philip M. Bannon, departed Olongapo, Philippine Islands, on the USS Cincinnati and Abarenda, for Taku, China, to protect American lives and property during a period of political unrest. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 85).
- 11 Mar Two companies of Marines, temporarily at Taku, China, moved to Peking to relieve a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry as Embassy guard. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 86).
- 22 May This date, when Lieutenant Arthur A. Cunningham, USMC, reported for aviation duty at the Navy's new aviation camp at Annapolis, Maryland, marks the birth of Marine Corps aviation. (Sherrod, p. 2).
- 25 May The 2d Marine Regiment of 40 officers and 1,252 enlisted men, commanded by Colonel James E. Mahoney, embarked in nine United States battleships for Guantanamo, Cuba, to assist in forestalling a revolution. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 100).
- 28 May The 1st Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Barnett, embarked in the USS Prairie at Philadelphia for Guantanamo, Cuba, to assist in maintaining order on the outbreak of a civil war. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 100).
- 7 Jun Company A of the 1st Marine Regiment, embarked in the USS Paducah, landed at Santiago, Cuba, to protect mines in the vicinity during a period of civil war. (Metcalf, p. 327).
- 9 Jun A detachment of Marines from the USS Missouri landed at Baracoa, Cuba, to aid in guarding American property during a civil war. (Metcalf, p. 328).

- 12 Jun A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Richard C. Hooker, from the USS Ohio relieved a Navy detachment guarding the Spanish-American ironworks at Woolfired, Cuba. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 101).
- 19 Jun A detachment of Marines from the USS Mississippi landed at El Cuero, Cuba, to protect American interests during a civil war. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 101).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,696 - 337 officers and 9,359 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 3 Aug By this date, a permanent garrison of 250 Marines was manning the base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 100).
- 4 Aug A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Annapolis landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, at the request of local authorities, and proceeded to Managua to protect American interests during a period of local disturbances. (Ellsworth, p. 126).
- 14 Aug A Marine battalion of 13 officers and 341 enlisted men, commanded by Major Smedley D. Butler, landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, and proceeded by rail to Managua to reinforce the Legation guard as civil unrest continued. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 17 Aug A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Tacoma landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, at the request of the governor and the United States Consul, to protect American and foreign lives and property during a revolutionary outbreak. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 22 Aug An Act of Congress increased the authorized strength of the Marine Corps to 348 officers and 9,921 enlisted men. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 12).
- 24 Aug A Marine detachment, commanded by Captain Thomas C. Turner, from the USS Rainbow landed on Kentucky Island, near Shanghai, China, to protect American lives and property from local revolutionary elements. (Ellsworth, p. 41).
- 26 Aug A detachment of Marines from the USS Rainbow landed at Camp Nicholson, near Shanghai, China, to protect American interests from local revolutionaries. (Ellsworth, p. 41).
- 28 Aug A detachment of 1 officer and 63 enlisted Marines from the USS California landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American interests during a revolutionary uprising. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 30 Aug A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Denver landed at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to protect the cable station and American interests from revolutionary elements. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 4 Sep A provisional Marine regiment, composed of 29 officers and 752 enlisted men and commanded by Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, originally embarked from Philadelphia, landed from the USS California at Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property during revolutionary uprisings. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 5 Sep A detachment of 12 officers, 250 seamen, and 61 Marines landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, from the USS Colorado for duty in the field. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 19 Sep A Marine battalion, en route from Corinto to Granada, Nicaragua, was ambushed by revolutionaries and fought the Battle of Masaya. (Battles, p. 4).
- 3 Oct A Marine force took part in the Battle of Coyotepe and Barranca Hills, Nicaragua, against revolutionary forces. (Battles, p. 4).
- 5 Oct A Marine detachment engaged revolutionaries in the Battle of Leon, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 4).

- Nov A detachment of 36 Marines from Guam landed at Chefoo, China, from the USS Supply, to reinforce the Marines protecting American interests during local political unrest. (Metoalf, p. 309).
- 21 Nov The 1st and 3d Provisional Marine battalions embarked on the USS Buffalo at Corinto, Nicaragua, bound for the Panama Canal Zone. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).

1913

- 17 Jan The 2d Provisional Marine Battalion embarked on the USS Buffalo at Corinto, Nicaragua, bound for the Panama Canal Zone. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 121).
- 20 Feb The 2d Provisional Brigade of 72 officers and 2,097 enlisted men, commanded by Colonel Lincoln Karmany, departed Philadelphia for Guantanamo, Cuba, to forestall a revolution in the city. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 9).
- 25 Apr The Marine Corps Association was organized by a group of officers serving with the 2d Provisional Brigade on maneuvers in Cuban waters. (Log, 23Jan53, p. 11).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 9,956 - 331 officers and 9,625 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 7 Jul A detachment of Marines from the USS Albany landed at Shanghai, China, to protect American interests during a time of political disturbances. (Ellsworth, p. 41).
- 28 Jul A detachment of Marines from the USS Rainbow and Albany landed at Shanghai, China, to protect American interests as political strife continued in the area. (Ellsworth, p. 41).
- 5 Sep Marines from the USS Buffalo aided in evacuating United States nationals from Ciaris, Mexico, during local political disturbances. (Ellsworth, p. 115).
- 19 Dec An Act of Congress limited the tenure of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to four years but provided for his reappointment for an additional four years. (Log, 1Sep53, p. 9).

1914

- 3 Jan The 1st Advance Base Brigade, under the command of Colonel George Barnett, sailed from Philadelphia for advance base exercises at Culebra, Puerto Rico. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 3).
- 28 Jan The Marine detachment of the USS South Carolina landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and joined British, French, and German detachments ashore as a show of force to impress Haitian rebels. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 111).
- 16 Feb The Marine detachment of the USS Wheeling landed at Port-de-Paix, Haiti, to protect American and foreign interests as political unrest continued. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 112).
- 21 Feb A detachment of Marines from the USS Wheeling landed at Cape Haitien, Haiti, to protect the American consulate as revolutionary activity continued. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 9).
- 24 Feb Commandant William P. Biddle retired after 30 years in the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 87).
- 25 Feb Colonel George Barnett was appointed as Major General Commandant for a four-year term. (Commandants, p. 90).

- 15 Apr The 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Advance Base Brigade, composed of 24 officers and 810 enlisted men and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long, boarded the USS Hancock at Philadelphia for Tampico, Mexico. (Log, 23Jan52, p. 7).
- 16 Apr The 4th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, was reactivated at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington. (Condit and Turnbladh, p. 394).
- 21 Apr The 2d Marine Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wendell C. Neville, landed from the USS Prairie at Vera Cruz, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 301).
- 21 Apr The 1st Marine Regiment and Headquarters, 1st Marine Brigade landed from the USS Hancock at Vera Cruz, Mexico. (Metcalf, p. 302).
- 22 Apr The Marine detachments from ships present off Vera Cruz, Mexico, were organized into a provisional 3d Regiment, commanded by Major Albertus W. Catlin. (Metcalf, p. 302).
- 30 Apr The 3d Marine Regiment, composed of 8 officers and 861 enlisted men and commanded by Colonel Franklin J. Moses, landed from the SS Morro Castle at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to replace the fleet Marine regiment. (Metcalf, p. 303).
- 1 May The 1st Marine Brigade at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was detached from naval jurisdiction and was attached to United States Army forces, commanded by Major General Frederick Funston, for occupation duty. (Ellsworth, p. 117).
- 6 May The 44th Company from Port Royal, South Carolina, arrived in the USS Washington off Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, prepared to land in case American lives or property were threatened by revolutionists. (Metcalf, p. 342).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 10,386 - 336 officers and 10,050 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 15 Aug The 5th Marine Regiment, from Philadelphia, arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, aboard the USS Hancock to protect American interests from revolutionary elements. (Metcalf, p. 374).
- 17 Dec A detachment of Marines from the USS Machias landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to pick up a gold shipment and escort it to New York for safe-keeping during a threatening revolution. (Metcalf, p. 372).

1915

- 16 Feb The 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment established a model camp at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. (Condit and Turnbladh, p. 395).
- 26 Feb Retired Commandant Charles Heywood died at Washington, D. C., and was buried in Arlington Cemetery. (Commandants, p. 78).
- 3 Jun Major General Commandant George Barnett was appointed an ex-officio member of the General Board of the Navy. (Log, 1May53, p. 2).
- 17 Jun Three companies of the 4th Marines embarked in the USS Colorado at San Diego for expeditionary duty in Mexico. (Log, 1May53, p. 8).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 10,286 - 338 officers and 9,948 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 9 Jul A detachment of Marines from the USS Washington landed at Cape Haitien, Haiti, to protect American lives and property from revolutionary elements. (Metcalf, p. 375).

- 28 Jul A detachment of Marines (including the 12th Company) and seamen from the USS Washington landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to reinforce troops ashore. (Ellsworth, p. 89).
- 29 Jul The 24th Company arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in the USS Jason to reinforce troops ashore. (Metcalf, p. 376).
- 4 Aug Five companies of the 2d Marine Regiment arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to assist in protecting American interests during a period of revolution. (Metcalf, p. 376).
- 15 Aug The 1st Marine Regiment and Headquarters, 1st Marine Brigade arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to join forces ashore in protecting American interests from revolutionaries. (Metcalf, p. 379).
- 15 Aug The 5th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen, arrived at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, on the USS Hancock from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to protect American lives and property during a revolutionary outbreak. (Metcalf, p. 342).
- 16 Sep A treaty was executed between the United States and Haiti which contained a proviso for the creation of a native Haitian constabulary under Marine supervision. (Log, 1Jan53, p. 7).
- 18 Sep A Marine patrol engaged in the first Marine clash with Cacos bandits at Gonaives, Haiti, (Metcalf, p. 380).
- 27 Sep Five Marine companies, commanded by Colonel Eli K. Cole, captured the main headquarters of the Caco forces at Quartier Morin, Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 382).
- 24 Oct A Marine reconnaissance patrol was ambushed by Cacos rebels but successfully routed the attackers in the Battle of Grosse Roche, Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 383).
- 25 Oct The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, formerly at Norfolk, Virginia, was established at Farris Island, South Carolina. (Log, 1Aug53, p. 10).
- 25 Oct A Marine patrol fought the Battle of Fort Dipitie, Haiti, against Cacos rebels. (Battles, p. 4).
- 5 Nov A detachment of Marines engaged the Cacos rebels in the Battle of Fort Capois, Haiti. (Battles, p. 4).
- 8 Nov Marines, commanded by Major Smedley D. Butler, fought Cacos bandits in the Battles of Forts Selon and Berthol, Haiti. (Battles, p. 4).
- 9 Nov The 4th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, was again deployed at sea off the west coast of Mexico. (Ellsworth, p. 90).
- 17 Nov A detachment of Marines engaged the Cacos rebels in the Battle of Fort Riviere, Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 385).

1916

- 8 Jan The Navy Department directed the establishment of a permanent Marine Corps base at San Diego, California. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 4).
- 5 May The 6th and 9th Companies, formerly at Haiti, landed from the USS Prairie, together with the Marine detachment of the USS Castina, at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, to protect the American consulate during a revolutionary outbreak. (Metcalf, p. 344).
- 26 May The Marine detachment of the USS Louisiana, embarked in the USS Panther, landed at Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, and occupied the town without resistance. (Metcalf, p. 347).

- 1 Jun The Marine detachments of the USS Rhode Island and New Jersey landed from the USS Salem with a detachment of seamen and seized the town of Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. (Metcalf, p. 346).
- 18 Jun The 4th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, landed at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, with Colonel Pendleton assuming command of all naval forces ashore. (Metcalf, p. 348).
- 27 Jun Elements of the 4th Marine Regiment engaged the enemy in the Battle of Las Trencheras, Dominican Republic. (Metcalf, p. 348).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 10,601 - 348 officers and 10,253 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 3 Jul Elements of the 4th Marine Regiment engaged a sizeable body of rebels in the Battle of Guayaoneras, Dominican Republic. (Metcalf, p. 350).
- 6 Jul Elements of the 4th Marine Regiment occupied Santiago and Forteleza de San Luis, Dominican Republic. (Log, 26May53, p. 5).
- 29 Aug The National Defense Act authorized an increase in the Marine Corps to 597 officers and 14,981 enlisted men, with the President authorized to increase the strength to 693 officers and 17,400 enlisted men in case of a national emergency. (Metcalf, p. 449).
- 3 Oct The 43d Company embarked on the USS Illinois at Philadelphia, bound for the Caribbean. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 31 Oct By this date, Marines of the 2d Brigade stationed in the Dominican Republic numbered 47 officers and 1,738 enlisted men. (Metcalf, p. 352).
- 20 Nov Marines attacked and captured the Fort of San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic. (Metcalf, p. 353).
- 29 Nov The 51st Company of Marines arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the USS Vermont to protect American citizens in the Caribbean area. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 102).
- 29 Nov The United States proclaimed the military occupation of the Dominican Republic. (Ellsworth, p. 70).

1917

- 4 Jan The Navy Department reported that there were 300 Marines in Cuba and 100 more on the way. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 101).
- 12 Jan The 55th Company arrived at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, on the USS Maine, prepared to land where needed to protect American interests during a revolutionary period. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 25 Feb A detachment of 80 Marines was part of a naval landing force from the USS Connecticut, Michigan, and South Carolina, which moved into Guantanamo City, Cuba, to protect American citizens and property from revolutionaries. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 103).
- 25 Feb A detachment of Marines from the USS Montana and Marine Barracks, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, moved into the city of Guantanamo to prevent the destruction of American property by revolutionaries. (Metcalf, p. 332).
- 1 Mar Detachments of Marines from the USS Connecticut, Machias, Michigan, and Montana reinforced troops in Cuba engaged in suppressing revolutionary activity. (Ellsworth, p. 98).
- 3 Mar The Marine detachments of the USS New York and South Carolina moved into the interior of Oriente Province, Cuba, to suppress banditry. (Ellsworth, p. 82).

- 4 Mar The 7th, 17th, and 20th Companies embarked in the USS Hancock at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, bound for Cuba to protect American interests during a period of revolution. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 7 Mar The Marine detachments of the USS Texas and South Carolina landed at Rio Canto, Cuba, to protect American-owned sugar plantations during a period of revolutionary disturbances. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 8 Mar Eight officers and 144 Marines and seamen from the USS Olympia landed at Santiago, Cuba, to guard the El Cobre mines from revolutionaries. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 9 Mar The 49th and the 51st Companies landed from the USS Jupiter at Santiago, Cuba, to protect American lives and property from revolutionaries. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 9 Mar Eleven officers and 111 Marines and seamen from the USS Montana landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to move into Guantanamo City to protect American interests as revolutionary activity continued. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 104).
- 10 Mar The 43d Company landed at Santiago, Cuba, from the USS Jupiter to reinforce troops ashore facing revolutionary disturbances. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 105).
- 12 Mar Detachments of Marines from the USS Machias and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, assumed guard of American property in San Geronimo, Banes, and Boqueron, Cuba, as revolutionary activity continued. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 105).
- 19 Mar Seven officers and 92 Marines and seamen landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from the USS Olympia to move to Guantanamo City to assist in the protection of American lives and property during a period of revolution. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 105).
- 20 Mar The 43d Company disembarked from the USS Ontario at Daiquiri, Cuba, to protect American interests during revolutionary disturbances. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 105).
- 22 Mar The 55th Company landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from the USS Maine to assist in the protection of American interests during a revolutionary outbreak. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 106).
- 29 Mar A Marine company established a garrison at Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. (Metcalf, p. 451).
- 31 Mar The 21st Company participated in ceremonies at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands when the United States assumed jurisdiction of the islands from Denmark. (Log, 12Jan53, p. 17).
- 31 Mar The headquarters of Marine Corps Aviation was transferred from Lake Charles, Louisiana, to the newly established Marine Flying Field at Miami, Florida. (Log, 12Jan53, p. 17).
- 7 Apr A detachment of Marines took part in the Battle of Las Cañitas, Dominican Republic. (Battles, p. 4).
- 21 Apr The 14th and 56th Companies established a garrison on St. Thomas Island, Virgin Islands, mounting batteries and constructing installations for defense of the harbor against German raiders or submarines. (Log, 23Jan53, p. 9).
- 1 May The "Guardia Nacional Dominicana" was established, to be trained and later led by Marines. (Metcalf, p. 361).
- 14 May The 1st Marine Detachment, commanded by Major Chandler Campbell, was transferred from Annapolis, Maryland, to the new Marine Corps post at Quantico, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 455).

- 14 Jun The 5th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen, sailed in the USS Henderson, DeKalb, and Hancock for duty with the United States Army in France. (Metcalf, p. 473).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 27,749 - 776 officers and 26,973 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 21 Aug The 7th Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Melville J. Shaw, embarked on the USS Prairie at Philadelphia, bound for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to protect American interests during a time of political unrest. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 107).
- 5 Oct The first elements of the 6th Marine Regiment arrived in St. Nazaire, France, with the 6th and 5th Marine Regiments shortly being brigaded as the 4th Marine Brigade, assigned to the 2d Division, United States Army. (Metcalf, p. 475).
- Oct The 7th Marine Regiment, now at Guantanamo Bay, moved into the interior of Oriente Province, Cuba, to counter activities of German agents engaged in propaganda and sabotage. (Ellsworth, p. 84).
- 9 Oct The 8th Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George C. Reid, was organized at Quantico, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 457).
- 12 Oct The First Marine Aviation Squadron and the First Marine Aeronautic Company were formed at Philadelphia from the Marine Aeronautic Company. (Metcalf, p. 467).
- 14 Oct The First Marine Aeronautic Company was transferred from Philadelphia to Cape May, New Jersey, where its pilots began flying seaplanes. (Metcalf, p. 469).
- 20 Nov The 9th Marine Regiment was organized at Quantico, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 457).
- 25 Dec The 9th Marine Regiment arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on the USS Von Steuben to protect the sugar crop from roving bands of insurgents. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 107).

1918

- 9 Jan The First Marine Aeronautic Company sailed from Cape May, New Jersey, for anti-submarine duty in the Azores. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 5).
- 14 Jan The 10th Marine Regiment, an artillery unit, was organized at Quantico, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 458).
- Jan The 11th Marine Regiment, an artillery unit, was organized at Quantico, Virginia. (Metcalf, p. 459).
- 17 Mar The 2d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, was the first Marine unit to occupy front line positions in France during World War I, with the remainder of the regiment and the 4th Brigade moving onto the line shortly thereafter. (Metcalf, p. 477).
- 12 Apr Nine officers and 305 enlisted Marines of the 6th Marine Regiment at Verdun, France, were evacuated after being gassed by enemy bombardment. (Log, 23Jan52, p. 6).
- 2 May President Woodrow Wilson directed the organization of an additional Marine brigade for duty in France and also authorized necessary replacements as required. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 2).
- 1 Jun The 4th Marine Brigade, as part of the 2d Division, U. S. Army, assumed defensive positions to stop the German drive at Aisne, France. (Metcalf, p. 480).

- 3 Jun Marines of the 4th Brigade took part in the Battle of Les Mares Fern, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, France. (Battles, p. 5).
- 6 Jun Marines of the 4th Brigade participated in the Battle of Hill 142, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, France. (Battles, p. 5).
- 6 Jun Marines of the 4th Brigade engaged in the Battle of Bouresches, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, France. (Battles, p. 5).
- 25 Jun Marines of the 4th Brigade, after three weeks of fighting, assisted in the final securing of Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, France. (Battles, p. 5).
- 28 Jun A detachment of Marines from the USS Brooklyn landed at Vladivostok, Russia, to protect the United States consulate and to assist forces of other Allied nations in bringing order to the city. (Ellsworth, p. 141).
- 30 Jun The 6th French Army issued an order changing the name of Belleau Wood to Bois de la Brigade de Marine and issued a citation to the brigade. (Metcalf, p. 490).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 52,819 - 1,503 officers and 51,316 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 3 Jul The 13th Marine Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Smedley D. Butler, was organized at Quantico, Virginia, for duty in France. (Log, 26May53, p. 3).
- 18 Jul The 4th Marine Brigade participated in the Battle of Soissons, Aisne-Marne, France. (Metcalf, p. 492ff).
- 30 Jul The 1st Marine Aviation Force landed at Brest, France. (Sherrod, p. 13).
- 31 Jul The 9th Marine Regiment and the 3d Marine Brigade Headquarters were transferred to Galveston, Texas, from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, joining the 8th Marine Regiment already present. (Metcalf, p. 337).
- 4 Aug The 4th Marine Brigade assumed defensive positions in the front lines in the Marbache Sector, France. (Metcalf, p. 499).
- 12 Aug The Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, authorized the Major General Commandant to enroll women in the Marine Corps Reserve for clerical assignments. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 7).
- 13 Aug Opha M. Johnson became the first woman Marine, enlisting in the Marine Corps Reserve for duty at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 8).
- 12 Sep The 4th Marine Brigade engaged in the Battle of St. Mihiel, France. (Metcalf, pp. 500-502).
- Sep The 11th and 13th Marine Regiments, commanded by Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, arrived at Brest, France. (Metcalf, p. 464).
- 1 Oct The 4th Marine Brigade engaged in the offensive at Blanc Mont, Champagne, France. (Metcalf, pp. 503-510).
- 13 Oct Squadron No. 9 of Marine Aviation, as part of a British Aviation group, made its first raid over enemy lines in France. (Metcalf, p. 468).
- 15 Oct The Marine-led gendarmes at Hinohe, Haiti, were attacked by Cacos rebels under Charlemagne Peralte. (Metcalf, p. 394).
- 1 Nov The 4th Marine Brigade took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in France. (Metcalf, p. 513).
- 3 Nov The 1st Marine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Treadwell, embarked in the USS Hancock at Philadelphia for duty in Cuba, where revolution again threatened American interests. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 107).

- 11 Nov At the time of the signing of the armistice with Germany, the Marine Corps had an active duty strength of 2,474 officers and 70,489 enlisted men. (Metcalf, p. 472).
- 1 Dec Marines were part of the 2d Division, which advanced into Germany for occupation duty. (McClellan, p. 56).
- 11 Dec The Marine Corps reached its maximum strength of the World War I period with 75,101 officers and enlisted on active duty, including 269 women reservists. (Metcalf, p. 464).

1919

- 26 Feb Elements of the 15th Marine Regiment landed at San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic, to assist the 4th Marine Regiment and other units in ending banditry. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 12).
- 8 Mar The 15th Marine Regiment, with the 1st Air Squadron attached, landed at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to protect American interests during a period of political disturbance; this is the first instance of a Marine air/infantry force being organized. (Sherrod, p. 22).
- 25 Mar Four companies of the 7th Marine Regiment were transferred from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to reinforce Marine units operating against bandits in the country. (Metcalf, p. 395).
- 31 Mar Squadron E, Marine Corps Aviation, landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to join Marine forces operating against bandits in that area. (Sherrod, p. 23).
- 4 Apr A detachment of Marines took part in the Battle of Hinche, Haiti. (Battles, p. 4).
- 5 May Marine Corps Headquarters was moved from the Walker-Johnson Building, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., to the new Navy Building on Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 4).
- 14 May The Marine detachment from the USS Arizona guarded the United States consulate at Constantinople, Turkey, during the Greek occupation of the city. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 9).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 48,834 - 2,270 officers and 46,564 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 10 Jul Submarine Chaser 542 was turned over to the Marine Corps by the Navy to operate, under the command of Captain Charles M. Jones, USMC, on trips between Quantico, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. (Log, 26May53, p. 6).
- 11 Jul An Act of Congress provided for an authorized peacetime strength for the Marine Corps of 1,093 officers and 27,400 enlisted men. (Metcalf, p. 540).
- 22 Jul Two companies of Marines from Quantico, Virginia, assisted civil authorities and other military organizations in restoring and maintaining order in Washington, D. C., after severe race riots. (Log, 26May53, p. 7).
- 23 Jul Marine aircraft executed an attack on bandits at Mata de la Palma, Haiti. (Sherrod, p. 23).
- 30 Jul A detachment of Marines from the USS New Orleans landed at Tyutuke Bay (near Vladivostok), Russia, to protect American interests in the area during a period of political disturbances. (Ellsworth, p. 142).
- 7 Oct Some 300 of the followers of Charlemagne Peralte attacked Marines and gendarmes in the Battle of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 295).
- 27 Oct A Marine battalion and the Marine Band rendered honors to King Albert of Belgium, Queen Elizabeth, and the Prince of Wales on their arrival in Washington, D. C. (Log, 1Aug53, p. 11).

- 31 Oct A Marine patrol, commanded by Sergeant Herman H. Hanneken, penetrated Cacos' positions and killed their leader, Charlemagne Peralte. (Metcalf, p. 397).
- 17 Dec The 8th Marine Regiment was reactivated and ordered to Haiti under the command of Lieutenant Colonel L. McCarty Little. (Metcalf, p. 398).

1920

- 11 May The 16th Marine Regiment was organized at Philadelphia, in view of continued unsettled conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and sailed two days later on the USS Henderson for the West Indies. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 7).
- 19 May A Marine patrol, commanded by Captain Jesse L. Perkins, surprised and killed Benoit Batrville, successor to Charlemagne Peralte as leader of the Cacos bandits in Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 400).
- 30 Jun Major General Commandant George Barnett was relieved "for reasons... mostly political." (Commandants, p. 92).
- 30 Jun Major General John A. Lejeune was appointed 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 92).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 17,165 - 1,104 officers and 16,061 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 20 Aug A Marine guard was established at the American mission in Tungchow, China. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 89).
- 12 Oct Men of the 4th Marine Regiment helped fight a severe fire in the center of the business district of Santiago, Dominican Republic. (Log, 1Aug53, p. 5).
- 10 Nov The Marine Corps Institute, originally established at Quantico, Virginia, as the Vocational Schools Detachment on 1 April and redesignated Marine Corps Institute on 1 July, was moved to Washington, D. C. (Log, 1Aug53, p. 6).

1921

- 17 Mar Flight L, 4th Squadron, commenced a ten-year Marine Corps aviation tour on Guam. (Sherrod, p. 27).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 22,990 - 1,087 officers and 21,903 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 5).
- 7 Nov President Harding directed the Marine Corps to assist in the protection of the United States mails. (Metcalf, p. 528).

1922

- 25 Jan Marines from the USS Galveston landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to reinforce the legation guard at Managua during a period of high anti-American feeling. (Ellsworth, p. 128).
- 28 Jan Marines assisted in rescue work after the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre in Washington, D. C., collapsed. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 10).
- 11 Feb Brigadier General John H. Russell was appointed American High Commissioner and personal representative of the President of the United States to the government of Haiti, a position he was to hold until 12 November 1930.. (Ellsworth, p. 90).
- 28 Apr A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Charles H. Martin, landed from the USS Albany at Peking, China, to reinforce the legation guard during a period of civil strife. (Ellsworth, p. 41).

- 5 May Marines commanded by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, from Quantico, Virginia, took part in the dedication of the Marine flying field, named Brown Field, at Quantico. (Log, 5Mar53, p. 4).
- 5 May A composite Marine battalion from ships of the Asiatic Fleet landed at Tientsin, China, prepared to protect American interests in Peking if necessary. (Metcalf, p. 530).
- 5 May A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Roy C. Swink, landed at Taku, China, from the USS Huron, to protect American interests in Shanghai. (Ellsworth, pp. 41-42).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 21,233 - 1,135 officers and 20,098 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 1 Aug The 3d and 15th Marine Regiments in the Dominican Republic were disbanded, and their personnel were transferred to the newly reestablished 1st Marine Regiment. (Metcalf, p. 368).
- 9 Sep A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., established a model camp at the Brazilian Exposition in Rio de Janeiro. (Log, 1Jul53, p. 4).

1923

- 14 Feb A small detachment of Marines from the USS Asheville landed on Masu Island, China, to protect Americans from Chinese bandits. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 90).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 19,674 - 1,141 officers and 18,533 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 11 Aug The Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Mare Island, California, was transferred to San Diego, California. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 6).
- 15 Nov A small detachment of Marines landed at Tungshan, China, to protect 50 American missionaries after the defeat of the forces of Sun Yat-sen near Sheklung. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 90).

1924

- 2 Jan A Marine expeditionary force, commanded by Colonel Dion Williams, embarked on the USS Henderson to join the United States Fleet in winter maneuvers, which included a simulated attack on the Panama Canal. (Log, 1Dec52, p. 2).
- 27 Feb A detachment of Marines and seamen, commanded by First Lieutenant Theodore H. Cartwright, landed from the USS Denver at La Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American interests during a revolutionary period. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 106).
- 3 Mar A detachment of 11 Marines and 28 seamen, headed by 2 officers, landed from the USS Billingsley at Telas, Honduras, to guard American property. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 116).
- 4 Mar A detachment of 8 officers and 159 enlisted Marines and seamen landed from the USS Denver at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to protect American interests. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 116).
- 8 Mar Captain R. L. Nelson commanded a detachment of 40 Marines from the USS Lardner and 11 Marines from the USS Denver which landed at La Ceiba, Honduras, at the request of the United States Consul, to protect American interests. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 116).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 20,332 - 1,157 officers and 19, 175 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).

- 6 Aug The 4th Marine Regiment left the Dominican Republic bound for San Diego, California. (Condit and Turnblad, p. 396).
- 7 Sep A detachment of 108 enlisted Marines and seamen and 3 officers, commanded by Captain James M. Bain, landed from the USS Rochester at La Ceiba, Honduras, at the request of the American Consul, to protect American interests. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 117).
- 9 Sep The Marine detachment of the USS Huron landed at Shanghai, China, to guard part of the boundary on the International Settlement in case of further crises in Chinese civil affairs. (Log, 1Jul53, p. 4).
- 9 Sep Marines of the legations at Tientsin and Peking were temporarily reinforced because of the continued unsettled state of civil affairs. (Metcalf, p. 530).
- 16 Sep The last group of Marines, a company which had been left to complete administrative details, was withdrawn from the Dominican Republic. (Metcalf, p. 369).
- 6 Oct A detachment of Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant John T. Thornton, from the USS Asheville and the 1st Expeditionary Force of 101 Marines, commanded by Captain Francis S. Kieren, landed at Shanghai, China, to protect American interests as civil unrest continued. (Ellsworth, p. 42).
- 28 Oct A detachment of 125 Marines arrived at Canton, China, to reinforce the local Marine detachment during a period of political uneasiness. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 90).
- 4 Nov The 1st Expeditionary Force moved from Shanghai to Tientsin, China, to protect American interests in the unsettled period. (Ellsworth, p. 42).

1925

- 15 Jan A detachment of Marines, commanded by First Lieutenant Howard N. Stent, from the USS Sacramento arrived at Shanghai, China, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 42).
- 22 Jan The Second Expeditionary Force, commanded by Captain James J. Schwerin, arrived at Shanghai, China, aboard the USS Barker, Borie, and Whipple to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 42).
- 13 Mar A force of 750 Marines from Quantico, Virginia, took part in joint Army-Navy exercises off Oahu, Hawaii. (Metcalf, p. 527).
- 20 Apr A detachment of Marines from the USS Denver landed at La Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American interests. (Ellsworth, p. 98).
- 5 Jun The Marine detachment of the USS Huron arrived in Shanghai, China, to help guard the International Settlement. (Log, 1May63, p. 3).
- 9 Jun The 2d Provisional Company, commanded by Captain Angus Wilson, landed from the USS Aberenda to stand guard in Shanghai, China. (Ellsworth, p. 42).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 19,478 - 1,168 officers and 18,310 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 1 Jul The Marine Corps Reserve, authorized by Congress on 28 February 1925, was organized. (Log, 26May53, p. 1).
- 1 Jul The Marine detachment of the USS Huron, commanded by Captain William P. Richards, landed to protect American interests in Shanghai, China. (Ellsworth, p. 42).
- 1 Aug The Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua, was withdrawn and sailed three days later from Corinto, Nicaragua. (Ellsworth, p. 129).

- 28 Oct A detachment of 100 Marines reinforced Marines already serving in Tientsin, China. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 91).
- 9 Nov The 2d Provisional Company, commanded by Captain Angus Wilson, moved from Shanghai to Tientsin, China, to protect American interests. (Ellsworth, p. 43).
- 30 Dec A detachment of 69 Marines, commanded by Captain Omar T. Pfeiffer, landed at Shanghai, China, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 43).

1926

- 6 May A detachment of Marines from the USS Cleveland landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, after revolution erupted in that country. (Ellsworth, p. 130).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 19,154 - 1,178 officers and 17,976 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 27 Aug A detachment of Marines from the USS Galveston landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. (Ellsworth, p. 130).
- 10 Oct A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Denver landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property. (Ellsworth, p. 130).
- 20 Oct President Calvin Coolidge approved the use of 2,500 Marines to guard the United States mails. (Condit and Turnblad, p. 112).
- 31 Oct A detachment of Marines from the USS Rochester landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, relieving the detachment landed earlier from the USS Galveston. (Ellsworth, p. 131).
- 12 Nov A detachment of Marines, commanded by Captain Walter E. McCaughtry, landed from the USS Gold Star at Chingwangtao, China, to protect American interests. (Ellsworth, p. 43).
- 30 Nov A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Denver landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, relieving the detachment previously landed from the USS Rochester. (Metcalf, p. 417).
- 23 Dec A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Rochester landed at Rio Grande, Nicaragua, to protect American property. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 23 Dec A detachment of Marines from the USS Cleveland landed at Bragan's Bluff, Nicaragua, to protect American property. (Ellsworth, p. 131).

1927

- 5 Jan A small detachment of Marines from the USS Denver landed on Pearl Cay, Nicaragua, to establish an outpost. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 6 Jan A detachment of Marines and seamen from the USS Galveston landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, and proceeded to Managua to guard the United States Legation. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 7 Jan A detachment of 27 Marines from the USS Denver landed at Rio Grande, Nicaragua, to reinforce the detachment landed earlier from the USS Rochester. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 9 Jan A detachment of Marines from the USS Cleveland landed at Prinzapolca, Nicaragua, to establish a neutral zone. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 10 Jan The 2d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James J. Meade, landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, with additional units and supporting elements of the regiment landing in the next few days. (Metcalf, pp. 419-447).

- 16 Jul Marine aircraft executed the first Marine dive bombing attack in support of ground forces against some 700 of the forces of Augusto Sandino in the Battle of Ocotal, Nicaragua. (Sherrod, p. 25).
- 8 Aug A small detachment of Marines from the USS Denver landed at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, from the SS Robert Smith. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 17 Sep A detachment of Marines from the USS Tulsa landed at Bragman's Bluff, Nicaragua, to garrison the town. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 19 Sep Marines took part in the Battle of Telpaneca, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 8).
- 23 Sep A detachment of Marines from the USS Cleveland landed at Bragman's Bluff, Nicaragua, to relieve the detachment from the USS Tulsa as the garrison force. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 26 Sep Units of the 5th Marine Regiment relieved the Marine detachment from the USS Cleveland at Bragman's Bluff, Nicaragua. (Ellsworth, p. 132).
- 21 Dec Marines took part in the Battle of El Chipote, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 8).
- 30 Dec Marines participated in the Battle of Camino Real, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 5).

1928

- 1 Jan Marines took part in the Battle of Sapotillal Ridge, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 5).
- 6 Jan Lieutenant Christian F. Schilt, flying an O2U Corsair, executed repeated dangerous landings at Quilali, Nicaragua, to evacuate wounded Marines; for these feats, he was later presented the Medal of Honor. (Sherrod, p. 26).
- 14 Jan Marine aircraft, commanded by Major Ross E. Rowell, carried out successful dive bombing and strafing attacks on entrenched bandit forces at El Chipote, Nicaragua. (Sherrod, p. 26).
- 15 Jan A force of 300 Marines, commanded by Brigadier General Logan Feland, arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua. (Log, 5Dec52, p. 6).
- 18 Jan As of this date, there were 521 Marines in Peking, China, 3,354 in the Tientsin area, and 1,200 at Shanghai. (Log, 5Dec52, p. 6).
- 27 Feb Marines took part in the Battle of Bromaderos, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 8).
- 25 Mar A force of 300 Marines landed from the USS Rochester at Corinto, Nicaragua, to assist in establishing order and in suppressing bandit activity. (Log, 12Jan53, p. 14).
- 13 May Marines took part in the Battle of Cua River, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 8).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 19,020 - 1,198 officers and 17,822 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 6 Aug Marines took part in the Battle of the Coco River, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 5).
- 6 Dec Marines took part in the Battle of Cuje, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 5).

1929

- 19 Jan The 3d Marine Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, was disbanded at Tientsin, China, with its Marines being withdrawn from the city by the end of the month. (Right to Protect Citizens, p. 96).

- 5 Mar Major General Wendell C. Neville became the 14th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 102).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 18,796 - 1,181 officers and 17,615 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 31 Aug The 11th Marine Regiment was disbanded while en route to Quantico, Virginia, from Nicaragua. (Metcalf, p. 440).
- 12 Nov Major General John A. Lejeune retired from the Marine Corps to become superintendent of Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. (Commandants, p. 98).
- 5 Dec Captain Alton N. Parker, USMCR, as a member of the Byrd Expedition, became the first pilot to fly over the Antarctic continent. (Sherrod, p. 28).

1930

- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 19,380 - 1,208 officers and 18,172 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 21 Jul Captain Arthur H. Page, USMC, established a record for the longest blind flight in history, flying from Omaha, Nebraska, to Anacostia, District of Columbia. (Log, 26May53, p. 13).
- 6 Aug Major General Ben H. Fuller became the 15th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 106).
- 31 Dec Marines took part in the Battle of Ocotal-Apoli, Nicaragua. (Battles, p. 5).

1931

- 21 Feb A new State Department policy for Nicaragua called for the withdrawal of all Marines from outpost duty in the northern part of the country and from the Matagalpa district, the reduction of the 2d Marine Brigade, and the concentration of all Marines in Nicaragua at Managua. (Log, 2Dec52, p. 9).
- 31 Mar Following a severe earthquake at Managua, Nicaragua, Marines furnished guards to prevent looting in the city and set up first aid stations, food centers, and tents for the homeless. (Log, 12Jan53, pp. 17-18).
- 13 Apr Marine aviation units assisted Guardia forces in repulsing bandit attacks at Logtown (near Puerto Cabezas), Nicaragua. (Log, 23Jan52, p. 6).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 18,782 - 1,196 officers and 17,586 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).

1932

- 3 Feb The Marine detachment of the USS Houston landed at Shanghai, China, to reinforce the 4th Marines during Sino-Japanese hostilities. (Metcalf, p. 536).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 16,561 - 1,196 officers and 15,365 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 19 Aug Nine "Hell Diver" planes, commanded by Major Ross E. Rowell, from Quantico, Virginia, represented the Marine Corps in the 4th Annual Canadian Air Pageant. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 11).

1933

- 1 Jan Marines took part in the inaugural ceremonies of President Juan B. Sacasa of Nicaragua. (Log, 1Jun53, p. 11).
- 3 Jan The last of the 2d Marine Brigade withdrew from Nicaragua. (Ellsworth, p. 133).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 16,068 - 1,192 officers and 14,876 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 8 Dec The Fleet Marine Force was established. (Metcalf, p. 550).

1934

- Jan Marines from the USS Tulsa were landed at Foochow, China, to protect the American consulate until Nationalist troops could enter the city and restore order. (Metcalf, p. 537).
- 22 Feb A Marine detachment of 1 officer and 6 enlisted men was assigned duty at the United States Embassy in Moscow, Russia, assuming that duty on 1 March. (Ellsworth, p. 143).
- 28 Feb Major General Commandant Ben H. Fuller, on reaching the statutory age limit of 64 years, retired from the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 103).
- 1 Mar Major General John H. Russell, Jr., became the 16th Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commandants, p. 108).
- 9 Apr Fleet Marine Force units from Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, joined Fleet Marine Force units from the west coast for maneuvers at Culebra, Puerto Rico. (Log, 23Jan52, p. 4).
- 30 Jun The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 16,361 - 1,187 officers and 15,174 enlisted men. (Strengths, p. 6).
- 15 Aug The last elements of the 1st Marine Brigade withdrew from the Republic of Haiti. (Metcalf, p. 407).

Conclusion

During the 30 years to 1934, the Marine Corps gained valuable experience in operating against irregular forces from the Caribbean to the Far East. World War I witnessed Marines of the Corps fighting as part of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. Aviation units began to develop, cooperating with ground forces in preparation for the utilization of the Marine air/ground team concept of the coming era. Development of the Navy/Marine Corps partnership continued, culminating in the establishment of the Fleet Marine Force in 1933.