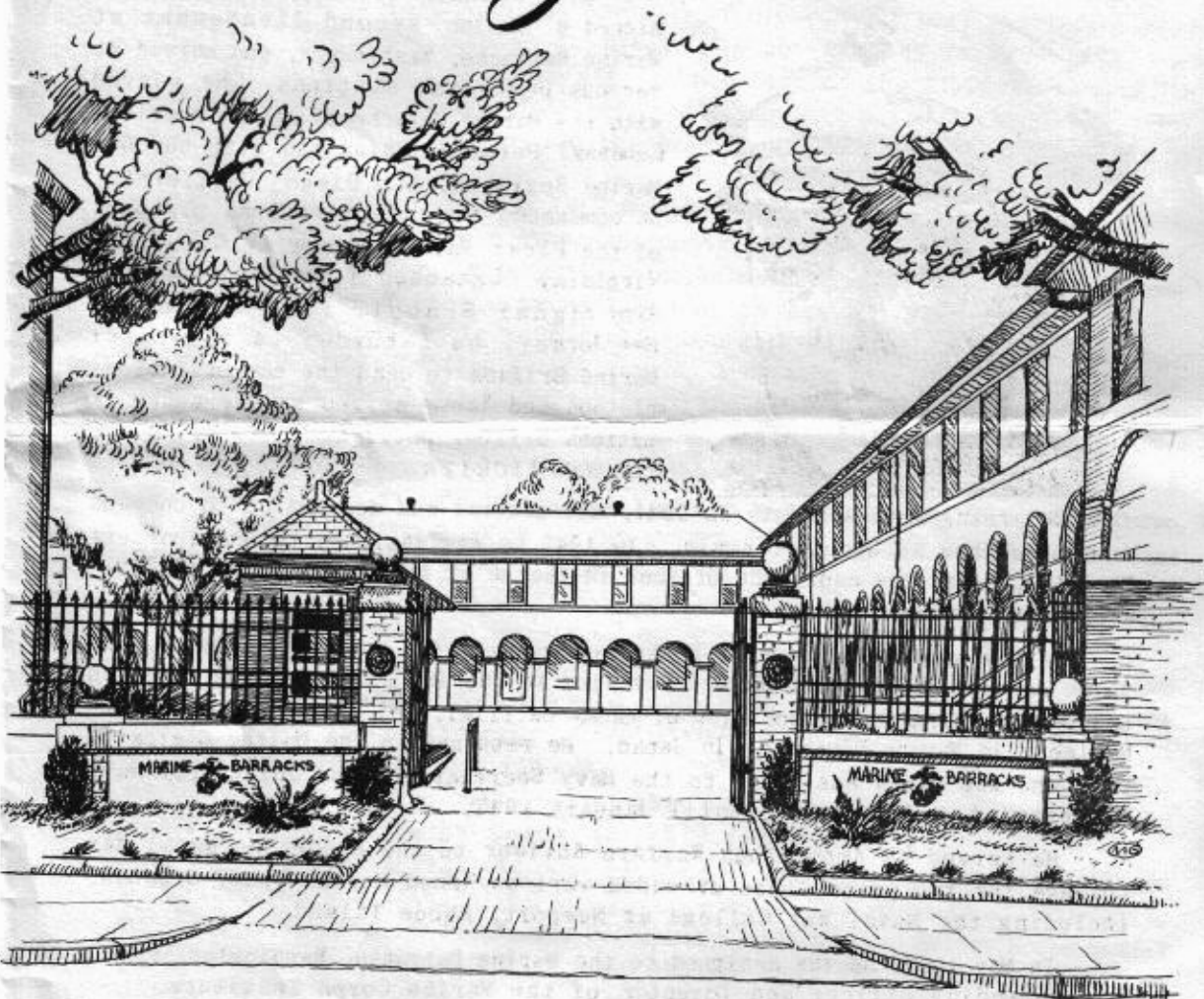


Marine Barracks Washington, D. C.



ESTABLISHED 1801

Brigadier General James P. Berkeley

Brigadier General James P. Berkeley, who began his leatherneck career as an enlisted man in 1927 and is now serving as Assistant Chief of Staff G-1 (Personnel), Headquarters Marine Corps, will review this evening's parade.

The general was born on 1 July 1907, at Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of retired Major General Randolph C. Berkeley. After graduating from Severn Preparatory School he enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1927 and served in Nicaragua for approximately one year.



On 1 January 1930, he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant at Marine Barracks, Washington, and served at various posts and stations. He served with the Marine Detachment at the American Embassy, Peiping, China and with the 6th Marine Regiment, San Diego, California. He commanded the communications platoons of the Fleet Marine Force at Quantico, Virginia. Detached from there to the Army Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, he returned to the First Marine Brigade to head the communications platoon and later served as the communications officer until he reported aboard the USS WICHITA.

Returning from sea duty in 1941, the general was designated to command communications at Quantico again. In 1942 he was assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps as the Assistant Officer in Charge of the Communications, Division of Plans and Policies.

In November 1943, General Berkeley reported for overseas service. He first served with the 5th Marine Division in the Iwo Jima campaign, then as officer in charge of disposition of enemy material, and finally with the 6th Marines, 2d Marine Division, in Japan. He returned to the United States in 1946 and was named Assistant to the Navy Secretary of the Joint Army-Navy Secretariat in Washington until January 1947.

He served as Amphibious Warfare Advisor to the Argentine Naval War College for two years, then attended various Armed Forces Staff Schools, including the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

In May 1953, he was assigned to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., as commanding officer and Director of the Marine Corps Institute.

He embarked for Korea in June 1954 to become chief of staff of the 1st Marine Division and returned to Camp Pendleton with the division. He was promoted to his present rank and duties on 1 July 1955.

MARINE BARRACKS

Washington, D. C.

Historical Points of Interest

As a visitor to the oldest Post in the Marine Corps you will see, in addition to a colorful Evening Parade, many historic land marks and equipment captured in combat with the enemies of our country.

To your left, at the north end of the Parade Ground, you see the Commandant of the Marine Corps' quarters. It is considered to be one of the oldest public buildings still in use in the Washington area today. The British used this building as their headquarters during their occupation of Washington in 1812. As you see on your program the post was established in 1801. The Commandants' residence was constructed in 1804-1805.

The ship's bell that you see at the base of the flagpole is from the World War II Destroyer USS Butler. The ship was named in honor of Major General Smedley D. Butler and the bell was presented to the post on 20 August 1946.

The field piece, at your left facing the flagpole is a 61MM Field Piece captured from the Chinese by a detachment of Marines under the command of Major L. W. T. Waller. This action occurred under the walls of the Forbidden City within the Tartar City of Peking on 15 August 1900.

The field piece, to your right facing the flagpole, is a 57MM Krupp Field Piece, captured from the Chinese by a detachment of Marines under the command of Major L. W. T. Waller near the West Arsenal of Tientsin on 3 July 1900.

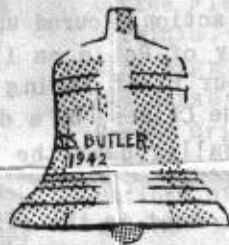
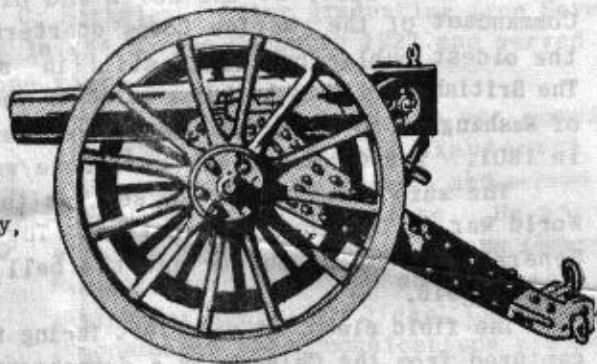
The Marine Corps Color, kept in the office of the Commanding officer and carried in formations by personnel of the oldest post in the Marine Corps, is the official BATTLE COLOR OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. This post at 8th & Eye Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., is the only command authorized to carry this color in its formations. Other commands carry similar colors but such Colors can only bear the HONOR streamers awarded to the particular command concerned. THE BATTLE COLOR OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS is entitled to carry streamers in commemoration of the battle HONORS and CAMPAIGNS won and participated in by all units of the Corps. There are 34 of these streamers and over 150 additional awards shown by palms and stars on the streamers. The personnel of this post consider it a great honor to carry this Marine Corps Color in their formations.

The barracks is also the home of the United States Marine Band. It is housed in the buildings along the south side of the Barracks. This band, which is known as the "Presidents Own", has played at the White House Social Functions since its Washington debut in 1801. It was here at the Barracks that John Phillip Sousa composed many of his famous marches while leader of the Band. In the band hall are glass cases which have on display many old type Marine uniforms, swords, and ornaments.

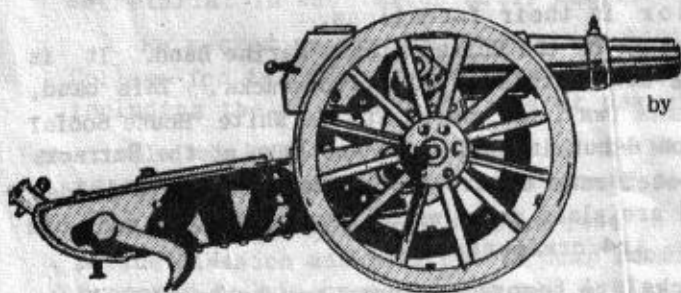
We of the Marine Barracks are honored to have you as guests at the Barracks and hope that you will return and view the Evening Parades often.

Below are shown some of the historical points of interest located aboard the post.

61 mm Field Piece,
Chinese Manufacture;
captured from the Chinese
by a detachment of U. S. Marines
under Command of
Major L. W. T. Waller,
under the walls of the Forbidden City,
within the Tartar City of Peking
August 15, 1900



Bell from the World War II Destroyer U. S. S. Butler named after Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, USMC, two time Medal of Honor winner, was presented to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on 20 August, 1946



57 mm Krupp Field Piece;
captured from the Chinese
by a detachment of U. S. Marines
under Command of
Major L. W. T. Waller
near the
West Arsenal of Tientsin
July 3, 1900

EVENING PARADE
16 August 1957

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer

Colonel Leonard F. Chapman, Jr
LtCol Henry S. Campbell

REVIEWING OFFICER

Brigadier General James P. Berkeley
United States Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)
Headquarters, Marine Corps

ORDER OF ACTIVITIES

1. Troops march on the parade ground
2. Troops fix bayonets
3. *March on the Colors
4. "Marine Corps Battle Color"
5. U. S. Marine Band "Sounds Off" - Drum Major E. M. Demar
6. U. S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps - "Proud Pageant"
"Retreat"
7. *Colors are lowered - "National Anthem"
8. Manual of Arms
9. Adjutant publishes the orders of the day
10. Officers march center for special orders
11. U. S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps - Drum Major C. G. Stergiou
"Women Marines"
"First Prize"
12. Today's Drill Team - Fourth Platoon, Ceremonial Guard Company
Platoon Commander, 1stLt Ernest R. Savoy
13. U. S. Marine Band - M/Sgt Angelo Saverino, Conducting
"American Patrol"
14. *Honors Rendered - personal flag broken
15. Pass in Review
16. *March off the Colors
17. Troops dismissed
18. U. S. Marine Band and Drum and Bugle Corps march off
*Visitors please stand during this activity

PARADE COMMANDER
ADJUTANT
STAFF

LtCol William M. Miller
Captain George B. Crist
1stLt Robert R. Marshall
1stSgt Oscar S. Fargie
S/Sgt James L. Thompson

COMPANY COMMANDERS

CEREMONIAL GUARD COMPANY

Captain Robert J. Lyons

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE COMPANY

Captain John W. Haggerty, III

PLATOON LEADERS, CEREMONIAL GUARD COMPANY

THIRD PLATOON

1stLt Frank H. Mitchell

SECOND PLATOON

1stLt Richard M. Foster

FOURTH PLATOON

1stLt Ernest R. Savoy

PLATOON LEADERS, MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE COMPANY

FIRST PLATOON

1stLt Stephen A. Trimble

SECOND PLATOON

1stLt Richard H. Childress

THIRD PLATOON

1stLt Thomas J. Laphan

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Established in 1801, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., is the oldest Marine post as well as the official residence of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The selection of the site for the barracks was a matter of personal interest to President Thomas Jefferson who rode on horseback with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Ward Burrows in a search for a suitable location. The present site was approved since "it lay near the Navy Yard and within easy marching distance of the Capitol." Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for purchase of this tract of land and construction of the original Barracks and Commandant's House.

As in the present quadrangle, the early barracks occupied the east side of the parade ground; the band hall and hospital the south side; and the Commandant's House the north side. Originally, the west side was occupied by the Old Center House Mess, which served as officers' quarters and was flanked to the north and south by low barracks.

Between 1900 and 1907 renovation of the century-old barracks and Center House Mess was completed as it now stands. The Commandant's House retains most of its original construction and appearance. It is said to be the oldest public building still in use as such in Washington. From its original construction until 1901 the headquarters of the Corps was located in a section of the barracks. From this post Marines have gone forth to the battles and campaigns on land and sea in which the Corps has participated.

The Marine Barracks has also been the home of the United States Marine Band since 1801. It was here that John Philip Sousa, during the period he was Leader of the Band, wrote many of his famous marches. In addition to the Band, the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps still carries on the stirring music of the Fifers and Drummers of days gone by.

The Marines who presently occupy the Barracks are employed for official ceremonies in Washington and for instructional duties in the Marine Corps Institute. This latter activity, established in 1920 by Major General John A. Lejeune, provides correspondence courses in military occupational specialties designed to maintain high proficiency standards within the Corps.

Thus the esprit de corps of many generations of Marines and their Commandants, who have been quartered in these barracks and have loyally served their country in peace and war, lives on in the Washington Marines of today. Like their predecessors, they continue to constitute a force-in-readiness in the best tradition of the Marine Corps.