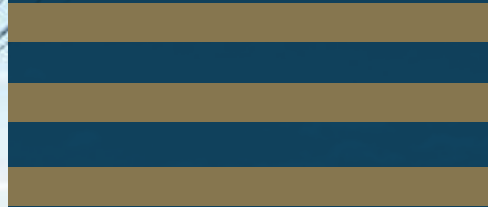




NAVAL
HISTORY
and
HERITAGE
COMMAND





"Old Salts" spinning a yarn, 1888. *Naval History and Heritage Command Photo Archives*



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Welcome to the Naval History and Heritage Command! From its first holdings in 1800, a collection of professional books, to today with its extensive library, document archives, and artifact collections, plus underwater archaeology and preservation operations and nine official U.S. Navy museums, the command has undergone much growth and change. Through it all, the core mission of the Naval History and Heritage Command—to serve as the institutional memory of the United States Navy—has remained the same.

The Navy's rich history is in the good hands of the command's many dedicated historians, librarians, archivists, underwater archaeologists, museum curators, and support personnel. These professionals collect, preserve, and protect the Navy's important books, documents, art, and artifacts. Others research, analyze, write, and disseminate knowledge products to inform the leadership of the Navy, its Sailors, and the American people of the many lessons the Navy's history and heritage provide from its past. ✨

VISION STATEMENT

Enhance the warfighting effectiveness of the U.S. Navy, using the power of History and Heritage to pass on hard-won lessons, foster unit combat cohesion, and garner the continuing support of the American people.

MISSION

The Naval History and Heritage Command serves as the Navy's institutional memory by preserving, acquiring, producing, and disseminating history and heritage products and resources through Navy historical, archival, museum, curatorial, art, and underwater archaeological programs.



Naval History and Heritage Command, Building 57, Washington Navy Yard

OBJECTIVES

- To interpret naval history and heritage and to provide relevant support to Navy leadership and Sailors in policy development, readiness enhancement, and in building esprit de corps.
- To conduct outreach with the American public to highlight the critical role the Navy plays in their daily lives and the importance of maintaining a strong Navy to protect their basic freedoms and America's maritime commerce.
- To collect, preserve, protect, and make available the artifacts, documents, and art that embody our naval history and heritage for future generations.
- To advance the knowledge of naval history and heritage through professional research, analysis, interpretation, products, and services.

HISTORY OF THE COMMAND

The Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHHC) traces its lineage to 1800 when President John Adams instructed Benjamin Stoddert, the first Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), to prepare a catalog of professional books for use in the Secretary's office. Thus was born the Navy Department Library, today an integral part of the command and its historical programs.

When the British invaded Washington in 1814, this book collection was rushed to safety outside the Federal City. Thereafter, the library had many locations, including a specially designed space in the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Executive Office Building) overlooking the White House.



Navy Department Library

Public Act No. 21 required federal departments to consolidate all their libraries into one, leading to the designation of the library attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy as the Navy Department Library in 1882. The director—noted international lawyer and U.S. Naval Academy professor James R. Soley—gathered the rare books scattered throughout various Navy Department offices, collected naval prints and photographs, and subscribed to professional periodicals. He also began to collect and preserve naval records, particularly those of the Civil War.

In 1915, the appropriations for the Navy Department Library and Office of Naval Records were combined, and a new office was established called the Office of Naval Records and Library.

Office of Naval Records and Library

The project to gather, edit, and publish a monumental documentary series, called *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, was begun under the direction of James Soley. The thirteenth and final volume was published in 1922. The series marked the beginning of a responsibility to collect, edit, and publish historical naval documents, a mission that NHHC continues to carry out in its *American Revolution and War of 1812* documentary projects.

Historical Section of the CNO's Office

Once America entered World War I, emphasis shifted to gathering documents on current naval operations. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels directed Admiral William S. Sims, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, to collect in his London headquarters war diaries, operational reports, and other historic war materials of naval commands. In 1918, Secretary Daniels

established the Historical Section under the Chief of Naval Operations and directed that historical material on World War I should eventually be collected there.

To handle World War I records in Washington, the Historical Section and the library were both incorporated in the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1919. When the war ended, Admiral Sims's London collection and photographs and motion pictures from the various Navy bureaus were transferred to the Historical Section. The library, by now with more than 50,000 volumes, remained in the State, War, and Navy Building.

Post-World War I Integration

In 1921, a former member of Admiral Sims's wartime staff, Captain Dudley W. Knox, was named Head of the Office of Naval Records and Library. Transferred to the retired list on October 24, Knox nevertheless remained on active duty until his final retirement at the rank of

commodore on June 26, 1946. He was the driving force behind the Navy's historical program, earning for the office a national and international reputation in the field of naval archives and history. During his tenure, the Historical Section was absorbed into the Office of Naval Records and Library in 1927. Knox, with his additional appointment as Curator of

the Navy in 1930, envisioned a display of our nation's sea heritage in a naval museum in Washington. Naval Activities was soon directed to identify "relics, memorials, and tokens of historical value" for eventual display in a Navy museum. In 1935, SECNAV's General Order 32 provided guidance on the public display of "condemned or obsolete ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned or obsolete material."



The U.S. ensign from USS *Shasta* (AE-6) at Iwo Jima, February 1945.
Collection Management Division

Left: Navy Department Library Reading Room (Indian Treaty Room) in the State, War, and Navy Building, 1915.

Naval History and Heritage Command Photo Archives



Coming Aboard. Painting, oil on board; Lawrence Beall-Smith; 1943. Navy Art Collection

World War II Operational Archives/Oral History Program

At President Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion, Knox began several documentary series. Seven volumes pertaining to the Quasi-War with France and seven volumes relating to the war with the Barbary Powers were ultimately published. World War II halted similar plans for documentary series on the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and World War I. During World War II, Knox turned his attention to collecting documents generated by naval operations in a two-ocean war. Knox immediately began a campaign to gather and arrange operation plans, action reports, and war diaries into a well-controlled archive staffed by professional historians who came on board as naval reservists.

In addition to developing the World War II Operational Archives, the Knox group pioneered an oral history program whereby participants in the significant Atlantic and Pacific operations and battles were interviewed as soon as



Dudley W. Knox presents President Franklin D. Roosevelt with the seventh and last volume of *Naval Documents Related to the Quasi-War Between the United States and France*, 1938.

Naval History and Heritage Command Photo Archives



The American Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, Leaving the Firth of Forth, during the World War. Painting, oil on canvas; Brunell Poole; 1926.
Navy Art Collection

possible. When the Pulitzer Prize-winning history professor from Harvard, Samuel Eliot Morison, was commissioned by President Roosevelt to prepare the 15-volume *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*, he relied not only on his own combat experience, but also on those records assembled by Knox's archivists.

Naval History Division

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal established an Office of Naval History to coordinate the Morison project, an administrative history of the U.S. Navy Department—then underway—and other planned World War II histories. Although Knox served as Deputy Director, Naval History—under Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, who was assigned as the first Director of Naval History in 1944—initially the Office of Naval Records and Library was kept separate from the Office of Naval History. The two merged in March 1949 to form the Naval Records and History

Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and this organizational designation was simplified in 1952 to the Naval History Division. The division remained in the Main Navy Building where it had relocated just after the war.

The future home for the Navy's historians was the Washington Navy Yard in southeast Washington, which in 1961 was converted from an industrial facility to an administrative center. The first component of the Naval History Division located in the Yard was the U.S. Naval Historical Display Center (now the National Museum of the U.S. Navy), which was established in 1961. In 1963, the Operational Archives moved to the Washington Navy Yard. The other sections of the Naval History Division followed in 1970, occupying several buildings scattered throughout the Yard.

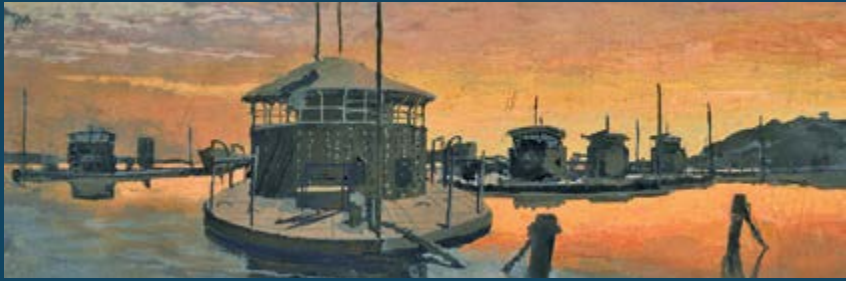
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- 1 *FADM Chester W. Nimitz*. Painting, oil on canvas; Commander Albert Murray, USNR; 1946C.
- 2 *Tonkin Gulf Incident*. Painting, oil on canvas; Edmund J. Fitzgerald; 1964.
- 3 *Monitors Laid Up after Civil War*. Painting, gouache; Creative Arts Studio, Inc., Washington, DC; 1960C.
- 4 *Commando Raid*. Drawing, colored pencil on paper; Herbert Hahn; 1951.
- 5 *Sense of Humor*. Painting, watercolor on paper; Gene Klebe; 1965.
- 6 *Operation Market Time*. Painting, watercolor; Gene Klebe; 1965.
- 7 *WAVE Airtraffic Controller*. Painting, oil on canvas; John Falter; 1943.
- 8 *First Aid on Carrier Flight Deck*. Charcoal drawing; Julian Levi; 1944.

All images courtesy of the Navy Art Collection

Naval Historical Center

The Naval Historical Center was established by consolidating the Naval Historical Display Center and the Naval History Division in 1971. Most of the center's activities were brought together in 1982 when they moved into the historic building complex named to honor Dudley W. Knox, who perhaps did more than any individual to strengthen and reinforce the Navy's commitment to its historic heritage and traditions.

The Navy Art Collection and Gallery, which was already located in the Washington Navy Yard, became part of the Naval Historical Center in 1986. At the same time, the Naval Aviation History and Publication Division became part of the center as well but moved in 2009 under the auspices of the Chief of Naval Operations' Director, Air Warfare and Naval Air Systems Command at Patuxent River, Maryland. In 1996, the Naval Historical Center established the Underwater Archaeology Branch to manage the more than 2,500 Navy shipwrecks and 14,000 aircraft wrecks dispersed globally. Navy museums across the United States consolidated under the Naval Historical Center in 2005–2006.

Naval History and Heritage Command

With the addition of the museums as subordinate organizations, the center was re-designated as the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) in 2008, becoming an Echelon II command.

In addition to the museums, the command manages a Boston detachment that maintains USS *Constitution*, the Navy's oldest commissioned warship, as authorized by Public Law 523 in 1954.

The formal opening of the NHHC Collection Management Facility at the Defense Supply Center in Richmond, Virginia, occurred in 2015, further allowing the preservation of naval artifacts in a centralized location with vastly improved environmental controls.



PROGRAMS

The Naval History and Heritage Command oversees Navy programs and instructions related to history; advances knowledge of naval history and heritage through professional research, analysis, and interpretation, delivering a range of knowledge products and services; advises the Navy, other agencies, and the public on issues related to Navy ship and aircraft wrecks; and administers grants, fellowships, scholarships, and internships related to naval history.

Collection Management Division (CMD)

It falls to the curators of the division to keep track of the thousands of artifacts and pieces of art in the U.S. Navy's collection, some that date back to the founding of the Republic. Since the first item was donated in 1908, the Navy has amassed more than 300,000 items, from ships' bells to paintings to uniforms.

The Curator Branch

A vast collection of historic objects documenting many aspects of the United States Navy is maintained by the branch and donations of artifacts and specimens are accepted for exhibition, research, and study. As part of its education and outreach function, the Curator Branch manages the Artifact Loan Program, which extends the opportunity for eligible institutions to borrow historical artifacts for display purposes. Lending these artifacts is an

integral part of the Naval History and Heritage Command's goal to make collections accessible to the widest possible audience.

The Conservation Branch

In 2014, the division relocated artifacts stored in separate facilities in Washington, DC; Virginia; and Tennessee to its new Collection Management Facility at Richmond, Virginia. The facility has improved temperature and humidity control, more appropriate shelving and storage, and an area for the conservation of artifacts.

The Navy Art Collection Branch

The branch is the principal custodian of the Navy's art heritage by collecting, documenting, and preserving the art that is significant to the history of the United States Navy. The collection is unique in its ability to bring naval history alive to each new generation and contains paintings, prints,



World War II documents.
Collection Management Division



Model of David Bushnell's 1776 submarine invention, the Turtle.
National Museum of the United States Navy



Great White Fleet commemorative postcard with miniature photo album.
Collection Management Division



Copy of the Congressional Gold Medal awarded to John Paul Jones in 1787 for his Revolutionary War service.
Collection Management Division

Left page: U.S. frigate Constitution captures H.M. Ships Cyane and Levant, 20 February 1815. Lithograph by James Queen, created from painting by Thomas Birch; date unknown.
Navy Art Collection



Ship's wheel.
Collection Management Division

and sculptures. Highlights include the Navy Combat Art Program, which features works from World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Desert Shield/Storm, and Operation Iraqi Freedom/Enduring Freedom. The Navy Art Collection Traveling Exhibitions Program loans exhibits to institutions and organizations throughout the United States and is designed to make Navy artwork accessible to as many people as possible.

The Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB)

The branch is responsible for the preservation, protection, and study of the submerged cultural resources under Navy management. The branch's Archaeology and Conservation Laboratory conserves archaeological artifacts following recovery from the underwater environment to ensure

their immediate survival and long-term stability. More than 75 percent—11,000 artifacts—of the branch's artifact collection is on loan to eligible institutions as part of the Archaeological Artifact Loan Program.

One of UAB's responsibilities involves the Sunken Military Craft Act (SMCA), which was enacted October 28, 2004, to preserve and protect sunken military craft owned by the United States from unauthorized disturbance. Those wrecks include American ships and aircraft in foreign waters, as well as foreign ships within U.S. waters. The law protects and preserves the wrecks as gravesites, while at the same time providing nonintrusive access for the diving public. UAB reviews requests for permitting authority that includes excavation at the sites for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes.



Kate Morrard, archaeological conservator for the Underwater Archaeology Conservation Laboratory at Naval History and Heritage Command, cleans artifacts recovered from the wreck of USS *Huron*, which sank in a storm off the coast of Nags Head, N.C., in 1877.

U.S. Navy photo



Top left: Combat artist Morgan Wilbur at work.

Top right: Julie Kowalsky, small arms curator, shows artifacts during a tour.

Middle: Dr. Alexis Catsambis, left, and Blair Atcheson, historical preservation coordinator, both from the Naval History and Heritage Command at the Washington Navy Yard, move a late 19th-century Howell torpedo.

Bottom left: Kate Morrand, an archaeological conservator for the Underwater Archaeology Branch at Naval History and Heritage Command, guides the midsection of Howell Torpedo Number 24 onto foam in the warehouse at the Washington Navy Yard.

Bottom right: A section of a late 19th-century Howell torpedo restored by the Collection Management Division.

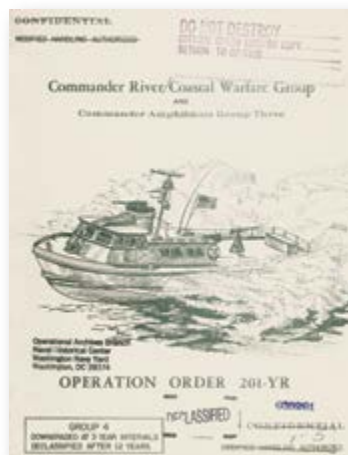
U.S. Navy photos

History and Archives Division (HAD)

HAD houses a staggering collection—nearly 11,000 reels of microfilm and six terabytes of electronic data, along with more than 200 million pages (and counting) documenting history.

The Histories Branch

The division's historians dig through documents in the collection to research and write the award-winning series *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* (12 volumes and counting) and the *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* (DANFS). HAD researchers author other books, such as the recently published two-volume *United States Naval Aviation 1910–2010*, and provide analysis, historical context, and guidance to the Navy's senior leadership and other Department of Defense commands.



Above: Operation order for riverine and coastal units in Vietnam, 31 May 1966.

Naval History and Heritage Command Archives

Right: Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz signs the Japanese surrender document on board USS *Missouri* (BB-63), September 2, 1945.

Naval History and Heritage Command Photo Archives



Dale "Joe" Gordon, lead reference archivist at Naval History and Heritage Command, searches archived records for a command operations report (COR) in Naval History and Heritage Command's Archives. *U.S. Navy photo*

The Archives Branch

The division's archivists catalog reams of documents, including deck logs, organizational records, and command operations reports for active duty ship and shore commands. In the photo department, archivists inventory and scan thousands of historical photographs and create extensive pictorial reference files, many of which are available on NHHC's website. The branch provides reference services to scholars and other researchers for NHHC's collections of photography, operational records, personal papers, and ship and aviation unit records. The archives are open to the public for research, with appropriate restrictions for classified records.

Operational Records and Personal Papers

The division maintains a select group of official operational records, historical documents, personal papers, officer biographies, oral histories, and manuscripts. The records relate to naval operations, policy and strategy, and histories of specific commands.



Ship and Aviation Unit Records

The division collects the annual command operations reports of active U.S. Navy ships, has charge of deck logs dating back 30 years, produces summary histories of ships going out of commission, and holds research files on ships and aircraft of the U.S. Navy from 1775 to the present. Most of these are stored at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland.



David Colamaria, Naval History and Heritage Command's photographic archivist, looks at a glass plate photograph of Spanish Admiral Pasqual Cervera taken in 1898 or 1899. *U.S. Navy photo*

Photo Archives

Photographic records collections are related to the U.S. Navy (or other navies when specifically connected with U.S. involvement or historical events) with specific emphasis on ships, aviation, places, wars/events, activities, and significant individuals associated with naval history. Photographs in the collection reflect both official and unofficial naval viewpoints and consist of donations and transfers made by the Navy and the public. The general date range of the collection consists of the mid-19th century to the 1990s, with particular focus on the World War II era. The entire collection consists of approximately one million photographs dating back as early as the Civil War.

NHHC FOIA Service Center

The center responds to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and can be reached at (202) 433-FOIA (3642), 288 3642 (DSN), or NHHC_FOIA@navy.mil.



Left: Cabin boys' locker, woodcut, from *Sailors Magazine and Naval Journal*, September 1834. Navy Department Library

Below: Fleet, division, and squadron flags, from the *United States Naval Signal Code*, 1867. Navy Department Library images

The Navy Department Library

The library, with its 182,000-book collection and more than 374,000 manuscripts, is currently housed in one of the Yard's historic buildings. The library has had an online presence since 1996, and the staff continues to digitize books for its online library available through NHHHC's website. One of the few major military historical libraries open to the public, the Navy Department Library provides reference assistance to the Navy, the Department of Defense, the U.S. government, and an international clientele of researchers and scholars.

Reference Assistance

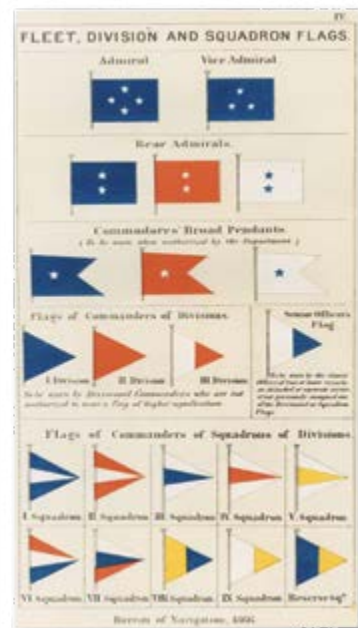
The Navy Department Library provides limited telephone, in-person, and written reference assistance. Detailed questions requiring in-depth research must be conducted in person or by employing a commercial research service. Typically, the staff will suggest possible sources of information, such as a book or archival facility, to assist patrons in conducting their own research. Simple questions such as "When was USS *America* (CV-66) commissioned?" or "Who was the Secretary of the Navy in 1938?" can sometimes be answered via telephone.

Circulation

Personnel stationed or employed on the Washington Navy Yard may borrow materials for one month. The library participates in interlibrary loan, but items more than 100 years old are not available. Rare, special collection, and reference books, as well as bound periodicals, do not circulate. The library reserves the right to refuse to circulate or permit the reproduction of any item considered unique or fragile. Faxed requests for interlibrary loan are not accepted.

Cruise Books

Most cruise books in the Navy Department Library may be reproduced. Researchers are encouraged to bring a digital camera to the library or to contact the Naval Historical Foundation concerning purchasing a reproduction. In some cases, photocopying or scanning by visitors and the Naval Historical Foundation will not be permitted when a volume is too fragile. World War II cruise books are not available for interlibrary loan. Duplicate copies of post-World War II cruise books may be loaned to your local library for "in library use" only, if your library agrees to return the books via a commercial courier service such as UPS or FedEx rather than the U.S. Postal Service.





With weapons at the ready, a Swift boat heads up a Mekong Delta waterway. *Naval History and Heritage Command Photo Archives*

Museum Operations Division (MOD)

This division is responsible for the oversight and administrative requirements for the nine Navy museums. The MOD staff works with each facility to attain or maintain American Alliance of Museums accreditation (★) and develop the NHHHC properties into a “Smithsonian-class” network of museums. Currently four of the museums have achieved formal accreditation and the remaining five are progressing steadily.



★ **National Museum of the U.S. Navy** at the Washington Navy Yard chronicles the history of the U.S. Navy from the American Revolution to present conflicts.

Highlights include:

- Deep sea submersible *Trieste*
- USS *Constitution* gun deck
- Naval exploration
- The best of Navy art
- The American Revolution and the French Alliance
- The forgotten wars of the 19th century
- Navigation
- Civil War: Securing the Seas for Union Victory
- Spanish-American War
- Polar explorations
- The U.S. Navy in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War
- Cold War Gallery



★ **National Naval Aviation Museum** at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, continues the story of naval aviation and provides a closer look at the people and events that shaped naval history. From vintage uniforms and historic documents displayed in brilliant mahogany display cases, to dioramas that transport visitors to the World War I Western Front or to Main Street USA in 1943, the exhibits seek to capture the human element of the enduring history of naval air power.

Highlights include:

- More than 1,000 aircraft, including a plane that was present at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941; a plane that was in Tokyo Bay at the time of the Japanese surrender during World War II; and rare and one-of-a-kind flying machines such as NC-4 (the first to cross the Atlantic by air), SBD Dauntless Bureau Number 2106 (a veteran of the Battle of Midway), *Que Sera Sera* (the first aircraft to land at the South Pole), and the last combat F-14D Tomcat
- More than 4,000 uniforms and other artifacts
- Library includes personal/official papers of prominent aviators and more than 350,000 photos/images
- Flight simulators
- Blue Angels X4D Experience (3D images combined with special effects)
- Virtual flight deck
- Cockpit trainers



National Museum of the American Sailor at Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois—the Navy’s only boot camp.

Highlights include:

- More than 40,000 historic artifacts and archival records relating to recruiting and training history
- An extensive collection of naval uniforms and accessories; boot camp company photos; and recruiting pamphlets, postcards, and newspapers



★ **Hampton Roads Naval Museum** in Norfolk, Virginia, focuses on naval history in the Hampton Roads region with more than 21,560 objects, photographs, and paintings and 1,475 books.

Highlights include:

- Battleship *Wisconsin* exhibit
- A painting of the 1781 Battle off the Virginia Capes by V. Zveg
- A 1798 18-pounder cannon from the frigate *USS Constellation*
- Several artifacts from the cruiser *CSS Florida* and the sloop-of-war *USS Cumberland*
- The original builder’s model of the ill-fated battleship *USS Maine*
- A Mark 7 undersea mine from World War I
- A torpedo warhead from the German submarine *U-352*
- A 1944 coxswain navigation map of Omaha Beach
- The original builder’s model of the aircraft carrier *USS America (CV-66)*



U.S. Navy Seabee Museum in Port Hueneme, California, houses collections relating to the history of the Naval Construction Forces and Navy Civil Engineer Corps.

Highlights include:

- 12,000 artifacts
- 11,000 linear feet of archival material, including documents, photographs, maps, and books



U.S. Navy Submarine Force Museum and Historic Ship (HS) *Nautilus* in Groton, Connecticut, showcases the nation's finest displays and collections of America's submarine heritage.

Highlights include:

- HS *Nautilus*, the nation's only nuclear-powered submarine open for public visitation
- More than 33,000 artifacts, 20,000 significant documents, and 30,000 photographs
- A 6,000-volume reference and research library, a world-renowned collection on the history of U.S. submarines open to anyone looking for information on submarines or submarine history

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★ **Navy Museums Northwest**

1. **Naval Undersea Museum** in Keyport, Washington, possesses the largest collection of artifacts (35,000 artifacts and documents and 9,000 books) in the United States related to naval undersea history, science, and operations.

Highlights include:

- *Trieste II*, a 96-ton deep submersible
- Collection of U.S. torpedoes, beginning with the Howell, the Navy's second-oldest torpedo, and continuing through modern Mark 48 and Mark 50 torpedoes
- Collection of mines representative of every major conflict involving American forces from the Revolutionary War to Desert Storm/Desert Shield
- Collection of remotely operated vehicles, including CURV III and two prototype mine-hunting vehicles
- Contemporary U.S. diving suits
- Submarine battle flags

2. **Puget Sound Navy Museum** in Bremerton, Washington, possesses more than 18,000 artifacts of cultural, historic, and technological or artistic significance related to the U.S. Navy's history in the Pacific Northwest from 1840 to the present.

Highlights include:

- More than 800 volumes in the Frank & Louise Reh Memorial Library collection including books, technical manuals, periodicals, newsletters, and DVDs
- Exhibits about life aboard USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN-74), one of the U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered aircraft carriers
- The history of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard



U.S. Naval War College Museum in Newport, Rhode Island, showcases the history of naval warfare, particularly as studied at the college, and the naval heritage of Narragansett Bay—a tale that begins with the nation’s colonial roots.

Highlights include:

- 9,000 artifacts
- The naval art of Thomas Hart Benton
- Manuscripts and books held by the NWC library



U.S. Naval Academy Museum in Annapolis, Maryland, offers more than 56,000 items and two floors of exhibits about the history of seapower, the development of the U.S. Navy, and the role of the U.S. Naval Academy in producing officers capable of leading America’s Sailors and Marines.

Highlights include:

- Rogers Ship Model Collection, the largest collection of 17th- and 18th-century ship models on public display in North America
- Beverley R. Robinson Collection, an exceptional collection of prints illustrating famous ships and naval scenes from the last 500 years
- Malcolm Storer Naval Medals Collection, donated in 1936, comprising 1,210 commemorative coin-medals gathered from 30 countries and dating from 254 BC to 1936
- More than 12,000 manuscripts

Historic Ship and Aircraft Maintenance Office

NHHC has the rare honor and responsibility for maintenance of some of the nation's most cherished vessels and assets. The Historic Ship and Aircraft Maintenance office oversees the repair and restoration of USS *Constitution* along with NHHC's Detachment Boston, keeping

"America's ship of state" as close to its 1812 configuration as possible. Responsibilities extend to the first nuclear-powered submarine, *Nautilus*, which was commissioned in 1954 and is now a museum ship at Groton, Connecticut. The office also has responsibility for inspecting more than 1,100 historic aircraft on loan around the country.



Seaman Jorge Ortiz, assigned to USS *Constitution*, pries a copper sheet away from the hull of Old Ironsides as a part of the restoration work being performed on the ship. *Constitution* is lined with 3,400 sheets of copper that are replaced every 15-20 years. U.S. Navy photo

Support Operations

Support Operations include the Financial Management Office, the Administrative Branch, the Human Capital Office, the Command Information Office, and the Office of Inspection and Compliance. These offices provide all the support functions of the command to include budget, payroll, personnel, information technology, and records management.

Communication and Outreach Division (COD)

Despite having custody of more than 240 years of U.S. Navy history—its narrative throughout the nation's life—there had been little emphasis in making the holdings readily and publicly available. That changed in 2013 when NHHC stood up the Communication and Outreach Division, which it began populating in earnest in 2014. This division offers a central point of contact for public requests for information or support; coordinates U.S. Navy commemorative and heritage events, such as the Battle of Midway commemorations and Navy birthday celebrations; and integrates, plans, and promotes U.S. Navy historic milestones and contributions throughout the fleet.

The Communication Branch manages the naval history narrative by providing a virtual presence 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. The branch supports public access to NHHC resources and produces timely, relevant, and compelling content that promotes naval history through the command's website and social media channels. The team also partners with Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, and civilian history organizations to share the story of the work done by the command's history professionals. Sharing the relevance of Navy history to today's Navy is accomplished through active engagement with media, book authors, documentary producers, and even Hollywood filmmakers.

The Outreach Branch is responsible for community outreach and heritage training, i.e. making the Navy “come alive” through two activities: 1) supporting Navy commemorative events such as Navy birthdays and U.S. Navy participation in wars, conflicts, and operations, such as the Battle of Midway, the Vietnam War, World War I, and World War II, along with providing historical context



for Navy outreach stakeholders' events; and 2) planning and executing NHHC community outreach initiatives.

The Integration Branch is responsible for integrating and coordinating with NHHC internal and external stakeholders such as CHINFO, Navy leadership, the Naval Institute, academia, the media, and the public. The Publishing Section edits and publishes histories that serve the needs of our Sailors, the U.S. government, and the American people. The section manages the production of historical products in various formats, including print books, eBooks, and downloadable PDF files.



Anchor from the
WWII aircraft carrier
USS *Enterprise*
(CV-6), Leutze Park.

CONTACT NHHC

See our website at
www.history.navy.mil/about-us/contact.html
for more information.





NAVAL HISTORY *and*
HERITAGE COMMAND

www.history.navy.mil