

(1867)

In the early months of this year the American bark Rover, while engaged in regular commerce among the island groups of the South Pacific, was wrecked on the southeast end of Formosa, and it was rumored that her crew had been murdered. This information reached Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, commander-in-chief, Asiatic Squadron, and he ordered Commander John C. Febiger, in the Ashuelot, to proceed to the locality, gain such information as possible, and rescue the survivors should any be found. He arrived at Tai-wan-Foo in April; made known his mission, demanded an investigation of the outrage, the seizure and punishment of those implicated, and the recovery of any of the crew who survived. After considerable delay on the part of the authorities, and after many expressions of their willingness to comply, they finally advised Commander Febiger that they were unable to bring the perpetrators to justice, because they belonged to a horde of savages not obedient to their laws. The Commander deemed his force insufficient to resort to hostile measures with these savages; so he returned and reported to Admiral Bell, with such information as he had gained.

The Admiral was not disposed that so great a crime should pass unpunished, and therefore left Shanghai in June, with the Hartford, (his flagship) and the Wyoming, with the intention of destroying the lurking places of the savages responsible for the murder of the crew of the Rover. When he reached Taka, he received on board Mr. Pickering (an interpreter), Mr. Taylor (a merchant), and the British consul, Charles Carroll, who was anxious to accompany the expedition. Mr. Carroll had humanely but unsuccessfully endeavored to communicate with the savages, and ransom any of the crew of the Rover who survived.

On the 13th of June, the Admiral brought his ships to anchor within half a mile of the beach, and immediately sent a landing force ashore. This force consisted of Captain James Forney with 43 of his Marines, and 135 naval officers and men, commanded by Commander George C. Belknap, with Lieutenant-Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie as assistant. Soon after landing, savages dressed in clouts and their bodies painted, were by the aid of field glasses, seen assembled in parties on the cleared hills about two miles distant, their muskets glittering in the sun. As the landing party ascended the hills, the savages descended to meet them and, gliding through the high grass from cover to cover, displaying the strategy and courage of the American Indian. Delivering their fire, they retreated without being seen by the Americans, who, charging on their coverts, frequently

fell into ambuscades. The landing party followed them until 2:00 p.m., when they halted to rest. The savages took this opportunity to approach and fire into the party. Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie placed himself at the head of a company and charged into the ambuscade, receiving a mortal wound from which he died while being carried to the rear.

Several of the officers and men experienced severe sunstrokes, and as the command was generally exhausted, Commander Belknap decided to return to the ships, which were reached at 4:00 p.m., after a very trying march of six hours under a tropical sun. The experience obtained during this affair demonstrated the inutility of such an expedition against a savage enemy in a wild country, by sailors unaccustomed to ambuscades and bush life. Sailors, not being adapted to this kind of warfare, a different story might well have been written had the Admiral's force been composed entirely of Marines, who, because of the particular training they receive, are especially suited for missions of this nature.

Admiral Bell decided to make no further attempt by again landing his force. They had burned a number of native huts, chased them a considerable distance into the interior and inflicted severe punishment on the natives themselves. The expedition returned to Takao on the 14th, and there buried the remains of Mackenzie in the grounds of the British consulate.

References: Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1867, 7-9; Memo Solic. St. Dept., 58; Collum's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps, 196, 197; Logs of Hartford and Wyoming; Marine Corps Muster Rolls; Marine Corps Archives; Bu. Nav. Archives.

(1878)

The Universal Exposition of Paris which took place during this year was the scene of the first American Marine Guard to be stationed in France. A guard was deemed necessary for the protection of American exhibits, and the United States Marines were called upon to furnish the required number of men. First Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell, and Second Lieutenant William F. Zeilin, with 29 enlisted Marines, were detailed for this duty. They embarked aboard the Constitution at Philadelphia, sailed on the 4th of March, and arrived at Havre, France, on the 3rd of the following month. A few days later they disembarked, proceeded to Paris where, upon arrival, they were quartered in the Caserne de Latour, Maubourg.

This special duty of guarding the American exhibits was continued until the 7th of January, 1879, when they returned to the Constitution for the return passage to the United States. The Honorable R.C. McCormick, commissioner for the United States, reported to the Navy Department that "their excellent conduct, both on and off duty, was spoken of in the most complimentary terms by the French authorities, by the citizens of Paris, and the visitors of the Exposition," and at the ceremonies attending the distribution of prizes, in October, their military bearing elicited "a grand outburst of enthusiasm, and they throughout reflected honor upon our flag by their admirable performance of an important duty in a foreign land."

(1889)

Another Exposition took place in Paris during this year and, because of the efficient manner in which the Marines had previously performed such duty, they were again called upon to furnish a guard for the American exhibits at this Exposition.

Captain Henry C. Cochrane, assisted by First Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, and 30 enlisted Marines were detailed for this purpose. They embarked aboard the steamer La Gascoigne, arrived at Havre on the 21st of April, and at Paris the following day where they were quartered in the Ecole Militaire. The Exposition opened on the 6th of May with imposing ceremonies, and the detachment of American Marines received not only the applause of their countrymen, but the admiration of the French people and others present. On July 4th the Marines were marched to the grave of

Lafayette, and there, under the direction of Captain Cochrane, and in the presence of a large multitude, including the American Minister, Whitelaw Reid, General W.B. Franklin, Consul-General Rathbone and many others, the American Marines decorated with flowers the modest tomb of America's hero.

On the 19th of November the Marine detachment was honored by the presentation of medals by the American exhibitors; the officers' medals being of gold and those of the men of bronze. Captain Cochrane also had conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and complimented in a general order upon his return to the United States. This detachment, after having completed its special duty, returned to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y., where it arrived on the 23rd of December.

(1905)

Marines next had occasion to land on French soil when they arrived to escort the body of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the American Revolution, back to his final resting place within the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The preliminary arrangements between the French and United States authorities having been concluded, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee (the same officer who commanded the ill-fated Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, in 1898,) was selected to head this unusual mission.

Admiral Sigsbee selected the Brooklyn as his flagship, and together with the Chattanooga, Galveston, and Tacoma, each with its Marine detachment aboard, sailed from Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, on Sunday, June 18th. The squadron arrived at Cherbourg on the 30th, and on the following day Admiral Sigsbee, with his staff, proceeded by train to Paris, where he called upon the American ambassador, Robert S. McCormick, the French prime minister, M. Rouvier, the minister of marine, Mr. Thomson, and General Horace Porter, first special ambassador of the United States in connection with the transfer of the remains of John Paul Jones.

In the meantime Mr. Francis B. Loomis, second special ambassador of the United States, had arrived in Paris and, on July 4th, the American Ambassador, Admiral Sigsbee with his staff and Mr. Loomis were received by the President of France, M. Loubet. Upon leaving the palace, the American

officials were completely surrounded by a company of cuirassiers, forming the same escort which had been given the King of Spain on his first visit to the President of France during the preceding month.

The ceremonies incident to the actual transfer of the remains were scheduled to take place on the 6th of July. A few hours before daylight on this date, the Marines and sailors, constituting a force of about 500 officers and men, who were to participate, were landed from the ships at Cherbourg and boarded trains for Paris, where they arrived at about 11:40 the same forenoon. The Marines were under the command of Captain Theodore H. Low and Second Lieutenant Benjamin A. Lewis of the Brooklyn, First Lieutenant Theodore E. Backstrom of the Chattanooga, First Lieutenant Austin C. Rogers of the Galveston, and First Lieutenant Paul E. Chamberlain of the Tacoma. The enlisted Marines numbered 140.

At 3:30 in the afternoon the ceremonies took place at the American Church of the Holy Trinity where the remains were lying in state. The American Marines and sailors, and the French soldiers were formed outside of the church, where an artillery caisson was also in waiting. A memorial service was conducted by Reverend John B. Morgan, and at its conclusion, General Porter made a short address, transferring the remains to the second special ambassador, Mr. Loomis, who, in turn, read an address of some length, ending by transferring the remains formally to the charge of Admiral Sigsbee. Later the remains were conducted to the railway depot, placed in a car and sealed. At 9:10 that evening the car containing the body of John Paul Jones, and the American landing party as escort proceeded to Cherbourg.

Early the following morning, the 7th, the train arrived, and the remains were deposited in a pavilion to await the arrival of Admiral Sigsbee who had remained in Paris. The Admiral returned to Cherbourg early in the morning of the 8th, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the escort, which had returned from Paris to the ships on the previous day, was again landed to take part in the last ceremonies before the return voyage to the United States. These having been concluded, the casket was transferred from shore to the French torpedo boat Zouave, transported to the Brooklyn, and the American squadron then took its departure for the United States.

References: Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1878, 283; id., 1889, 824; Collum's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps, 232, 276; Log of Constitution; Marine Corps Archives; John Paul Jones, Commemoration, 101-114, Navy Library.

(1888)

The American steamer Haytian Republic, sailed from the port of New York on October 4th, bound for Haiti. On the 21st of the same month she was seized by the Haitian man of war Dessalines, as she was leaving the Bay of St. Marc; on the charge of breach of blockade, and was taken into the port of Port au Prince. Upon arrival at the latter place, she was condemned by a special prize court, which had been convened for the purpose.

The United States objected to her seizure, and Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., was sent with the Galena and Yantic to Port au Prince to take the Haytian Republic, in the event the Haitian authorities refused to give her up. These two ships carried one Marine officer, First Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell, and 45 enlisted Marines, who were at the disposal of the Admiral in carrying out his mission.

Admiral Luce arrived at Port au Prince on December 20th, informed the American Minister John E.W. Thompson of his mission, who, in turn, represented the facts to the Haitian officials, who finally agreed to release the American vessel, paying an indemnity for her arrest and detention. Force was not resorted to, but it is believed that its display contributed largely, in bringing about the desired results.

(1914)

Many revolutions, and counter revolutions, had occurred in this island republic prior to the present year, but they had not been serious enough to warrant landings or occupations by foreign governments. In the present year, however, such action became necessary.

The government headed by President Theodor had been in disfavor for some time, and conditions were such that certain European governments, considering their nationals in danger, ordered warships to Haiti for observation purposes and, if necessary, to land their Marines.

In January, the British, French and German ships lying off Port au Prince landed their Marines for the protection of their consulates. On the 29th the cruiser South Carolina of the American navy, arrived at this port, and landed her Marine Guard, under the command of First Lieutenant Andrew B. Drum, where they remained until the 9th of the following month. Upon the display of this force conditions became more normal, and all Marines were withdrawn, those of Great Britain, France, and Germany departing before the American Marines.

(1915)

The apparent tranquility which followed the landings of the year previous was short-lived, but one year had passed when the government under President Theodor was overthrown, and, in March, succeeded by Vilbrun Guillaume Sam. The latter's regime did not appear any more popular than had that of Theodor. President Sam had not been in office more than four months when a new revolution broke out. In an apparent effort to quickly crush this outbreak, he incarcerated a large number of the politically prominent citizens of the Island, and, no doubt believing to make himself more secure, ordered the execution of the greater part of those he had put in prison.

This action had in reality the opposite effect, and the mob became so infuriated that President Sam sought refuge in the French Legation. This, however, did not save him from the vengeance of their fury. They invaded the French Legation, seized President Sam, removed him to the street, decapitated him, cut his body to pieces, placed his head on a pike, and paraded with it through the streets of the city. Naturally anarchy quickly followed.

The United States Government had been following the trend of events for some time, and had placed naval vessels in that locality to observe and report on conditions. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, aboard the Washington, was at Cape Haitien prior to this affair, where he had landed the Marine detachment, under the command of Captain George Van Orden to quell a disturbance in that city, on the 9th of July. While proceeding to Port au Prince on the 27th he received advices from the American Minister, Mr. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, notifying him of the serious conditions then prevailing in the capital city. In addition to the regular Marine detachment, the Washington had the 12th Company of Marines, under the command of Captain Giles Bishop, Jr., aboard. Admiral Caperton arrived at Port au Prince on the 28th of July, the day of the assassination, but not until after the assassination had been committed, and immediately landed two battalions of Marines and sailors to prevent further rioting, and for the protection of the lives of foreigners and their property. Believing his available force insufficient to cope with the conditions, the Admiral sent an urgent dispatch to the Navy Department requesting the transfer of at least a full regiment of Marines to Port au Prince as soon as possible. This received immediate response, and on the 31st, five companies of the Second Regiment under Colonel Theodore P. Kane embarked on the Connecticut, and

sailed for Port au Prince. In the meantime the 24th Company of Marines under the command of Captain William G. Fay, stationed at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, had been transported to Haiti, and landed on the 29th.

The force was still inadequate for the duty at hand, and Admiral Caperton made a second request for Marines. This time the Headquarters, 1st Brigade, under Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, the 1st Regiment under Colonel Eli K. Cole, and the Artillery Battalion, under Major Robert H. Dunlap, were ordered to Haiti to reinforce those preceding them to that island. The Brigade Headquarters and 1st Regiment sailed on August 10th, on the Tennessee, while the Artillery Battalion sailed on August 24th, also on the Tennessee, on her second trip to Haiti.

A new President (Dartiguenave) was elected, and installed on August 13th. One of his first duties was the negotiation of a treaty with the United States. This was prepared and signed four days later (16th), and, in general terms, provided for a Financial Adviser, Receiver of Customs, Director of Public Works and Sanitation, and a Gendarmerie, composed of native Haitians, but officered by United States Marines, who were to be commissioned as officers in that service and extra compensation from the Haitian Government. The Gendarmerie (now Garde d'Haiti) has been augmented, drilled and schooled, with native officers installed from time to time, as their training permitted, until it has become a well disciplined organization capable of maintaining peace and tranquility, if not undermined by revolutionary intrigue or civil strife.

On February 11, 1932, Brigadier General John H. Russell of the Marines (the present Major General Commandant) was appointed American High Commissioner and Personal Representative of the President of the United States, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary, which position he held until November 12, 1930. This is the first and only instance in history, it is believed, that an officer of the Marine Corps, or Navy, has been appointed and served in a position similar to that which General Russell occupied in Haiti.

Since their landing, on July 28, 1915, the United States Marines remained on such duty until August 15, 1934, when they were withdrawn by direction of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The achievements of the Marines in Haiti, during this period of slightly over nineteen years, constitute one of the bright pages of American history. They were a people

torn with revolution and misery, but now peaceful conditions reign, personal liberty, and prosperity prevail to such an extent as never known before in that country.

References: Moore's Int. Law Dig., VII, 117-118; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1891, 617; Major-General Commandant An. Rep., 1915, 763; Log of Kearsarge; Marine Corps Archives; St. Dept. Archives.

(1870)

The latter part of this year was the occasion for a pall of sadness to descend upon this group of beautiful islands - The Crossroads of the Pacific. In September the consort of King Kamehameha V., Queen Kalama, was called by death. This event engulfed the entire population in deepest mourning. Shortly before the Queen's demise, the Jamestown, paid a visit to Honolulu, and was there when her death occurred.

On the 21st of September all flags of foreign countries were to be placed at half-mast, in respect to the late Queen. However, the American Consul, Mr. Thomas Adamson, Jr., was of the opinion that his authority did not permit of his compliance to half-mast the American flag which flew over the Consulate, and, consequently, refused to do so. This fact came to the attention of Captain William T. Truxton of the Jamestown, who did not agree with the Consul's opinion, and ordered Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, of the Marine Guard, together with five of his men, to proceed on shore and place the American colors at half-mast, which order was promptly carried out.

(1874)

A new king was elected to the throne of these islands in February of this year, which event was the occasion for riotous proceedings, and at the pressing request of the authorities, Commander Joseph S. Skerrett of the Portsmouth, and Commander George E. Belknap of the Tuscarora, sent their Marine Guards (37 men), and a detachment of sailors ashore on the 12th to preserve order, and to protect American lives and interests. Upon arriving ashore, they occupied the court house, and posted sentries at other public buildings. No further disturbances followed, and the new king was inaugurated. On the 16th part of the landing party returned to their respective ships; leaving 19 Marines and 14 sailors until the 30th, when they also returned. There were no Marine officers aboard these two warships; their guards being in charge of Orderly Sergeants Frederick R. Mann, and Theodore Hoff, of the Portsmouth and Tuscarora, respectively.

(1889)

A revolution was in progress in this Island Kingdom, which grew to such proportions by the middle of the year as

to cause concern for the safety of foreign residents as well as foreign legations. The Adams, Commander Edwin T. Woodward, was in the harbor at Honolulu at the time. The Commander, in consultation with the American Minister, decided that a landing force was necessary for protection of American interests. Accordingly, he ordered the Marine Guard, under command of 2nd Lieutenant Charles A. Doyen, to proceed ashore to the American Legation. They landed at 10:30 a.m., July 30th, and remained until the following day.

(1893)

The ancient native kingdom was overthrown early in this year; Queen Liliuokalani deposed, and a provisional government formed, preparatory to the establishment of a republic. Because of the threatened disorder consequent to this event, it was deemed advisable to have a small American force on shore for its moral effect as well as for protection of American interests in case of necessity. The Boston, Captain Gilbert C. Wiltse, U.S. Navy, commanding, was at Honolulu at this time, and he ordered 1st Lieutenant Herbert L. Draper and his Marines ashore on January 16th to assist in maintaining order and protecting foreigners. This duty was continued until April 1st, when they returned to the Boston.

The Marines performed their duty in such an efficient manner that the Executive and Advisory Councils conveyed their appreciation and thanks to Lieutenant Draper in the form of a resolution, dated April 3rd.

References: Marine Corps Chronology; Log of Jamestown; St. Dept. Archives; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1874, 8; Logs of Portsmouth and Tuscarora; Marine Corps Archives; Log of Adams; Collum's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps, 303; Log of Boston.

(1903)

Christopher Columbus was the first European to land on the shores of Central America. On his fourth voyage to the New World in 1502, he landed at the mouth of the Segovia (Coco or Wanks) River at Cape Gracias a Dios. Twenty-two years later Cristobal de Olid, one of Cortes' lieutenants, founded the settlement of Triunfo de la Cruz. He attempted to establish an independent government, but was assassinated by an emissary of Cortes before his plans could materialize. A few years later, Honduras was joined to Guatemala as one of her provinces, and remained as such until the successful revolt against Spanish rule in 1821. Then for nearly two decades it was successively a part of Iturbide's Mexican empire and a member of the United Provinces of Central America.

On October 26, 1838, Honduras declared her complete independence, and maintained this status until the Year 1847, when she joined Nicaragua and Salvador in a loose confederation which lasted until 1863. In this year Honduras separated from this confederation and became an independent republic. This latter status continued for forty years, notwithstanding the fact that it has been the scene of frequent revolutions, alternated with corrupt dictatorships. Relatively weak, this republic has suffered the frequent interference of neighboring countries in its domestic affairs which, added to its own internal turmoils, has kept it in an almost continual state of unrest.

In this year (1903), Manuel Bonilla gained the presidency and seemed likely to repeat the success of Marco Aurelio Soto in maintaining order. However, as his term of office drew to a close, and his reelection appeared certain, the supporters of rival candidates and some of his own dissatisfied adherents intrigued to secure the cooperation of Nicaragua for his overthrow. Bonilla welcomed the opportunity which a successful campaign would assure for consolidating his own position. Jose Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, was equally anxious, and several alleged violations of territory had embittered popular feeling on both sides. The United States and Mexican governments endeavored to secure a peaceful settlement without intervention, but failed.

During this period of revolutionary intrigue, the United States had several naval vessels in Honduran waters

to look after American interests. These vessels were the Marietta, Lieutenant-Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl, Olympia (flagship of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan), Panther, Commander J. C. Wilson, Raleigh, Commander Arthur P. Nazro, and San Francisco, Captain Asa Walker. On March 15th this squadron sailed from Culebra, W.I., and arrived off the port of Puerto Cortez about the 21st. Different ships of the squadron then visited the ports of La Ceiba, Trujillo, Tela, and Puerto Sierra. Conditions at all of these ports, with the exception of Puerto Cortez, were quiet. At the latter port conditions were quite serious and at the request of the American Consul, William E. Alger, a Marine guard of 13 Marines from the Marietta was landed on the 23rd of March for the protection of the Consulate. This guard remained until the 30th or 31st, when it was withdrawn.

On the 24th of March, the flagship Olympia landed a detachment of 30 Marines, under the command of Captain Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., and Midshipman Kintner, to guard the Steamship Wharf at Puerto Cortez. They returned to the ship on the 26th.

(1907)

In February of this year a new outbreak of hostilities occurred between this republic and Nicaragua. The Honduran forces were commanded by Bonilla in person and by General Sotero Barahona, his Minister of War. One of their chief subordinates was Lee Christmas, an adventurer from Memphis, Tenn., who had previously been a locomotive-driver. Honduras received active support from its ally, Salvador, and was favored by public opinion throughout Central America. But from the outset the Nicaraguans proved victorious, largely owing to their mobility. Their superior naval force enabled them to capture Puerto Cortez and La Ceiba, and to threaten other cities on the Caribbean Coast; on land they were aided by a body of Honduran rebels, who also established a provisional government. Zelaya captured Tegucigalpa after severe fighting, and besieged Bonilla in Amapala. Lee Christmas was killed. The surrender of Amapala on the 11th of April practically ended the war, and Bonilla took refuge on board the United States cruiser Chicago. A noteworthy feature of the war was the attitude of the American naval officers, who landed Marines, arranged the surrender of Amapala, and prevented Nicaragua prolonging hostilities. Honduras was now evacuated by the Nicaraguans and her provisional government was recognized by Zelaya.

Commander Albert G. Winterhalter, in the Paducah, was looking after American interests in the vicinity of Puerto Cortez. Due to the serious state of affairs around Laguna and Choloma (on the Chamelicon River), he deemed it necessary to land his Marine Guard for their protection.

Accordingly, the entire guard of 12 Marines, under the command of Ensign Lawrence P. Treadwell, were landed at Laguna on the 28th of April, and remained there until the 23rd of May. On this date they were transferred to Choloma, where they guarded American interests until the 8th of June.

(1924)

Political conditions in this republic had remained peaceful for nearly seventeen years, until this year when there was an outbreak of hostilities over the selection or election of a president. During the latter part of February and until the latter part of April these disturbances were at their height, and considerable fear was entertained for the safety of foreigners - especially around La Ceiba, Puerto Cortez and Tela.

Rear Admiral John H. Dayton, commander of the Special Service Squadron, in the flagship Rochester, proceeded to Honduran waters late in the previous year, and was present when the outbreak of hostilities occurred. The Admiral was now aboard the Denver and, on the 27th of February that ship anchored off La Ceiba. Early in the morning of the 28th, he went ashore to gain all information possible from the American Consul, George P. Waller, relative to local conditions. He found that a battle between the revolutionists and government troops was imminent, and deemed that a landing force of Marines and sailors was necessary for the protection of American interests. Returning to the Denver he ordered the Marine detachment, consisting of First Lieutenant Theodore H. Cartwright and 46 enlisted men, together with a detachment of bluejackets, the whole under the command of the Marine lieutenant, to be despatched ashore to protect the American Consulate. The expected battle took place early the following morning, the 29th.

The Denver remained at this port until the 2nd of March, when she proceeded to Tela. The following day she sailed for Puerto Cortez, arriving in the forenoon of the same day. The Marine detachment of the Florida under the command of Captain Robert L. Nelson and First Lieutenant Charles H. Hassenmiller had been previously transferred to the Billingsley and Lardner, as was also the Fleet Marine officer, Major Edward W. Sturdevant. On the 3rd of March the Billingsley put in to La Ceiba and embarked the landing force from the Denver, and transported them to that vessel, which was then anchored at Puerto Cortez. One first sergeant and 10 enlisted Marines were retained on the Billingsley, and she sailed the same day for Tela. At 9 o'clock the same evening these Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Vincent H. Godfrey, U.S.N., together with a number of sailors,

were landed to protect American citizens. This force remained on shore until the morning of the 13th, when they were withdrawn to their ship.

On March 8th, the Lardner came to anchor off La Ceiba, and her commander, Lieutenant Commander Frank E. P. Uberroth, found that the withdrawal of the landing force of the Denver, (landed on February 28th and withdrawn on March 3rd), had been inopportune, for he had no more than anchored before the American Consul, Mr. Waller, requested that another force be landed for the protection of American citizens. Captain Nelson, of the Marines, 40 enlisted Marines and 45 sailors were immediately despatched on shore in accordance with the Consul's desires, and they remained until the afternoon of the 13th, when they returned to the ship.

While these landings at La Ceiba and Tela were taking place, other landings were also being made. As stated before, the Denver arrived at Puerto Cortez early in the morning of March 3rd. Upon arrival here Admiral Dayton conferred with the American Consul, George P. Shaw, the result of which was the decision to establish a neutral zone and despatch a landing force to maintain compliance with the rules laid down for its enforcement, and protect foreigners within this zone. A force of 8 officers and 159 Marines and sailors, under the command of Major Sturdevant, of the Marines, was accordingly landed at 4:40 p.m. of the 4th. This landing party returned to the ship about mid-afternoon of the 6th. During the time they were ashore, they disarmed some of the de facto Government troops, and sent their arms, including one field piece, two machine guns, twenty-three rifles besides a quantity of assorted ammunition, aboard the Denver. These were returned to the shore the following morning, and placed in custody of Major Sturdevant.

On the morning of the 8th, the Denver proceeded to Tela and anchored off that port. The same afternoon a landing force of 5 officers and 63 Marines and sailors, under the command of Major Sturdevant, were despatched ashore to augment the force from the Billingsley (previously mentioned), and remained on this duty until the morning of the 9th, when they were withdrawn and the Denver sailed for La Ceiba. She arrived at the latter port the same afternoon, and immediately landed Major Sturdevant, two other officers and 21 Marines. They remained ashore until the 13th.

No further landings were necessary for the protection of American interests until the fore part of September, when the Rochester sent an armed party ashore at La Ceiba. This vessel had recently returned from the United States, and Admiral Dayton transferred his flag from the Denver to her

shortly after her arrival. The Rochester came to anchor off La Ceiba on the 7th, and Admiral Dayton and the American Consul, Mr. Waller, conferred relative to the need of an armed force to protect American interests. Apparently it was agreed that such was required, for on the 10th, a force of 3 officers and 108 Marines and sailors, under the command of Captain James M. Bain, U.S.M.C., was despatched ashore and so remained until noon of the 15th, when it was returned to the ship.

(1925)

In April of this year, Honduras was the scene of another political upheaval. Although the state of affairs was not of so serious a nature as those of the previous year, the American Consul, George P. Waller, and Captain William M. Jeffers, of the Denver, considered that the presence of an armed force was necessary for the protection of foreigners at La Ceiba.

The Denver had arrived at La Ceiba on the 19th of April and, on the following day, the Marines, under First Lieutenant Theodore H. Cartwright, were despatched on shore, remaining until about noon the 21st.

References: Mov. Vessels, July 1897-June 1916 , 540; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1903, 633; id., 1924, 10, 48; id., 1925, 8; Marine Corps Archives; Logs of Marietta, Olympia, Panther, Raleigh, San Francisco, Paducah, Rochester, Denver, Billingsley, and Lardner.

(1853)

For several years the American government had endeavored to break down the barriers the Dai-Nippon Empire had maintained against foreign governments in commercial pursuits, but all such efforts were of no avail. Commodore Biddle came the nearest to success of any of the representatives despatched from the United States when he paid a visit there in July, 1846. To all of his diplomacy, however, they still remained adamant as regards the making of any treaty with Christian nations which would open their ports to commerce.

The fact that the Japanese remained obdurate to all advances did not deter the American government in prosecuting the issue at every opportunity which presented itself. In furtherance of this idea, President Fillmore, early in 1851, commissioned Commodore John H. Aulick an envoy, with powers to negotiate a treaty. He started on this mission, but was later recalled and Commodore M. C. Perry was substituted for its completion. Perry's squadron consisted of the Mississippi, Vermont, Vandalia, Allegheny, Macedonian, Powhatan, and Southampton. The Plymouth, Saratoga and Susquehanna, taken by Commodore Aulick, were to join Perry when he arrived in Asiatic waters.

Considerable time was necessary to outfit so large a squadron, and to assemble it at a base from which to commence the operations necessitated by his mission. He selected Shanghai as his place of rendezvous, and about the middle of May (1853), had everything in readiness for the actual start of the treaty mission. On the 23rd the squadron sailed for the Lew Chew Islands, arriving three days later at the port of Napha, where the Commodore was received by the Regent, and lavishly entertained. On his visit, the Commodore was escorted by a force of Marines and sailors from his ships.

On July 2nd Perry sailed from Napha for Uraga, Japan, arriving six days later. On the 13th the Governor visited the Commodore, at which time arrangements were completed for a landing of the Americans on the following day. This plan was accomplished without mishap, and Perry landed with a force of nearly 300 officers, Marines and sailors. Major Jacob Zeilin commanded the Marines, and was the second person to set foot on Japanese soil. Prince Toda and Prince Ido received the Commodore, to whom he presented President Fillmore's letter. His reception was anything but cordial and, he was informed in substance, that as the letter had been received, he, Perry, could depart. To this the Commo-

dore informed them that he would depart for the Lew Chew Islands, and that they could communicate with him there. He also advised that he would return to Japan the following spring.

The squadron finally returned to Shanghai, its place of rendezvous, and while here (in November), the Commodore became suspicious when the French frigate Constantine hurriedly left Macao under sealed orders, and a Russian squadron (which had lately visited Nagasaki), arrived at Shanghai. He thought it quite possible that they might proceed to Japan and ruin his plans. He decided to move at once, and was prepared to sail when he received orders to detach one of his vessels and place it at the disposal of the recently appointed commissioner to China, Robert M. McLane. As this would thwart his previous plans, he decided to wait until after his demonstration in Yedo Bay before carrying out this order.

(1854)

The Commodore sailed with his squadron on January 14th for the Lew Chew Islands, where he arrived on the 20th. While at this port he despatched the Lexington, Macedonian, Southampton and Vandalia to the Bay of Yedo and followed them with the Mississippi, Powhatan, Saratoga, and Susquehanna, on the 7th of February. Four days later he arrived off the Bay of Yedo, but encountered a severe storm, and could not bring his ships to anchor near Uraga until the 13th. After the squadron came to anchor two minor officials appeared with a message from the Emperor. Proposals and counter proposals were exchanged until the 25th, when it was agreed that March 8th should be the day of meeting for treaty conversations. In the meantime Perry had changed the position of his vessels; had transferred his flag to the Powhatan, and had brought her opposite the village of Yokuhama (Yokohama), where he could see Yedo from his mast-head.

Commodore Perry ordered "all the Marines of the squadron, who can be spared from duty," as well as a considerable force of sailors, to act as his escort ashore. This force numbered approximately 500 officers and men, and required 27 boats to transport them to the landing place. The escort preceded the Commodore ashore, and when he arrived he was

received with somewhat pompous ceremonies which seemed to impress the Japanese considerably. The Japanese commissioners were awaiting his arrival and after the ceremonies were over, the conference was begun. One of the first subjects discussed was to effect arrangements for interring the body of a Marine (Private Williams), who had died two days before on the Mississippi.

At first the Commissioners stated that it was impossible to permit the burial on Japanese soil. However, after considerable "palaver" they finally consented and the interment took place at, or near, the village of Yokohama on the following day, March 9th. The conference for the day having been concluded, Perry, his officers, and his escort returned to their respective ships.

About three in the afternoon of the following day the body escort, firing party and others who were to attend the funeral left the ship for the landing place. They were met by the Mayor of Uraga who conducted them through the village to a wooded hill near a temple, the site selected for the interment. The body was laid to rest with the customary rites. (Incidentally, this was the first American military man buried in Japanese soil). After the American rites were concluded, a Japanese Buddhist priest performed the Japanese ceremonies for the dead over this Marine's grave.

Guarded by a company of Marines, presents were despatched to the Emperor by the Commodore on March 13th. Japanese officials received these, and directed their disposition to the locations where the Americans were to give demonstrations as to their use. At this same time another meeting was arranged between Perry and the Commissioners to take place on the 17th. At this conference Perry was promised a reply from the Emperor on the 24th, relative to concluding a treaty which promise was kept, and was followed by presents from the Emperor.

The negotiations were followed by the signing of a treaty of "Peace, Commerce, and Navigation" on the 31st of March, 1854, which event was celebrated by a dinner ashore. Perry had succeeded where many others had failed! This treaty opened two ports to commerce, Shimoda and Hakodate, and provided for the exchange of ratifications within eighteen months from date of effectiveness. Commander Henry A. Adams, U.S. Navy, was designated "bearer of the treaty" to the

United States. He sailed aboard the Saratoga on the 4th of April, reached the Hawaiian Islands on the 29th, transferred to a "more speedy conveyance," and reached Washington on the 10th of July.

So arduous had been the efforts of the Commodore in effecting this treaty that his health was impaired and he asked to be sent home to recuperate. This request was granted, and in the latter part of July he turned over his command, having successfully concluded his mission, took passage on the English mail steamer Hindustan, and arrived at the port of New York on January 12, 1855.

(1860)

In this year Japan sent to the United States the first Embassy that had ever gone to a foreign country. The Empire not having a vessel suitable to make such a long journey, requested the American Minister to permit them to proceed on one of the United States men-of-war. This request was granted, and the Powhatan was selected for the mission and sailed from Yedo on February 13th. Captain Algernon S. Taylor, of the Marines, was detailed to accompany them, and look out for their welfare and comfort on the trip. They arrived at Washington on the 14th of May.

(1863)

In June of this year, the American steamer Pembroke was making passage from Yokohama to Nagasaki, and while passing through the straits of Shimonosaki was fired upon by shore batteries and by an armed brig belonging to the Prince of Nagato. She was not struck, but discontinued her voyage and returned to Nagasaki. The American Minister demanded redress for the insult to the American flag, and by his direction Commander McDougall, of the Wyoming, with a Marine detachment, proceeded on July 15th to retaliate upon the hostile daimio. He arrived there on the 16th, found three vessels belonging to the Prince, attacked them, and after a sharp conflict with them and the shore batteries, sank a brig and blew up a steamer, by which action some 40 persons were said to have been killed. The Wyoming lost 5 killed and 6 wounded.

(1867)

During the early part of this year, the Tycoon invited the foreign ministers resident in Japan to his country-residence for an interview. The American Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, requested Rear Admiral Bell to accompany him on the visit. To this the Admiral readily assented, and deemed that the Minister should be conveyed there in his flagship, the Hartford, accompanied by two other vessels of his squadron, the Shenandoah and Wyoming. The Hartford, however, was disabled, but the Minister was accommodated on the Shenandoah, and together with the Wyoming, they proceeded and landed on the 1st of May at Osaka with the usual honors, and escorted by the Marine Guard of both vessels.

(1868)

The civil war in Japan, over the abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado, coupled with the events of the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, made it necessary to land Marines on several occasions during this year for the protection of American lives and property. Difficulties originating in the innovations on ancient customs, and opposition to intercourse with foreigners, appeared among the Japanese, and soon developed into hostilities. On the 27th of January the contending parties came into conflict at Osaka. The Tycoon was defeated, and during the night of the 31st sought refuge, with some of his adherents, on board the Iroquois, which was then lying in the harbor. Shelter was afforded him until the next morning (February 1st), when he was transferred to one of his own vessels of war.

On the First of February, several foreign ministers who were compelled to abandon Osaka, were received on board the Iroquois, and conveyed to Hiogo. The Fourth of the same month an assault was made on foreign residents by a detachment of Japanese troops, during which one of the crew of the Oneida was seriously wounded. Due to this outbreak the naval forces present made a joint landing, and adopted measures to protect the foreign settlement. These forces, including American Marines and sailors, remained ashore until February 8th. On this latter date a messenger arrived from the Mikado with information of a change of government, and assurances that foreigners would be protected. The Japanese officer who was responsible for this assault was subsequently

executed in the presence of a number of officers of the vessels of war then present in the harbor of Hiogo. On this same date (February 8th), the American Consul at Nagasaki, Mr. Moore, requested the commander of the Shenandoah to land a force of Marines and sailors for the protection of the Consulate. This request was granted.

On the Third of April, the naval commanders then present at Yokohama representing France, England, Italy, Prussia and the United States, pursuant to a request of the diplomatic officials of their respective countries, held a conference to decide upon ways and means for the protection of their interests, and the foreign settlement in general. The decision reached was that each naval commander should land a certain force; the whole to be disposed as suggested by the American Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburgh. This decision was placed in operation, and a landing force of 25 American Marines from the Monocacy and Iroquois were ashore from the 4th of April to the 12th of May. Lieutenant G.D.B. Glidden, of the U.S. Navy, commanded the Marines on this occasion. A month later (June 12th) while the Iroquois was anchored in the harbor of Yokohama it was perceived that the Japanese ship Kaugi No Kami was preparing to leave the harbor in violation of the neutrality law. An officer and three Marines from the Iroquois were despatched to board and prevent her departure. On June 13, this duty having been performed they returned aboard their ship.

A Marine Guard was maintained at the American Minister's residence from January 19th and, on September 25th, the Minister stated: "A guard of Marines * * * is still stationed on shore." The log of the Piscataqua shows that Second Lieutenant John C. Morgan, U.S.M.C., and 4 Marines returned from the American Minister's on the 26th of September.

(1890)

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, in his flagship Omaha, paid a visit to Yokohama in the latter part of the preceding year. During his stay at this port an extensive conflagration occurred in the native town of Hodogaya, a suburb of Kanagawa, on the night of February 8th. The disaster was so serious that the United States Consul General, Mr. Clarence R. Greathouse, requested Admiral Belknap to land a force from his ship to give assistance to the local authorities in subduing the flames. This request met with instant compliance on the

part of the Admiral, who despatched a large party ashore for the purpose. The Marines, under the command of First Lieutenant William C. Turner, U.S.M.C., assisted, as a part of the landing party. The Governor of Kanagawa cordially acknowledged the assistance given by the force from the Omaha.

References: McClellan's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps; Moore's Int. Law Dig., VII, 116; Collum's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps; Marine Corps Muster Rolls, Marine Corps Archives; Hawk's Japan Exped.; Dip. Corr., I, 707, 824; Logs of Powhatan, Wyoming, Oncida, Piscataqua, Monocacy, Iroquois and Omaha; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1837, 5; id., 1890, 134.

(1851)

The captain of the whaling brig Marie, Captain Charles C. Moore of Nantucket, was unlawfully imprisoned by King Selin of this island. In August of this year, the U. S. sloop Dale, under the command of Commander William Pearson, was in this vicinity on a regular cruise of the southern Pacific islands. Information of this outrage was communicated to Commander Pearson. He proceeded to the Island for the purpose of exacting redress. Arriving there about the 5th of August, he communicated his demands to the authorities. On the morning of the 6th, Mr. Martindale, an English merchant of the town, repaired on board the Dale with a message from the King, in which he refused to comply with the demands made by Commander Pearson.

Upon receiving this refusal, the Dale's commander, no doubt, felt that a few round shot was necessary to bring the obdurate monarch to terms. Combining action with the thought, at 9:06 a.m., he directed fire be opened upon the fort on shore from his port battery. After the firing of six guns, a white flag was seen flying over the shore fortifications. All firing was stopped, and a boat carrying Acting Lieutenant Reginald Fairfax, was despatched ashore to confer with the authorities. Lieutenant Fairfax soon returned, but with little success for his trip, for the King still refused compliance with previous demands for redress.

Commander Pearson then ordered the boat to return ashore and inform the authorities to haul down the white flag, as he intended to reopen fire on the fort. This message was delivered, the boat returned, and at 11:05 a.m., the guns of the Dale opened a second time on the fort and bastion at the extreme left of the town. Twenty-six round shot and four shell were fired at the fort, and nine round shot at the bastion. At 11:50 all firing ceased, and, at 1:00 p.m., Lieutenant Parker, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, went ashore to learn if the authorities were now ready to meet the terms of Commander Pearson.

The chastisement administered by the sloop had immediate results for the boat, it seemed, had hardly left the ship's side before it was back, carrying the King's Treasurer and an attendant. On the following day, the 7th, the Treasurer again repaired aboard "with a quantity of money." (According to a letter of the U. S. State Department, dated December 17, 1852, the amount was \$1,000.00).

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While the sloop Dale was anchored off this island an

incident took place, not connected with the original mission, but, nevertheless, one well worth recording as an indication of the watchfulness of Commander Pearson over the interests of the American people, and the varied duties to which the Marines are called upon to perform.

The American bark Paulina was at anchor in the harbor at the same time as the Dale and, on the morning of August 9th, hoisted the American flag, union down. Commander Pearson realized that something was amiss so he despatched two boats with officers and Marines to board her and learn the cause. This party boarded the Paulina, found a portion of her crew were about to mutiny, placed them in confinement, and departed, with the admonition that a repetition would bring forth severe action.

On August 29th, all difficulties having been settled, the sloop saluted the Flag of King Selim with 21 guns and, on September 1st, weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor.

References: Log of Dale; Moore's Int. Law Dig., VII, 113; Dom. Let. vol. 41, 1852 to Sept. 1853, 150-151; Marine Corps Archives.

(1853)

Chinese invasions of these islands may be traced back to the year 605 A.D., but they did not result in annexation, and it was not until 1372 that China obtained from the Luchuans recognition of supremacy. Luchuan relations with Japan had long been friendly, but at the end of the 16th century the king (regent) refused Japan assistance against Corea (now Chosen), and in 1609 the prince Satsuma invaded the islands with 3000 men, took the capital by storm, captured the king and carried him off to Kagoshima. A few years later he was restored to his throne on condition of acknowledging Japanese suzerainty, and the payment of tribute. Notwithstanding this agreement with the Japanese, the Luchuans continued to pay tribute to China also. The islanders were now in the impossible position of attempting to serve two masters.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry was conversant with the affairs of the Luchu Regency, and considered it worth while to pay a visit to the islands to establish friendly relations with the people and possibly negotiate a treaty with the regent. Accordingly, when he sailed from Shanghai for Japan in May of this year, he stopped at the Luchu Islands in furtherance of this plan. Perry's squadron arrived at the port of Napa (Nafa) about the 26th, and the Regent paid a visit to the flagship four days later, which Perry returned on the 6th of June. It was the Commodore's desire to visit the Regent at his palace, but the Luchuans apparently did not wish it so, and practiced every subterfuge known by them to inveigle Perry into changing his plans. However, Perry was not to be so persuaded. He persevered in his original intention, and finally won his point to visit the Regent at his palace.

Knowing the characteristics of the oriental race, Perry decided to make his visit to the Regent an elaborate ceremony - one to make a lasting impression on the people of the island. And to carry out this idea he had detailed the entire Marine guard of the Mississippi and Susquehanna, in full dress uniform, under Major Jacob Zeilin, together with the band of each ship and officers and sailors to a total of nearly 300, and not forgetting two brass field pieces with their crews of sailors to add to the attraction, landed the

* Several different spellings of the name of these islands have been used by writers of history and in official records of the Navy Department, such as: Loo Choo, Lew Chew, Luchu, Loochoo, Liukiu, and Riu Kiu. These islands came under Japanese control in 1879.

whole force at the village of Tumai, about two miles from the Palace of Shui. Perry, himself, waited until the landing party had reached shore before he left the ship. When the landing party had been arranged for Perry's reception, he proceeded to the landing place, and the procession was formed for the march to the Palace. Upon arrival there, Perry was the first American naval officer to be received by the Regent. A grand entertainment was held, very cordial relations established, and Perry with his escort returned to the ships of the squadron early in the afternoon.

Commodore Perry remained at this port until the 2nd of July before continuing on to Japan. On the 28th of June, the Regent and the Treasurer of Luchu were invited aboard Perry's flagship, the Susquehanna, to dine, and be entertained.

On the 23rd of July, Perry with his squadron returned to Luchu on his way from Japan to his rendezvous at Shanghai, and on the 28th attended a dinner given by the Regent to the officers of the American vessels. While here, the Commodore arranged for the rental of a coaling station for his ships, in order that they might be refueled without having to proceed to China or other place for the necessary coal. This mission having been concluded, the squadron sailed for its base of operations on the 1st of August, leaving Commander John Kelly, and the Plymouth behind to keep alive the friendly relations established.

(1854)

Perry's third visit to the Luchu Islands was on his return from his second voyage to Japan. He arrived at the port of Napa on the 1st of July, and there learned of the murder of William Boardman and the injuries to another man named Scott, of the Lexington, which occurred on the 19th of the previous month at the market place in Napa. The Commodore, finding that the authorities were inclined to procrastination instead of a prompt settlement of the affair, believed that an armed demonstration might influence them in expediting the matter. He waited, however, until the 6th before carrying out this plan. Not having received proper redress in the meantime, Captain Robert Tansill, commanding the Marines of the Powhatan, was ordered to select 30 of his men, proceed ashore and take possession of the Temple and Yard at Tumai, allowing no native to enter or remain within the precincts. The Regent was then advised that the Marines had been landed. This information had the desired result, for early the following day, the 7th, the affair was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The negotiation of a treaty with the Luchu regent had

not been forgotten by Perry - he was simply waiting for an opportune occasion to begin conversations on the subject. The Boardman affair having been amicably concluded, Perry believed that the time was now ripe to commence the treaty negotiations. On the 11th, he ordered an escort of Marines to be made ready to accompany him, and about noon left the ship for shore. Arriving there, accompanied by his escort of Marines, he proceeded to the Town Hall, found the Regent awaiting him, and the conversations began. After some little time devoted to the subject of the treaty, a compact or treaty was signed by the Regent, and the occasion was celebrated by "a handsome entertainment, furnished by the Lew Chew authorities." On the 14th, Perry gave a parting entertainment aboard his ship, and on the 17th sailed for Hong Kong.

The next American naval vessel to visit these islands was the Vincennes, under the command of Lieutenant John Rodgers, and her Marine guard in charge of Orderly Sergeant James McDonough. This ship arrived at Napa on the 16th of November, 1854. Lieutenant Rodgers desired to purchase firewood, and other articles for his vessel, but since the Luchuans did not seem disposed to accommodate him, he then requested an audience with the Regent, which was granted. It was arranged to hold this in the Court House at Napa. Lieutenant Rodgers, accompanied by as many officers as could be spared, together with an escort of the Marines, repaired to the place of meeting, where he found the Regent waiting. The results of this audience were unsatisfactory - it appearing that the Regent was not inclined to observe the terms of Perry's Treaty, and that his whole attitude was one of manifest evasion. Further conversation appeared useless, so Rodgers issued an ultimatum to the effect that, "if the wood was not furnished in twenty-four hours (he) should take an armed force with a field piece up to the Palace and learn from the Regent why he infringed" the Convention of Commodore Perry.

However, the wood was not forthcoming, and little or no attention was given to the threat issued by Lieutenant Rodgers. To this apparent defy, Rodgers replied by landing at the head of about 100 officers, Marines and sailors, all well armed, and with a field-piece marched up to the Palace at Shui. Upon arrival, he found that the Regent was absent, but was informed that the person next in rank to the Regent was present, as was also the governor of Napa, and that they would receive the Lieutenant. Rodgers agreed to this, and received a promise that the wood would be furnished without delay, as well as other concessions. Tea was now served and an entertainment furnished for Rodgers and his officers. About sunset Rodgers and his armed party returned to the ship.

References: McClellan's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps; Logs of Mississippi, Susquehanna, Plymouth and Vincennes; Marine Corps Archives; Navy Archives.

(1813)

Captain David Porter was cruising in the South Pacific during this year in search of enemy English vessels. Several had been captured and taken to the Island of Nookaheevah. Captain Porter had with him a young Marine officer, First Lieutenant John M. Gamble, under whom he placed the prizes which had been captured. Lieutenant Gamble was left at this island pending the return of Porter from another short cruise in the vicinity.

The prizes left under Lieutenant Gamble's command consisted of the Greenwich, Sir Andrew Hammond and Seringapatam. On December 9th, shortly before Porter left the Island, a fort was constructed upon a small hill, and the prizes were warped in close under its guns for their better protection. Gamble had as his force one midshipman and some 20 odd Marines and sailors, who had volunteered to remain with him until Porter's return.

Within a short time after the Essex (Porter's ship) departed, the natives of the island became very hostile in their actions toward Lieutenant Gamble. Chief Gattenewa was quite friendly, but his influence was inadequate to restrain the members of his tribe, and it became necessary for Lieutenant Gamble to land a part of his force and, by a show of arms, intimidate them, and regain the property they had pilfered from the encampment. This seemed to have the desired effect, for the Americans lived in perfect amity with the natives until May of the following year.

(1814)

In the early part of April Lieutenant Gamble having despaired of Captain Porter's return, commenced rigging two of the prizes, the Hammond and Seringapatam, preparatory to sailing for Valparaiso as had been earlier agreed to with Porter. Clear sailing was not, however, to be the lot of this intrepid young Marine officer, who had actually commanded the Greenwich during her engagement with, and capture of the Seringapatam late in the previous year.

On May 7th, a mutiny occurred on the Seringapatam, Lieutenant Gamble was wounded, and the mutineers sailed out of the bay in the ship. Two days later the few Americans that remained, were attacked by the natives and Midshipman William Feltors and three men were massacred, and one of the Marines dangerously wounded. This left Lieutenant Gamble with 1 midshipman, 3 Marines, 1 seaman and 2

ordinary seamen to sail the Hammond, when she was ready to put to sea, only two of whom were really fit for duty, because of wounds, illness, etc. Notwithstanding all these handicaps, Lieutenant Gamble and his small party were undaunted, and they redoubled their efforts to rig the Hammond for sea. She was finally ready to sail and, on May 9th, Gamble having ordered the one remaining prize, the Greenwich, burned, the Hammond sailed from the harbor where the Americans had suffered so many hardships.

The Hammond reached the Yahoo Islands on the 31st, secured a crew of natives, and sailed from there June 11th, only to be captured by the British ship Cherub the second day out. Finally, after about nine months had elapsed, they arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where the Americans were set at liberty. In the following year (1815), Lieutenant Gamble secured passage from Rio on a Swedish vessel bound for Havre de Grace and while enroute fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, on August 1st, bound for New York, transhipped to her, and arrived in his native land the latter part of the same month.

Commodore Porter felt so well disposed toward Lieutenant Gamble that he wrote the Secretary of the Navy: "* * * I now avail myself of the opportunity of assuring you that no Marine officer in the service ever had such strong claims as Captain Gamble, and that none have been placed in such conspicuous and critical positions, and that none could have extricated themselves from them more to their honor."

References: Collum's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps, 52-53;
McClellan's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps.

(1870)

The merchant ship Forward, formerly a British gunboat, was ostensibly employed in the fishing trade on the coast of Mexico, when she was seized by an armed party acting, supposedly, under orders of Pacido Vega (a former governor of Sinaloa), in the latter part of May of this year. They raised the Salvadoran flag and, on the night of May 27th, made a raid upon Guaymas, took possession of and robbed the custom-house, forced the foreign merchants to contribute funds to a large amount, and, finally, compelled the United States Consul, over his protest, to supply coal for the vessel.

Commander William W. Low, U.S.N., with the Mohican, was in the vicinity, and a few days after the Forward was seized, paid a visit to the neighboring port of Mazatlan. While at this port, on June 6th, the American Consul, Isaac Sisson, acquainted him with the facts of the seizure, and subsequent actions of the pirate crew of the Forward. It was rumored that she was still in the Gulf, so Commander Low decided to locate her if possible, and exact proper redress for the outrage at Guaymas. He sailed forthwith, and proceeded along the coast for several days without learning of her whereabouts. On the morning of the 16th he reached San Blas, and despatched an officer ashore for information that might lead to her location. The officer returned and reported that the Forward had gone to Boca Teacapan for the purpose of landing her plunder. The Commander decided to proceed immediately in pursuit. The next morning (17th), he arrived off Boca Teacapan, ordered a landing force of Marines and sailors, under Lieutenant Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., embarked in six boats, and despatched them up the river with instructions to find the piratical steamer and bring her out. The landing party saw nothing of the steamer, nor did they hear of her, until they had proceeded up the river about 25 miles, when they fell in with a fisherman who informed them that the Forward was aground some 15 miles farther up the stream. They pushed on as rapidly as possible, and, at 7:45 in the evening, sighted their quest about 300 yards off, aground, and heading inshore.

Lieutenant Brownson and his party pulled alongside, gained the decks without opposition, took possession of the vessel, and made prisoners of the six men who were on board. As the American landing party was approaching the ship, a boat was seen leaving the port bow. Ensign Wainwright being under orders to intercept and cut her off, if possible, capture her occupants, and bring them aboard the vessel, ordered a shot fired to stop the escaping boat when, almost immediately, a volley of musketry, canister and grape was fired from shore, which raked the decks and sides of the steamer, and

the boat in which he was pursuing the fugitives. This volley was so severe that he had to fall back to the steamer for protection, with casualties of one killed; Assistant Engineer Townrow, two men, and himself wounded. One of the two men wounded was Private James Higgins, of the Marines.

The pirates had landed about 170 men (most of their crew) their battery of four 12-pounders, had flanked these by riflemen, and placed the whole in such a position as to bring a cross and raking fire upon the sides and decks of the grounded ship. Lieutenant Brownson, after holding the vessel for about an hour, decided that it was impossible to get her out and down the river because of the falling tide, and the manner in which she was grounded, so he then made preparations to destroy her. Placing his dead and wounded, the prisoners and most of her men in the boats, he with the few remaining fired the vessel in the coal-bunker and several places aft. As the party shoved off, they gave a parting shot of shrapnel "between wind and water" to insure her complete destruction.

The landing party pulled down the river, and regained their own ship early in the afternoon of the 18th, after having been absent about 32 hours. Lieutenant Brownson commended the officers and men of his party for their coolness and courage under most trying circumstances, and picked out several for special consideration, among whom were two Marines - First Sergeant Philip Moore and Corporal F. Moulton.

A short time after the Forward had been destroyed, Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, commander of the Pacific Fleet, paid his respects to Admiral Farquhar, of the British naval forces in the Pacific, and when about to depart from the British Flagship, Admiral Farquhar stated, apropos the Forward affair: "This is always the way with you American officers; you are ahead of us when a ship of war is required to be on the spot."

(1913)

During this year considerable fighting between different factions in Mexico was in progress, and American citizens were urged to leave the troubled area and return to the United States. Some had heeded this warning, but others had remained with their property until conditions made it necessary for United States naval forces to proceed there and assist them in making their departure.

On September 4th, Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, directed Commander D.W. Blamer

of the Buffalo which was at Guaymas, to proceed to Ciaris Estero, and there land Mr. R.W. Vail, American Consular Agent at Guaymas, who would proceed to the Richardson Construction Company's Headquarters in the Yaqui Valley for the purpose of bringing to the coast all Americans and foreigners who wished to avail themselves of an opportunity to leave the country, and to then sail for San Diego and land the refugees.

The Buffalo arrived at Ciaris Estero the following morning, and at 9:05 Mr. Vail, First Lieutenant John R. Henley, U.S. Marine Corps, Ensigns Hawley and Neilson, and Pilot Ross, landed and proceeded to the Yaqui Valley. This party returned on the 7th, bringing with them 12 American refugees, and 83 others from the Richardson Construction Company, who wished to leave the country. On the 14th, the Buffalo proceeded to San Diego, California where the refugees were landed.

(1914)

The culmination of indignities upon the United States by General Huerta in Mexico came in the arrest of the paymaster and boat's crew of the Dolphin at Tampico on April 6th. This ship carried, both at her bow and stern, the American flag. Admiral Mayo, who was at Tampico at the time, regarded this incident as so serious an affront as to warrant the demand that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port. A few days after this incident, an orderly from the Minnesota, then at Vera Cruz, was arrested while on shore to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time in jail. An official despatch from the American Government to its embassy in Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by the chargé d'affaires of the United States in person. President Wilson, in his special message to Congress, on April 20th, said: "* * * I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertaistas. Such a salute General Huerta has refused." The President asked and obtained the approval of Congress to use the armed forces "in such ways and to such extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

Before the fleet under Rear Admiral Badger reached the Mexican shores, it became necessary to issue orders to Rear Admiral Fletcher to seize the port of Vera Cruz. Accordingly, early in the morning of the 21st of April, Fletcher

prepared a landing force of Marines and sailors from his division, constituting approximately 700 of the former and 5000 of the latter, all under the command of Captain W. R. Rush, U.S. Navy, sent them ashore in ships' boats, and the capture of the city was in progress of accomplishment. They took possession of the custom-house under a rain of fire from "snipers" hidden in every conceivable place, then proceeded in small parties to take other parts of the city, and to "mop up" the hiding places of the troublesome sharpshooters. Most of the Huerta soldiers had left the town, but there were still a few left who, together with numerous sympathizers, continued to fire upon the Americans from ambush, house tops, and particularly from the military academy. To quiet the fire from this latter place, it was necessary for the Chester and San Francisco to use their 3 and 5 inch guns, which they did with telling effect.

Additional troops were landed the second day, and the occupation of the city continued. By the third day the entire metropolis and its environs were in the hands of the American Marines and sailors, and the city was fairly quiet, with only an occasional shot being fired. Still at a later date additional Marines were despatched from the United States, under the command of Colonel L.W.T. Waller, at which time the Marine detachments as well as the sailors from the fleet were returned to their ships, and the Marines left organized into the First, Second and Third Regiments, and the Artillery Battalion, the whole being designated First Brigade of Marines, with a strength of 84 officers and 2,321 men.

The Mexican civil officials of the city quit their offices as soon as the American force made its appearance and refused to resume their duties. Consequently, it became necessary for Admiral Fletcher to appoint Marine and Naval officers to these offices in order to reestablish a regular civil government for the town. By the 27th of April conditions were tranquil; shops and stores were opened for regular business and, from outward appearances, it was difficult to believe that the city was in the hands of an occupying force from a foreign country.

On the 1st of May General Frederick Funston, U.S. Army, with several army units, took over the command of all land operations and the Navy withdrew. The Marine brigade was detached from naval jurisdiction, reported to General Funston, and remained on such duty until the city was evacuated, on November 23rd, when they returned to the United States, and to naval control.

During this operation the Marines suffered casualties of 3 killed in action, 11 wounded in action, and 1 accidentally wounded. The Navy's loss was 16 killed in action and about 58 wounded.

References: Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1870, 142-149; id. 1914, 49-52
470-471; Log of Mohican and Buffalo; Marine Corps
Archives; St. Dept. Archives.

(1891)

For several years prior to the present one, an American concern, the Navassa Phosphate Company, had been engaged in gathering guano from the island, and had experienced considerable difficulty with their employees, who were negro laborers. This condition continued in varying degrees, until the early spring of this year when it grew worse, and the lives of Americans became endangered.

The Kearsarge, under the command of Commander Horace Elmer, U.S.N., was in the vicinity, and the Commander decided that the conditions warranted prompt action on his part. The quickest means at his disposal for the protection of American interests, was the Marine Guard of his vessel, which was under the command of an experienced officer of that corps, First Lieutenant George T. Bates.

On June 2nd Lieutenant Bates was ordered to take his Guard ashore and protect American citizens, their property, and other interests of his government in general. This duty was continued until June 20th, when conditions became settled and the Marines returned to their vessel.

References: Moore's Int. Law Dig., vol. I, 577; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1891, 617; Log of Kearsarge; Marine Corps Archives.

(1852)

Early in the 16th Century Gil Gonzalez de Avila first explored the Pacific Coast of what is now the Republic of Nicaragua. His pilot, Alonzo Nino, discovered Fonseca Bay. Pedrarias Davila was the first governor of the province, and under his auspices the cities of Granada and Leon were founded in 1524. Throughout the Spanish era Nicaragua was a part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala. At the end of the Spanish regime in 1821, Nicaragua was successively a part of Iturbide's Mexican empire and a member of the United Provinces of Central America.

A constituent assembly at Managua declared an independent sovereignty on April 30, 1838, but intense political rivalry early became a major factor in its political history. Corruption attended the traffic across the country, along the San Juan River route, during the gold rush days of California, which added to the political demoralization, and the country has known little respite from internal and external trouble since 1823. The Republic of Nicaragua has not progressed as rapidly as other Central American republics, chiefly because of the frequent revolutions which prevented development of useful industries.

The first landing in what is now the Republic of Nicaragua by United States Marines was that of a funeral party from the Saranac, which landed on the 8th of January, 1852, at San Juan del Sur, to bury a comrade, Corporal Emory M. Vandever. A little later in the year, Commander Charles T. Platt, in the Albany, arrived at San Juan del Sur, and shortly after midnight of the 5th of February, a serious fire was discovered on shore. Commander Platt decided to send a landing party ashore to assist in fighting the conflagration, and detailed Lieutenant Armstrong, together with a detail of Marines and sailors, and the fire engine for the purpose. The fire having been extinguished, the party returned aboard about 5 a.m.

(1853)

Political disturbances around San Juan del Sur during this year necessitated the landing of Marines for the protection of American lives and interests. Commander George N. Hollins, in the sloop Cyane, was at this place in the early part of March, and on the 11th, landed his Marine Guard under Orderly Sergeant James E. Thompson for the protection of the American Steamship Company's property and that of the Nicaraguan Transportation Company; also American property at Punta Arenas where the Accessory Transit Company was located. They remained on this duty until the 13th, when withdrawn.

(1854)

In the latter part of the preceding year, the American Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Borland, while in San Juan del Sur (Greytown), was assaulted, and virtually kept a prisoner all night, being prevented from returning to the ship from which he had landed, which was then in the harbor. Commander Hollins, who had not been at San Juan since March, 1853, was directed to return to that place in the Cyane, and demand reparations for the indignity to the Minister, as well as for damage done to the property of the Accessory Transit Company, at Punta Arenas. He arrived there on the 9th of July, and forthwith demanded an apology of the de facto government authorities for the assault on the American Minister, and indemnity for the property damage. To this demand, the authorities made no reply. The Commander then issued a public proclamation that unless his demand was met, he would land his Marines and, if necessary, bombard the town.

Not having received a reply from the authorities by noon of the 12th, he detailed Lieutenants Fauntleroy and Pickering, the Marine Guard, under Orderly Sergeant James E. Thompson, and 15 sailors, and despatched them ashore to seize the arms and ammunition of the town. They captured three field pieces, several muskets, and destroyed a quantity of powder - returning to the Cyane late in the afternoon. Still there was no reply forthcoming from the de facto authorities. The doughty commander then prepared for the next step in exacting proper redress.

The following morning, the 13th, he directed the bombardment to commence. The starboard battery opened fire at 9, and continued, intermittently, until about 1:30 in the afternoon, when all firing from the ships' guns ceased - having fired in all, 177 shot and shell. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon, Commander Hollins despatched the same landing force which had landed on the 12th, ashore to destroy the town. At 7:30 in the evening they returned, having accomplished their mission. On the morning of the 15th he despatched a force, under Lieutenant Read, to Punta Arenas to destroy a quantity of powder. Now believing that condign punishment had been meted out to the Nicaraguans, the Commander sailed for other waters on the 17th.

Nicaragua's minister to the United States presented a demand for reparation for losses as a result of the bombardment of the Cyane, to which the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, replied: "If Nicaragua chooses to maintain the position you assume in your note to me, that her citizens who incorporated themselves with the community at San Juan

are still in friendly relations with her and entitled to her protection, then she approves by an implication which she is not at liberty to deny [the acts] of that political establishment planted on her own soil and becomes responsible for the mischiefs it has done to American citizens. It would be a strange inconsistency for Nicaragua to regard the organization at San Juan as a hostile establishment on her territory, and at the same time claim the right to clothe with her nationality its members."

(1894)

The Tennessee adventurer, William Walker, was a spectacular figure in the Nicaraguan scene from about 1855 to the date of his death in 1860. After thirty years of Conservative control, during which the capital was permanently located at Managua, Jose Santos Zelaya, in 1893, began a sixteen years dictatorship. His regime was characterized by brazen speculations, and by mischievous intrigue in the political affairs of other Latin-American nations. The incidents surrounding the overthrow of Roberto Sacasa and the advent of Zelaya as President, caused the lives, as well as property of foreigners to be placed in jeopardy. The United States had two cruisers, the Columbia, under Captain George W. Sumner, and the Marblehead, under Commander Charles O'Neil, stationed in Nicaraguan waters to lend aid if and when necessary. About the middle of the year, the point of most danger appeared to be at Bluefields. Commander O'Neil put into this harbor on the 19th of June, and Captain Sumner followed on the 29th of July.

Shortly after midnight of July 6th, Commander O'Neil was awakened to receive important despatches from the American Consul, B. B. Seat, in which a landing force was requested for the protection of American interests. Orders were immediately issued for a detachment of Marines, under First Lieutenant Franklin J. Moses, and a company of blue-jackets to be prepared for landing. Sometime between 4 and 8 o'clock, this force landed, under the command of Lieutenant Bowman, and remained ashore until the 7th of August. On the 31st of July, the force above mentioned, was reinforced by an additional landing party from the Marblehead, and the Marine Guard and a company of seamen from the Columbia, all under the command of Commander Charles O. Allibone, which were likewise withdrawn on the 7th of August.

(1896)

The first term of Zelaya as president expired in this year, but he forced his re-election, and continued his regime as virtual dictator. This caused a great deal of dissension

- there being more than the unusual unrest among the people, and agitation between the different factions - which resulted in foreigners being again endangered. On this occasion the threatened area was that of Corinto.

The British government had a representative present in the person of the commander of H.M.S. Cormus, and the United States was represented by Commander Franklin Hanford, in the Alert. The Nicaraguan commandant requested the American Consul, Henry Palazzo, to cause an American landing force to be sent ashore, as he was unable to furnish protection to foreigners with the forces at his disposal. The Consul communicated this request to Commander Hanford, who acquiesced by sending 15 Marines, under First Sergeant Frederick W. M. Poppe, and 19 sailors, all under the command of Lieutenant Albert W. Dodd. This force landed about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 2nd, and remained ashore until the morning of the 4th, when withdrawn. The British vessel also had a landing party ashore at this time.

(1898)

During this year the American Marines were again landed to protect the interests of the United States. Commander Eugene H. C. Leutze relieved Commander Hanford in command of the Alert, and arrived off San Juan del Sur in the early part of the year. In the first part of February the contending parties were engaged in open hostilities. Musketry firing was quite general, as well as artillery at intermittent intervals - some shells from the latter exploding in the water a short distance from the Alert. The American Consular Agent, Charles Holman, had acquainted Commander Leutze with the conditions ashore, and apparently had an understanding relative to the landing of Marines should their services be required.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of February 7th, the American Flag was hoisted over the Consulate, union down, and Commander Leutze immediately ordered 14 Marines and 19 bluejackets, under Lieutenant Harry A. Field, and despatched them ashore to protect the lives and property of Americans. Lieutenant Field and his landing party returned aboard about noon the following day, as the commander of the Nicaraguan Government forces stated he was then able to furnish adequate protection to all foreigners present.

(1899)

The Reyes Insurrection was the cause of disturbances in the first part of this year. The cause of the insurrectionists appeared hopeless, but the attending circumstances caused great excitement, and disorders were imminent.

The United States was represented by Commander Frederick M. Symonds, in the Marietta. The British Government was also represented by H.M.S. Intrepid. These two vessels were at anchor at Bluefields, about the middle of February, when the foreign merchants of the city petitioned their commanding officers to despatch a landing party ashore to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The American Vice-Consul from Greytown, F.Percy Scott, was aboard the Marietta, and he together with Commander Symonds, went ashore on the morning of February 13, to obtain first-hand information relative to conditions. No landing was made, however, until late in the evening of the 24th, when Lieutenant Frederic B. Bassett, Jr., a detachment of Marines and sailors, numbering about 16 men, and a Colt's automatic gun, together with a like force from the British ship, were sent ashore to guard foreign interests. The American force returned to the Marietta about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 28th.

(1910)

A Conference was held in Washington in 1907, by which the Central American Republics agreed to avoid war and revolutionary disturbances. President Zelaya of Nicaragua, had consistently violated these conventions, and the Governments of Costa Rica, Salvador, and Guatemala protested to the United States against Zelaya's complete disregard of the general treaty and other agreements which had been signed.

To make matters still worse, Zelaya sanctioned the execution of two Americans in November, 1909. These Americans, Lee Roy Cannon and Leonard Groce, had served with the revolutionary forces under General Estrada, but were later captured by the Zelayaistas, summarily tried and executed. Upon Zelaya's acknowledgment of responsibility for this last crime against American citizens, Secretary of State Knox informed the Nicaraguan Charge' d'Affaires that President Zelaya had notoriously kept Central America in turmoil since the Washington Convention of 1907, as opposed to the patient efforts of neighboring states to support the conventions. He further pointed out that under Zelaya's regime republican institutions had ceased to exist, except in name; that public opinion and the press had been throttled; and that any tendency to real patriotism had been rewarded by incarceration.

In the protests of a majority of the Central American Republics, to which had been added the protest, through revolution, of a great body of Nicaraguan people, and the illegal execution of the two Americans mentioned, coupled with threats against the American Consul at Managua, the Department of State found a sinister culmination of the Zelaya regime, and considered impracticable any further delay in

active response to the appeals which had been made to it, and its duty towards its citizens, Central America, and civilization. The Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires was handed his passport, whereupon President Zelaya attempted a reconciliation, but without success, and then resigned in favor of Dr. Jose Madriz. This maneuver failed, and Madriz then launched an offensive against the Conservatives and tried to recapture Bluefields.

In view of these conditions, several vessels of the Navy were despatched to Nicaraguan waters to protect American interests, and in the latter part of 1909 several Marine Corps units were likewise despatched, but no landings were made until early in this year. A regiment of Marines was embarked aboard the Buffalo, under the command of Colonel James E. Mahoney, and on the 22nd of February the vessel was at anchor at Corinto, when Commander Guy N. Brown ordered Captain John A. Hughes, with a detachment of Marines to proceed ashore to gain information. Captain Hughes landed about 8 o'clock in the evening, and returned aboard just before midnight, having completed his mission.

In the early part of April the Dubuque, under Commander Harold K. Hines, and the Paducah, under Commander W. W. Gilmer were looking after American interests at Bluefields, where General Larrá was conducting operations. Both of these vessels sent a landing force ashore on the 19th of May, under Commander Hines. These two detachments not being considered sufficient to adequately protect American interests, the Dubuque sailed for Colon, Panama, on the 27th of May, to transport a force of Marines from that place. She arrived at Colon, embarked a force of 6 officers and 200 enlisted Marines, under the command of Major Smedley D. Butler, returned to Bluefields and, on the 30th, sent half of the battalion on board the Paducah. On the following day, Major Butler and the remainder of the battalion was landed in Bluefields, as was also those on the Paducah. On the 5th of June the bluejacket landing forces returned to their respective ships. Major Butler proceeded to Colon, Panama, on the 9th of August, secured the Marine band of 29 pieces, and returned with them to Bluefields. This battalion remained on shore at Bluefields until the 4th of September, when it was withdrawn and returned to Panama via the Tacoma.

(1912)

In the latter part of 1910, the American Minister to Panama, Mr. Dawson, was directed to proceed to Nicaragua to present the views of the United States to General Estrada. In October (1910), the Dawson agreements were signed. Elections were held in November; Estrada was elected, and

assumed office on the 1st of January, 1911. The Zelaya party began to be a constant source of annoyance, and riots and vandalism were frequent throughout the Republic. The Chamorro faction within the Conservative Party sought to control the administration. This faction prevented Estrada from carrying through desirable reconstruction legislation, failed to cooperate in carrying out the Dawson agreements, and, on the 5th of April (1911), President Estrada dissolved the Assembly. The President then appealed to the United States for assistance, as in addition to his difficulties with the Conservative Chamorro faction, the Liberal leaders in the neighboring Republics were actively fomenting a revolution against his government. General Mena, Estrada's Minister of War, was arrested on the 9th of May 1911, by the President's orders. And on the same day Estrada resigned, turning over his office to the Vice President, Adolfo Diaz, who in turn released Mena. On the 31st of May (1911), as a result of a Liberal plot, Loma Fort in Managua was blown up, killing over 60 people, and two days later a magazine was exploded with additional casualties. A well defined revolution broke out on the 29th of July, 1912, and because of this unsettled state of affairs, the United States despatched several naval vessels to Nicaraguan waters for the protection of American lives and interests.

The Annapolis was the first of these ships to reach the troubled area and, on the 4th of August landed a force of bluejackets (at the request of the President of Nicaragua) and they proceeded to Managua to protect American interests during the bombardment of that city by the revolutionists. The Tacoma, under Commander E. H. Durell, arrived on the 6th of August at Bluefields, and on the 17th landed 19 Marines and 38 sailors, under Lieutenant Bradford Barnette, where they remained until the 13th of October. A battalion of Marines, consisting of 13 officers and 341 men, under Major Smedley D. Butler, was hurried from Panama via the Justin, on the 10th of August. They arrived at Corinto on the 14th, and immediately landed. In the latter part of August, the Denver, and California arrived off Corinto, and together with the Annapolis, which was already there, prepared to send landing forces ashore. On the 27th, Second Lieutenant Earl C. Long, with 15 of his Marines, was landed to reconnoiter the railroad at Corinto and vicinity. He established a guard at Chinandega to protect the railroad, which was retained there until the 22nd of October, when withdrawn. On the evening of the 29th, a combined force from the ships above mentioned, consisting of Marines and sailors, entrained at Corinto for Managua. The Denver then proceeded to San Juan del Sur, arrived there on the morning of the 30th, and landed a force of bluejackets to protect the American Consulate.

The California sailed for Panama on the 28th of August to transport a force of Marines from that place to Corinto. She arrived there on the following day, and on the 1st of September embarked the 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, consisting of 29 Marine officers, 4 naval officers, 744 Marines and 11 naval enlisted men, the whole under the command of Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton. This vessel returned to Corinto on the 4th and transferred the Marines to the Annapolis for further transfer ashore, where they landed the same day. The Colorado also landed her Marine detachment at Corinto, under First Lieutenant Lauren S. Willis, together with a detachment of sailors, on the 5th of September, where the Marines remained until the 11th of November. The Cleveland arrived at Corinto on September 14th, and the following day landed her Marine detachment, under Second Lieutenant Daniel M. Gardner, Jr., together with a company of seamen, 1 section of artillery and 2 Colt's automatic guns, the whole force under the command of Lieutenant Commander Edward Woods. This landing party remained ashore until the 23rd of October.

The greater part of the Panama battalion, under Major Butler, and the 1st Provisional Regiment, under Colonel Pendleton, was withdrawn on the 21st of November, leaving only a legation guard at Managua, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long which consisted of 1 battalion of 400 officers and men. This battalion was relieved on the 9th of January, 1913, by a regular Legation Guard of about 105 officers and men, under the command of Captain Edward A. Greene.

During this occupation the Marines, unfortunately, had to resort to force of arms in order to dislodge a band of revolutionists from the Barranca, a fortified position consisting of two hills near Masaya, from which the revolutionists controlled and threatened the railroad and held the town of Masaya in a state of pitiable destitution. A short but gallant assault succeeded in overcoming the resistance. This engagement took place on the 4th of October, and as a result 4 men were killed and 5 wounded. In another engagement the same day at Chichigalpa, 5 other Marines were wounded, while on the 6th resistance was encountered in entering Leon, as a result of which, 3 were killed and 3 wounded.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland commanded all of the operations on shore of both Marines and the navy personnel, as well as the operations of all naval vessels involved. General Mena surrendered to him, and shortly after General Zeledon died, and the revolutionary movement quickly ended.

(1922)

During the latter part of the preceding year and the first part of this year, conditions became somewhat unsettled, and it was deemed advisable to increase the Legation Guard to enable it to handle the situation should circumstances so require. The Galveston, under Captain C. S. Kempff, and the Denver, under Captain A. Kautz, were at Corinto the latter part of January, when the Commandant 15th Naval District ordered that the Legation Guard be reinforced. First Lieutenant Edward E. Mann, commanding the Marines of the Galveston, together with 30 of his men were ordered to proceed to Managua on the 25th of January. On the 29th, this detachment was followed by First Lieutenant Arnold C. Larsen and 52 men. Additional Marines were despatched on the 8th of February. These consisted of Second Lieutenant William S. Fellers and 46 Marines, who had been transported to Corinto on the Nitro. Lieutenant Larsen and 13 of his men returned to the Denver, on the 11th of February, and the Galveston's Marines did likewise.

During the attempted revolt in May, the Legation Guard prevented the contemplated destruction of Managua, and through the good offices of the American officials, an amicable settlement of the difficulties was reached by the rival parties without bloodshed.

(1925)

Prior to this year the United States Government had informed the Nicaraguan Government of its intention to withdraw the Marines then stationed at Managua as a guard for the American Legation. President Martinez endeavored to have that policy changed, but was informed that owing to the notification of some fourteen months previously, in which time the Nicaraguan Government had ample opportunity to perfect plans, the policy would be carried out.

In November, 1924, Carlos Solorzano who was elected on a coalition ticket, to succeed President Martinez, was inaugurated on the 1st of January of this year. The United States formally recognized the Solorzano Government six days after Solorzano took office. The Constabulary, which had been provided for, had not as yet been organized, and President Solorzano requested that the Marines be not withdrawn until its organization, under American instructors, could be effected. This request was granted and the date of withdrawal was changed to the 1st of September, instead of that previously decided upon.

The Constabulary was finally organized, trained by three Americans (not Marines), and by the latter part of

July, it was thought that the Constabulary had progressed to such an extent as to permit them to assume the duties of maintaining order, and allow the contemplated withdrawal of the Marines.

Instructions were accordingly issued to Major Ralph S. Keyser, who was then commanding the Guard, to make preparations for abandoning the post on the 1st of August. These instructions were carried out as planned, and the Legation Guard left Managua on that date, and sailed from Corinto three days later.

It is quite apparent that there was some apprehension as to the advisability of the Marines' withdrawal, due to a lack of confidence in the ability of the Nicaraguan Government officials to maintain order, and furnish proper protection to foreigners and foreign interests. How well grounded were these fears will be clearly shown in subsequent incidents which occurred in the affairs of the Republic.

Within a short time after the withdrawal of the Marines, various Liberal leaders, including the Minister of Finance, were arrested - it being alleged that these persons were implicated in a revolt against the Government. Disturbances increased, martial law was declared, and the railway was temporarily suspended through revolutionary activity.

On the 25th of October, supporters of General Chamorro seized the Loma Fort in Managua and announced their purpose of driving from the Cabinet the Liberal Members, and the restoring of the Conservatives. The pact entered into by the political parties whereby the Solorzano-Sacasa government had come into being was immediately broken, and Solorzano signed instead a pact with Chamorro, by which the latter was appointed General in Chief of the Army and his supporters placed in the Cabinet. In the following month, November, Vice President Sacasa fled from the Republic - stating that he was compelled to do so because of threats against his life. In December, the Nicaraguan Congress ordered Sacasa to appear to answer charges of conspiracy, but he did not return to Nicaragua.

(1926)

General Chamorro, continuing his climb to power, saw to it that his supporters in the Cabinet elected him to Congress, and, having gained a seat in that body, had himself elected first designate for the Presidency. On the 13th of January, the Congress impeached Vice President Sacasa and banished him for a period of two years. Four

days later President Solorzano was granted an indefinite leave of absence by the Nicaraguan Congress, and General Chamorro assumed the executive power of the Government, even though he had been advised on several occasions by the United States Government that he would not be recognized if he assumed that office.

Notwithstanding this refusal, and the refusal of the Central American Governments, General Chamorro proceeded in his administration, apparently in the expectation that he could force recognition. Revolutionary activities broke out in May, which resulted in the necessity of again landing American Marines to protect the interests of the United States.

Captain John W. Wainwright, commanding the Cleveland, arrived at Bluefields on the 6th of May, and on the following day despatched his Marine detachment, under First Lieutenant Charles S. Finch, together with a detachment of seamen, on shore to look after their Country's interests. This landing party was commanded by Lieutenant Commander S.S. Lewis, and remained ashore until the 5th of June, when withdrawn. About two months later Captain Julius C. Townsend, in the Galveston, arrived at Bluefields, and, in accordance with orders of the Commander Special Service Squadron, despatched a landing force ashore consisting of the Marine detachment, under Captain Joseph W. Knighton, 6 naval officers and 132 bluejackets. This force landed on the afternoon of the 27th of August, and remained until the 1st of November. The Denver, under Captain Henry L. Wyman, arrived at Corinto on the 25th of September, and on the 10th of October sent her landing force ashore. This force consisted of the Marine detachment, under First Lieutenant Henry T. Nicholas, 5 naval officers and 63 bluejackets, the whole under command of Commander Selah M. La Bounty. They remained ashore until the 27th, when all were withdrawn except a Marine patrol of 12 men under Lieutenant Nicholas. Beginning with the 28th, this patrol was quartered aboard the Denver, but went ashore about 1 o'clock each afternoon, remaining until 6 in the evening, which practice was maintained until the 13th of November. Shortly after this the Denver sailed for Panama, but returned to Bluefields on the 27th, and on the 30th sent her landing force ashore there. This force was the same as that landed previously at Corinto, and the last day of this year found them still ashore.

In the meantime the Rochester, under command of Captain Burrell C. Allen, with a Marine company of 2 officers and 103 men, commanded by Captain John W. Thomason, anchored off Bluefields on the 2nd of September, and on the 11th, Lieutenant-Commander Clarence Gulbranson, Captain

Thomason, and two squads of Marines boarded the steamer Dictator, which was lying in the harbor, and returned a few hours afterward. On the 13th they again boarded this steamer, remained a few hours then returned. A little later in the day this same party boarded the steamer Cama-guey, remained aboard a short time, and returned. On the 31st of October, two detachments of the Rochester's Marines were landed - one in Bluefields proper, and the other at El Bluff. These detachments were commanded by Second Lieutenant Kenneth B. Chappell, and Captain Thomason, respectively. They were withdrawn on the 30th of November. The Rochester sailed for Rio Grande on December 23rd, arrived the same day, and immediately despatched a landing force of one battalion, including the Marines, for duty ashore, and they were still on this duty on the last day of the year. On this same day (December 23) the Rochester sailed for Rio Grande and the Cleveland again landed her force of Marines and sailors at Bragman's Bluff, where they remained until the 4th of January, 1927.

It may be well here to give a very brief outline of the political set-up in the Nicaraguan Republic as they existed in the closing days of this year. A conference had been negotiated between the two political factions - Liberal and Conservative - which, after reaching an impasse state in the latter part of October, abruptly ended, and hostilities were again resumed. On the 11th of November, the Congress designated Adolfo Diaz for the Presidency, and the United States accorded recognition on the 17th of the same month. Two days prior to this recognition, Diaz through the American Chargé d'Affaires sought the assistance of the United States to protect American and foreign lives and property. Doctor Sacasa (the former vice president) landed at Puerto Cabezas on the 1st of December and, surrounded by a small group of followers, was on the same day inaugurated by them as the "Constitutional President." He, in turn, named a cabinet, and became Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces. General Chamorro, who had previously deposited the Executive power with Senator Uriza, resigned his office as General-in-Chief of the Army on December 8th, and on the 15th, he turned over the Army to the Diaz Government.

(1927)

The first of this year found the Marines from the Cleveland, Denver and Rochester still on Nicaraguan soil, where they had previously established several neutral zones for the protection of Americans and such other foreigners as might wish to avail themselves of the security afforded by the American forces.

The revolutionary activities begun in the latter part of 1926, increased to such an extent that additional American forces were deemed necessary to furnish the proper protection to all foreigners, and to maintain the neutral zones. Accordingly, Captain Townsend, of the Galveston, was instructed to despatch ashore his landing force of Marines and bluejackets. This landing party went on shore the 6th of January, and proceeded to Managua, remaining there until the 1st of February. The Marine detachment of this force was again landed on the 19th of February, taking up a position at Outpost #1, at Leon, where they remained until the 15th of June, when withdrawn. At the beginning of January the Denver had Marine detachments at Pearl Cay Lagoon and at El Bluff, and they remained at these places until the 27th of May. On the 15th of July, Lieutenant Nicholas and 20 of his Marines landed at El Gallo, remaining there until August 8th, and on the same date First Lieutenant Charles Connette, with 19 Marines from the 51st Company, left for Puerto Cabezas via the Robert Smith. The Rochester's Marine landing force, now under command of Captain Franklin A. Hart, was withdrawn from shore duty on the 13th of June. The Cleveland's Marines, which were on shore at Bragman's Bluff, were withdrawn on the 4th of January, and on the 7th, 30 of them, under Lieutenant Finch, were again landed at Rio Grande. On the 9th, 23 other Marines were landed at Prinzapolca, under Lieutenant E.G. Hanson, U.S.N., both detachments remaining on this duty until the 6th of June. The Marine detachment of the Tulsa, under First Lieutenant John A. Tebbs, was landed at Bragman's Bluff, on the 17th of September, remaining until the 23rd, when they were relieved by Lieutenant Finch, with 27 Marines from the Cleveland. This latter detachment was in turn relieved on the 26th, by Lieutenant Connette with 25 Marines of the 51st Company, which was a part of the 5th Regiment.

While all of these landings were taking place, especially those during the month of January, the commander of the Special Service Squadron deemed that the ships' detachments were not of sufficient strength to care for the situation, and requested additional Marines from the United States. This request was answered by despatching the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment, (under command of Lieutenant Colonel James J. Meade, which was at Guantanamo Bay), on the 7th of January via the Argonne. This Battalion landed at Bluefields three days later. The next unit to proceed to Nicaragua was Observation Squadron #1, together with 1 rifle company, under Major Ross E. Rowell, via the Altair and Melville, sailing on the 26th of February. The 2nd Brigade Headquarters, under Brigadier General Logan Feland, and the 5th Regiment, less its 2nd Battalion (previously sent) followed shortly thereafter, and landed at Corinto on the 7th of March.

The opposing factions in the Republic reached an agreement on the 7th of May whereby the armed forces were to disarm. In view of this it was desired to have additional Marines to act as intermediaries in carrying out the pact. In pursuance of this plan, the 11th Regiment and Observation Squadron #4, the whole under Colonel Randolph C. Berkeley, was despatched to Corinto, the different units arriving between May 17th and 22nd. The Marine forces on shore in Nicaragua were gradually reduced, beginning about the middle of June, and by the last of September, consisted only of the 5th Regiment, less one battalion, together with one aviation squadron.

(1928-1933)

The withdrawal of the forces mentioned above, was apparently inopportune, because in the first part of this year it was necessary to reinforce the troops who were retained in the Republic, due to a renewal of bandit activities. The 11th Regiment, of 2 battalions, together with 1 squadron of aviation, were again despatched for Nicaragua early in January. General Logan Feland was also ordered to return to command the brigade. The different units of this last force arrived and disembarked between January 9th and 19th.

The outlaw leader, Sandino, began his active operations on the 16th of July, by attacking the garrison at Ocotal with about 500 of his men. This attack was apparently the signal for an increased activity on the part of the banditti throughout the mountainous part of the country, and it was necessary to distribute the units of the Brigade at all strategic points. These points were then held until the Guardia had been organized, trained, and properly fitted to take the over and maintain them against opposition.

A number of the Marine officers attached to the Brigade together with worthy noncommissioned officers, were temporarily detached from their units, and detailed to duty with the Guardia Nacional as instructors and unit commanders - many remaining on this duty until a short time before the entire Marine force was withdrawn from Nicaraguan soil, January 3, 1933.

References: Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1853, 297; id., 1910, 20-21, 803-804; id., 1912, 12-13, 582; id., 1913, 534; id., 1923, 5; id., 1925, 59; id., 1927, 7-8; Major-General Commandant An. Rep., 1927, 8-9; id., 1928, 14-17; For. Rel. of US, 1907, 665; id., 1909, 446-452; id., 1911, 625-652; Logs of Saranac, Albany, Portsmouth, Cyane, Marblehead, Columbia, Alert, Marietta, Buffalo, Dubuque, Paducah, Annapolis, Tacoma, Denver, California, Colorado, Cleveland, Galveston, Rochester and Tulsa.

(1903)

The present Republic of Panama was part of the original viceroyalty of New Granada created in 1718, and about a year later became a part of the independent nation of Colombia. In 1841 Panama and Veragua provinces seceded as the state of the Isthmus of Panama. The constitution of the Grenadine Confederation of 1853 gave the states the right to withdraw, and in 1857 Panama seceded again, but soon returned. In 1888 a constitution was drawn which denied Panama sovereign rights and made it a department, instead of a state of Colombia.

A treaty was entered into between the United States and New Granada, in 1846, which granted transportation facilities etc., to the American government across the Isthmus, and in turn the United States guaranteed the sovereignty of New Granada. This had been considered the first step toward the establishment of an American protectorate over the Isthmus. Another treaty, the Hay-Pauncefote, was negotiated and ratified by the United States Senate, December 16, 1901, which gave the United States alone the right to build and control an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama. In January 1903, still another treaty was negotiated, but it was not ratified by the Colombian Congress, possibly because it was hoped that settlement might be delayed until the concession of the company expired, and that then the payment from the United States would come directly to the Colombian government. The Congress, which had been specially called to ratify this treaty, adjourned on October 30th, and four days later Panama declared her independence. The uprising incident to this declaration occurred at 6:00 p.m. November 3rd, and the overthrow was accomplished without bloodshed. The organization of a new government was immediately started which was virtually recognized by the United States on the 6th

Rumors of an intended revolution had persisted for some time prior to its actual occurrence, and the United States government had despatched several naval vessels to that locality to observe and report on conditions. The commanders of these vessels had received special instructions as to their actions and duties, upon reaching the Isthmus, should an uprising occur or be in progress at the time.

The gunboat Nashville, under the command of Commander John Hubbard, was the first of these vessels to arrive in the area. She arrived at Colon and came to anchor at 5:30 p.m. November 2nd. Shortly before midnight the Cartagena, a Colombian troop ship came in and anchored near the Nashville, and about 8:00 a.m. the 3rd, she disembarked her troops, which numbered 500, including the general commanding. The destination of these troops was reported to be Panama

City, but it was desirable that they not be permitted to proceed there, and the general commanding them was finally persuaded to that effect.

While these Colombian troops remained on shore almost anything could have happened. Quite a number of American citizens where in the city, an American consulate was located there, and it was a terminus for the American owned Panama railroad. As Commander Hubbard's instructions were to protect all American interests, he landed the Marines from the Nashville shortly after noon of the 4th, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander H.M. Witzel, and they took up a position in the railroad office. This landing party returned aboard at about 7:00 p.m., but were landed again the following morning, the 5th.

On the evening of the 5th, the Dixie, under the command of Commander Francis H. Delano, the second American ship to arrive at Colon, came in and anchored in the harbor. Shortly after her arrival, the Colombian troops sailed from Colon on the Royal Mail steamer Orinoco. Commander Hubbard and Commander Delano conferred together relative to conditions o shore and as to future action to be taken on their part, and decided that a larger landing force was required for the protection of American interests. Accordingly, two companies of Marines, under command of Major John A. Lejeune, were landed about 7:55 p.m. of the 5th, relieving those from the Nashville, who returned to their ship. The latter force returned to their ship shortly after noon, the 6th.

At 8:35 p.m. the 6th, the Nashville left Colon for Porto Bello, where she arrived the following day. The Dixie remained at Colon. On the 15th a small detachment of Marines were sent ashore, due to a slight disturbance on the Hamburg dock, but were withdrawn the following morning after a conference between the five Colombian commissioners, who had arrived earlier, and Rear Admiral Coghlan, on the Mayflower. However, the same evening (16th), Marines were again landed to act as a signal squad during the night, and continued this duty until the 8th of December. On this date Captain N.G. Burton and W. McCreary and Lieutenant F.A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and a part of Company B, Marine Battalion, on the Dixie, were landed and proceeded to Empire (about 30 miles from Colon on the Panama Railroad), for the purpose of establishing a camp. The same afternoon the remainder of the company was also landed, and on the 16th, the entire battalion under Major J.A. Lejeune, went into camp at Empire.

In the meantime other Marine organizations were being assembled at Philadelphia, Pa., and other places for service

in Panama. The Prairie, under command of Commander A.V. Williams, sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Colon, on December 11th, with a battalion of Marines under Major L.C. Lucas, to augment the force already there, and arrived on the 13th. The battalion was landed on the 24th, and went into camp. The Dixie left Colon on December 17th for Philadelphia, where she embarked a regiment, under Colonel L.W. T. Waller, and sailed for Colon on the 28th.

(1904)

The Dixie arrived at Colon the first part of January, and on the 7th landed both battalions - the First under James E. Mahoney, proceeding to Bas Obispo, and the Second under Major Eli K. Cole, to Empire, Panama. The battalion which landed from the Prairie on December 24th, was reembarked on February 15th, and returned to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

From the time of the first landing (November 4, 1903) until January 21, 1914, with the exceptions previously noted, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus of Panama to guard the interests of the American Government. On the latter date, all Marines were withdrawn.

References: Latane, U.S. & Latin America, 181, 188-189; Logs of Nashville, Prairie, Dixie and Atlanta; Marine Corps Archives; St. Dept. Archives.

(1835)

From the date of the Peruvian Congress of 1823, to the administration of President Gamarra, internal disturbances had continued in this republic. Toward the close of his term of office, an incident occurred which finally brought about the revolution of February, 1835. The partisans of Orbegoso and Bermudez illegally nominated them as successors to Gamarra, which nearly brought the contending factions to a test of arms. A reconciliation of their differences took place on the eve of battle; and Orbegoso was elected to govern the affairs of State.

Prominent in this affair had been (General) Salaverry, a man anxious to gain control for himself, and his constituents. Therefore, he induced disturbances to distract attention from his activities, secretly organized a considerable army, ousted Orbegoso, proclaimed himself chief of Peru, and galloped into Lima as its master on February 25th. However, Orbegoso was not to be so easily deposed, as indicated by immediate resort to the use of the forces remaining loyal to him. The subsequent actions of these forces brought about deplorable conditions throughout the country, especially at Lima, the capital, and Callao, the chief port of entry.

On December 6th several American citizens petitioned the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Samuel Larned "to cause 40 to 50 Marines to be landed" for their protection, and the guarding of their property. The United States flagship Brandywine, under Captain David Deacon, with the Commander of the Pacific squadron, Captain Alexander S. Wadsworth, aboard, was in the harbor at Callao at the time. Just prior to the 10th of December, the Charge, believing the American Consulate to be in danger, requested Commodore Wadsworth to send a Marine guard for its protection. This request was complied with on the 10th, and Corporal Henry Bell, and Privates John Batham, Deodatur Nicklin and George Preston were sent to Lima for the purpose. Both factions having temporarily transferred their activities to other points, Lima was left without either military or civil government for several days, and conditions in the city became more chaotic.

The American Charge again having requested Marines, the Commodore on the 17th sent the remainder of the Marine Guard ashore under Captain Charles C. Tupper of the Marines. These Marines were quartered in different American houses, but the majority were at the Consulate. Captain Wadsworth, in his report says: " * * * there is no doubt but the presence of the Marines prevented a general plunder. As it was no foreign houses were plundered. The English and French Marines were sent up a few days after our own. * * *"

(1836)

The first of this year found the United States Marines of the Brandywine, still on duty in the capital city, Lima. All communications between this city and Callao had been severed, and a blockade of the port had been decreed. President Orbegoso then made Chorillos the port of entry, but Colonel Solar - one of Salaverry's men, who was commandant of Callao - notified Commodore Wadsworth that that port, too, had been declared in a state of blockade. The Commodore denied the Commandant's right to declare a blockade, informed him that American vessels would be protected against molestation for any infraction of it, and immediately sent the Boxer to that port to enforce his decision.

The Marines under Captain Tupper remained on duty at Lima until January 24th, when they were withdrawn, and returned to their ship. The Brandywine sailed from Callao on March 1st, but returned several times during the remainder of the year. One of these occasions was on August 31st, at which time Private Alexander Cady was sent to Lima for duty at the American Consulate. He remained until December 2nd, when he rejoined the ship at Callao.

From January 19th to 23rd, 1836, several people were given shelter on board the Brandywine because of the serious conditions in Callao.

References: Enock, Hist. Peru, 66-70; Log of Brandywine; Captains Letters, Jan. '36, #45, and Feb. '36 #32, Navy Archives; Marine Corps Archives.

(1824)

In the latter part of this year an American mercantile house in St. Thomas had been robbed, and there was satisfactory evidence that the goods stolen had been carried by pirates into Foxardo, a small port on the east end of Porto Rico, then a colonial possession of Spain. In the latter part of October Lieutenant C.T. Platt, of the U.S.S. Beagle was in this vicinity, and was informed of the robbery. He agreed to aid in recovering the stolen goods, and proceeded to the Port of Foxardo for that purpose. Arriving there on the 26th, he waited upon the proper civil officers, who treated him roughly, demanded his commission, which, when sent for, they pronounced a forgery, charged him with being a pirate, and finally arrested him and Lieutenant Ritchie, who had accompanied him, and detained them under guard during the day. After enduring various insults on the part of the officials and the inhabitants, they were permitted to return to their vessel.

Lieutenant Platt immediately set sail and, as he was running off the coast, met the John Adams standing in, with Commodore David Porter aboard. He went aboard her and reported the treatment he had received to the Commodore. The decision of the latter was soon formed; he deemed this an insult to the American Flag, which must be atoned for. The Commodore's ship could not enter the harbor at Foxardo because of shallow water, so she was anchored outside. Taking her boats and the Beagle and Grampus, he proceeded into the harbor, to carry out his plans. On the way into the harbor, and when the ships were about to anchor, it was perceived that a shore battery was preparing to fire upon the landing party. A boat was immediately sent with a detachment of 14 Marines, under Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton of the Marines, (a passenger on board the Grampus), to spike the guns; meeting no resistance from the Spaniards they quickly accomplished their mission and returned.

Commodore Porter landed with 200 Marines and sailors (officers and men), and addressed a letter to the Alcalde, dated November 12th, reciting the facts of the injury, demanding explanation and atonement, threatening to make the town responsible in case of refusal, and despatched it by Lieutenant Stribling under a flag of truce. One hour was given for a reply. Lieutenant H.N. Crabb, with 27 of his Marines was ordered to place himself in advance of the column and escort the flag of truce to the town. When within a short distance of the town the Marines halted to await the return of Lieutenant Stribling. A short time afterward he returned, in company with the Governor and Captain of the Port, who humbly apologized for the wrong they had done and promised thereafter to respect the rights

of American officers. This apology was accepted, and after marching through the town the party returned to their vessels.

Commodore Porter's report of this affair called forth an order, dated December 27th, for his return home. The United States Government deemed that he had overstepped his authority. He was subsequently tried by a general court-martial, at the Marine Barracks in Washington, and convicted on August 10, 1825. With the sentence of six month's suspension was coupled a tribute to his zeal for the naval service, but Porter promptly resigned. A little later he was engaged by Mexico, as "General of Marine," to reorganize and command her naval forces as commander-in-chief. He remained in that duty until 1829, when he left the Mexican service and returned to his home in Maryland, where he arrived in the month of October.

Andrew Jackson, having become President of the United States, offered to reinstate Commodore Porter in his old position in the Navy, but Porter declined. Failing in this, Jackson appointed him Consul General to Algiers on March 18, 1830, which position he held until appointed Charge d'Affaires in Turkey April 15, 1831. He became Minister Resident on March 3, 1839 and died exactly four years later.

References: McClellan's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps; Memo Solic. St. Dept., 49-50; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1235-1238; Cooper, Hist. Navy, III, 29; Log of John Adams; Marine Corps Archives; St. Dept. Archives; Address, Con. Gen. Ravndal, July 4, '22.

(1905)

In this year the first landing by American Marines took place on Russian soil. Honorable George von L. Meyer, American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was appointed in March of this year, and a short time after taking over his new duties, apparently desired a small Marine Guard for the Embassy. The Brigadier General, Commandant of the Marine Corps, George F. Elliott, was consulted in the matter, and informed the Secretary of the Navy that such a guard could be furnished whenever so ordered.

A few days later the Secretary directed the Commandant to select two trustworthy Marines, and order them to proceed to Paris, France, where upon arrival they were to report to Commander Roy C. Smith, U.S. Navy, Naval Attache, United States Embassy, for such duty as might be assigned.

Quartermaster Sergeant Edward H.W. Holt, and Gunnery Sergeant Edward F. Larkin, were selected for this important duty, and sailed from the port of New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on the 21st of November. Later they proceeded to St. Petersburg, reported to Mr. Meyer, and remained on this duty until the 1st of January, 1907, when they were relieved and returned to the United States.

(1918)

The overthrow of the Czarist government by the Bolsheviki, was the occasion for great excitement, rioting, pillaging and murder, which soon spread to all parts of the Russian Empire. Vladivostok, even though many thousands of miles from White Russia, soon felt the effects of the Bolsheviki movement, and it, too, was soon in turmoil.

Early in this year Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight in the Brooklyn arrived at Vladivostok to look after the interests of the United States. A number of other foreign powers also had vessels and troops at this place. The Czech and Bolsheviki troops were almost constantly engaged in active hostilities which endangered foreign lives.

These activities grew more serious from day to day and on the 29th of June the Czecho-Slovak troops moved in to occupy the city and its suburbs. They disarmed and imprisoned the Red Guard, arrested Germans and Austrians, and assumed complete control of the city pending the formation of a responsible government. About 5 o'clock in the evening Admiral Knight despatched Second Lieutenant Conrad S. Grove and 31 of the Marines on shore to guard the American Consulate. Two hours later Captain Archie F. Howard proceeded ashore to relieve Lieutenant Grove. English marines

were landed from H.M.S. Suffolk, and the Chinese landed a force from the cruiser Hai-Yung.

This state of affairs continued until the 6th of July. On this date Admiral Knight's chief of staff, together with representatives of the other powers present, called officially on the mayor of Vladivostok and delivered the following proclamation: "In view of the dangers which threaten Vladivostok and the Allied Forces here assembled from the open and secret activities of Austro-German war prisoners, spies and emissaries, the City and its vicinity are hereby taken under the temporary protection of the Allied Powers and all necessary measures will be taken for its defense against dangers both external and internal. All orders heretofore issued by the Czecho-Slovak authorities continue in force. The authority of the Zemstov and Municipality will be recognized in local affairs but the local military force and policies will be supplemented by such Allied Force as may be found necessary in emergency to prevent danger from Austro-German agencies and influence which are known to be at work in the city. This action is taken in a spirit of sympathetic friendship for the Russian people without reference to any political faction or party and in the hope that the period of tranquility which will result may permit the reconciling of all factions and their cooperation in a harmonious and patriotic effort for the establishment of a stable and permanent government and for throwing off the yoke of tyrannical dictation which the Austro-German Powers are endeavoring to fasten permanently upon the Russian people. All good citizens are enjoined to cooperate in the maintenance of law and order." This proclamation was signed by Admiral Knight and representatives of Japan, England, France, China, and of the Czecho-Slovak Army.

The Consulate guard (established 29th June) was apparently continued until the 10th of August, as that is the last date on which it is mentioned in the log of the Brooklyn. From August 4th to 24th, a U.S. Marine Corps patrol was maintained at the Russian Navy Yard, commanded by one of the two Marine officers mentioned.

(1919)

The next landing by American Marines at this place was on the 30th of July of this year, at Tyutuke Bay, which is only a short distance from Vladivostok. Captain Edgar B. Larimer, in the New Orleans, arrived at this place on the morning of the above mentioned date and immediately sent a landing force ashore to protect American interests. First Lieutenant Leland S. Swindler commanded the 31 Marines which this vessel carried. This landing party returned aboard in the early afternoon of August 1st.

(1920)

The United States maintained a radio station on Russian Island (Bay of Vladivostok) and due to the unsatisfactory conditions in Vladivostok, deemed it advisable to establish a Marine guard to protect the station and property. On February 16th this guard was organized, consisting of First Sergeant Thomas J. Treadwell and 17 other Marines, and a like guard was maintained until November 19th, 1922.

(1934)

The Government of the United States had recognized the Soviet Republic at 11:45 p.m. on the 16th of November of the previous year. The following day William C. Bullitt was selected to represent his country, as the first Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He received a recess appointment on the 21st of November, presented his credentials on the 13th of December, and was confirmed on the 11th of January of the present year.

After the recognition of the Soviet Republic, it was the desire of the United States State Department to have detailed five naval and Marine Corps officers as attaches to the Embassy at Moscow, but owing to a lack of funds for their maintenance only one was appointed. This appointment fell to the Marines, and Captain David R. Nimmer (then on detail in the Office of Naval Intelligence) was detailed as Assistant Naval Attache on the 29th of January, this year.

In addition to attaches, a suitable Marine Guard for the Embassy was also desired by the State Department, and on the 12th of February the Navy Department was requested to detail six Marines for such duty. The Marine Corps selected six noncommissioned officers and despatched them to Moscow on the 13th. They sailed from New York aboard the S.S. Washington, arrived at Hamburg, Germany, the 23rd, and there entrained for Moscow via Berlin, finally arriving at their destination on the 1st of March, where they are still on duty.

References: Case of Holt, E.H.W. #78312; Logs of Brooklyn and New Orleans; Marine Corps Archives; St. Dept. Archives; Navy Archives.

(1841)

Two years previous to this time the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, headed by Commander Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy, was surveying in the Southern Archipelago, and in October, 1839, his work brought him to the island of Samoa. American merchant vessels had been carrying on considerable trade with these natives for a number of years. The commerce had increased to such an extent that the United States established a commercial agency on the island in 1820, to look after American interests. Wilkes saw the possibility of increasing this trade, and also the necessity for rules and regulations governing both natives and foreigners in this intercourse. He deemed it essential too, that his government should be represented by an official with greater authority than that of a commercial agent.

Realizing these facts to be of paramount importance, he immediately set about negotiating a sort of treaty with the principal chiefs of the Island. A conference which had been arranged with the seven chiefs revealed their willingness to enter into written agreements for the future guidance of both parties. The British Consul, W.C. Cunningham, was present during these negotiations, and expressed his approval of promulgating a set of regulations which would bind all parties to certain modes of conduct in future relations. Commander Wilkes then prepared written "commercial regulations" embracing 16 articles which, in general, provided for: Protection for all foreign consuls - All foreign vessels to be received in ports of the Island - Full protection for ships wrecked on the shores - Natives guilty of murder to be given up - Payment of port charges - Work on the Sabbath prohibited - Trading in or landing of liquor forbidden - Apprehension of deserters - Permission to be obtained before landing passengers - Sick left on shore to be cared for by consul - Arrest of seamen after 9 o'clock at night - Fines to be paid in specie - Magistrates and chiefs to enforce these rules - Chiefs to elect one of their number as magistrate - And, that the regulations be printed, promulgated, and a copy furnished to masters of all visiting vessels.

These regulations were approved and signed on November 5, 1839, by Commander Wilkes, John C. Williams, W.C. Cunningham, and the seven chiefs, Malietoa, Jamalanji, Matclan, Peea, Tooa, Moli and Saga. The day prior to this Commander Wilkes "appointed John C. Williams Consul of the United States of North America for the Samoa or Navigator Group of islands until the pleasure of the United States is known. * * *" Mr. Williams formally accepted the appointment on November 5th, and signed the regulations as "U.S. Consul."

Approximately a year after Commander Wilkes negotiated the "Commercial Regulations" with the chiefs of Samoa, an American seaman was murdered by the natives of the town of Saulafata, Island of Upolu. An effort was made to have the person responsible for the crime given up to American authority (as provided for by the Regulations previously mentioned.) These efforts, however, were of no avail, and other methods were necessary to exact compliance with the provisions of the treaty. Lieutenant William L. Hudson, of the sloop Peacock, was ordered to proceed to that Island, and obtain redress for the murder committed.

The Peacock, accompanied by the schooner Flying-Fish, arrived at Upolu Island on the 24th of February, 1841. Lieutenant Hudson made a peremptory demand for the murderer, which was answered by a positive refusal from the principal chief. Resort to the landing of a party of Marines and sailors was the only alternative, and, at daylight the following morning, the Lieutenant made all preparations necessary for such a landing. He selected "70 odd men," divided them into three divisions under Lieutenants (William M.) Walker and (Edward J.) De Haven; (George F.) Emmos and Passed Midshipman (Alonzo B.) Davis; (Roger) Perry and Passed Midshipman Hawson (?), respectively. In the meantime the sloop was kedged to bring her broadside to bear on the town, and the "long guns" made ready to fire. The landing party was ordered into the boats, and instructed to take up a position on the starboard quarter while the ship fired on the town.

When all was in readiness, orders were given to open fire on the village with round shot and grape. The grape fell short but the round shot took effect, and after the first gun was fired, nothing more could be seen of the natives who had previously collected on the beach. After some 18 shots had been fired, the landing party pulled to the beach, and landed without difficulty. Two of the divisions were assigned to the destruction of the huts (some 40 or 50), while the third was held in reserve at the boats. The natives were conspicuous because of their absence - they had decamped with all of their belongings - and the Americans captured the town without meeting resistance. The match was applied, and the village was soon in ashes. This completed, the party returned to the ship. Upon arriving there, however, they were held in the boats, "a taste of grog" was given each man, orders issued for them to destroy the other towns - Fusi and Sallesesi - and they again pulled away for the shore.

They landed this time midway between these two villages, one division proceeded to each and the third remaining with the boats, where they found conditions as in

the first - totally deserted. There were upward of 100 huts in the two towns, and they were destroyed in a like manner as was the first. The mission having been completed, the entire party assembled on the beach, destroyed all of the canoes they could find and then returned to their ship, apparently satisfied that a well-deserved punishment had been promptly administered for the murder of an American seaman.

(1888)

That the punishment meted out to these natives, in 1841, had beneficial results, was evidenced by the fact that nearly five decades elapsed before the presence of another American landing force was necessary for the protection of Americans and American interests.

In September of this year a revolt took place against the Government of Tamasese. Mataafa was proclaimed king by the opposition, and a civil war ensued. In waging a warfare of this nature - especially between natives of cannibalistic tendencies - all foreigners resident on the Island were more or less in danger of losing their lives as well as their property. Even foreign consuls were apprehensive for the safety of their consulates, and their own lives as well. This strife between the natives reached such proportions by the month of November, that the American Consul General, Harold M. Sewell, requested Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U.S. Navy, of the Nipsic, which was then in the harbor of Apia, to land a suitable guard of Marines for the protection of American citizens, and the Consulate.

Commander Mullan immediately complied with this request by detailing First Lieutenant T. Glover Fillette and 10 of the enlisted Marines for the purpose, and sending them ashore on the 14th of November where they remained until March 20th of the following year, when they were withdrawn.

(1899)

A few days short of a decade had elapsed since the withdrawal of the Marine Guard from the American Consulate, before their presence was again required for the protection of American interests. This, as in the previous case, was occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities over the right of succession of the opposing chiefs - Mataafa and Malietoa.

The island had been recognized as a quasi-independency under the combined suzerainty of the United States and Great Britain, and the naval forces of both nations were actively drawn into the dispute, interfering to establish the claims

of Malietoa as against those of Mataafa, and to put down the uprising against the former.

In February of this year Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, of the Pacific squadron, with his flagship Philadelphia, was ordered to Samoa to observe and report on conditions, and to take such action in case of emergency as he might deem warranted for the protection of American interests. He arrived at Apia on the 6th of March, and found that the British Government had also sent naval forces to the island, which consisted of H.M.S. Tauranga, Porpoise, Royalist, and the gunboat H.M.S. Falke. Captain Leslie C. Stuart, R.N., was the senior officer, and in command of the Tauranga. Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart conferred relative to action to be taken in the case at hand, and apparently decided that a combined landing was necessary in order to settle the dispute between the two chiefs and their adherents.

A proclamation was issued by Admiral Kautz on March 12th, in which he adjured the several chiefs to repair to their respective homes and obey the laws of Samoa, and respect the Berlin Treaty of 1889, etc. On the 13th, conditions having become worse, a guard was despatched to the American Consulate for its protection and the protection of American nationals.

The following day the whole Marine guard, under First Lieutenant Constantine M. Perkins, together with a company of sailors under Lieutenant Field, a Colt's gun, and an artillery squad of 23 men under Lieutenant Brown, were landed at Mulinu Point "to remain indefinitely." On the 15th the natives began to gather in the woods back of Apia and back of Vailoa. The Philadelphia and H.M.S. Royalist opened fire on the former while H.M.S. Porpoise fired on the latter, with six-inch and 6-pounder shells for a period of about three hours. About 4 in the afternoon the American Consul, Mr. Osborne, his wife and son, went aboard the Philadelphia for safety, as did several other Americans and one Englishman.

Conditions grew even worse as the days passed and, on April 1st, it was decided to pursue the hostile natives into the interior, defeat or capture them, and bring the troubled conditions to an end. Accordingly, Captain Stuart selected Lieutenant Freeman, and British marines and sailors to the number of about 62, while Admiral Kautz selected Lieutenant Philip V. Lonsdale, two other naval officers, First Lieutenant Perkins, 20 Marines and about 36 sailors, and assembled the whole on shore for the expedition. In addition to these forces, the assistance of about 100 friendly Samoans was enlisted, and they accompanied the Americans and

British in the attack. Lieutenant Freeman, R.N., being the senior, took charge of the column, and the march commenced along the shore in the following order: British marines, American Marines, the seamen next, then the natives, and the civilians bringing up the rear. The landing party, after passing the town of Faglli, cut inland, through a defile, and climbed to a higher plateau. They had proceeded along this for only a short distance when they were suddenly attacked in force from the left and left rear, by natives hidden in the grass. It appeared that the column was about to be cut off from the rear, and Lieutenant Perkins of the American Marines, ordered the left flank to fall back to a wire fence about 300 yards in the rear. By this time several men had been wounded, and were being assisted to the rear by Lieutenant Cave, R.N., and Dr. Lung, who agreed with Lieutenant Perkins that a retreat to the shore was the only alternative.

This course of action having been decided upon, a stand was made at the wire fence until the column could be assembled, the wounded evacuated, and the retreat begun when the opportunity afforded. Accordingly, four of the American Marines took position, and held the natives at bay while the command assembled. The retreat was now commenced, and the column finally reached the village of Faglli, where a signal was made to H.M.S. Royalist for reinforcements. After the landing force had arrested its retreat at Faglli, it was noted that Lieutenant Lonsdale and Ensign Monaghan of the American forces, and Lieutenant Freeman, R.N., were absent, and grave fear was entertained for their safety. This anxiety proved to be well founded, for on the following day the heads of the three officers were recovered from the place where the natives had beheaded them, and were buried with their bodies.

Besides Lieutenant Lonsdale and Ensign Monaghan, there were two sailors killed, and one Marine and four sailors wounded, as the casualties suffered by the Americans. Lieutenant Perkins, in his report of the affair, especially mentions three Marines as worthy of particular consideration: Sergeants Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer, and Private Henry L. Hulbert. These three Marines were subsequently awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for their conspicuous duty in upholding the traditions of their Corps.

A guard of Marines was maintained at the American Consulate until May 18th, when all forces were withdrawn and returned to their ship. On May 13th the Samoan Commission, which had arrived shortly before, was re-

ceived aboard the flagship Philadelphia, with customary honors, and the conditions in Samoa were discussed. The bodies of Lieutenant Lonsdale and Ensign Monaghan were taken aboard the Philadelphia on the 20th, and sailed the next day enroute to the United States. She arrived at San Francisco on June 21st. On the 22nd and 23rd, respectively, the remains of Ensign Monaghan and Lieutenant Lonsdale were sent ashore accompanied by as many of the ship's company as could be spared, and a salute of three volleys was fired over the boats as they were about to shove off for shore.

References: Moore's Int. Law Dig., vol. I, 536-554;
Wilkes Explo. Exped., vol. I, 1838-9, Let. #53;
Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1899, 4, 922-923; Marine Corps
Archives; Navy Archives; Logs of Peacock and Phila-
delphia.

(1853)

As an illustration of the diversity of the duties performed by, and the reliance placed in the faithfulness and efficiency of the United States Marines, no better incident could be found for their portrayal than the recording of an affair which took place at Blenheim Reach, in the Canton River about sixty miles from Hong Kong, China.

On the night of September 11th, several naval vessels were lying at anchor in the roadstead, among which was the United States steam frigate Mississippi, with a Siamese man of war not far distant. Commander Sidney Smith Lee commanded the American ship, and was at the time asleep in his cabin. Shortly after midnight he was rudely awakened in consequence of the advent aboard his vessel of an overwrought foreign naval officer in the person of the Captain of the Siamese vessel, who stated that a serious mutiny had broken out aboard his ship, that he was unable to cope with the situation, and who begged the assistance of Captain Lee in regaining control of his crew.

Commander Lee, having had long experience in the naval service of his own country and possessing all of the characteristics and qualities attributed to the average American, readily understood from the manner and earnest representation the predicament in which the Siamese officer was placed. He agreed to lend succor in quelling the disturbance, but at the same time realized that the situation was fraught with dangerous possibilities. Whether the whole crew of the Siamese vessel or only a part of them had joined the mutineers, he did not know; the only information from which he could form an estimate being that from the commander, who was too excited to give a coherent description of the true state of affairs. Nevertheless, there was the spice of adventure dear to the heart of all Americans and, in addition, he had the faithful Marines to back him up in any undertaking he might elect to pursue.

Commander Lee, considering the possibilities involved, quickly came to a decision, ordered ten members of his Marine Guard to repair to the quarterdeck, a cutter to be made ready to embark in, and he, together with the still much excited Siamese officer, shoved off and proceeded to the vessel in distress. Arriving at his destination, he with the small party of Marines, boarded the ship of the mutinied crew, and in less than an hour regained control over the situation. Order had been brought about where chaos had reigned. His mission now having been completed, the doughty American officer returned to his own vessel, after an absence of less than four hours, and was ready for any new eventuality that might arise

Reference; Log of the Mississippi.

(1832)

This Island was the scene of many depredations by pirates for a number of years prior to the landing of Americans to avenge such outrages. Merchant vessels attempting to carry on commerce with the inhabitants were on numerous occasions plundered, burnt, set adrift, or otherwise disposed of as the fancy or interest of the natives indicated; the officers, crews and passengers were treated with indignity and violence, murdered, and, in some instances their bodies abused with disgusting barbarity. Conditions of this nature could not be tolerated indefinitely; the time had now come for the visitation of retribution.

The immediate cause of this retribution was the murder of the mate and two seamen of the American merchantman Friendship on February 7th, 1831, which was loading a cargo of pepper in the harbor of Quallah Battoo. Without warning, and without provocation the natives attacked the vessel, committed the outrage mentioned, and then plundered her of everything of value. Captain Endicott of the Friendship, with the assistance of several other merchantmen, was able to recover his vessel, but not until the savages had robbed her of about \$12,000.00 worth of specie, and other property to a large amount. The voyage had to be abandoned, causing a loss to her owners of some \$40,000.00, besides the unfortunate deaths of the mate and the two seamen.

Captain Endicott, with his vessel, finally reached his home port in America, reported all of the facts to his employers who, in turn represented them to the United States government, with the request that such action be taken as would prevent future occurrences of this kind, and to demand redress for the outrage perpetrated upon the crew of the Friendship and the vessel itself. The authorities readily agreeing to this request selected Commodore John Downes, in the frigate Potomac, as their representative, and instructed him accordingly. He sailed from New York on the 21st of August, 1831, touching at the Cape of Good Hope for information, and arrived off Sumatra on the 5th of February the following year. He disguised his ship as a merchantman, and then stood in and anchored about three miles from the town. Early in the afternoon of the 6th, the Commodore sent the whaleboat ashore with a party consisting of Lieutenant Irvine Shubrick, U.S.N., "the lieutenant of Marines" Alvin Edson, Lieutenants R.R. Pinkham, Henry K. Hoff and Jonathan Ingersoll, Acting Sailing-Master B.J. Totten, and Midshipman Henry Tooley, all dressed in sailor's costumes, to reconnoitre preparatory to his intended attack. This party returned aboard at 5:00 p.m., reporting that the natives had made a considerable display of armed men.

The Commodore ordered out all boats and had them made ready for an early attack upon the town. At 2:15 a.m. of the 7th, the landing party, consisting of the Marines and sailors, to the number of about 250, together with the division officers, the whole under the direct command of Lieutenant Shubrick, embarked in the boats, and proceeded towards their objective. This party reached the shore about 5:15, and immediately commenced the attack on the principal forts: Lieutenant Edson and his Marines in the advance. Lieutenant Shubrick had previously divided his force into three divisions - one of Marines, and two of sailors - and now directed one of the sailor divisions to take the first fort, while Lieutenant Edson attacked one in the rear of the town. The sailor division finally captured their fort after two hours of fierce fighting. The Marines stormed and took the second fort while the remainder of the force attacked another fort. This third fort proved to be a Tartar. The defenders fought with desperation, and it was not until the Marines and the other division of sailors arrived that the Malays were finally subdued and the position carried. The town was then fired and most of it reduced to ashes. The last fort was discovered when it opened fire, but was carried by assault and, by seven-thirty occupied and the American Flag hoisted over them all as a signal to the ship that they had been conquered. This victory had not been a bloodless one, however, for two had been killed (Benjamin T. Brown, a Marine and William P. Smith, a sailor), and 7 wounded, two of whom were Marines (Privates Daniel H. Cole and James G. Huston). Having destroyed all the forts, and leaving the town in flames, the landing party returned to the ship before 11:00 a.m., bringing with them those who had been killed, together with such wounded as had not previously been sent aboard. "At 11:30 (a.m.) committed the bodies of William P. Smith and Benjamin D. (T.) Brown to the deep with the usual funeral service."

Shortly before midnight of the 7th, the Commodore moved his vessel closer in towards shore - about one mile distant. At 12:20 p.m. the 8th, he opened fire, and bombarded the forts and town with his long guns and cannonades. This bombardment he continued for an hour, after which time a white flag was seen flying over the forts on shore, and the Commodore decided, before taking any further action, to give the natives a little more time for reflection.

The following morning, the 9th, a boat containing Lieutenant James P. Wilson, U.S.N., four other officers, and several Marines, was despatched to Pulo Kio, under a flag of truce, to reconnoitre, and investigate the conditions ashore. This party returned at 2:30 p.m. reporting that they had discovered white flags all along the shore line. After waiting

until 6:10 p.m. the Commodore's vigilance was rewarded by the appearance of a native boat putting off from shore, headed apparently for the American man of war. It soon came alongside, and it was ascertained that it contained a delegation of the principal chiefs, who expressed the greatest penitence for their misdeeds, sued most humbly for peace, begged especially that no more "big guns" be fired, and, finally, requested that all hostilities cease. The Commodore believing that they were sincere in their pleadings, readily acquiesced, but warned them that a repetition of these crimes against American citizens would be more severely dealt with than had the present one. His mission having been completed Commodore Downes weighed anchor, and the Potomac sailed from the Island of Sumatra for her regular station in the Pacific.

(1838)

The Chiefs of Quallah Battoo apparently soon forgot the visit paid to them by the Potomac, for less than five years had elapsed before a repetition of the same crimes made it necessary for another United States man of war to return to the Island, and bombard the town and forts as a punishment for such transgression. On this occasion it was the frigate Columbia, under Captain George C. Read, and the sloop (corvette) John Adams, under Commander Thomas W. Wyman, that administered the punishment to the inhabitants, and the towns of Quallah Battoo and Muckie, or Mukki, for repeated offenses against Americans. These two vessels arrived off the coast December 21st and at 3:50 p.m. the next day, stood in and came to anchor off the town of Quallah Battoo. On the 24th they stood in closer to shore, anchoring about one mile distant. Captain Read then communicated with the authorities on shore, and made known his mission, together with demands for redress. He then waited until the 25th, Christmas Day, and not having received a satisfactory reply, decided to resort to other means to exact compliance with his wishes. About noon of this day, he ordered the commander of the John Adams to open fire. At 1:30 she complied with grape on some armed native boats in the river, and a few moments later with round shot at the fort. She continued this bombardment until 3:00 p.m. when the Columbia signaled her to cease firing. The Columbia then continued the fire until 3:30 when she, too, ceased. The two ships remained idle until the forenoon of the 28th. At 10:00 a.m. the natives hoisted a white flag in token of surrender. A boat was sent in to communicate with the authorities and it returned thirty minutes later with the information that a chief would repair aboard the Columbia in a few minutes. Shortly before 11:00 a boat arrived, bearing one of the principal chiefs of the town. Commodore Read conferred with him for about thirty minutes and, apparently being satisfied, permitted him to return ashore. The follow-

ing evening, the 29th, the two vessels set sail for Muckie, the second town to be visited, but had proceeded only a few miles when they were forced to anchor because of a lull in the wind. Due to this delay it was not until 1:10 p.m. the 31st that they arrived and anchored in Muckie Roads.

(1839)

About the middle of the forenoon of January 1st, Commodore Read sent Lieutenant Turner ashore to confer with the authorities. However, the result of his mission was not satisfactory and it was decided to bombard the town. The Commodore waited, however, until the following forenoon, the 2nd - apparently giving the shore authorities twenty-four hours to reply to his demands. In the meantime both ships were hauled in closer to shore, and their broadsides brought to bear upon the town. No reply having been received the John Adams opened fire at about 9:30 a.m. She opened with round shot and grape on the forts and town. At 11:00 the guns of the Columbia joined those of the John Adams. Both vessels then kept up a brisk fire until about 11:30, when firing practically ceased, and the John Adams was ordered to send a landing party, under the command of Commander Wyman, ashore to destroy the forts and town. This party proceeded to the beach at 11:30, and landed without mishap, marched to the town and commenced its destruction. At 12:35 p.m. the Columbia sent a landing force ashore to join those under Commander Wyman, consisting of "the Musketeers, Pikemen, Marines and Pioneers." Both vessels kept up a slow fire on the forts until 1:05, when orders were given cease firing. At 1:45 the Columbia signaled to return aboard. The whole landing force returned to their respective ships at 2:30 p.m., having destroyed all of the forts, the town, and bringing two prisoners with them. The prisoners (native chiefs), were kept aboard the Columbia until early the following morning, when they were returned to shore. (Note: Lieutenant D.D. Baker, U.S.M.C., was apparently squadron Marine Officer).

The mission now having been accomplished, both ships weighed anchor on the morning of the 4th of January and stood out to sea.

References: Cooper, Hist. Navy, vol. III, 31-36; Vet. Bu. pamphlet of expeditions, 7; Logs of Potomac, Columbia and John Adams; Muster Rolls, Marine Corps Archives; Collum's Hist. USMC., 65-68; Navy Archives; Hamersly, General Register for 100 Years.

(1903)

Early in September of this year, Rear Admiral C.S. Cotton, U.S. Navy, commander-in-chief of the European Squadron, aboard his flagship Brooklyn, accompanied by the San Francisco, dropped anchor in the harbor of Beirut. About this time the Moslem and Christian people in this locality were experiencing difficulties to such an extent that an uprising was feared.

Admiral Cotton considered that the American Consulate might be in danger in the event of such an uprising, and took steps to protect it by making ready a landing force of the Marines and one company of sailors. This force was not needed, but a guard of Marines, and a few sailors, were furnished, at the request of the American consul, Mr. Gabriel Bie Ravndal, from the 7th to 12th of September, at which latter date they returned to their ship, the Brooklyn.

References: Log of Brooklyn; Muster Rolls, Marine Corps Archives; St. Dept. Archives.

(1895)

The mission of the United States Navy and the Marine Corps is not confined to that of exacting redress from some island potentate, putting down rebellions in island republics, or fighting America's battles in time of actual war. Often they have served in bringing succor to some devastated country, relief to a city or town in times of serious conflagration, earthquake, or other catastrophe, when assistance was needed by suffering humanity.

Such an occasion arose when, on the 4th of March of this year, a serious fire broke out in the city of Port of Spain, Trinidad, which destroyed the whole of the business section, a large part of the residential area, and caused a property damage of about five million dollars. Nearly the whole populace were attending a cricket game outside of the city when the fire was discovered. The water service was defective, and the conflagration had gained such headway before it was discerned that little hope could be entertained for its control by local authorities.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S. Navy, with his squadron, consisting of the New York (flagship), Amphitrite, Cincinnati, Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery and Raleigh, was at anchor about seven miles off the city when, at about 4:25 in the afternoon, billows of smoke were observed rising from the direction of the center of the city. Soon after observing the smoke, flames appeared and it was easily seen that the conflagration was out of control, and that herculean efforts were necessary to prevent the city's total destruction.

The flagship signalled the Cincinnati and Raleigh, each to immediately select 50 picked men for duty ashore as a fire brigade. The flagship selected 25 Marines, under the command of Captain Benjamin R. Russell, and 100 sailors, and at 7:00 p.m. despatched them ashore under the direct command of Lieutenant Commander William Swift to assist the local authorities to bring the fire under control.

The Marines and sailors fought side by side with the local fire department for over four hours before the flames could be extinguished, and the Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, addressed a letter of thanks to Admiral Meade for the assistance rendered by his force during this affair.

References: Seo.Navy An. Rep., 1895, XXIII; A & N Reg., March 23, 1895; Logs of New York, Cincinnati and Raleigh.

(1804)

Early in 1800 the Mediterranean "Pot", with its evil contents, began to boil. Treaties with the Barbary States and "presents" to them had kept the peace for many years. The system was vicious and voracious - they were never satisfied. At first we find that the only Americans who felt the sting of dishonor, were those who had to suffer the degradation of personally laying the tribute before the feet of the barbarians. The American navy and Marines long experienced this ignominy. Not only did they carry tribute, but they also suffered the insults and derision of the corsairs who neglected no opportunity of impressing them with the idea that they were "inferiors." It was upon these Americans that the odium of a base foreign policy rested, and it is to their undying credit that, notwithstanding all this and their abhorrence of such duty, they performed it with their accustomed efficiency.

Algiers, Morocco and Tunis were more or less complacent but not altogether satisfied, whereas Tripoli, feeling that she had made a bad bargain, indulged in threats against the Americans and remained adamant to all persuasive efforts on their part. The United States continued paying tribute at the point of a gun, which was completely at variance with the stirring battle cry of the Revolution: "Taxation without representation is tyranny!"

On the 14th of May, 1801, the Bashaw, to emphasize his dissatisfaction, ordered the flagstaff cut down in front of the American Consulate. Before the news of this act had reached America, President Jefferson had despatched a squadron of warships, under Commodore Dale, to the Mediterranean for its moral effect, but at the same time, it carried a "present" of ten thousand dollars for the Bashaw. This squadron remained on this station for several years. On October 31, 1803, the Philadelphia, one of the ships of the squadron, went on the rocks and her crew was captured, and carried into the harbor and imprisoned. Second Lieutenant William S. Osborne and 44 enlisted Marines were among the captives.

About the middle of February, 1804, Commodore Preble (who was then commanding the squadron), decided to destroy the Philadelphia, which was still impaled on the rocks before Tripoli. This was finally accomplished by Lieutenant Stephen Decatur and 70 volunteers, including 8 Marines. In August of the same year the Commodore bombarded Tripoli, but the release of the crew of the ill-fated Philadelphia could not be effected. Even the proffer of the sum of \$100,000.00 as ransom proved of no avail. More ships were

sent to augment those under Preble, but the combined power of these, and the offer of still larger sums as ransom were insufficient to force, or tempt, the Bashaw to release the American prisoners. It required an "expeditionary force" on land to finally bring the Bashaw to terms.

During the summer of this year William Eaton, who had been "Navy agent for the several Barbary Regencies," conceived the idea of making a combined land and water attack on Tripoli, restoring Hamet Caramelli as Bashaw, and securing the release of the crew of the Philadelphia, together with a treaty foregoing payment of any further tribute. Commodore Barron was now in command of the squadron, and Eaton applied to him for a detachment of 100 Marines to lead his "coup de main" but was refused on the grounds that the Commodore did not believe his authority would permit such a step. However, Eaton was permitted passage on the Argus to Alexandria, from which place he intended to start his search for Hamet. He arrived at the latter place sometime in the latter part of November, 1804. On the 29th, Eaton, Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon of the Marines, Midshipman George Mann and 7 Marines landed and left for Cairo.

(1805)

Eaton and his party arrived at Cairo on January 8th. Here he learned that Hamet with a few Tripolitans had joined the Mamelukes at Miniet, where he was besieged. Eaton then pushed on to Fiaum, only to be stopped by the Turks who refused to permit him to proceed farther. Undaunted, however, by this setback, he found ways and means of communicating with Hamet, and made arrangements with him for his cooperation with the expedition against Derne, Tripoli. The next step in his plan was the gathering together of a force of sufficient strength to assure success of the venture, and to assemble them at some point from which he could make an early start. Eaton selected Arab's Tower, about 40 miles west of Alexandria, as his place of rendezvous, and here assembled a "motley" lot to the number of about 500. He also assembled 107 camels and a few asses to furnish the necessary transportation.

Having surmounted unnumbered difficulties Eaton and his party were finally ready to start the expedition proper, and on March 8 the long trek of nearly 600 miles to Derne was started by Eaton and his "conglomerate army." Many difficulties were experienced, such as dissatisfaction, mutinies and quibbling among leaders of the different factions, lack of rations, and many others. At one stage of the trip it was necessary to slaughter camels

for food. On the 15th they reached Bomba, and "the force was about to dissipate in disorder" when the Argus appeared with supplies. A few days later the Hornet arrived. Drawing on these two ships for supplies, Eaton procured the necessary food, etc., for his force, and resumed his march on the 25th. He arrived in front of Derne the same day. Under a "flag of truce," Eaton offered terms of amity to the Governor of Derne on condition of allegiance and fidelity to Hamet. The reply to this offer was "My head or yours." The Nautilus hove in sight this day, while the Argus and Hornet dropped anchor early the following day. Everything now being in readiness, the attack commenced "FROM THE LAND AND FROM THE SEA." Lieutenant O'Bannon with his Marines, a few Greeks, and such of the cannoniers as could be spared from the field piece, passed through a shower of musketry, took possession of one of the enemy's batteries, PLANTED THE AMERICAN FLAG UPON ITS RAMPARTS, AND TURNED ITS GUNS UPON THE ENEMY. After two hours of hand-to-hand fighting, the stronghold was occupied, and, for the first time in history THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES FLEW OVER A FORTRESS OF THE OLD WORLD where it had been planted by an American Marine - Lieutenant O'Bannon.

The Tripolitans counter-attacked the fortress several times, but the Americans would not give up the laurels so dearly won, and the enemy were repulsed each time with heavy losses. Finally, on the 28th of May, the Americans, by a spirited bayonet charge caused the retreat of the enemy from the vicinity of Tripoli. Memories of the Americans still linger in the songs of the women of Derne - "Din din Mohammed U Ryas Melekan mahandi", which means - Mohammed for Religion and the Americans for stubbornness.

This "Old World" fortress was held by the Americans until June 12. In the meantime, the American Consul General, Lear, had negotiated a treaty with the Bashaw, without mention of any "periodical tribute" but paying a sum of \$60,000.00 as ransom for the American captives of the illfated Philadelphia. Indicating the confidence in which the Marines were held, they were given the honor of being the last troops (rear guard) to evacuate this foreign stronghold.

Before parting with Lieutenant O'Bannon, Hamet presented his "brave American" friend with the jeweled sword with a MAMELUKE hilt which he himself had carried while with the Mamelukes in Egypt. And so Hamet, through O'Bannon, gave to the Marine Corps THE SWORD CARRIED BY ITS OFFICERS TODAY.

Reference: McClellan's Hist. U.S. Marine Corps.

(1855)

Revolution, and revolutionary intrigue, had held sway in the greater part of South America for a number of years prior to 1855. Argentina, one of the adjoining states, had been the scene of several uprisings during prior years, and it is quite possible that the unrest manifested by the inhabitants of that state had been communicated to those of Uruguay. Be that as it may, the fact is that about mid-summer of this year an uprising of revolutionary proportions spread over this country, and attained a character so sanguinary and disastrous that foreign residents were beseeching their diplomatic representatives for protection for themselves and for their property.

As had been the practice for a number of years, the United States had a squadron of her naval forces in South American Waters, whose duty it was to furnish protection to American citizens in cases of emergency. Brazil, France and Spain, also had vessels of war in this locality to look after their respective interests. These vessels and the American squadron were at anchor in the harbor of Montevideo. The United States was represented by Commander William F. Lynch, who commanded the sloop Germantown, and the American Consul Robert M. Hamilton. The commanders for the foreign vessels, together with the diplomatic representatives of their respective governments, held a conference and decided to make a combined landing of a portion of their forces for the protection of their nationals and consulates.

The landing previously agreed upon was effected on the 25th of November. The force was composed of the Marine Guard of the Germantown, under First Lieutenant Augustus S. Nicholson, and marines from the ships of the three other countries represented. After landing, they proceeded to place guards at the different consulates and the Custom-House. On the 27th, owing to the seriousness of the conflict being waged between the different factions ashore, additional forces were despatched to reinforce the Marine detachments that were landed two days previously. These additional forces, as well as the first detachments, were placed under the direct command of Lieutenant Nicholson. The reinforcements, however, were returned to their ships the same date, but the original detachments still remained on duty ashore. The American Marines were withdrawn on the 30th, after the revolutionists had capitulated, and conditions had become tranquil.

A short time before Lieutenant Nicholson and his Marines returned aboard their ship, an incident took place

which indicates the resourcefulness, bravery, and ability of the American Marine to act in emergencies. The insurgents had capitulated to the government. After they had been disarmed, the nationalists charged them, and a massacre would have ensued had not Lieutenant Nicholson and his Marines interposed themselves between the government troops and the insurgents to prevent such a catastrophe.

(1858)

Less than three years had passed when another revolution broke out in this small republic. No one faction seemed able to hold the reins of government for more than two or three consecutive years before it would be deposed, and another of revolutionary origin take its place. The lives of foreigners were jeopardized, and their property imperilled by this almost constant strife between the different factions who strove to control the administration of government.

Flag Officer French Forrest, flying his broad pennant from the St. Lawrence, with the Falmouth in company, was at Montevideo when conditions became so chaotic that he deemed a landing of Marines necessary for the protection of his countrymen and the American Consulate. England was also represented by a war vessel in the harbor. The American and English commanders conferred as to action to be taken, and agreed, as they had some two years previously, to combine their efforts in the form of a joint landing. Flag Officer Forrest was to command the combined force.

On the 2nd of January, in accordance with the prearranged plan, Forrest selected the entire Marine Guard of the St. Lawrence, under the command of Captain and Brevet Major John G. Reynolds, with 2nd Lieutenant William B. Stark as an assistant, and despatched them ashore. After the British had joined them on shore, the forces were combined, and distributed between the American and British Consulates and the Custom House. The American Marines remained on this duty until the 27th of the same month, at which time they were relieved by an increased force from the British ship, when they returned aboard the St. Lawrence.

(1868)

Little more than ten years of comparative tranquility was accorded the people of this revolutionary-ridden country before another outbreak occurred. On this occasion an armed force from the warships of six different

foreign nations then present in the harbor of Montevideo were landed. These foreign vessels represented Brazil, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and the United States.

General Flores was governor, while his son Colonel Fortunio Flores, was in command of the Battalion de Libertad, which was the regular guard of the city. This Battalion had been turned against constituted authority, and was in armed revolt against the Governor. The Governor feared for his personal safety, and those who were loyal to him. Consequently, he applied to the American Consul, James D. Long, for protection for himself, his loyalists, and the custom house in the port.

This request was communicated to Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S. Navy, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron of the United States, who was then in the harbor with his flagship Guerriere, which was accompanied by the Quinnebaug, Shamokin, Kansas and Wasp. Admiral Davis received the Consul's letter on the 6th of February, and a little later in the day, also received a letter from the British Admiral relative to participation in a combined landing in the city. After considering the matter, he decided to cooperate with the foreign forces present, who, it seems, had received a like request from the Governor for the landing of armed forces.

The combined landing took place "at 5:50 a.m." of the 7th. The United States forces consisted of Second Lieutenant of Marines R.R. Neill, 15 of his Marines and 30 sailors, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Rumsey of the Guerriere. When the various forces arrived on shore, they were placed under the direct command of Rear Admiral Amilcare Anguissola, who was in command of the Italian squadron then present in the harbor of Montevideo. This was done in consequence of his seniority.

These several forces remained ashore until shortly after noon of the following day, when upon receipt of a letter from the Governor, stating that the difficulties had ceased to exist, the foreign forces were returned to their respective ships.

This uprising had little or no political significance; it was devoid of any fixed purpose. Colonel Flores (the son), appointed no officials, made no attempt to exercise political authority, nor enforce police regulations. His conduct appeared to be that of a mutineer at the head of some three or four hundred armed soldiers who lawlessly throws into consternation and a state of siege a city of

70,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are actually foreigners, and leaving the sole reliance for security of lives and property to the aid of foreign men-of-war.

Admiral Davis in his report of this affair stated: "The predominance of foreign interests here (Montevideo), and in the large cities of the Argentine Republic, will probably render it expedient at no distant period, to confer upon them a permanent defence against these frequent insurrections or revolts, very few of which possess any color of a motive, such as would justify resistance of legal authority."

The Quinnebaug and Shamokin sailed a few days after this affair, and Admiral Davis followed them in the Guerriere on the 19th of February, leaving the Kansas and Wasp, with detailed instructions, to look after the interests of the United States during his absence. It appears that he had hardly cleared the harbor before a new outbreak occurred with disastrous results. Late in the afternoon of this date Governor Flores "was butchered in the street" by agents of the opposite party, and his friends rose in return and killed thirty or forty belonging to the party of the assassins. This incident, of course, threw the city into a state of chaos, and the assistance of the foreign warships was again requested to protect the custom house and resident foreigners.

Following Admiral Davis' instructions and in compliance with this later request, the commanding officers of the Kansas and Wasp landed 50 officers and men, who guarded the custom house, and the American Consulate from the evening of the 19th to the 27th. On the latter date they were withdrawn at the request of the President of the Republic.

References: Logs of Germantown, St. Lawrence, Guerriere and Quinnebaug; Collum's Hist. U.S.M.C., 105-106, 110-111; Sec. Navy An. Rep., 1868, XVI; St. Dept. Archives; Marine Corps Archives; So. Atl. Sqd. (Brazil), Rear Admiral C.H. Davis, June 1867, Sept. 1868, vol. I, letters #78, 92, 93, and 96, Navy Archives.

