

AMERICAN MARINES IN NICARAGUA

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. McCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

(Continued)

EARLY in August, 1912, in accordance with instructions from the Navy Department, orders were cabled to Major Smedley D. Butler by the Major General Commandant, to leave a small detachment at Camp Elliott, Panama, and proceed with a battalion of three companies to the City of Panama and there embark on the U. S. S. *Justin* for Corinto, Nicaragua; this battalion arrived at Corinto on August 14th and at Managua on the 15th.

A detachment of Bluejackets from the U. S. S. *Annapolis*, under the command of Lieutenant James A. Campbell, U. S. Navy, had previously been sent to Managua as a guard for the American Legation at that place. It later became a part of and served with Major Butler's battalion throughout the campaign.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT ORGANIZED

On August 21, 1912, the Navy Department directed that additional Marines be sent from the United States to Nicaragua.

This order, signed by Acting Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, reads as follows:

1. Confirming instructions by telephone, the Department desires that a force of about 750 Marines, with necessary equipment, be embarked on board the *Prairie* at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on August 24, 1912, prepared for possible service in Nicaragua.
2. It is expected that the *Prairie* will arrive at Philadelphia August 23rd, and be ready to receive the Marines the following day, after which the *Prairie* will sail immediately for Cristobal and land the Marines.
3. It is desired that the Marines hold themselves in readiness on the Isthmus to embark at very short notice on board the *California*, and possibly *Denver*, which vessel, or vessels, will proceed to Panama for this purpose in case the service of the Marines appear to be necessary in Nicaragua.
4. It is highly desirable that the *Prairie* be free to sail by the afternoon of August 24th.
5. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has been given the necessary instructions to furnish an adequate number of medical officers and hospital corps men with proper equipment.

In compliance with these orders a regiment of twenty-nine officers and seven hundred and fifty-two Marines, gathered from various posts from Portsmouth, N. H., to Charleston, S. C., under command of Colonel Joseph Pendleton embarked on the U. S. S. *Prairie* at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., at about noon August 24, 1912, fully equipped for foreign tropical service beyond the seas.

Colonel George Barnett, commanding the Philadelphia Marine Barracks, made the following report to Major General Commandant William P. Biddle on August 24, 1912:

1. I have to report that the various detachments composing the First Provisional Regiment U. S. Marines, reported at this post as per your orders, the times of their arrivals having been reported to you by telegram, as directed.
2. The *Prairie* came alongside the wharf at 7.00 P.M., August 23rd, and completed taking on board stores at 12.30 A.M., August 24th.
3. The *Prairie* was ready to sail at 12 noon, this date, but did not leave until 12.40 P.M., owing to the train conveying the officers and detachments from Washington and Annapolis being thirty-five minutes late.

THE REGIMENT SAILS FROM PHILADELPHIA AND ARRIVES AT CORINTO

- The regiment, having sailed on the *Prairie*, from Philadelphia on August 24th, arrived at Colon Panama, where personnel and stores were disembarked, and were transferred by train across the Isthmus. Stores and personnel were then lightered from Balboa out to the *California*, and by daybreak of the 1st of September that vessel was under way for Corinto. The remarkable speed of transfers of stores and personnel from the *Prairie* to the *California* was one of the big features of the expedition. The *California* arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, on September 4, 1912.

Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, commanding the First Provisional Regiment of Marines, reported to the Major General Commandant on August 30, 1912, as follows:

1. In obedience to your orders of the 21st instant, and subsequent information received by radiogram, the First Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines, embarked on the U. S. S. *Prairie* at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for passage to the Isthmus Canal Zone.
2. The organization as prescribed in the above-mentioned order has been carried out with the exception of the changes already reported by radiogram and confirmed this date by mail.
3. The weather and the trip have been most pleasant, and ship's officers have done everything to promote comfort on board. Instructions have been

given the men in the Landing Gun, Mark VII, Benet-Mercie, 3" Broad-side gun, Colt's Automatic, close and extended order.

4. In accordance with a copy of the Department's order directing the formation of the regiment, I desire to report that the U. S. S. *Prairie* left the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., at 12.40 P.M., the 24th instant, and that under those instructions the undersigned has received instructions to proceed to La Boca, Panama, for transportation on the U. S. S. *California* for Corinto; further reports will be furnished as opportunity affords.

Upon arriving at Corinto, at 6.00 A.M., September 4, 1912, Colonel Pendleton reported to Rear Admiral Southerland, the Commander-in-Chief. Headquarters was established at Managua—Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long, with two battalions of Marines and Bluejackets, was assigned the district of Leon and vicinity.

On September 4, 1912, Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Navy Department as follows:

Colonel Pendleton with one battalion Marines and hospital corps entrained at 1.00 P.M. for Leon. The second battalion Marines and *Colorado*'s men will leave here tomorrow. Delay was caused by large amount of stores. The delay above mentioned is fortunate, permitting people time to realize what I can do.

MAJOR BUTLER'S BATTALION JOINS REGIMENT

In obedience to orders, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, Major Butler reported on September 6, 1912, with the battalion under his command, to Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, commanding First Provisional Regiment of Marines, at Managua, Nicaragua, and the battalion was designated as the Third Battalion of that regiment.

COYOTEPE HILL FIRES ON MARINES

The regiment remained at Managua carrying on the usual drills, practice marches, and parades until Sunday, September 15th, on which date, at 9.00 A.M., the Third Battalion, under Major Butler, including the *Annapolis* company of Bluejackets, left Managua by train en route for Granada.

About 11.30 A.M., the train, as it was approaching Ninderi station, was fired on by the rebel artillery on Coyotepe Hill. Three shells striking near the train, Major Butler moved it back about two thousand yards and sent a note to General Zeledon,

commanding the rebel forces, notifying him of the presence of the American Marines and intentions; also requesting him to appear at the train so that an explanation of the neutral attitude of the American forces might be accorded him. Zeledon replied that he could not visit the train and asked Major Butler to meet him inside the rebel lines at Masaya. So, early on the morning of the 16th Major Butler went into the rebel lines and talked with Zeledon, who requested an interview with Colonel Pendleton, the Regimental Commander.

Colonel Pendleton had arrived at the bivouac of the Third Battalion on the evening of the 15th, and he consenting to the interview, Major Butler escorted Zeledon's representative to Colonel Pendleton's presence. In the words of Colonel Pendleton, "a conference was held and upon the request of General Zeledon's representative the Regimental Commander communicated with the Commander-in-Chief for conference on peace terms."

DISPOSITION OF AMERICANS ON SEPTEMBER 16TH

On September 16, 1912, Rear Admiral Southerland reported the American forces disposed as follows:

The following is the disposition of the expeditionary force:—

At Managua, 1250 men and Marines, a part of which force is on the way to Granada;

At Leon, 570 Bluejackets and Marines;

From Leon to and at Chinandega, 375 men and Marines;

From Chinandega to and at Corinto, 90 men and Marines;

At San Juan del Sur, 25 men.

Rear Admiral Southerland arrived at Managua at 4.30 P.M., September 17th, and left within an hour for Camp Santo, fourteen miles from Managua. There he was informed by representatives of Mena and Zeledon that they would oppose Americans going to Granada. On September 18th, Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Secretary of the Navy that "Pendleton with two battalions of Marines, one hundred Bluejackets, one company of Marine artillery, will start at daybreak tomorrow morning from Camp Santo for Granada. Zeledon has threatened to oppose this movement. He is supposed to have a force of about eight hundred, occupies a strong position and has machine guns and several field guns. Pendleton has orders to go to Granada, by force, if

necessary, to take, hold and operate the railroad in the same manner as between Corinto and Managua * * * I intend to hold the line between Corinto and Granada, stationing a sufficient guard at the Legation, occupying strategic points and preventing all revolutionary movements * * * the main activities of the revolutionists are along or in the immediate vicinity of the railroad between Chinandega and Granada."

SKIRMISH AT MASAYA

About 7.15 P.M., September 19th, as the train carrying Butler's Battalion was passing through Masaya, it was fired on by the rebels and four enlisted men were wounded, their names follow: Corporal J. J. Bourne, Co. B, in the hand; Private C. P. Browne, Co. A, in the foot; Private Ray Betzer, Co. A, in the head; and Trumpeter W. M. Brown, Co. A, in the hand. The fire was returned. It was learned from a number of reliable sources that this attack had been premeditated and carefully planned, and that sixty-eight rebels were killed and sixty wounded during the fight, which lasted about fifteen minutes. The train then proceeded through the town to the Federal lines, where, several rails being up, the expedition stopped for the night.

About 11.30 P.M., the 19th, a commission from Masaya visited Major Butler with a communication from Zeledon, disclaiming responsibility for the action of his soldiers. Rear Admiral Southerland reported on the 20th that "Butler has his own Panama Marines and is equal to the occasion," and that "Zeledon immediately after the firing last night sent a delegation to apologize and disavow the act."

GRANADA OCCUPIED

After some delay caused by the making of necessary repairs to bridges and the relaying of dismantled track, the train, without further molestation, proceeded to Granada, where Major Butler called for the surrender of and received all railroad property held by the rebels in that vicinity.

Not only did Major Butler's command succeed in opening and maintaining communication by rail with Granada, but it ef-

fected a disarming of rebel forces in that vicinity and the turning over of the city to Federal authorities; and the various duties, both civil and military, required of Major Butler on this occasion were performed by him in a most creditable manner.

At 4.00 P.M., September 21st Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Navy Department:

"Butler's force and Red Cross Stores reached Granada yesterday afternoon safely."

On September 22nd, Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Navy Department:

"Butler entered Granada at 7 o'clock A.M., this morning, encamped near railway station. All his demands acceded to. Railroad property and all steamers turned over except *Victoria* which is not there. She will be delivered up upon her return. All quiet in Granada."

At about 1.00 A.M., September 25th, Mena surrendered and he was sent on to Panama. On this same date the *Victoria* was turned over and Lieutenant Campbell with his company of Bluejackets was placed in charge of this vessel and the *Ninety-three*.

HUMANE TERMS OFFERED ZELEDON

The Naval Forces now held all important points between Granada and Corinto except Masaya and Leon and, in order to insure the security of the several commands and to assist in restoring harmonious conditions, it appeared necessary that control of these localties be obtained.

On October 1, 1912, Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

Government forces won victory over rebels near La Paz today. Force of *Colorado* Bluejackets under Lieutenant Wallace in immediate neighborhood at the time with force of Marines under Major McKelvy nearby. The President of Nicaragua has offered humane terms to Zeledon if he surrenders. If he refuses these terms Marines and Bluejackets will storm the Barranca Thursday morning.

In another message on this date Rear Admiral Southerland outlined a general plan to the Secretary of the Navy. This plan called for the occupation by Lieutenant Colonel Long of Leon,

the occupation by Bluejackets of "every railroad town from Quezalguaque to the sea at Corinto. After that simply in order to make a reconnaissance of that section of country and to give a visible evidence of the Power of the United States Government I shall send a mounted force of two hundred and fifty Marines and Bluejackets under Pendleton to penetrate as far inland as Matagalpa and to take about one week to make the trip and return."

REBELS REJECT ULTIMATUM

On October 2nd Colonel Pendleton issued an ultimatum to "General B. F. Zeledon" including the evacuation of the Barranca, Coyotepe and Masaya, which Zeledon in polite words rejected.

On October 3, 1912, Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

Zeledon has refused the terms of surrender offered by President of Nicaragua although he has only about eight hundred men against the Government's surrounding force of over three thousand. The Barranca is one of two hills between which the railroad passes and completely controls and menaces the railroad, both hills being fortified. * * * I am demanding that Zeledon vacate his position by eight o'clock tomorrow morning. If he does not comply with this demand, it will be enforced by our Marines and Bluejackets, of whom Pendleton has about five hundred in position on the Managua side of the Barranca and Butler about four hundred in position on the Granada side.

In consequence of the refusal of the rebel forces to surrender and evacuate strongly fortified positions on Coyotepe and Barranca, in the immediate vicinity of Masaya, which, as long as they were held by the rebel forces prevented uninterrupted railroad traffic, and were a source of constant danger, an attack by the Naval Forces, under the command of Colonel Pendleton, was made on October 4, 1912. His command consisted of one battalion of Marines commanded by Major Butler; one battalion of Marines commanded by Major William N. McKelvy; one battalion from the U. S. S. *California*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander George W. Steele.

ORDERS TO THIRD BATTALION

Colonel Pendleton, at Nindiri, at 3.15 p.m., October 3rd, issued the following orders to Major Butler:

MAJOR BUTLER,

Confirming telephone message. Get into position tonight as secretly as possible on east southeast slopes of Coyotepe, near General Seanzs' forces, and as near the summit as possible without discovery. Begin your advance to the attack of the Coyotepe at 5.15 A.M. tomorrow morning, October 4, 1912. The attack will be simultaneous on the eastern quadrant of the hill by the Federal forces and ours. My understanding of the attacking column is Colonel Gracia, from the northeast; Colonel Pendleton, from the east; General Cruz, from east by south; Major Butler, from east southeast; Seanzs from east by south to south. My guns will fire an occasional shot until about 3.00 A.M. on Barranca and well down on slopes of Coyotepe—west side. After we have taken Coyotepe and cleared off Barranca, a force will advance (Federals) through railroad cut to attack Masaya. Admiral wishes all the best of luck. Hoping to see you on Coyotepe.

Sincerely,

PENDLETON.

THE ATTACK ON COYOTEPE

Colonel Pendleton, in his report dated October 11, 1912, to the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, described the capture of Coyotepe, in the following words:

The Commander-in-Chief, arriving from Managua, arrangements were at once entered into for the unconditional surrender of General Mena and his army and munitions of war to the Commander-in-Chief, which was concluded by midnight of the 24th-25th. Upon conclusion, General Mena—early morn 26th—was taken from the San Francisco church by our forces, placed in a paymaster's car of the railroad company, together with his son and one servant, he was conducted to Corinto, where he arrived on the evening of the 26th and placed on board ship for transportation to Panama, with a solemn promise never again to come to Nicaragua. The rebels throughout the route from Granada to Corinto did not seem to believe that he had surrendered, though the leaders well knew it.

Headquarters, and First Battalion moved by the same train from Granada to Managua which bore Mena and his personal staff. Upon receipt of orders to clear the railroad of all troops occupying menacing positions, Regimental Headquarters and First Battalion left Camp Weitzel, Managua, at 2.25 P.M., Wednesday, October 2nd, plans having been made for the coöperation of Major Butler and the Third Battalion to arrive from the southeast in an attack, if necessary, on Coyotepe and the Barranca. The First Battalion was augmented by two 3" field pieces, under command of Captain Underwood, from Leon, and further, by two companies of sailors from Camp Weitzel, under command of Lieutenant Steele. On arrival at Campuzano, word was sent by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Pendleton, at 4.50 P.M., advising Zeledon as to the declared policy of the United States to open, operate and maintain the railroad, and telegraph communications from Corinto to Granada,

that his positions at Coyotepe and the Barranca were a menace to this plan, and unless by 8 A.M., October 3rd, he evacuated these positions and surrendered himself and army, displaying white flags conspicuously on the two positions, where they would be observed from all sides, march his army to Nindiri station, laid down his arms and surrendered unconditionally, he would be attacked with all our forces and destroyed or driven from his positions; that no application, commission or suggestion as to other terms would be entertained by us. A flag of truce with a letter from Zeledon arrived at 6.30 on the morning of the 3rd, protesting against our demands, and stating that he would not accede to them, but would fight us, if we persisted in assaulting, with all the spirit and dignity and honor of Nicaragua. Promptly at 8.00 A.M. firing was opened by Butler from the southeast, with three field guns, and by Underwood's battery from the northwest with two 3" field guns, at ranges varying in the case of both batteries from 1500 to 2500 yards, with considerable damage to the enemy's earthworks and redoubts on both the Barranca and Coyotepe. On the morning of the 4th, at 2.00 A.M., the First Battalion and the sailor battalion marched from the railroad, along the sunken road around to the flank (east of Coyotepe) where it was to be assisted by two Federal columns, one on our right and one on the left, in the assault on that position. Junction was effected at 5.00 P.M. with Major Butler. The first battalion held the center in the advance on Coyotepe, the two companies of sailors held the right, and Major Butler's battalion the left of the line. The Federals did not materialize, but formed about a mile and a half away, on the east flank of the city of Masaya. Our troops were in position promptly, and began the advance on Coyotepe at 5.18 A.M., and after a spirited assault in thirty-seven minutes captured the position and placed upon it the American flag, drove out Zeledon's forces from Coyotepe, the line of trenches and gun positions connecting it along the ridge to the Barranca, and from the Barranca. The rebels lost about sixty men killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. Fifteen prisoners were taken, and the rest of the force escaped by fleeing to the westward. Upon the breaking of the American Flag on the Coyotepe, the Federal forces almost completely surrounded Masaya, burst into loud, prolonged cheers, and immediately began the assault, evidently much inspired by our success, as they generally believed that Coyotepe and the Barranca were impregnable. Company C, First Battalion, having been in the van during the engagement, and having encountered the most casualties, was given the honor of placing the flag on the Barranca, and marched out to that duty with colors flying and bugles playing—cheers were plentiful.

Immediately after the clearing of these positions by our troops, the Federal reserve, under General Corea, the vice-president of the country, and General Balanos-Chamorro, advanced from the village Nindiri through the railroad cut to attack the city of Masaya from the north. The fighting was mostly in the streets of the city, the Federals fighting their way through to the big stone church in which Zeledon had taken refuge. Zeledon evidently left the church and the city of Masaya in an effort to escape the Federals, for refuge in Costa Rica. He was later in the day, about 1 P.M., captured about fifteen miles from the city, near a village called Diriamba, with several

of the generals. He was taken to Catarina mortally wounded and died within a few hours after arrival there.

In connection with this action at Coyotepe, I would say that all officers and men participating, did so with willingness and steadiness, and carried out the plans to the letter. It is therefore impossible to refer to any individual instances of extraordinary display of courage in the face of the enemy. All have been thanked and congratulated by the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commander-in-Chief in the theater of operations.

The officers and organization composing the force were as per attached list.

One very noticeable point which I wish to invite particular attention to is the harmony and comradeship which has existed during all this time between the Bluejackets and the Marines.

They have worked together in perfect accord, with a friendly spirit of emulation, and without a shadow of discord. They have shown an equal spirit of cheerful acceptance of discomforts and hardships and an equal spirit of readiness, of eagerness, to face the dangers of the campaign.

The following list was attached to Colonel Pendleton's report:

OFFICERS AND TROOPS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ASSAULT ON COYOTEPE AND THE
BARRANCA, OCTOBER 4, 1912

Regimental Headquarters

Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding.
Captain Harry Lee, Regimental Adjutant.
Surgeon Robert E. Hoyt, Regimental Surgeon.
Pay Inspector Thomas H. Hicks, Aide de Camp.
Captain Russell B. Putnam, Regimental Paymaster.

First Battalion

Major William McKelvy, Commanding.
First Lieutenant Emile P. Moses, Adjutant.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Fletcher H. Brooks, Surgeon.
Captain Edward A. Greene, Commanding Company "A."
Captain Robert Y. Rhea, Commanding Company "B."
Captain Eugene P. Fortson, Commanding Company "C."
Captain Howard H. Kipp, Commanding Company "D."
First Lieutenant Henry M. Butler, Company "A."
First Lieutenant William A. McNeil, Company "B."
First Lieutenant Thomas E. Thrasher, Jr., Company "D."
Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Robbins, Company "A."
Second Lieutenant Robert W. Voeth, Company "B."
Second Lieutenant George W. Martin, Company "C."
Second Lieutenant Charles A. E. King, Company "D."

Second Battalion (Artillery Company)

Captain Robert O. Underwood, Commanding Company "E."
 Second Lieutenant Robert E. Messersmith, Company "E."
 Second Lieutenant Roy S. Geiger, Company "E."

Third Battalion

Major Smedley D. Butler, Commanding.
 First Lieutenant Edward A. Ostermann, Adjutant.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Dorsey, Surgeon.
 Captain John C. Beaumont, Commanding Company "A."
 Captain Nelson P. Vulte, Commanding Company "B."
 First Lieutenant Edward H. Conger, Commanding Company "C."
 First Lieutenant Harold F. Wrigman, Company "A."
 Second Lieutenant George C. DeNeale, Company "A."
 Second Lieutenant Alexander A. Vandegrift, Company "B."
 Second Lieutenant Richard H. Tebbs, Jr., Company "B."
 Second Lieutenant Arthur J. White, Company "C."

Fourth Battalion (U. S. S. California)

Lieutenant Commander George W. Steele, Jr., Commanding.
 Ensign Francis G. Marsh, Adjutant.
 Lieutenant (jg) John M. Schelling, Commanding First Company.
 Ensign Kinchen L. Hill, Commanding Third Company.
 Ensign Daniel J. Callaghan, Junior Officer First Company.
 Ensign Beriah M. Thompson, Junior Officer First Company.
 Ensign Robert H. Skelton, Junior Officer Third Company.
 Ensign Stanley G. Womble, Junior Officer Third Company.

Major McKelvy, commanding the First Battalion, included the following in his report dated November 15, 1912, to the Regimental Commander:

5. With first battalion left Camp Weitzel on October 2nd, and proceeded by train to Campuzano. Went into bivouac under Colonel Pendleton at 4.00 P.M. At 7.30 P.M. with first battalion proceeded to Nindiri, where quarters were obtained. At 4.00 A.M., October 3rd, 1912, left Nindiri and took position before Barranca, the rebel's fortified hill. With machine guns and sharpshooters, under First Lieutenant H. M. Butler, U. S. M. C., fired on exposed bodies of the enemy during the day. At 6.30 P.M. left position with exception of eight sharpshooters, who remained in pits. The first battalion, with one Colt's gun crew of sailors from U. S. S. *California*, proceeded to railroad track near Nindiri, where it went into bivouac. At 2.00 A.M. left position and under Colonel J. H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., proceeded to position before Coyotepe, rebel fortified position. At 5.18 A.M. attacked and took

enemy's position. Left Coyotepe at 1.00 P.M., October 4th, and went by train to Managua, thence to Camp Weitzel. Company "A," under Captain E. A. Greene, U. S. M. C., left at Masaya to preserve order.

Major Butler, commanding the Third Battalion, on November 15, 1912, reported as follows to the Regimental Commander:

On October 2nd, at 10.00 A.M., Companies "A," "C," and the sailor company left for Masaya. On October 3rd, Company "A" and a detail of sailors from the U. S. S. *California* with their 3" field gun bombarded Coyotepe hill. Firing lasted from 8 A.M. to about 11.30 A.M.

About 5 P.M. that same date the battalion left the train with a suitable guard, and marched around the federal lines to a point to the eastward of Coyotepe hill, assigned in orders received that day from Colonel Pendleton. At 3.40 A.M., on October 4th, the battalion moved forward on Coyotepe hill, joining Colonel Pendleton and the first battalion at 5.15 A.M., when the assault was commenced immediately and the position carried. After the taking of Masaya the battalion returned to Granada. Company "B" was sent that afternoon to Masaya to preserve order. On October 5th, Company "A" and the sailor company, Captain J. C. Beaumont, commanding the detachment, left for station in Managua.

It is believed that special mention should be made here of the bravery of Private Charlie H. Durham. During the assault on Coyotepe on October 4, 1912, the attacking party encountered barbed wire fences and entanglements within about fifty yards of the rebel position. Reports show that Private Durham, regardless of the danger to which he was exposed, succeeded, under a heavy fire, in cutting the wire obstructions. While performing this duty he was killed by a shell from the rebel lines, and though he sacrificed his own life, he made it possible for our forces to advance and gain the enemy's position with but few casualties.

Rear Admiral Southerland on October 4, 1912, at noon, reported as follows to the Navy Department:

The Barranca and second hill [Coyotepe] were taken by Marines and Bluejackets at daybreak this morning after a most gallant assault lasting thirty-seven minutes. Masaya was later taken by the Government forces and the railroad between Managua and Granada is now absolutely safe and the starving inhabitants of Masaya will be relieved. The insurrectionists' casualties were very heavy. It is with heartfelt sorrow that I have to announce the following American casualties: * * *

Lieutenant Colonel Long will now be given a force of twelve hundred men at Leon, consisting of the First and Second Battalions of Marines and the entire Bluejacket companies of *California* and *Colorado*. * * *

Rear Admiral Southerland reported to the Navy Department at 7.00 P.M., on October 4, 1912, as follows:

Marines and Bluejackets stormed the second hill [Coyotepe], the higher one of the two, at daybreak this morning, and after reaching the summit dislodged rebels from second hill, killing over forty, seriously wounding about twenty and capturing about fourteen. Our loss was as stated in my noon despatch. Rebel loss would have been greater had they not deserted their extremely strong position and ran to the town of Masaya, when the Government troops met them and after serious fighting killed, wounded or captured nearly all of them. There were about five hundred and fifty rebels very strongly intrenched on the two hills. The Government forces lost two hundred dead in Masaya. Zeledon is supposed to have deserted his forces, prior to our attack, accompanied by over twenty of his generals. These were captured by a Government force about 1 P.M. today, Zeledon shortly after dying of his wounds. One company of Marines in Masaya tonight to preserve law and order and to prevent brutal reprisals. * * * The Department and the Country have every reason to be proud of the officers, Marines, and Bluejackets who were engaged in this action today.

The Secretary of the Navy in his Annual Report dated November 20, 1912, wrote, in part, as follows:

Unfortunately it became necessary to use armed force in order to dislodge a band of revolutionists from the Barranca, a fortified position consisting of two hills [Coyotepe and Barranca] near Masaya, between which the railroad passes, and from which the revolutionists controlled and threatened the railroad and held Masaya in a state of pitiable destitution. A short but gallant assault succeeded in overcoming the resistance; in the assault four of our men were killed and five wounded. This occurred on October 4th, and on the same day five Marines were slightly wounded in a skirmish at Chichigalpa. On October 6th, while an American detachment was entering Leon to occupy the town, some resistance was encountered, and our loss amounted to three killed and three wounded.

The loss of seven killed is most deplorable, but the operations in which these lives were sacrificed were necessary in fulfilling the very evident obligations of this Government, and it is doubtful if the results in the interest of humanity could otherwise have been obtained. With the surrender of General Mena to Rear Admiral Southerland and his deportation from the country, followed by the death of General Zeledon, the revolutionary movement quickly subsided, and by the latter part of October practically normal conditions obtained throughout the country, although it was deemed prudent by our Government to keep a considerable force ashore at various important centers until after the presidential elections in Nicaragua in November.

The department feels gratified over the success attending this carefully planned campaign, and has noted with pleasure that the forces of the Navy

and Marine Corps engaged in these operations ashore, under frequently very trying conditions, have by their conduct lived up to the best traditions of the Naval Service.

The General Board of the Navy (published on page 38 of Secretary of Navy's Annual Report, 1913) had the following to say of this operation:

The most notable event during the campaign was the assault and capture of Coyotepe, resulting in entirely crushing the revolution and restoring peace to Nicaragua; this assault lasting thirty-seven minutes under heavy fire from the rebel forces before the position, which was considered impregnable by the Federal forces, could be taken.

During these operations one enlisted man [Navy] was killed and several wounded.

A most commendable feature during the campaign was the perfect harmony and comradeship which existed between the enlisted men and Marines. They worked together in perfect accord under trying hardships and showed an equal spirit of eagerness and readiness to face the dangers before them.

Rear Admiral Southerland on October 5, 1912, reported to the Navy Department:

The Barranca [and Coyotepe] has heretofore been considered impregnable through Central America, and its capture by American Marines and Blue-jackets will have a good effect.

In this connection it is of interest to know that up to a short time prior to the assault on October 4th, all Americans believed that the Barranca had been thoroughly organized for defense and that Coyotepe, which commanded the Barranca, had not been. The true state of affairs was discovered when Major Butler's battalion, about the middle of September, passed between the hills prior to the occupation of Granada. Mr. Ignatius O'Reardon, who was familiar with the country, proved of great assistance during this period.

SKIRMISH AT CHICHIGALPA

In a report to the Navy Department dated October 5, 1912, Rear Admiral Southerland, in the following words described a skirmish which occurred at Chichigalpa on October 4, 1912:

Friday, 9.00 p.m., Managua. Lieutenant Earl C. Long, Marine Corps, stationed at Chichigalpa, in command *Denver's* Marines, in attempting to seize arms and some dynamite bombs early this morning was closed in on by a considerable mob of rebel soldiers and others armed with rifles and

machetes. Several rebels disregarding the orders of their officers fired upon our Marines, which fire was promptly returned, and a skirmish ensued, during which thirteen rebels were killed and quite a number wounded, and five of our men slightly wounded. I am informed that wounded will all recover. Lieutenant Long and force obtained possession of four dynamite bombs, which it is reasonable to believe were intended for use either against the railroad or our force.

CAPTURE OF LEON

Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long reported to the Commander-in-Chief from Leon, on October 22, 1912, as follows:

1. During several days previous to October 6, 1912, the situation here was growing very acute, and it was reported to me several times that it was doubtful if the rebel leaders could control their troops in case of any drunkenness of troops or other disturbances in the city of Leon. Foreigners had asked me if they would be given protection to their lives and property and I informed them that they would.
2. After the defeat of the rebels at La Paz on October 1st and the fall of Coyotepe and Masaya on October 4th, it was reported that the rebel soldiers were suspicious of their leaders, and by this time most of the Liberals here were convinced that it would be useless to fight any longer and they were looking for terms for surrender of Leon to the U. S. forces. They feared very much the occupation of this city by Federal troops. Up to this date I was still treating the rebels as neutrals and simply guarding the railroad and telegraph lines and preventing all disturbances and fighting in the vicinity of the railroad from Leon to La Paz. On the fifth it was noticed that rebel soldiers were getting restless in Leon and in the vicinity of Camp Pendleton and there was considerable discharging of rifles.
3. By the morning of October 6th my command had been increased by the arrival from Coyotepe of Company "E"; by the First Battalion less Company "A" and by the *California* Battalion less one company. Company "A" and *California* company arrived about noon. On the afternoon of October 6th the forces under my command consisted of the First and Second Battalions of Marines; Marine Battalion, Pacific Fleet; *Colorado* Battalion of Bluejackets; and *California* Battalion of Bluejackets; total force about 1300 officers and men.
4. The guard at the railroad station on the morning of October 6th consisted of one company of Marines with two machine guns. During the forenoon of October 6th the Marine Battalion, Pacific Fleet, under Major Charles S. Hill, U. S. M. C., was sent to a position about 600 yards north of railroad station near railroad. This placed them near and opposite the northeast section of the town. The balance of the command was held near Camp Pendleton.
5. In case it became necessary to occupy the city, expecting little opposition from outside, I had decided to enter from the east side with main force; to

move *Colorado* Battalion along south side toward Guadalupe Church, occupying same with one company and then the rest of the Battalion proceed to Subtiaba Church at west end of city. The artillery company was to take position near camp to shell fort and cathedral if necessary, and the *California* Battalion less one company was to occupy rebel position south and east of camp and to seize and hold pumping station and reservoir. Company "F" was to proceed though city east of railroad and reinforce railroad station. One company of *California* Battalion was to follow Company "F" as a reserve for east section of town. This general plan was followed on our entrance into the city on the afternoon of October 6th.

6. At about 9.00 A.M., October 6, 1912, four commissioners—Messrs. Pedro Gonsales, Sebastian Salinas, General Fernando (Jose) Rivas and Frank May—called on me at Camp Pendleton to negotiate for the delivery of the city of Leon to the United States forces. A copy of their authority to act, signed by Leonardo Arguello, the Revolutionary Executive Delegate, is attached marked "A." After a conference with the above-mentioned commissioners and with my Battalion Commanders, I entered into an agreement with them, copy attached signed by myself and commissioners marked "B," also copy of the acceptance of said agreement signed by the Executive Delegate on behalf of himself and the rebel leaders, marked "C." Dr. Salinas presented a letter from President Diaz granting leaders amnesty under conditions similar to those imposed by me.

7. It was reported about noon that the soldiers were getting drunk in town and starting to loot; a fire was seen in town about this time. At about 2.00 P.M. this command was ready to move and shortly before this time the rebel leaders reported that some of the soldiers were drunk and that they might not be able to get the machine guns to the station, but they had sent men to get control of the guns and requested that our troops occupy the city. In view of the disturbed conditions in the city and the possibility of our having to enter at night when our forces would be placed at much disadvantage, I decided that an immediate occupation of the city was necessary and at 2.45 P.M. ordered the advance into the city. I accompanied the First Battalion. The reports of the battalion commanders are hereto attached marked D, E, F, G and H, and these reports are approved.

8. By 6.00 P.M. all important points in the city had been occupied, including the Cathedral, Guadalupe Church, Subtiaba Church and Cuartel, Commandancia, Police Station, Cuartels, Railroad Station, San Juan and Hermitage Churches in northeast section, reservoir, and pumping station and rebel trenches and outpost to east and south of camp. Orders were issued to hold these points for the night and to establish outposts and patrols. The city was lighted by regular city men under our guards.

9. The behavior of officers and men was excellent at all times and reflects great credit to the organizations to which they belong and the handling of the battalions by their commanders was all that could be expected, especially as troops had to be moved through a city with which all were little familiar.

I cannot too highly commend the work done by officers and men. Our casualties were three killed and four wounded as indicated in the reports of the battalion commanders.

10. Four rebel leaders met the head of the First Battalion and accompanied it part way into the city and then two of these leaders went with Major Hill's battalion. I remained with First Battalion until 6.15 P.M., when I joined Second Battalion.

Battalion Headquarters were established as follows:

First Battalion Marines: Police Station.

Second Battalion Marines: Railroad Station.

Colorado Battalion Bluejackets: Subtiaba Church.

Pacific Fleet Battalion Marines: 600 yards north of railroad station.

California Battalion Bluejackets and Company E of Second Battalion: Camp Pendleton.

P. A. Surgeon, William N. McDonnell, U. S. Navy, senior medical officer, of the Hospital Corps attached, established a receiving hospital in car at railroad station, where all wounded were cared for on evening of October 6th. Medical Officers were attached to First, *Colorado*, and Second Battalions with hospital corps men distributed with all companies. A dressing station was established in Commandancia, P. A. Surgeon Fletcher H. Brooks, U. S. N., First Battalion, in charge.

The work of the Hospital Corps was excellent.

11. On the morning of October 7, 1912, a detachment of three squads from Company "F," under First Lieutenant Russell H. Davis, U. S. M. C., proceeded to the fort and occupied same. No troops were found there. The U. S. flag was raised over the fort. Four rebel leaders accompanied and proceeded this detachment to avoid any chance of our troops being fired upon. The city was divided into districts, necessary guards and patrols established, and was placed under martial law.

12. Members of my staff, First Lieutenant William C. Powers, Jr., U. S. M. C., Adjutant, Ensign John C. Thom, U. S. N., Signal Officer and Aide, and Gunnery Sergeant John F. Burnes, acting Sergeant Major, performed their duties in a highly creditable manner. On the evening of the 7th, one or two revolver shots were reported, otherwise the city was quiet and has remained so since that date.

13. Federal troops were outside the city some miles distant on October 6th and at various times since then, but I have always informed them that I would not permit their entrance into Leon nor their approach closer than a two-mile limit.

14. The sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited and other regulations issued for the proper guidance of the inhabitants. The carrying of firearms by other than the U. S. Forces was also prohibited. No records or papers of any importance were found that belonged to the rebels, almost all records having been destroyed.

Rear Admiral Southerland on October 7, 1912, reported to Navy Department as follows:

I have just been informed by Lieutenant Colonel Long over the telephone that the Marines and Bluejackets under his command had entered Leon yesterday afternoon about three o'clock after arrangements with rebel leaders, who agreed to turn over the city. Some resistance was encountered from an organized drunken rebel band which resulted in the killing of three Americans and the wounding of three others. The killed were as follows: Morgan, turret captain, *Colorado*; Burgess, ordinary seaman, *Colorado*; Bartel, private, Company D. The wounded were Kittsmiller, private, *Colorado*, seriously; Lamper, ordinary seaman, *Colorado*, seriously; Balter, trumpeter, Company D, slightly. These men and the dead were all stricken down in action while serving under the flag. Today the city of Leon, including the plaza, cathedral and fort are in possession of Lieutenant Colonel Long and his forces, who will see that its nearly forty thousand inhabitants are protected. In the resistance above referred to about fifty of the rebels were killed by our Marines and Bluejackets. All is now quiet in Leon. The credit for this successful termination of a most critical condition is principally due to the firmness, good judgment, ability and tact of Lieutenant Colonel Long during the month he has had charge of the situation at that place. The railroad is now safe from Corinto to Granada, and peace will prevail in this country within less than a week. I shall now go to Leon and probably to Corinto by the end of the week to reconnoiter. More complete details later.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy on October 9, 1912, sent the following message to Rear Admiral Southerland:

Referring to your October 7th, 2 p.m., Department is gratified to learn of the occupation of Leon and the near approach of a conclusion of Nicaragua's troubles. It deeply regrets the loss of life and earnestly hopes for recovery of wounded.

THE MATAGALPA EXPEDITION

In obedience to orders issued by Rear Admiral Southerland, a mounted expedition of seven officers, twenty-five Marines, nine Bluejackets, and two American civilians, was assembled at La Paz Viejo, on October 18, 1912. The naval personnel was gathered from Granada, Managua, and Leon, and all three battalions of the regiment were represented. The expedition was commanded by Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, and the following officers and civilians formed a part of it: Major Smedley D. Butler, Pay Inspector Thomas H. Hicks, Second Lieutenants Alfred McC. Robbins, Roy S. Geiger, George C. DeNeale, Ensign Harold C. Train, Mr. Ignatius O'Reardon and Mr. J. A. Willey. Colonels Diaz and Vargas, of the Nicaragua Forces, and six native packers also accompanied the expedition.

The riding and pack animals were furnished by the Nicaraguan

government, and were in very poor condition, having been used by the Nicaraguan troops during the operations.

Rear Admiral Southerland on October 19th, reported as follows to the Navy Department:

A force of mounted Marines and Bluejackets under command of Colonel J. H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., left on 19th from La Paz for Matagalpa, mounted at the expense of the Nicaraguan Government. Imposed no limits of time for his return, as so much important information will be forwarded; road is impassable from Leon, owing to torrential rains.

The start from Matagalpa was made at 12.30 P.M., Saturday, October 19, 1912, and the first day's march of twenty-one miles ended at 6.30 P.M., at Santa Rosa, where the party camped for the night. Leaving Santa Rosa at 8.30 A.M. the next day, Panama was reached, after a twenty-five mile hike, at 6.00 P.M.

Fresh animals met the expedition at Panama, havng been sent by the residents of Matagalpa, which was very fortunate, as most of the animals furnished by the Nicaraguan Government were in such poor condition that they could not have completed the trip. Mules were also sent by Jefe Politico of Jenatega, but as they were not needed they were sent on to Matagalpa for use on the return march.

At 7.10 A.M., the 21st, the expedition left Panama and reached Real de la Cruz, a distance of seventeen miles, at 11.45 A.M. A fine stream of water near the camp at this town afforded an opportunity for bathing and swimming, of which advantage was taken. Starting at 7.45 A.M., the 22nd, from Real de la Cruz, a fourteen-mile hike brought the party to Sebaco by 11.00 A.M., and after a rest of an hour and a quarter left that village for Matagalpa, nineteen miles further on, which was reached at 4.45 P.M.

Colonel Pendleton's party was met outside the town by the Jefe Politico and about seventy Americans and other residents, all mounted; and after a most enthusiastic and cordial reception they escorted the visitors into the town. Colonel Pendleton's report contained the following:

On entering the town the Nicaraguan flag was carried by a squad of Nicaraguan soldiers at the head of the escort. Our flag was carried at the head of the American column by Sergeant Edward Townsend, with a color guard consisting of Private John Kreager of the Third Battalion, U. S. Marines and Seaman Dick Neubauer of the *California*.

Rear Admiral Southerland, on October 25, reported as follows to the Navy Department:

Colonel Pendleton received most enthusiastic welcome at Matagalpa, a large mounted party of officials and foreigners meeting him some distance away and escorting him into city; general effect of the expedition will be excellent.

The Jefe Politico called on Colonel Pendleton and offered every courtesy, and the officials furnished the party with beef, water and firewood, positively refusing to accept any compensation. During the stay at Matagalpa the visitors visited the Leonese Mine, owned largely by Americans, British and Australians, inspected the large coffee plantations, were lavishly entertained in various ways, including a large reception and ball, horse racing, etc.

The expedition left Matagalpa on the return trip at 9.30 A.M., Monday, October 28, 1912, and spent that night at Sebaco. Matapa was reached the next day. Owing to the rainy weather making the trails impassable, Colonel Pendleton decided to change his route and go by the San Francisco trail, which passed over the mountains 2800 feet, and thence by steamer to Managua. At 1.45 P.M., the 30th, Trujillo was reached and San Francisco the next day. The *Managua*, a wood-burning steamer, carried the expedition from this town to Managua, where it arrived at 11.00 A.M., November 1, 1912.

Colonel Pendleton concluded his report dated November 2, 1912, to the Commander-in-Chief, with this paragraph:

I wish to add a word of commendation for all the officers and men engaged on this expedition, their cheerful demeanor under trying circumstances was most noticeable, and their readiness and adaptability would astonish anyone who had not learned by years of experience and association the remarkable characteristics of the American military men, particularly those of the Navy and the Marine Corps. They all fully deserve the confidence that the Commander-in-Chief reposed in them when he planned this expedition, the first of its kind in the history of this country.

Rear Admiral Southerland, on November 1, 1912, reported as follows to the Navy Department:

Colonel J. H. Pendleton's expedition returned today *via* San Francisco and Lake Managua had the most excellent effect. After the revolution terminated, it became evident that this and similar expeditions to other prominent places would prove the most practicable method of paving the way to permanently peaceful conditions in this country.

EXPEDITION TO JINOTEPE AND DIRIAMBA

Complying with orders of the Commander-in-Chief, an expedition under command of Major William N. McKelvy, consisting of Captain Edward Greene, First Lieutenant William A. McNeil, P. A. Surgeon Fletcher A. Brooks, forty-five Marines and one Blue-jacket, left Leon at 10.40 A.M., October 30, 1912, by train for Jinotepe and Diriamba. Passing through Managua the expedition arrived at Masaya at about 8.00 P.M., the 30th.

A delay was caused by lack of wood for the engines, but the party finally left Masaya at 5.30 P.M., the 31st. That night was spent at Masatepe. Masatepe was left at 9.30 A.M., November 1st and Jinotepe entered at 12.15 P.M. Major McKelvy then proceeded to Diriamba with a part of his detachment, where he arrived at 12.50 P.M., the 1st. The party left Diriamba at 11.45 A.M., the 3d, arrived at Jinotepe at noon, where it was joined by the detachment it had left there. The entire expedition left Jinotepe at 12.50 P.M., arriving at Masaya at 2.00 P.M., and reached Leon at 5.00 A.M., November 4, 1912.

The Commander-in-Chief on October 30th reported to the Navy Department as follows:

Expedition of Marines under Major McKelvy leaves for the reconnoissance of Jinotepe and Diriamba District today. Will have very good effect.

ALL BUT ONE BATTALION WITHDRAWN

Rear Admiral Southerland, on November 12th, reported to the Navy Department as follows:

I believe, in view of the previous condition, the extremely bitter feeling existing in both parties, and the necessity for a visible assurance of protection to foreigners and property, that last battalion of Marines should remain until recently elected Government has demonstrated ability to hold out.

As President is able man and is concentrating all arms and ammunition in Managua, where we have a force of Marines, the chances are in favor of his success (but I do not believe the last battalion can be withdrawn with safety within 120 days at least, and even then it may be found desirable to keep a Legation Guard at Managua).

Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long, on November 26, 1912, reported as follows to the Major General Commandant:

1. Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding First Provisional Regiment, Nicaragua, sailed on November 21, 1912, for Panama with the First and Third Battalions, leaving the Second Battalion under my command for duty in Nicaragua.
2. The command is distributed as follows: Headquarters and Companies F and G at Leon. Company E at Managua. Small detachments Companies E and F at Chinandega and Chichigalpa, respectively.
3. The command is quartered in suitable buildings and the health is good.

LEGATION GUARD FORMED

On December 9, 1912, the Senior Naval Officer present informed the Navy Department as follows:

I recommend, if conditions in Nicaragua remain as at present, Marines to be withdrawn about January 15, 1913, retaining at Managua 50 Marines, temporarily as Legation Guard, attached to the Station Ship at Corinto. Long concurs.

On January 21, 1913, Lieutenant Colonel Long reported to the Navy Department as follows:

On January 4, 1913, I received orders by cable for the formation of detachment of four officers and 101 enlisted men to remain in Managua as a Legation Guard, and on January 9th this detachment was formed, Captain Edward A. Greene, U. S. M. C., in command. On January 14th orders for the sailing of the *Buffalo* with the balance of my command were received. Two detachments of eighty and fifty men having proceeded to Corinto on January 10th and 14th, respectively, the balance of the battalion entrained at Leon the morning of the 16th instant, and left that city at 8.20 A.M. At 2.30 P.M. on that date all men and stores were on board the *Buffalo*. The Marine Detachment of the *Buffalo* proceeded the same afternoon to Leon, where quarters had been retained for them. Ten men of the Legation Guard, who are familiar with the city and people, remain in Leon on duty with *Buffalo* Detachment for the present.

The Marine Detachment, American Legation, is quartered in *Campo de Marie*, a government reservation on the southern edge of the city of Managua. A few men are in tents; all are comfortably housed. Their situation is entirely satisfactory from sanitary and military points of view.

The following officers have commanded the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua: Captain Edward A. Greene, Captain Presley M. Rixey, Captain Hamilton D. South, Captain William S. Harrison, Major James L. Underhill and Major Wilbur Thing.

CASUALTIES

The following were killed on October 4, 1912, at Coyotepe: Privates Ralph Victor Bobbett, Charlie Hays Durham, Clearance Henry McGill and Harry Pollard. Private John Bartels was killed at Leon on October 6, 1912.

The following were wounded at Coyotepe on October 4, 1912: Second Lieutenant George W. Martin, Sergeant Arnold P. Sherburne, Privates Bertram W. Bear, Alfred Lunder, Earl Roth and William Harvey.

The following were wounded at Chichigalpa on October 4, 1912. Sergeant James Smith, Corporal Otto Clement and Private Howard Hudson and Frank L. Harris.

The following were wounded at Leon on October 6, 1912: Private Frank Kittsmiller and Trumpeter Louis Balter.

The following were wounded at Masaya on September 19, 1912: Corporal Joseph J. Bourne, Privates Clive P. Browne, Ray Betzer and Trumpeter W. M. Brown.

Several Bluejackets were also killed or wounded.

COMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

On October 6, 1912, the following message was received by Rear Admiral Southerland from the Navy Department:

"The President directs Navy Department to extend his thanks to the officers and men engaged in action in Nicaragua for their courageous service, and to extend to the wounded his sincere sympathy."

Rear Admiral Southerland returned this message on October 7, 1912.

"The President's message has given deepest pleasure to the officers, Bluejackets and Marines concerned.

In a letter dated December 2, 1912, addressed to Rear Admiral officers, Bluejackets and Marines concerned."

The happy results of the arduous and responsible duty performed, under your direction, by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps are no doubt gratifying to all participating, but I desire further to express to you, and through you to those engaged in the recent operations in Nicaragua, the Navy Department's sincere appreciation of their work, which is held to indicate a high degree of efficiency, loyalty and readiness for all emergencies.

THE NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN BADGE

The Nicaraguan Campaign Medal commemorates the naval expedition consisting mostly of Marines, which went to the aid of the Government of Nicaragua in 1912. A short but sharp campaign ensued in which the revolutionary forces were defeated, order was restored, and our troops withdrawn. It was awarded to all officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps and Navy who took part in the expedition between August 28, 1912 and November 2, 1912. The obverse shows the Nicaraguan volcano, Mt. Momotombo, rising from Lake Managua behind a tropical forest. (National Geographic Magazine, December, 1919.)

A letter dated September 22, 1913, signed by President Wilson and addressed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, reads as follows:

I very cheerfully comply with your suggestion that campaign badges similar to those issued to participants in the Cuban, Philippine, and China-Boxer campaigns be authorized as part of the uniforms for those officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the Nicaraguan Campaign, August to November, 1912. (See Court-Martial Order No. 268, 1919, pp. 21, 22.)

On June 25, 1914, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels issued the following order:

Nicaraguan Campaign Badges will be issued to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who performed service ashore in Nicaragua under the command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. Navy, or on board the *California*, *Colorado*, *Denver*, *Annapolis*, *Cleveland* or *Glacier*, between the dates of August 28, 1912, to November 2, 1912, inclusive.