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UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS BASES, DOMESTIC

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ways 150 by 5,000 feet had been built. In March 1944 a fire of undetermined origin totally destroyed the building housing the assembly and repair department. Nevertheless, during the winter of 1944 various carrier air groups from El Toro and Santa Barbara used Mojave to complete their training syllabus.

On 6 September 1945 the first of a series of Aviation Planning Directives determining the postwar status of the outlying auxiliary air stations and facilities was received and a "roll up" program was initiated. In accordance with the directive, Mojave was inactivated on 2 January 1947, and it came under the cognizance of the commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, who negotiated its lease to Kern County after the Bureau of Aeronautics on 18 June declared it excess.

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MONTAUK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. *See* Continental Naval Air Patrol Stations, World War I.

MONTEREY, CALIF., NAVAL PORT, 1846–1857; NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, 1951–

Under Spain and Mexico Monterey served as California's administrative center and chief port. It naturally became the initial target of Americans who hoped to extend the United States to the Pacific Coast. The port was seized on 19 October 1842 by Commo. Thomas ap Catesby Jones in the mistaken belief that war had broken out between the United States and Mexico. He returned it the following day upon discovering that his information was erroneous. The town fell to American forces a second time on 7 July 1846 when Commo. John D. Sloat sent ashore seamen and Marines from the frigate *Savannah* and the sloops-of-war *Levant* and *Cyane*. Monterey served throughout the Mexican War as the main base of the U. S. squadron on the California coast. It continued that mission until the construction of the Mare Island Navy Yard, now Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., in San Francisco Bay, in 1854.

Postgraduate School

The Naval Postgraduate School is located at Monterey 130 miles south of San Francisco on the coast. Originally established in Annapolis, Md., on 9 June 1909, it was moved to the spacious grounds of the former Hotel Del Monte at Monterey in 1951.

The Hotel Del Monte opened in 1880, and over the years earned a worldwide reputation for elegance. In late 1942 the hotel was offered to both the Army and Navy. The Navy accepted the Del Monte managements's offer and opened a preflight school on the grounds in February 1943. The Navy lease contained an

option to buy, and following World War II Congress authorized the purchase of the hotel and 600 acres of the grounds for just under \$13 million.

From the original curriculum of marine engineering, the programs have expanded through the years in response to growing Navy needs. Today the school covers over twenty different curricula and ranks academically with the best graduate universities in the country. More than 12,500 academic degrees, from baccalaureate through doctorate, have been awarded since 1945, when Congress first authorized the school to grant them.

The school offers more than 600 courses in science, engineering, management, and other fields. Eighty percent of the students of the Navy's postgraduate program are studying at Monterey, with the remainder enrolled at fifty civilian universities across the country. At present about 1,200 officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard, as well as government civilians and officers from twenty allied countries, are being educated at the Postgraduate School.

Tenant Activities:

Naval Environmental Prediction Research Facility
Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center
Defense Resources Management Education Center
Naval Reserve Center
Naval Security Group Detachment Monterey
Defense Manpower Data Center
Naval Communication Center

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SUE LEMMON

MOREHEAD CITY, N.C. *See* Continental Naval Air Patrol Stations, World War I.

MOUND CITY, ILL., SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR BASE, 1862–1874

Early in the Civil War shipbuilding was carried on and repair facilities for the Union were located at Mound City, Ill., which sits on the Ohio River about three miles upstream from Cairo. The vessels known as the Flotilla on the Western Waters were under the jurisdiction of the Army until 1 October 1862, however, when they were transferred to the Navy and thereafter known as the Mississippi Squadron.