



**MEDAL OF HONOR**  
**GOLF COURSE**

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**MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO**

**YARDAGE ★ GUIDE**



## MEDAL OF HONOR GOLF COURSE

MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO

This historic golf course, originally called The Officers' Club Golf Course, began in 1930 as a six-hole layout, built by Marine Corps construction personnel and grew into a nine-hole course with two tee boxes on each hole around 1934.

In the mid-1940s the course expanded to eighteen holes and became known as the "Quantico Golf Course." In 1980, the "Quantico Golf Course" was renamed the "Medal of Honor Golf Course" in dedication to the memory of Marines who have been awarded the nation's highest honor. The Medal of Honor Golf Course offers an award winning 18-hole championship golf course that stretches over 200 acres of naturally wooded, rolling terrain. The course features doglegs left and right and subtle elevation changes that place a premium on properly judged approach shots to small, aggressively positioned greens. The facility also offers a short game practice area which includes a putting /chipping green, a full length driving range complete with in-season grass tees, artificial turf mats, a covered practice area for inclement weather, and fully operational lights to accommodate night time practice.

The Medal of Honor Golf Course has become a popular retreat for Commanders-in-Chief starting in the 1950s with President Dwight Eisenhower, an avid golfer, as well as Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, George Bush and Bill Clinton. The course is open year-round and is open to the public.

## MEDAL OF HONOR



The Medal of Honor is the highest military decoration that may be awarded by the United States government. It is presented by the President of the United States, in the name of Congress, and is conferred only upon members of the United States Armed Forces who distinguish themselves through conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty:

- While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

There are three distinct versions:  
one for the Army,  
one for the Air Force,  
and one for the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

The Navy's Medal of Honor was the first approved and the first designed. The initial work was done by the Philadelphia Mint at the request of Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, with the design from the Philadelphia firm of William Wilson & Sons.

The Medal of Honor design consisted of an inverted, 5-pointed star. On each of the five points a cluster of laurel leaves represent victory, mixed with a cluster of oak to represent strength. Surrounding the encircled insignia were 34 stars, equal to the number of stars in the U.S. flag at the time in 1862, one star for each state of the Union including the 11 Confederate states. The stars are also symbolic of the "heavens and the divine goal which man has aspired to since time immemorial" according to Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, in 1777.

Inside the circle of 34 stars were engraved two images. To the right is the image of Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom and war. On her helmet is perched an owl, representing wisdom. In keeping with the Roman tradition, her left hand holds a bundle of rods and an ax blade, symbolic of authority. The shield in her right hand is the shield of the Union of our states.

Recoiling from Minerva is a man clutching snakes in his hands. He represented discord and the insignia came to be known as "Minerva Repulsing Discord". Taken in the context of the Civil War soldiers and sailors struggling to overcome the discord of the states and preserve the Union, the design was as fitting as it was symbolic.

The original red, white and blue ribbon that held the medal was replaced with a blue silk ribbon bearing 13 stars, symbolic of the 13 colonies.

On December 9, 1861 Iowa Senator James W. Grimes introduced S. No. 82 in the United States Senate, a bill designed to "promote the efficiency of the Navy" by authorizing the production and distribution of "medals of honor". On December 21, the bill was passed, authorizing 200 such medals be produced "which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war (Civil War)." President Lincoln signed the bill and the (Navy) Medal of Honor was born.

## MARINE CORPS' FIRST MEDAL OF HONOR



### MACKIE, JOHN F. MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION

On board the U.S.S. Galena in the attack on Fort Darling at Drewry's Bluff, James River, on 15 May 1862. As enemy shellfire raked the deck of his ship, Corporal Mackie fearlessly maintained his musket fire against the rifle pits along the shore and, when ordered to fill vacancies at guns caused by men wounded and killed in action, manned the weapon with skill and courage.

Even before the Jamestown Settlement and Captain John Smith explored the banks of the Potomac River in 1608, the Spaniards had visited Quantico over 40 years earlier. Early Scottish colonists later settled in the Quantico area, growing tobacco for export.

The Quantico region was home to many Revolutionary War heroes. During said war, American, British, and French armies used nearby roads to quickly move from one battlefield to another. During the Civil War, Confederate cannons blockaded Union traffic on the Potomac from the banks of the Quantico area. Speculators acquired the land by the 1880s and sold it to the Corps in 1917.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps established Marine Barracks Quantico on May 14, 1917. During World War I, thousands were trained in Quantico, including units of the much-lauded 4th Marine Brigade. In 1920, Marine Corps Schools were founded, and then-Chief of Staff for Quantico, Colonel Smedley D. Butler, stated their purpose was to "make this post and the whole Marine Corps a great university."

Prospects of a Pacific war in the 1920s showed a need for revolutionary new tactics and hardware. The techniques of amphibious warfare were conceived and perfected in Quantico. Marines of the predecessor to today's Marine Corps Systems Command designed the equipment, which ensured successful future amphibious operations. Quantico aviators also developed close-air support tactics to aid Marines on the ground.

The Caribbean "Banana Wars" would test these new tactics and the equipment developed in Quantico. The tactical units which would carry out the new amphibious operations became the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) in 1935. The FMF, headquartered in Quantico, perfected equipment and techniques in anticipation of its future Pacific role. When the headquarters of the FMF left in 1941, Quantico's main task became the education of individual Marines, versus the historical large unit training.

The amphibious warfare techniques developed in Quantico in the years before World War II made victory possible in the conflict's Pacific theater. Quantico also trained 15,000 lieutenants, and numerous officers from other services, who helped lead the United States to victory.

In 1947, Quantico Marines formed a special squadron to test carrying troops from ship-to-shore by helicopter: Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, is commonly referred to now as HMX-1. The helicopter techniques were later proved invaluable during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Recently, Quantico played a large part in the development of vertical and/or short take-off and landing (or V/STOL) aircraft and amphibious assault ships. Quantico's small, but vital, air facility and HMX-1 continue to aid in development, training, and education, as well as their most visible duty, support of the U.S. president.

On January 1, 1968, the base was re-designated the Marine Corps Development and Education Command (MCDEC) in the spirit of the command motto, "Semper Progredi" — Always Forward. On November 10, 1987, the Marine Corps transitioned the Development and Education Command into the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), cementing Quantico's central role in developing concepts, plans, doctrine, training and equipment for the 21st-century Marine Corps.

In 1989, Marine Corps University was established providing structure and policy for professional military education Corps-wide. Professional Military Education (PME) schools, work alongside the university, include Marine Corps War College, School of Advanced Warfighting, Command and Staff College, Expeditionary Warfare School, Enlisted PME Branch, and College of Distance Education and Training.

The 1990s were a great time of growth for Quantico. The Marine Corps Research, Development and Acquisition Command, the precursor to today's Marine Corps Systems Command, began moving to Quantico in 1990 and is located on historic Hospital Point.

In 1995, the base became home to one of the Corps' most forward-thinking organizations, the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory. The lab's mission is to conduct experimentation in 21st-century warfare. War games and experiments produce new tactics and technologies to make the Marine war-fighter ever more capable.

Additionally, the U.S. military, particularly the Marine Corps, began to play a greater role in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations. The Department of Defense established the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate in 1997 to provide the military with greater flexibility in dealing with the challenges of Military Operations Other Than War.

In 1998, Headquarters Marine Corps moved Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) and Marine Corps Recruiting Command to Quantico from the Navy Annex in Arlington, Va. M&RA has administrative responsibility for all issues related to Marines, their families, and quality of life. Recruiting Command ensures young men and women are enlisted to secure the health of the Marine Corps of the future.

As of 2018, Quantico is home to over 28,000 military, civilian, and contractor personnel. MCB Quantico also has a large economic impact on the area, adding \$4.8 billion to the local economy. The base offers support to more than 30 federal agencies for year round training exercises.

Appropriately, Quantico is called the Crossroads of the Marine Corps, with its diverse and intricately-woven units. Decisions made here are far reaching and impact Marines aboard ship, fighting in the Global War on Terrorism, on guard duty at embassies across the globe, and on reserve duty throughout the U.S. Quantico's Marines continue to answer the call to threats against the U.S. and provide security and logistical assistance to the National Capital Region.

History of Marine Corps Base Quantico is credit to USMC History Division



## OUT OF BOUNDS

- The boundary on the right of holes 1, 2, 10 & 12 is defined by the course side pavement edge of Fuller Road.
- The boundary behind hole 9 green is defined by the pavement edge of the club house surrounds.
- The boundary on the right side of hole 18 is defined by the retaining wall that runs parallel to the hole continuing on to include the retaining wall of the pavilion and the white painted diagonal line connecting the two points.

## PENALTY AREAS

- Penalty areas are located on holes 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 & 17.
- Penalty areas are defined as either red or yellow by the corresponding stakes. This affects the player's relief options. (See rule 17.1d)

## STROKE & DISTANCE RULE

- Stroke and distance relief applies to out of bounds shots & lost balls outside of penalty area. Instead of the player returning to the spot of the previous shot the player can take a drop in the nearest point of the fairway within two club-lengths of the edge of the fairway no closer to the hole than where the ball originally crossed the OB line, with a two stroke penalty. (See rule E-5)

## ABNORMAL COURSE CONDITIONS

- This rule covers free relief that is allowed from interference by animal holes, ground under repair, immovable obstructions or temporary water.
- Interference exists when any one of the below conditions exists:
  - The player's ball touches or is in or on an abnormal course condition.
  - An abnormal course condition physically interferes with the player's area of intended stance or area of intended swing, or
  - Only when the player's ball is on the putting green, an abnormal course condition on or off the putting green intervenes with the line of play.
- There is no free relief from an abnormal course condition when the abnormal course condition is out of bounds or the ball is in a penalty area.
- Ground Under Repair: Areas of the course marked with white painted lines are "ground under repair" and relief is allowed, without penalty. (See rule 16.1)
- Drainage Areas: Except in a penalty area, free relief is allowed under rule 16.1 for all concrete drainage inlets and outlets, drainage channels, concrete culverts and pads, french drains, and plastic drain pipes.
  - Hole 1 Left & Right Side • Hole 2 Right Side • Hole 6 Left Side • Hole 16 Left Side
- Immovable Obstructions: All distance markers, rain shelters, water coolers, boulders, on course restrooms, landscaping areas and young plants with blue ribbons. Interference with the lie of the player's ball, the area of the player's intended swing, or the player's stance relief without penalty may be taken. Relief under this rule is not available for interference of the player's line of sight. (See rule 16.1)
- Root Rule: Tree roots on areas of the course cut at fairway height may be treated as an abnormal ground condition. Where a tree root interferes with the lie of the player's ball or the area of the player's intended swing, relief without penalty may be taken. Relief under this rule is not available for interference to the player's stance. (See rule 15-1i)



# MEDAL OF HONOR

## GOLF COURSE

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When Using This Book:  
Sprinkler heads are measured  
to the center of the green  
and are indicated throughout  
with a white dot (○).

Numbers inside a tan box  
represent distances from the  
back cut of the numbered tee box  
to the indicated point.



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GYSGT DANIEL J DALY



1  
PAR 4

- 444
- 393
- 366
- 325

1	323
2	281
3	281
4	249
5	246
6	204


1	370
2	329
3	326
4	298
5	292
6	250

•68  
•97  
125  
•152  
179  
•208  
•230

6  
4  
5  
2  
3  
1

DEPTH 28

2ND LT HENRY H HANNEKEN

**2**  
PAR 5

- 536
- 520
- 472
- 418

From this Sprinkler	Distance to point A
206	179
234	207
263	236

1	267
2	254
3	236
4	223
5	145

1	241
2	228
3	209
4	196
5	119



A

93  
120

148

177

206

234

263


5

4  
3  
2  
1



1	252
2	220
3	197
4	168

1	184
2	150
3	127
4	96



**3**  
PAR 4

- 298
- 286
- 251
- 212



SGT JOHN BASILONE



**4**  
PAR 3

- 199
- 186
- 152
- 132



DEPTH 30

CPL JAMES L DAY



**5**  
PAR 4

- 300
- 284
- 266
- 241

1	252
2	214
3	194

1	248
2	210
3	190


1	238
2	200
3	178

1	249
2	212
3	195

1	176
2	139
3	118

1	213
2	177
3	153





**6**  
PAR 4

- 408
- 374
- 347
- 291

1	259
2	234
3	202
4	200
5	144

1	272
2	245
3	213
4	214
5	158

• 209

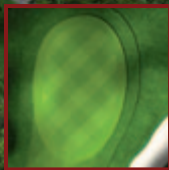
5

4

3

2

1



DEPTH 28



COL DAVID D PORTER



7  
PAR 5

- 567
- 553
- 488
- 420

1	302
2	263
3	254
4	221
5	152



DEPTH 25

1ST LT KENNETH A WALSH



1	263
2	217
3	176

68•

124•

151

1	156
2	110
3	69

264•

1	193
2	147
3	106

1	148
2	100
3	61

3

2


1

DEPTH 30

8  
PAR 4

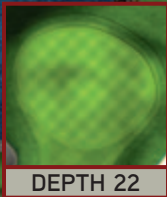
- 408
- 383
- 352
- 320

PFC FERNANDO L GARCIA



9  
PAR 3

- 169
- 153
- 134
- 116



LT COL HAROLD W BAUER



1 304  
2 235

1 277  
2 209

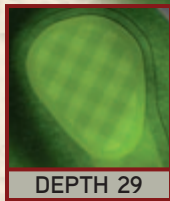
1 253  
2 185

1 235  
2 168

1 244  
2 177

10  
PAR 4


- 364
- 348
- 322
- 292



2

1

PVT JOHN J KELLY



**11**  
PAR 5

- 573
- 556
- 510
- 446

1	310
2	282
3	187




DEPTH 24



CAPT LOUIS H WILSON JR

1	299
2	260
3	224
4	177

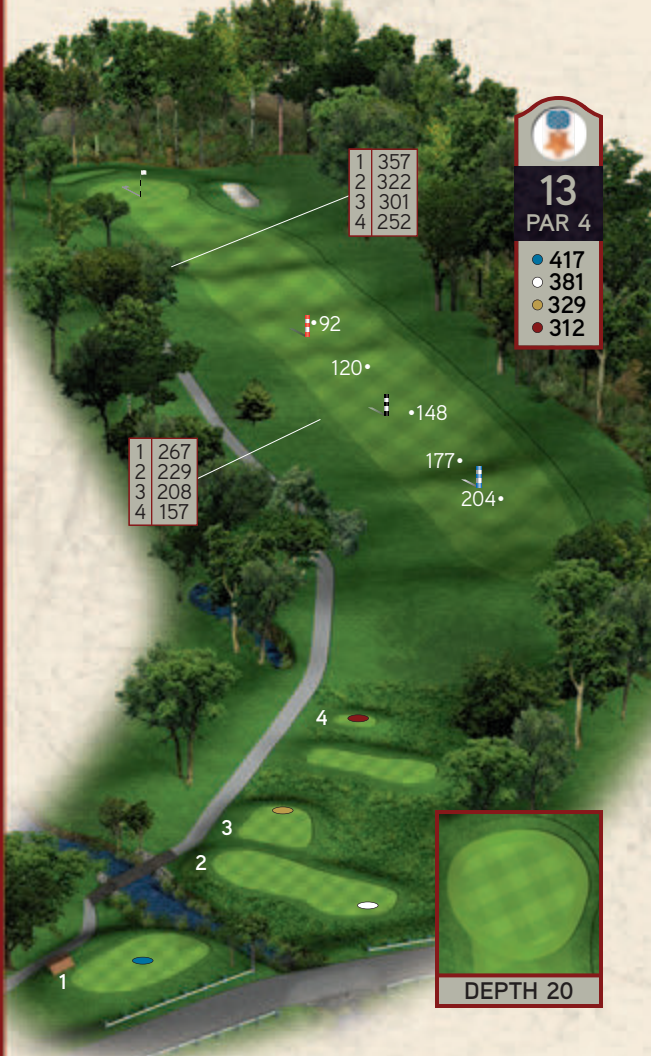


**12**  
PAR 4

- 392
- 349
- 311
- 269

1	274
2	234
3	199
4	154





**13**  
PAR 4

- 417
- 381
- 329
- 312

1	357
2	322
3	301
4	252

92

120

148

177

204

1	267
2	229
3	208
4	157

4

3

2

1



DEPTH 20

2ND LT TERENCE C GRAVES



14  
PAR 3

- 175
- 146
- 127
- 116



DEPTH 30




BGEN ROSWELL WINANS

1	246
2	223
3	189
4	134
5	122

1	232
2	210
3	176
4	121
5	109

1	284
2	264
3	225
4	167
5	154



**15**  
PAR 5

- 522
- 496
- 479
- 405



DEPTH 25

CAPT JAMES A GRAHAM



16  
PAR 4

- 392
- 367
- 323
- 252

1	259
2	240
3	209
4	112

1	224
2	205
3	175
4	89



DEPTH 22

CPL WILLIAM R BUTTON



17  
PAR 4

- 366
- 331
- 294
- 285

1	254
2	243
3	182

1	184
2	171
3	111



DEPTH 23

1ST LT CHRISTIAN F SCHILT



18  
PAR 3

- 170
- 159
- 151
- 124



DEPTH 28

HOLE	BLUE	WHITE	GOLD	RED
1	444	393	366	325
2	536	520	472	418
3	298	286	251	212
4	199	186	152	132
5	300	284	266	241
6	408	374	347	291
7	567	553	488	420
8	408	383	352	320
9	169	153	134	116
OUT	3329	3132	2828	2475
10	364	348	322	292
11	573	556	510	446
12	392	349	311	269
13	417	381	329	312
14	175	146	127	116
15	522	496	479	405
16	392	367	323	252
17	366	331	294	285
18	170	159	151	124
IN	3371	3133	2846	2501
TOT	6700	6265	5674	4976

	M: HCP	PAR	L: HCP
	1	4	3
	9	5	13
	11	4	11
	13	3	15
	17	4	17
	3	4	7
	5	5	1
	7	4	5
	15	3	9
		36	
	8	4	2
	6	5	4
	10	4	8
	2	4	6
	18	3	18
	14	5	12
	4	4	14
	16	4	10
	12	3	16
		36	
		72	



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