

JOSEPH HENRY PENDLETON

1860-1942

Register of His Personal Papers



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.



*Cover Photograph: Formal portrait of Colonel Joseph
H. Pendleton, 1912. (Marine Corps photograph 4896).*

JOSEPH HENRY PENDLETON

1860-1942

Register of His Personal Papers

Compiled By
Martin K. Gordon



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1975



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

FOREWORD

The Joseph Henry Pendleton Papers, covering 66 years of Marine Corps history in 71 folders, were donated to the Marine Corps in 1947 by the general's widow, Mary F. Pendleton. They form an important part of the Marine Corps Personal Papers Collection maintained by the History and Museums Division. The division always welcomes donations of personal papers of former Marines and considers them vital to understanding the heritage of the Corps.

Interested researchers wishing to use the collection which is described in the Marine Corps Personal Papers Collection Catalog, will be welcomed. A copy of the catalog is available upon request from the division. Advance notice of a research visit is requested. A letter specifying the interests of the researcher and the proposed date of the visit addressed to Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HD), Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. 20380 will be appreciated.

Martin K. Gordon, the compiler of this register, has a Ph.D. in American Civilization from the George Washington University as well as degrees in history from the Universities of Notre Dame and Wisconsin. A former museum curator, he has published articles on the American militia. Dr. Gordon joined the History and Museums Division as a reference historian in the fall of 1973.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. H. Simmons", is positioned above the typed name.

E. H. SIMMONS

Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps (Ret.)
Director of Marine Corps History and Museums

Reviewed and Approved:
4 September 1975

PREFACE

The Joseph Henry Pendleton Papers (P.C. 136) are a useful source of information for many of the non-European concerns of the Marine Corps in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The bulk of this material is Pendleton's correspondence, which, except for the early years, contains both incoming letters and orders, and his replies. The early years are mainly represented by incoming items.

There are some items from Pendleton's years in Alaska and at Bremerton, Washington, but the first significant group of material is from his 1909-1912 years at Olongapo and Manila, Philippine Islands. It documents both his routine concerns as a commanding officer and his 1911 command relationship problems with the Captain of the Yard, commanding at Olongapo, who at times was inferior to him in rank.

A set of materials on Pendleton's 1912 service in Nicaragua including items from his negotiations with the revolutionary leaders, his expedition to Matagalpa, the battles at Masaya and Coyotepe Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Long's capture and administration of the rebel stronghold of Leon, and the role of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland as head of this expedition, are all available herein.

The pre-World War I years contain frequent exchanges between Pendleton and Colonel, later Brigadier General, Charles H. Lauchheimer at Headquarters, especially about affairs there.

The next significant group of materials develops out of Pendleton's work in the Dominican Republic. It reflects his attitude towards the American efforts in that country, battles and skirmishes incidental to the initial pacification, the routine of the occupation, control and elimination of corruption where it existed in some units, the concentrado program, other antiguerrilla tactics, and problems with German nationals during World War I among other concerns. His interest in that country continued after his return to the United States, and reports on and his analysis of developments there in the early 1920s can be found especially in his correspondence with Colonel Charles H. Lyman who commanded the 4th Regiment in Santiago in those years and was a close friend of Pendleton. He also continued a personal correspondence with Colonel George Thorpe who had been one of his chiefs of staff in the Dominican Republic. Desiderio Arias, the revolutionary general, became a friend of his and there is some material on him scattered through this collection.

After the Olongapo years and the Nicaraguan and Dominican occupations, the fourth unit and the largest quantity of

material in this collection stems from Pendleton's devotion to the development of what is now known as the Marine Corps Base and Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. His lobbying efforts both in Congress and at Headquarters along with his concern for the architecture and permanent usefulness of the base are all represented here. Especially detailed is his continual involvement in the preservation of the rights and prerogatives of the Marine Corps over and against what he thought of as Navy neglect of and aggression against its legitimate interests. This theme appears first when he was at Olongapo and was a major worry of his throughout the remainder of his career

Lesser developed topics contained herein include both Pendleton's Masonic and veteran's organizational activities, particularly his work for the United Spanish War Veterans in California, and his civic activities such as his interest in the San Diego Zoo. His efforts to achieve promotion to brigadier general and later major general reflect the necessities which stemmed from promotion procedures in those years. Many of the letters of recommendation written on his behalf in 1916, in support of his promotion application of that year, have a wording similar to a letter he sent his brother in San Francisco and which had been read over by Lauchheimer before he sent it. Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop, Jr., consulted him before he wrote his stories about American intervention in the Caribbean as did Major Henry H. Arnold, USA, before he wrote his history of North Island, San Diego.

Material in the first three and last folders is in reverse chronological sequence from the bulk of the collection. The word "attached" in an annotation means that related earlier correspondence is filed under that date.

The collection can be summarized as two photographs and seventy-one folders including official correspondence, orders, receipts, and endorsements, some informal letters, programs, souvenir booklets, newspaper clippings, and memoranda.

Martin K. Gordon

MARTIN K. GORDON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword iii

Preface v

Table of Contents vii

Biographical Sketch xi

Descriptive Inventory

(All folders contain correspondence in addition to any other indicated categories.)

<u>Folder</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.. . . .	1881-1889 and undated.	1
2.. . . .	1890-1899 and undated.	1
3.. . . .	1900-1910 and undated.	4
4.. . . .	1911.	8
5.. . . .	Jan-Aug 1912	13
6.. . . .	Sep 1912	14
7.. . . .	Oct 1912	22
8.. . . .	Nov 1912	31
9.. . . .	Dec 1912	37
10.. . . .	1913	38
11.. . . .	1914	43
12.. . . .	1915	50
13.. . . .	Jan-May 1916	55
14.. . . .	Jun 1916	59
15.. . . .	Jul-Aug 1916	60
16.. . . .	Oct-Nov 1916	67
17.. . . .	Dec 1916	68
18.. . . .	Jan-Jun 1917	70
19.. . . .	Jul-Dec 1917	74
20.. . . .	Jan-Jun 1918	77
21.. . . .	Jul-Dec 1918	82
22.. . . .	Jan-Jun 1919	87
23.. . . .	Jul-Dec 1919	90
24.. . . .	Jan-Mar 1920	96
25.. . . .	Apr-Jul 1920	102
26.. . . .	Aug-Oct 1920 Correspondence and photographs.	106
27.. . . .	Nov-Dec 1920	111
28.. . . .	Jan 1921	114
29.. . . .	Feb 1921	116
30.. . . .	Mar 1921	117
31.. . . .	Apr 1921	119
32.. . . .	May 1921	124
33.. . . .	Jun 1921	127
34.. . . .	Jul 1921	129
35.. . . .	Aug 1921	133
36.. . . .	Sep 1921	135
37.. . . .	Oct 1921	139
38.. . . .	Nov 1921	141

Folder		Page
<u>No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>	
39.	.Dec 1921.	146
40.	.Jan 1922.	146
41.	.Feb 1922.	148
42.	.Mar 1922.	149
43.	.Apr 1922.	151
44.	.May 1922.	153
45.	.Jun 1922.	156
46.	.Jul 1922.	160
47.	.Aug 1922.	162
48.	.Sep 1922.	165
49.	.Oct 1922.	167
50.	.Nov 1922.	169
51.	.Dec 1922.	172
52.	.1922 undated.	174
53.	.Jan 1923.	175
54.	.Feb 1923.	176
55.	.Mar 1923.	178
56.	.Apr 1923.	179
57.	.May 1923.	182
58.	.Jun 1923.	185
59.	.Jul 1923.	188
60.	.Aug 1923.	191
61.	.Sep 1923.	194
62.	.Oct 1923.	200
63.	.Nov 1923.	203
64.	.Dec 1923.	205
65.	.Jan 1924.	208
66.	.Feb-Mar 1924.	212
67.	.Apr-May 1924.	213
68.	.Jun-Dec 1924.	216
69.	.1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932 1947	217
70.	.Undated correspondence and photographs.	220
71.	.1884-1924 Orders.	222
Appendix A, The Life of Joseph Henry Pendleton.		225
Appendix B, Bibliography.		229



Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton and Captain Charles H. Lyman, Commanding Officer and Adjutant, 4th Marine Regiment at the San Diego Exposition in 1915. (Marine Corps photograph 516301).



Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton at his desk in Santiago, D. R., late 1916. (National Archives RG 127 photograph 531255).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Joseph Henry Pendleton was born 2 June 1860 at Rochester, Pennsylvania, the son of Joseph Rhodes and Martha J. (Cross) Pendleton. His father was a whaling-ship officer. After graduating from the United States Naval Academy in July 1882, he served two years as a cadet engineer in the Navy before transferring to the Marine Corps. A month after his graduation, young Pendleton married Mary Helen Fay of Annapolis. Their daughter, Helen Fay, was born at Annapolis 26 July 1885.

Commissioned 1 July 1884 a second lieutenant, Pendleton's first assignments were at the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, New York, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He then joined the USS Pensacola. While on duty at the Mare Island Marine Barracks, he was promoted to first lieutenant and in June 1891 was assigned to duty under Captain Henry Clay Cochrane, USMC, on the Al Ki for Bering Sea Seal Patrol duty. (The Henry Clay Cochrane Papers in the Marine Corps Museum, Quantico, Va., provide the details of this episode.) Shortly thereafter, Pendleton took command of the Marine Barracks at Sitka, Alaska. In August 1894, he was ordered from Sitka to duty as an instructor at the School of Application at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Meanwhile, on 2 August 1892, the Pendletons had a son, Edgar Bache, born at Sitka.

Pendleton was on duty at Annapolis (to which city he later moved his legal residence) at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. After brief service on Cuban blockade duty in the USS Yankee, he was sent to the Brooklyn, New York, Naval Hospital. Following his lengthy sick leave, he returned to duty at Annapolis. Promoted to captain 4 April 1899, he was again ordered to the Marine Barracks at Sitka on 9 October of the same year. Upon requesting an extension of his tour there, he stayed in Sitka until March 1904. While there the Tlingit Alaskan Indian tribe adopted him, and Mrs. Pendleton founded the first Daughters of the American Revolution post in the state. The Major General Commandant gave Major Pendleton special recognition in his 1903 Annual Report for the quality of his work supervising construction of coaling facilities on Japonsky Island for the Navy's Bureau of Equipment. In May 1904, Pendleton joined the 1st Brigade of Marines in the Philippine Islands and took command of the 1st Regiment of Marines at Cavite and later the 2d Regiment at Olongapo. After other assignments at Cavite and Olongapo, he went to Guam where he commanded the Marines stationed there for five and one half months before being sent to Bremerton, Washington to take over the Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard there. At

Bremerton, he became active in several Masonic and Episcopalian organizations while helping advance construction at the Navy Yard. On 1 January 1908 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Pendleton began his second tour of duty in the Philippines in November 1909. His principal duties were as post commander and commanding officer of the 2d Regiment of Marines at Olongapo but he acted as temporary commander of the 1st Brigade at Manila several times. Pendleton, at Olongapo, had problems with the various Captains of the Yard, commanding at the Naval Station over their relative rank and the chain of command at the station. The Pendletons indulged their urge to travel and visited China, Indo-China, and the South Philippines in these years. They returned to the United States via the Suez Canal and delayed a month en route while they were doing this.

His next assignment was to the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Marine Barracks but he hardly spent any time there. He reported there 9 August 1912 and on 23 August was detached to command the 1st Provisional Regiment then forming at Philadelphia for service in Nicaragua. He arrived with two battalions of Marines at Corinto, Nicaragua, on board the USS California on 4 September. Thus the first of the two combat commands which Pendleton held during his career began when he led his force of 30 officers and 750 men ashore to advance to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland commanded all operations in Nicaragua while Pendleton, by now a colonel, was in charge of the Marines.

The United States forces in Nicaragua were primarily concerned with keeping open the railroad from Corinto, on the coast, to Granada, on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Major Smedley D. Butler's battalion was stalled in Managua and the railroad was not secure in his rear at Leon or ahead of him at Masaya, between Managua and Granada. Pendleton pushed through to Managua with two battalions of his provisional regiment and sent Butler ahead to clear the road to Granada. After an ambush and two days of negotiations with the rebel forces, Butler's battalion was able to relieve Granada and deliver needed food and medical supplies to that city. The rebel forces still held commanding positions along this stretch of the railroad, however. The government troops repeatedly delayed their proposed attack against these positions, supposedly the most impregnable in Central America. Finally, the Marine and bluejacket units under the direct command of Pendleton had to clear the Liberals off La Barranca hill and El Coyotepe, a related land mass. This battle lasted 40 minutes and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels with only seven American seamen and Marines killed. The Secretary

of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, in his 1913 Annual Report commented: "The most notable event during the campaign was the assault and capture of Coyotepe resulting in entirely crushing the revolution and restoring peace to Nicaragua." Lieutenant Colonel Charles Long's force, operating out of Camp Pendleton, accomplished the occupation of Leon and the securing of the railroad there. Pendleton then organized and led a mounted mapping expedition to Matagalpa in the Northern District which peacefully proved that American units could move freely anywhere in the country. While in Matagalpa Pendleton made several life-long friends as was his habit wherever he went. This area was to become the scene of extensive Marine operations during the Second Nicaraguan Intervention, 1927-1932.

Pendleton, together with the headquarters of his provisional regiment, withdrew to the Canal Zone on 22 November 1912 and on 8 December was detached from the unit to return to the Portsmouth Marine Barracks. From February through May of the following year Pendleton was again on foreign shore duty, this time in command of the 2d Regiment of the 2d Provisional Brigade of Marines at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In June 1913 he rejoined his command but on 20 August 1913 was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Washington, to take command there.

When relations between the United States and Mexico again turned for the worse following the Mexican seizure of an American shore party at Tampico, the 4th Regiment was reactivated and Pendleton was ordered to organize and command this expeditionary force. On board the USS South Dakota and the supply ship USS Jupiter Pendleton and his regiment cruised off the west coast of Mexico particularly between Mazatlan and Acapulco from 27 April to 2 July 1914 when it withdrew to land at Camp Howard, North Island, San Diego, California on 10 July 1914. Once there, the Navy Department decided to retain both the regiment and its commander as one organization.

Thus "Uncle Joe" Pendleton, a Marine popular with both his fellow officers and men and civilians alike, came to San Diego and its harbor. He began almost immediately to boost not only the Marine Corps to San Diego but also the virtues of San Diego itself. In a famous speech of 6 September 1914, he pointed out to his local audience that the good weather and the proximity of the harbor to the new Panama Canal made San Diego a natural choice as a base for the Marine Corps' Advance Base Force to be stationed on the west coast. Congressman William Kettner was impressed by the argument and in turn impressed upon Pendleton the significance of the location at "Dutch Flats" for his proposed base rather than the initially desired location on North Island where Army, Navy, and Marine Corps installations were already located.

Pendleton did not stop working for his proposed installation, now known as the Marine Corps Base and Recruit Depot, San Diego, from this, his first stay on North Island, until after his retirement 10 years later.

Except for episodes in June and November of 1915 when elements of the 4th Regiment were again at sea prepared for landings in western Mexico, Pendleton and his command devoted their attention to improving the facilities at North Island. Pendleton's organizational skills and civic-mindedness made a favorable impression on San Diego. The public attended the twice-weekly parades at Camp Howard, named after the commander, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, and often invited Pendleton to attend or speak at their functions. Sometimes he was asked to bring his regimental band. For many years, the 4th Regiment would be known as "San Diego's Own."

The 1915 expositions with which San Francisco and San Diego celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal enabled Pendleton to show off his men even more. The regiment was divided between the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego and the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Regimental headquarters moved to Balboa Park, the site of the San Diego commemoration. During these years, with the popularity of the two events, and the visits of various high-ranking dignitaries, such as Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Pendleton, Congressman Kettner, and others were able to win government approval for a large Marine Corps base at San Diego. Pendleton himself bought a house in Coronado near the harbor and became an adopted Californian.

Next came involvement in the Dominican Republic. In April 1916, Desiderio Arias and his revolutionary soldiers overthrew Juan Isidro Jimenez, the elected President of the Republic. Three weeks later the first Marines landed in that country. A month after that, on 4 June 1916, the 4th Regiment's two-year stay in San Diego ended when it was ordered to that troubled Caribbean republic.

Pendleton and his command obeyed with their customary speed and the regiment arrived at Santo Domingo City on 18 June where the next day Pendleton was placed in command of all naval forces ashore in that country. On 21 June the 4th Regiment landed at Monte Cristi and five days later began its famous march inland to Santiago. It was on 24 June while Pendleton was preparing to move inland that he issued his widely known order to all officers of the U. S. Forces Operating Ashore in Santo Domingo on their proper conduct as members of an occupying force. He emphasized that they were not invaders but were in the country to restore peace

and order, protect life and property, and support the constituted government. They were not to confiscate property, fire unless fired upon, or, in general, do anything to create antagonism on the part of the people. The morning of 27 June, the second day of his inland advance, the column of 33 officers and 800 men arrived at Las Trencheras where in 1864 Dominican rebels had been able to halt a Spanish army. Here Pendleton again displayed his fondness for the artillery and under the covering fire of his 3-inch naval landing guns the Marines took the ridge in an hour with only five casualties. Also reminiscent of the Battle of Coyotepe Hill was the significance of Las Trencheras as a strong position.

The regiment advanced slowly but steadily in the face of downed bridges, poor roads, and continual hostile sniper fire. The battle at Guayacanas, 3 July, was the final significant action of this campaign. Here Pendleton, who by now had reorganized the force into a flying column, again stopped and carefully planned his attack once the strength of the opposition had been discovered. Taking nine casualties, the Marines were able to clear the rebels out of their well-prepared positions and continue their advance to Santiago.

Emissaries came from Santiago to meet Pendleton on 5 July and urged him to halt where he was on the road to that city until preparations could be completed for his peaceful entry the next day. Fortunately, Pendleton decided not to stop where he was but advanced close to the city to await the next day's surrender. He later found out that the rebel forces had planned to fire the city on the morning of its occupation but had been deterred by the unexpected close advance of the Marine column.

"Uncle Joe" or "General Joe" as he was also known, displayed great skill as a military diplomat and during his stay in the Dominican Republic was even able to convert Arias himself into a life-long friend. He emphasized good working relations with the local officials and apparently had a working command of Spanish which he put to good use. After nearly 32 years of active duty including 10 years in foreign service and 16 in combined sea and foreign service, more than any other colonel, Pendleton was promoted to brigadier general on 29 August 1916. He was detailed to command the 2d Provisional Brigade consisting of all Marine organizations serving in that country on 22 November 1916.

When Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp proclaimed the military government on 29 November 1916, following a diplomatic deadlock, Pendleton was appointed Secretary of War and Navy and Secretary of Interior and Police in addition to his strictly

military duties. His accomplishments in those capacities included the disarming of the population and the establishment of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana to give the country the beginnings of an impartial and honest national police force. In May 1917 Pendleton was forced to spend some time in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. He twice served as Military Governor, the second time for the last six months of his tour of duty in Santo Domingo. He was detached to the United States on 21 October 1918 after trying several times to be sent to France for combat duty there and was instead assigned to the Marine Barracks, Parris Island. He was later to write of these years in the Dominican Republic: "It was the most interesting experience in my service."

Major General Commandant George Barnett, on 20 November 1919, recommended Pendleton for the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for his service as Commander of the 2d Provisional Brigade of Marines in Santo Domingo from 12 June 1916 to 21 October 1918. He was an able military commander and also displayed a courtesy of manner towards Dominicans and a consideration for their susceptibilities which had helped to further the objectives of the occupation. As Barnett commented: "He was one of several of the high ranking officers of the Corps who were bitterly disappointed over their failure to get to France." This recommendation earned Pendleton the Navy Cross.

After ten months at Parris Island, Pendleton was able to return to San Diego as commander of the 2d Advance Base Force whose headquarters he was to establish in that city. The San Diego Marine Barracks were still located in Balboa Park, the site of the 1915 exposition. Frustratingly, the Marines there were not placed under Pendleton's command until they moved into the new buildings which he had done so much for on 1 December 1921. He was assigned as Commanding Officer, 5th Brigade of Marines, 4 October 1921 when that organization was established. Much to his delight, he was never ordered out of San Diego again except for occasional periods when he acted as Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific in San Francisco and once in early 1924, when he went on a tour of inspection of Marine units in Nicaragua and the Caribbean. When the 4th Regiment returned from the Dominican Republic to San Diego two months after his retirement, Pendleton was there at the docks to greet them.

Pendleton's last tour in San Diego was highlighted by his promotion to major general on 10 December 1923. He had been active in veteran's fraternal organizations at least from his 1912 experiences in Nicaragua when he had helped to found the Order of Mombo Tumbo for veterans of that campaign. In addition to his military duties in San Diego, Pendleton

was active in the United Spanish War Veterans in which in 1920 he was commander of the Coronado Camp, in 1923 was a special aide de camp to the department commander and the following year a special aide de camp to the national commander in chief. He was also a commander of San Diego Post Six of the American Legion and attended several state American Legion conventions. Throughout his career, Pendleton was active in Masonic organizations wherever he was stationed and in San Diego joined the Sons of the American Revolution, serving a term as president of the local chapter. He was also an active Episcopalian and, although he listed his political preference as independent, in fact he was an involved member of the Single-Tax Movement and once drafted a plan for single taxation for the Dominican Republic.

After his retirement 2 June 1924 when he reached the statutory retirement age of 64, Pendleton remained active in local civic affairs. He served on the Coronado School Board for 14 years, spent several years on the City Council and was Mayor 1928-1930. He was an honorary member of the San Diego Rotary Club and a director of the San Diego Centennial Exposition of 1934-1935.

Having reached the statutory retirement age while still on active duty, Pendleton enjoyed reminding his old friends of the time in 1903 when a board of officers tried to retire him as a captain because of what they viewed as defective eyesight. He also frequently pointed out that he and fellow-Marine Charles H. Lyman could be considered the discoverers of San Diego along with Cabrillo, the original explorer of the harbor. He retired satisfied that his best duty had been performed in the last dozen years before he left the Marine Corps.

Major General Pendleton died on 4 February 1942. His wife, known as "Aunt Mary" to the Marine Corps, took an active interest in Camp Pendleton, named after her husband, and died in Coronado at the age of 88, 26 June 1952.

DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

Folder 1

1881? ? "Professors at the U. S. Naval Academy." 6 p.
An essay which discussed the history of the Naval Academy and analyzed the plight of the civilian members of the faculty.

1881? ? "Post - Orders." 5 p.
A hand-written copy of the regulations governing the Corps of Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy.

1884 31 March. Capt C. C. Carpenter, USN, Commanding, USS Hartford, to Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.

A report on the good quality of Naval Cadet Joseph H. Pendleton's work during his almost two years on the Hartford. Carpenter here recommended Pendleton for promotion.

1884 31 March. Chief Engineer Jno. W. Moore, USN, USS Hartford, to Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.

A letter of recommendation which urged Pendleton's promotion.

1885 2? December. The Consul of Spain in Nice, France, to Lt Joseph H. Pendleton, USS Pensacola, Villefranche, France.

A printed invitation in French to attend a funeral service in Nice in commemoration of the death of King Alphonso XII of Spain.

This folder also contains memorabilia from Pendleton's years at the U. S. Naval Academy, routine orders and correspondence about his travel, leave, and pay, a letter about his life insurance, and a small quantity of routine correspondence from two courts-martial on which Pendleton served as Judge Advocate.

Folder 2

1891 11 February. 2dLt Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to Maj and BvtLtCol James Forney, USMC, Commanding Post.

A report of loud profanity and indecent conduct

Folder 2 (Cont'd)

1891 11 February (Cont'd)

on the part of a portion of the crew of the USS San Francisco directly in the rear of Pendleton's quarters.

1893 11 June. ColCmdt Charles Heywood, HQ, USMC, Washington, D. C. to 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Marines, Sitka, Alaska.

A letter of commendation for the discipline and efficiency with which the Marines at Sitka passed their May 1893 inspection.

1895 11 July. ColCmdt Charles Heywood, HQ, USMC, Washington, D. C., to 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Pendleton is appointed Senior Member of a Board to investigate complaints by members of the U. S. Marine Corps Band about the manner in which the private business of the band is conducted.

1896 2 March. James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska², Executive Office, Sitka, Alaska, to 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, Washington, D. C.

The Governor asked Pendleton to call on the U. S. Army's Chief of Ordnance and explain to him the difficulties involved in trying to account for the 29 Springfield rifles, the 3 bayonet scabbards and the other equipment issued to the "Alaska Militia" during the troubles with the Indians near Juneau probably in 1888. He also stated that the Alaska Militia had been disorganized and there was only one ex-officer still living in the state. Copies of Sheakley's correspondence with the Army Ordnance Department are attached.

1896 28 April. School of Application, HQ, USMC.

"Programme of Exercises."

1897 23 April. 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Pendleton requested that his name "be placed on the list of officers to whom the publications of the Naval Intelligence Office are sent." Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, in the third endorsement, turned down this request because of the

Folder 2 (Cont'd)

1897 23 April (Cont'd)

small editions of each publication.

1898 ? April. Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Treasurer, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Bill of Fare for April 1898.

1898 19 April. Maj George C. Reid, Adjutant & Inspector's Office, HQ, USMC, to 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

A discussion of the need for rebuilding the Marine Barracks in Annapolis and of the two new battalions of Marines which were being formed at that time independently of the Army and the resultant shortage of officers in the Corps.

1898 23 April. Gen Basillio Augustin y Davila. Proclamation.

A typescript copy of the proclamation issued by the Commanding General of the Spanish Military Forces in the Philippine Islands shortly after the outbreak of the War between Spain and the United States of America.

1898 30 July. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Washington, D. C. General Order No. 494.

Announcement of the centennial anniversary of the U. S. Marine Corps as an independent service.

1899 11 February. 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Annapolis, Md., to the President.

Pendleton requested that, in case the bill for the reorganization of the U. S. Marine Corps was enacted into law, he be appointed to the position of Major and Assistant Paymaster which was provided for in that bill.

1899 3 April. BGenCmndt Charles Heywood, HQ, USMC, to 1stLt Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Guard, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

"I am informed by the Department, under date of 1st instant, that you are qualified for promotion."

1899 8 June. Maj George Richards, Assistant Paymaster's Office, HQ, USMC, to Capt Joseph H. Pendleton, Annapolis, Md.

Folder 2 (Cont'd)

1899 8 June (Cont'd)

An inquiry about the character of Stephen Elliott who is to appear before the Examining Board of which Richards is President.

1899 13 June. Capt Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to The Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Pendleton requested that the privilege of bicycle riding within the Naval Academy limits may be extended to himself and his family. The Superintendent's endorsement stated: "Granted of course."

1899 14 December. Col Charles F. Williams, USMC, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to Capt Joseph H. Pendleton, Sitka, Alaska.

A discussion of the problems incurred by the Marine Corps' organizing its battalions destined for Philippine Island duty in the east and then transshipping them through Mare Island without properly training them or providing for their quarters while they are at Mare Island. West coast Marine recruiting had been going slow, however, in spite of having three recruiting offices open. Williams is glad that Lieutenant James Lynch will be "knocked out" of the Corps when he comes up for confirmation of his rank because of his drunken behavior in Manila and he passes on much gossip to Pendleton about various other Marine officers. Also, Williams is having problems carrying out his assignments because "about one third" of the 88 privates in his command are either in prison or the hospital.

This folder also contains more routine administrative and fiscal correspondence especially about the courts-martial on which Pendleton served as Judge Advocate and the sick leave resulting from his eye trouble. There are also three pages of notes on the laws relating to appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps.

Folder 3

1902 1 April. Target year of 1901. Marksman's Certificate No. 5a (600 yards) for Capt Joseph H. Pendleton.

1902 20 November. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, City of Cleveland Ohio, to Mr. Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks,

Folder 3 (Cont'd)

1902 20 November (Cont'd)

Sitka, Alaska.

Johnson acknowledged Pendleton's letter of the 4th instant and observed "It must be that your 'crossed fingers' did much good for the single taxers won many victories on Nov. 4th." Johnston then reported on the victories in Rhode Island, New York, Colorado, and Ohio for the single taxers.

1903 3 March. Capt Royal B. Bradford, Bureau of Equipment, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C. to Capt Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.

Permission had finally been obtained from the Department of the Navy to add to the size of the coal depot and wharf at Sitka and build a guard house there. It appeared unlikely that the entire naval contingent would be transferred to Japanski Island.

1903 21 July. Target year of 1902. Marksman's Certificate No. 4b for Capt Joseph H. Pendleton.

1903 6 August. MajGenCmndt Charles Heywood, HQ, USMC, to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

A copy of a report submitted by Heywood after his inspection of the Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, 31 May 1903. Heywood wrote that in addition to Pendleton's strictly military duties as Commanding Officer of the Post he had constructed and operated coaling equipment for the Navy in a highly satisfactory manner and the general condition of his post reflected credit on the Marine Corps.

1903 16 September. Capt William S. Cowles, Acting Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.

Pendleton has been promoted to major in the Marine Corps and his commission, dated 3 September 1903, was enclosed.

1903 25 September. LtCol George E. Richards, Assistant Quartermaster, USMC, San Francisco, Calif., to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.

Richards congratulated Pendleton on his promotion, enclosed a check for his arrears of pay, and wanted to know if Pendleton was in a rush about the

1903 25 September (Cont'd)

furniture, but he would talk about the barracks plumbing at Sitka to McCawley.

1904 5 April. BGenCmndt George F. Elliott, HQ, USMC, to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Pendleton's request to be ordered east prior to being sent to the Philippine Islands was refused as not being practicable because Pendleton's orders for the Far East had already been issued "and in consideration of the further fact that your long period of service in Alaska was at your own request, and other officers of the Marine Corps would have been glad to exchange with you at any time."

1904 18 October. Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, and 1st Regiment U. S. Marines, Cavite, Philippine Islands, to The Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

Pendleton reported that there was an error in the Navy Register for the date of his present duty. He left San Francisco 30 April 1904, arrived at Manila Bay 27 May, and reported for duty 28 May 1904. The Marine Corps Adjutant and Inspector's Office replied, in the third endorsement, that they had had to approximate this information when the Register went to press.

1906 1 March. RAdm George A. Converse, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Naval Station, Guam.

Pendleton was granted permission to change his official residence from Rocky River, Ohio, to Annapolis, Maryland.

1906 11 September. Mariano Dumlas, Olongapo, Philippine Islands, to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

A letter from Pendleton's former house servant which discussed his health and how well Pendleton had treated him.

1907 1 May. Col George C. Reid, Ret., Washington, D. C., to Maj Joseph H. Pendleton.

Reid discussed his retirement activities and how much he liked Cuba. The Marine Corps was not altogether a happy family and the Navy again seemed interested in "getting the Marines out of the ships."

Folder 3 (Cont'd)

1908 20 January. Cdr Cameron M. Winslow, Assistant to Bureau, Bureau of Navigation, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Pendleton was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and his commission, dated 18 January 1908 was enclosed.

1908 14 September. Col Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster's Office, HQ, USMC, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Denny had already budgeted \$210,000 for a new barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings at Bremerton. Pendleton could help by having the Post Intelligencer play up this construction project so that Washington's Senators and Representatives would become interested in it. Bremerton was at that time the only place on the coast where the Navy's new big ships could be docked and repaired.

1909 24 August. Col Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster's Office, HQ, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Bremerton, Washington.

Pendleton can take his horse with him to the Philippine Islands but War Department transports only carry cows in very exceptional cases such as for the Commander in Chief of the Army.

1909 2 December. LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Brigade, Manila, Philippine Islands, to MajGenCmdt, HQ, USMC, Washington.

A cabled request in code for the discharge of Quartermaster Sergeant William E. Richards with five endorsements which discuss who should pay for the cablegram and its also coded and cabled reply.

1910 8 February. Joseph Leggett, San Francisco, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Philippine Islands.

A three-page acknowledgement of Pendleton's letter of 15 November which asked Leggett to write him something cheerful. Leggett analyzed the advance of the single-tax movement in the last few years and was particularly happy over advances it seemed to be making in Great Britain.

1910 29 July. LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Office of the Post Commander, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to the Brigade Commander, 1st Brigade, Manila, P. I.

Folder 3 (Cont'd)

1910 29 July (Cont'd)

This six-page memorandum sets forth Pendleton's views on the status of the Post Commander, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Olongapo. Pendleton here argued that the senior eligible officer, Navy or Marine, should have command of the Naval Station as distinct from the Naval Yard. He gave the legal basis for these views and explained how the current naval ruling on the subject meant that he had been subordinate to a much younger naval ensign at one point and that the current rule that a naval officer must always be in command of the station must be appealed to the Attorney General if necessary.

This folder also contains routine administrative travel, and fiscal correspondence along with the letters and bills relating to the transportation of Pendleton's bay horse "Dick" in 1909. Also herein are contained 1909 letters relating to lobbying efforts for the new Marine Barracks at Bremerton, Washington, along with a clipping from the 1903 printed report of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps which mentions the quality of Pendleton's work at Sitka, Alaska.

Folder 4

1911 18 February. MajGenCmndt William P. Biddle, HQ, USMC, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, 1st Brigade of Marines, Manila.

Biddle thanked Pendleton for his cable of congratulations upon his appointment and told him that Pendleton's brother-in-law, Captain William G. Fay, would be one of his aides along with Captain Dickinson P. Hall as the other aide.

1911 13 March. LstLt Lovick P. Pinkston, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, Marine Barracks.

Pinkston reported that, while on duty the previous night as Officer of the Day, he found Leonardo Lunez, the operator on watch at the telephone exchange, asleep at his desk. C. M. Fahs, the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, in the fourth endorsement recommended that this recurring problem be eliminated by the use of Marines as telephone operators. Pendleton, in the fifth endorsement, objected to this because his enlisted men already received training in the use of the telephone and this detail would take them away from their military duty and instructions.

Folder 4 (Cont'd)

1911 12 April. Col Lincoln Karmany, USMC, Commanding, 1st Brigade of Marines, Manila, to the MajGenCmndt, HQ, USMC, Washington.

This nine-page letter summarized the problem which was discussed in 1905, 1906, 1910, and again in 1911, of a lower-ranked naval officer being in command of a Marine detachment headed by a higher-ranked Marine officer purely because the naval officer is designed "Captain of the Yard, Commanding." The specific situations under review have to do with Pendleton's post at Olongapo and the incident in 1910 when he reported a maneuver directly to the Commandant, Naval Station, Cavite and Olongapo without going through the lower-ranked officer who was Captain of the Yard, Commanding at Olongapo. Pendleton's letter of 29 July 1910 on the subject is quoted herein at length.

1911 13 April. LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Naval Station, Olongapo.

An official request for information about the shooting of Marine Private George D. Henley at some place within the Naval Reservation. No official report of this affair has been made to Pendleton's office although a Board of Investigation had been ordered.

1911 14 April. Cdr C. M. Fahs, Captain of the Yard, Commanding, U. S. Naval Station, Olongapo, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton.

A copy of the report of the Board of Investigation in the matter of the shooting of Private George D. Henley, USMC, will be supplied to the Post Commander as soon as it is prepared.

1911 2 May. Cdr C. M. Fahs, Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Naval Station, Olongapo, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, Olongapo.

The Marine Guard at the Patrol House in Olongapo had seized a white child for vaccination by the Manila Bureau of Health Vaccinators who were operating on the station for the purpose of vaccinating all of the native population (defined as Asiatic as well as Filipino) only. Pendleton was hereby requested to issue orders to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

1911 4 May. LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, Marine Barracks, Olongapo, to the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Naval Station, Olongapo.

Pendleton herein acknowledged the Captain of the Yard, Commanding's communication of 2 May (q.v.) and enclosed statements from the Marine sergeant and private involved in the vaccination episode. Copies of these statements of 3 May are filed herein. Pendleton devoted most of this letter to a complaint that the Station's Intelligence Officer had customarily given the Captain of the Yard's orders directly to the town patrol without even bothering to inform the Post Commander of their contents. Pendleton only knew of the activities of the town patrol with the vaccinators through rumor. The Captain of the Yard, Commanding, in the first endorsement, ordered the Intelligence Officer (First Lieutenant Maurice E. Shearer, USMC) to issue all orders to the town patrol through the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, to the Post Commander for delivery.

1911 11 July. MajGenCmndt William P. Biddle, HQ, USMC, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Marine Barracks Olongapo, P. I.

A letter of commendation for Pendleton for the efficiency and dispatch his men displayed during embarking and disembarking exercises while as if with an expeditionary force.

1911 11 July. MajGenCmndt William P. Biddle, HQ, USMC, to the Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade, U. S. Marines, Manila.

The Commandant was pleased to note the "Zeal, dispatch and efficiency" shown by the Marine battalion during its exercises with a mock expeditionary force. Attached is a memorandum from Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, to the Secretary of the Navy in which he explained that he planned this surprise exercise to test the readiness of the 1st Brigade to perform its "most important duty" as an expeditionary force and that the main problems turned up by this exercise concerned the lack of planning for the right amount of medical personnel and supplies needed by the expeditionary force. Hubbard was already remedying this.

1911 11 July. Capt William Garland Fay, HQ, USMC,

Folder 4 (Cont'd)

1911 11 July (Cont'd)

Washington, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Olongapo, P. I.

Captain Fay, Pendleton's brother-in-law, wrote that Headquarters had not yet decided who would be the next commander of the Marine brigade in Manila but that it probably would not be Pendleton because his own time in the Philippines was almost up. He also advised Pendleton on his application to come back to the United States via Europe and reported family news.

1911 14 July. Cdr C. M. Fahs, Captain of the Yard, Commanding, U. S. Naval Station, Olongapo, to LtCol Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, USMC, Olongapo.

Pendleton was hereby ordered to assign a Marine detail to operate the telephone central station. Fahs pointed out that it was general practice at Navy Yards for a Marine detail to perform this duty. (See also: 13 March 1911)

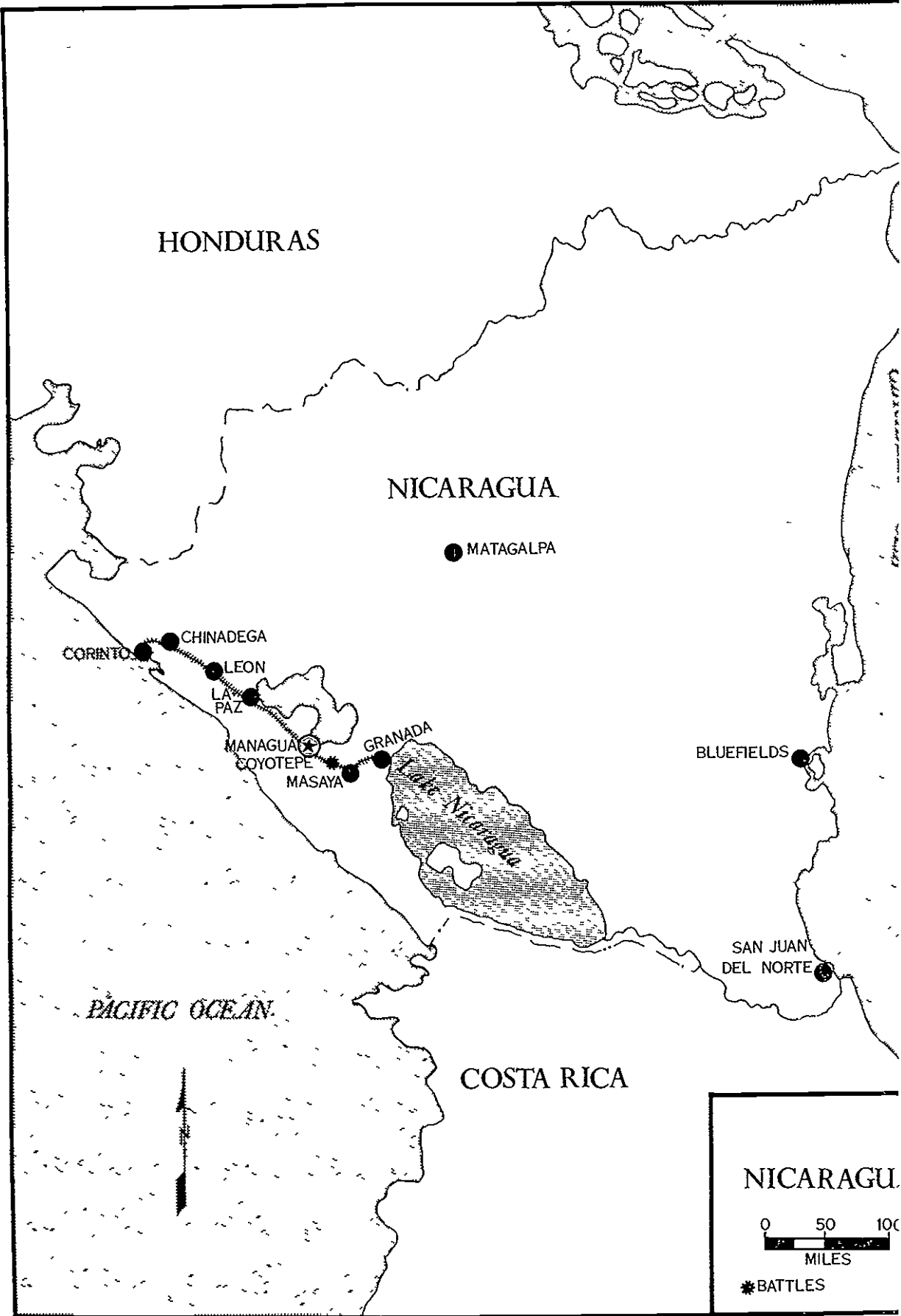
1911 26 October. Cdr H. B. Wilson, Assistant to Bureau, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Olongapo.

Pendleton was promoted to colonel in the Marine Corps and his commission dated 14 October 1911 was enclosed.

1911 17 November. Capt William Garland Fay, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Olongapo, P. I.

Pendleton stood in very well with the General (Biddle) and could have almost any assignment he wanted when he returned to the United States.

This folder also contains both routine administrative correspondence and exchanges of orders and letters between Charles M. Fahs and Pendleton over Fahs' omitting the Acting from his title when he became Acting Commandant, Navy Station, Olongapo and Cavite, and over Fahs' right to detail a member of Pendleton's command, Olongapo, by name for special duty without leaving the assignment of the specific task to a specific individual to the discretion of the post commander--both incidents having taken place in May 1911.



1912 29 June. Harry Hudson, Bremerton, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Hudson reported on developments among Pendleton's friends in the Bremerton area and local Episcopalian Church activities of the sort in which Pendleton had been active.

1912 21 August. MajGenCmndt William Biddle, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Telegraphed orders for Pendleton to report to the Philadelphia Navy Yard 24 August to command the 1st Provisional Regiment assembling there and embark with that regiment that forenoon on the Prairie for temporary foreign tropical shore service.

1912 21 August. Secretary of the Navy (Division of Personnel), Navy Department, Washington, to MajGenCmndt, HQ, USMC.

A copy of this confirmation of the Department's telephoned instructions to the Commandant. The Department wanted 750 Marines assembled at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for possible service in Nicaragua. They would sail on the 24th for Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, and there hold themselves in readiness.

1912 21 August. MajGenCmndt William Biddle, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

These are Pendleton's orders on the organization of his regiment. They list each officer transferred to the unit and authorize Pendleton to make such assignments within it as he sees fit. Some of the weapons to be supplied to him are also listed herein.

1912 22 August. Officer Acting in Charge, Quartermaster's Department, HQ, USMC, to Capt Charles R. Sanderson, USMC, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

A list of the field equipment for the expeditionary regiment and the depots from which it is to come.

1912 22 August. MajGenCmndt William Biddle to Commanding Officer, USS Prairie, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Folder 5 (Cont'd)

1912 22 August (Cont'd)

The Commandant sent information on the composition of and the time of arrival of the Marine regiment due to embark on the Prairie. Enclosed is a tentative organization chart for the regiment.

1912 24 August to 28 December. "Log Book 1st Prov. Reg."

Entries were made episodically in this hand-hold graphic record of movements and combat incidents which occurred from the time the regiment left Philadelphia for Cristobal to the time it left Cristobal for Guantanamo, Cuba. Several Marine and naval officers are mentioned by name and a detailed list of equipment turned over to the Nicaraguan government in November 1911, is in this log. Attached are Muster Rolls for the provisional regiment from 24 August to 31 December 1912.

1912 30 August. Office of Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, USS Annapolis.

Pendleton's instructions to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Nicaragua and to keep certain railroads open. "Our own Government considers the situation now existing in Nicaragua as analogous to the Boxer troubles which lately occurred in China."

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence from Pendleton's service in both the Philippines and Nicaragua.

Folder 6

1912 4 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, USS Annapolis, Flagship, Corinto, Nicaragua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Expeditionary Force operating between Leon and Managua, Nicaragua. Campaign Order No. 4 (Delivered in person).

Sailors and Marines had occupied four towns going inland from Corinto to Leon and a force of about 400 Marines and bluejackets guarded the American Legation at Managua. The plan of operation called for Pendleton's force to open the railroad from Leon (an insurrecto hotbed) to Managua, the capital, secure the capital, and restore railroad service between it and Leon. The current situation was here given in detail.

Folder 6 (Cont'd)

1912 4 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Corinto. "Memorandum for Commanders of Expeditionary Forces Operating in Nicaragua."

"In your conversations with the better elements of this country make clear to them the most essential principles governing the rules of civilized warfare and the fact that you will neither permit the bombardment of unfortified towns nor inhuman or brutal practices."

1912 4 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, Corinto, to Commander, Expeditionary Force, operating between Leon and Managua and beyond.

After Pendleton was in full control of the railroad in the area under his command, he was not to permit any armed bodies of any party to use the trains.

1912 7 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto, to Cdr Warren J. Terhune, USN, Commanding Forces operating between Leon and Corinto.

Terhune was to tell Pendleton that he could carry food and supplies for the inhabitants on each train but no munitions or armed bodies. Southerland would decide what passengers were to be transported and he is pleased with Pendleton's work.

1912 8 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Campaign Order No. 6 (Delivered by messenger).

The remaining companies of the bluejacket battalion of the USS California and the entire bluejacket battalion of the USS Colorado were transferred to Pendleton's command.

1912 9 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, USMC, Camp Pendleton, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua, Nicaragua.

Long had remained in Leon because of the unsettled conditions there and by persuasion and a strong show of force had obtained possession of the rolling stock at its station.

1912 11 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

1912 11 September (Cont'd)

The situation was quiet in Managua and the Government officials were extremely polite and appreciative of the Marine presence in the city. Major Smedley Butler was very tired, but he was able to report that the situation in Leon was satisfactory. Pendleton was going to send Major Butler and his battalion through to Granada soon anyway, even if the federal forces at Masaya did not do anything about the insurrectos they had surrounded there. The wireless was still inoperable because of large quantities of metallic ore in the neighboring ridges.

1912 11 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

Southerland hoped to start running trains through to Managua on the 12th, although he would not yet be able to establish a regular schedule. As soon as the road to Granada could be opened by Pendleton, Southerland would order both Pendleton and Terhune not to permit any fighting at all within the United States sphere of occupation along the railroad. His plan was to force the parties to start negotiating with each other so that a permanent peace could be established in the country.

1912 12 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, Corinto. Campaign Order No. 8.

Southerland, in this order, implemented the ideas which he had expressed to Pendleton in his letter of 11 September (q. v.).

1912 13 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

The admiral felt that the United States forces in Nicaragua were doing the right thing by keeping to their "original honest and proper course" in that country. The U. S. forces must continue to keep armed forces of either party off the trains, even if not flying the U. S. flag or guarded by its troops, or the U. S. forces would lose their ability to protect American and foreign life and property.

Folder 6 (Cont'd)

1912 13 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Camp Pendleton, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

Long's men are cheerful but tired. He is short of men to act as train guards and needs rations. Some parts of the wireless set have been reported broken but Long will test them anyway.

1912 14 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

Train service was improving between Leon and Managua. Long also reported that he was getting along quite well with the revolutionists now that he had convinced them of his neutrality.

1912 14 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

The American Minister had reported to Pendleton that there was much suffering from hunger in Granada. Pendleton, if he can do so without seeming to favor either side, wanted to send Butler's battalion through to that city with food and Red Cross stores.

1912 15 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Camp Pendleton, Leon, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto.

General J. M. Rives, the commander of the Liberal Forces in the vicinity of Leon, visited Colonel Long on the 15th and accepted the U. S. rule of no fighting near the railroad. Furthermore Rives promised that his forces would not cut any telegraph lines and he will even furnish some telegraph operators and keep others at their stations.

1912 16 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

"Representatives Mena and Zeledón want talk to you on peace and delay till your arrival tomorrow... please come quickly...."

1912 16 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua.

1912 16 September (Cont'd)

Long took possession of the railroad station at Leon yesterday and General Rives brought to visit Long the general manager of the National telegraph Company who will find an operator for the telegraph in the station. The people and their leaders were growing more friendly and less suspicious every day. Many of Long's men are in need of clothing.

1912 18 September. Gen Benjamin F. Zeledón, Masaya, to Admiral-Commanding American Forces in Nicaraguan Waters, Campuzano. Translation.

A protest against the United States' determination to send a train past Masaya to Granada with relief supplies and the U. S. determination that the railroad belonged to a private company and not the Nicaraguan Government.

1912 19 September. Gen Benjamin F. Zeledón et al., Masaya, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding American Forces on the way to Granada, Your Camp. Translation.

Zeledón disclaimed any responsibility for any shots fired at Pendleton's train when it passed through Masaya on its way to Granada. Also, he wanted to send three delegates on Pendleton's train to discuss peace terms as the admiral desired.

1912 19 September. ? to General Emiliano Chamorro, Casa Presedential, Managua. In Spanish.

The American flag has already been raised on the Barranca of the forces of Zeledón to indicate that American trains will always be able to pass their lines without molestation. Colonel Pendleton was going to insist on the white flag being raised to indicate safe passage of the trains, but General Correa, after consulting with you by telephone, indicated that the white flag would cause difficulties for the government troops.

1912 19 September. American Camp, Near Masaya.

A copy of the agreement signed by representatives of General Zeledón, commanding the revolutionary forces at Masaya, to permit the free passage of trains through his lines. Also he was to

1912 19 September (Cont'd)

turn over to the American authorities all railroad stock and telegraph lines in his possession. He must hoist the American flag over his lines any-time a flag-carrying train signals that it wants safe passage. If Zeledón did not consent to this agreement within two hours, the American forces would commence firing on his camp.

1912 20 September. To the American Minister from the President's House, Managua. Translation.

A copy of a report from Generals Saenz and Cruz that they had captured one of Zeledón's couriers who told them that Zeledón was going to let the American forces pass his lines and then attack them from the rear. Meanwhile, the federal forces were strictly observing their orders not to interfere with the Americans. "With surprise we have noted that the Americans have seen fit to treat with individuals who ought to be considered as bandits."

1912 22 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Camp Pendleton, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

The inhabitants are acting in a more friendly manner towards the Marines. It is impossible to get a telephone message through to Managua because the operators are railroad men and not interested in either taking or passing on messages. The unit was still short of bread.

1912 24 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines, Granada, to Gen Luis Mena, Granada.

Pendleton's orders for the disposition of the insurgent forces after the Marines had occupied Granada and the insurgents laid down their arms.

1912 24 September. Navy Department, Washington, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland.

A copy of the admiral's instructions to keep the entire railroad line from Corinto to Granada absolutely open to the use of the Nicaraguan Government, the public, and for commerce. No rebel forces were to be permitted its use, however. Also, all towns through which the railroad passed must be occupied by either American or Nicaraguan government troops.

Folder 6 (Cont'd)

1912 25 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, HQ, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, Granada. Memorandum for Col Pendleton.

Instructions for Major Butler on the turning over of the government's facilities in Granada to the Nicaraguan government. He was also to turn the steamers on Lake Nicaragua back to their owners, the American Company. Also, while in Granada, he was to "try to instill in the Government officials those rules of humanity and civilization which operate in all civilized countries."

1912 25 September. The Hon George T. Weitzel, Legation of the U. S. A., Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Granada.

President Diaz was willing to have the paroled and disarmed Liberals returned to their homes and their work. He felt, however, that Mena's officers should be kept in custody partially for their own protection from the people.

1912 25 September. The Hon George T. Weitzel, Managua, to President Diaz, Managua.

The American minister reported to the Nicaraguan president on Admiral Southerland's decision to accept the surrender of Luis Mena and his force of about 700 men. The admiral will see to it that Mena goes safely into exile in Panama.

1912 25 September. LtCol Charles G. Long, Leon, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, American Legation, Managua.

Long reported that the situation in Leon was not alarming but he was not taking any chances on a possible attack. He could receive but not send wireless messages. He estimated that there were about 600 rifles in Leon proper.

1912 27 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to Officer Commanding Train Guard to Granada.

Detailed instructions on various situations which might arise as the train tries to pass the rebel positions on Coyotepe.

Folder 6 (Cont'd)

1912 27 September. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, American Legation, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

Pendleton was to order Major Butler to send the Leonese soldiers out of Granada to their homes that evening along with any officers who were paroled. The admiral was worried about possible revenge which the Federals might take against the prisoners after they re-enter Granada. Also, after Beaumont had passed the Barranca, Butler was to let Chamorro's forces have their arms and ammunition at once. Butler would have to protect any paroled officers who did not leave the town.

1912 27 September. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to Maj Smedley D. Butler, Commanding 3d Battalion, Granada.

Pendleton passed on the admiral's instructions contained in the admiral's letter to Pendleton of 27 September (q.v.) and gave him orders for the disposition of the Navy and Marine artillery in front of Coyotepe and the Barranca where the American forces will open fire if the Federals did not capture these points by Monday morning.

1912 27 September. LtCol Charles Long, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

Leon was very quiet. Mena's surrender was a blow to the people and there is very little ammunition in the hands of the Liberals.

This folder also contains the routine correspondence and administrative memoranda of a Marine force in the field in Nicaragua, especially concerned with pay, supplies, sanitation, and medical affairs. Not all wireless communications, travel orders, and situation reports, especially those from Leon, have been given individual entries nor have some copies of Rear Admiral Southerland's orders to other officers which were sent to Pendleton. Correspondence leading up to Colonel Pendleton's and Major Butler's skirmish on the Barranca at Masaya with the insurgent force this month is also included herein.

1912 2 October. George W. Goethals, Chairman, Isthmian Canal Commission, Canal Zone, to Capt John A. Hughes, USMC, Camp Elliott, Bas Obispo, Canal Zone.

A copy of Goethals' letter outlining the arrangements for General Mena upon his arrival from Nicaragua. Because the general was suffering from rheumatism, he was kept in Ancon Hospital for treatment, while his son and body servant were kept at Camp Elliott at their own expense.

1912 3 October. Gen Benjamin Zeledón, Masaya, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, in camp. Both original in Spanish and in translation.

This is General Zeledón's reply to Pendleton's surrender ultimatum in which he recapitulated the demand and complained that, because Zeledón had in good faith let the American trains through his lines, the American forces from the land of Lincoln had no right to make such a demand on him. Thus, he refused to accept the ultimatum in the name of Nicaraguan independence.

1912 3 October? LtCol Charles G. Long with J. J. J. Calderwald, Superintendent, Santa Francisco Gold Estates, and three other foreigners. Memorandum.

A report of a conversation in which four foreign businessmen analyzed the political situation in Nicaragua for the benefit of the occupying American forces. Leon was well-armed and full of Liberals willing to defend it. A large permanent garrison would be required if it has to be taken by force. The only way to a permanent peace in the country was to give the Liberals some share in the government by an election. Most of the Liberal leaders were good men and the incumbent national government was fraudulently elected anyway. The United States should arrange an armistice, take over the government and within three years hold honest elections. Then the Americans could permanently withdraw. The foreigners offered their services as mediators with the Liberal leaders.

1912 4 October. Maj Smedley D. Butler, Granada, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Managua. (3:30 p.m.)

The Federal forces had captured Zeledón and offered him to Butler. Butler wanted to know if he should take him and was afraid that if the Americans did not act someone might hang Zeledón.

Folder 7 (Cont'd)

1912 4 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, in the field, Coyotepe, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Managua. (8:00 a.m.)

"The American flag now flies over Coyotepe & Barranca. We took Coyotepe & then also drove rebels from Barranca in thirty-seven minutes...only American forces stormed Coyotepe." Pendleton's victory message.

1912 4 October. "Officers and Troops who participated in the assault on Coyotepe and the Barrancas."

Included with Colonel Pendleton on this roster are such officers as Major Smedley D. Butler, Captain Harry Lee, and Lieutenants Alexander A. Vandegrift and Roy S. Geiger.

1912 5 October. LtCol Charles Long, Leon, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland.

The admiral's letter about amnesty for the rebel leaders arrived just as Dr. Espinosa was inquiring of Long about the possibility of getting passports out of the country for himself and his fellow leaders. Long was not sure of the government's attitude towards these passports so he decided to wait for authority from the admiral before authorizing passports out of the country for the rebel leaders. He might be able to complete the agreement as soon as he received the necessary authority.

1912 5 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, American Legation, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

Pendleton was to order Long to demand the rebel evacuation of Leon and if necessary to insure compliance by force of arms. He then was to occupy the city and maintain law and order. The President of Nicaragua would grant amnesty to all of the common soldiers who would lay down their arms and go home.

1912 5 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, Managua, to LtCol Charles Long, Leon.

Long was ordered to make his demands on the rebel leaders on 7 October and, if possible, give them 48 hours to comply with them so that the foreigners can get out of town with their movable property. Also, he was to take the leaders as hostages if any of his demands were refused.

Folder 7 (Cont'd)

1912 7 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, to Maj Smedley Butler, Granada.

Because of the peaceful conditions in that part of the country and because the established government was in full control there, the civil officials in Granada were to be placed under the control of the President of the Republic and only one company of Marines were to be retained there for the purpose of protecting the life and property of foreigners.

1912 7 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, in the field, to Capt Harry Lee, USMC, Nagarote.

Lee was ordered to use all American trains in the neighborhood to transport federal troops from La Paz to La Ceiba, but not closer than three miles outside of Leon.

1912 7 October. LtCol Charles Long, Leon City, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland?

American forces entered Leon on 6 October after rebel leaders agreed to turn over the city. "Unorganized and mostly drunk" rebels resisted them and three Americans and about 50 rebels were killed. The city was in the possession of Long's Marines and bluejackets.

1912 8 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, Commanding U. S. Forces--Nicaragua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was ordered to organize a mounted unit consisting of one company of Marines and seven squads of bluejackets to make a reconnaissance between Managua and Matagalpa. Pendleton was to lead it himself and also to treat the assignment as a flag-showing mission.

1912 8 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, Leon, to LtCol Charles Long, Leon, Nicaragua.

Long was to take charge of Leon and install the municipal officers appointed by the President. He was to police the city and protect "all the people therein from pillage, brutal barbarities and any

1912 8 October (Cont'd)

method of violence." He was to collect data on the neighboring country which might be useful in case of further military operations and could visit any place between Corinto and Granada when conditions so warranted. Federal troops would not approach within two miles of the city until authorized by the Commander in Chief.

1912 9 October. LtCol Charles Long, HQ, U. S. Forces Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

The Federal cavalry wanted to give up their horses and saddles and perhaps their arms in return for transportation from Leon to Managua. They had been living off the country. Long wanted to know if he could accept the offer and use the horses for Pendleton's expedition.

1912 9 October. "To the Honorable Admiral Southerland, Corinto."

This was an address signed by 16 of the "highest social, political, and financial" men in Nicaragua which thanked the admiral for bringing quiet and peace to the country.

1912 9 October. "Major S. D. Butler, Granada"

This was another petition of gratitude to Butler, Pendleton, Southerland, and the American Minister, George T. Weitzel, for bringing peace and ending anarchy in Granada. The 71 men who signed this petition made the same status claims as those who signed the address of this date to Admiral Southerland (q.v.).

1912 10 October. H. G. S. Wallace, USN, Commander, USS Colorado Battalion, Leon, to LtCol Charles G. Long, USMC, Commanding, U. S. Forces, Leon.

A report on the action of Wallace's battalion during the military seizure of the city of Leon on 6 October 1912.

Attached to this report and filed under this date are the following:

1912 14 October. Maj C. S. Hill, USMC, Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific Fleet, to LtCol Charles G. Long, Commanding, Leon.

A report on the operations of the Marine Battalion, U. S. Pacific Fleet in the city of Leon on 6 October 1912.

1912 15 November. Maj Smedley D. Butler, Commanding, 3d Battalion, 1st Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding, 1st Provisional Regiment.

A report of the duties performed by the battalion under Butler's command from 6 September 1912, the date of joining the 1st Provisional Regiment, to and including 15 November 1912.

1913 8 January. "Extract from testimony of Major General Biddle, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, before the Committee on Naval Affairs."

A report on the reasons for and the actions in which Coyotepe and Barranca were taken by Pendleton's regiment. Biddle commented on Pendleton, "the ultimate success of our Government in its intervention was largely due to his zeal and efficiency."

1913 14 June. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, General Board, Department of the Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy.

A recommendation for the authorization of campaign medals for those officers and men of the Marine Corps and Navy who participated in the Nicaraguan Campaign, August to November 1912. Included is an over-view of all the operations of the campaign.

1913 18 September. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Washington, to Woodrow Wilson, President, the White House, Washington.

Roosevelt forwarded Southerland's letter recommending a campaign medal for the Nicaraguan Campaign with the approval of the Navy Department. A new appropriation would be needed from Congress, however, to pay for the medals. President Wilson's cheerful approval of 22 September 1913 was copied onto the same sheet as this copy.

1919 20 November. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A recommendation for award of Navy Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton for the performance of duties as brigade commander of the 2d Provisional Brigade of Marines in Santo Domingo from 12 June 1916 to 21 October 1918 with a summary of his services there.

1912 11 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

The only current menace to the American operation in Nicaragua was the presence of the Government troops but Pendleton's interview with the President has clarified that situation. Southerland was happy that Pendleton was taking the President's brother on his expedition and Long and Terhune were both handling their sections very nicely.

1912 11 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Camp Weitzel to Majs S. D. Butler, McKelvy, and Reid.

Pendleton's assignments for the mounted expedition to Matagalpa. The necessary transportation was being concentrated at Leon including the bull-carts.

1912 11 October. Juan José Martínez, M.D., and 216 ladies of Granda, to ?

Another address from Martínez thanking the American forces for bringing order to Granada and enclosing a bouquet of flowers. (See also: 9 October for more petitions which were also signed by Martínez.)

1912 11 October. The Hon George T. Weitzel, American Legation, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto.

A report on the visit of Pendleton and the Minister to the President (See also: Southerland to Pendleton, 11 October) with the news that the President is disbanding the army. The Government forces defeated the rebels fleeing from Leon at Somotillo near the Honduras border and this victory marked the end of the rebellion.

- 1912 12 October. Correspondencia Particular del Gral. Emiliano Chamorro, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua. In Spanish and in translation.

The general was happy to help with Pendleton's mounted expedition and offered advice about where to gather the animals he would need.

- 1912 12 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the disposition of the forces ashore once Pendleton left for Matagalpa. Long was doing so well in Leon that he gave the impression that all the help he needed was his staff and orderlies but the admiral felt that a minimum of 500 Marines ought to be stationed there. As many expeditions as possible ought to be mounted into the countryside.

- 1912 13 October. Maj George C. Reid, Commanding 2d Battalion, 1st Provisional Regiment, Leon, to Commanding Officer, U. S. Forces, Leon.

A report on the part taken by the 2d Battalion in the capture of Leon, Nicaragua.

- 1912 14 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Detailed orders for the disposition of the forces ashore in Nicaragua including preliminary plans for the withdrawal of some of the ship's landing forces.

- 1912 14 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment.

One of the reasons behind the new troop dispositions was to avoid giving the inhabitants the idea that there were going to be large American forces in their towns indefinitely. Southerland also confidentially reported a rumor that Estrada might try to establish a separate republic on the Atlantic Coast and that the Marines might have to send a battalion or more overland from Managua to Greytown and Bluefields to prove they could handle it.

- 1912 16 October. Lt G. W. Steele, Jr., USN, Commanding 4th Battalion (California), to Commanding Officer, U. S. Forces, Leon.

Folder 7 (Cont'd)

1912 16 October (Cont'd)

A report on the operations of the 4th Battalion during the occupation of Leon on 6 October.

1912 19 October. Capt Harry Lee, USMC, District Commander, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

The Nicaraguan government supplied about 30 mules, guides, and packers for Colonel Pendleton's expedition. Also, two Federal colonels, one, a cousin of the President, accompanied his expedition. Pendleton intended to use the road to La Paz Viejo, Jicaral, Real de la Cruz, and Chaguitillo, and return from Matagalpa via Sebaco, Matapa, and Tipatapa, all of which were telegraph stations.

1912 19 October. The Hon George T. Weitzel, Legation of the U. S. A., Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

President Diaz had no objection to the Espinosa party in Leon leaving the country for good. Diaz intended to reopen the schools as soon as he could find the money to pay the teachers. He also intended to replace some of the prerevolution public officials who had returned to office as soon as he could study their records on a case by case basis. Some of them have been vengeful. The Minister also wanted to know if Admiral Southerland knew anything about the deaths of the two Americans, Harvey Dodd and Philip Craven, who were with General Duron's army in Leon. Generals Emiliano Chamorro and Fernando Solorzano have resigned their commissions because they claimed there was no more need for their services and they wished to be considered civilians.

1912 20 October. District Commander, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto.

A report of a conversation the District Commander had with Dr. Sebastian Salinas who felt that the Liberals would have won the revolution if the United States had not intervened and that as soon as the Americans withdraw, there will be another revolution. The commander had obtained some excellent maps of the eastern part of the country which the Zelaya administration had prepared for its own use.

Folder 7 (Cont'd)

1912 21 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto, to Commander 3d Battalion, U. S. Marines, Nicaragua.

The battalion commander was requested, confidentially to keep one full company of Marines at Masaya during the 24 hour periods before and after the popular election announced for 3 November.

1912 22 October. Mr. W. J. Edwards, San Lucas, Nicaragua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Matagalpa.

A request for a few men to help maintain order in the mines, because, although everything was quiet then, Edwards was afraid of the introduction of contraband liquor on payday.

1912 22 October. LtCol Charles G. Long, Commanding, U. S. Forces, Leon, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief.

A four-page report on the capture of Leon on the afternoon of 6 October. Long had decided to move then because the rebel leaders with whom he had been negotiating were losing control of their men.

1912 23 October. District Commander, HQ, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto.

After reporting on conditions in Managua, the Commander added that he had a conversation with General Chamorro's brother who said that the general had not resigned but had simply retired to Granada for a while.

1912 30 October. LtCol Charles G. Long, HQ, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Matapa.

A letter with which was enclosed an invitation for the colonel and his staff to attend an organizational meeting in Leon of a military order which would commemorate the Nicaraguan Campaign.

1912 30 October. Mr. Spencer C. Richardson, Matagalpa, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

Richardson followed up on Pendleton's request to investigate any political prisoners of Matagalpa's Jefe Politico and herein reported to Pendleton that there were none.

Folder 7 (Cont'd)

1912 31 October. George T. Weitzel, American Legation,
Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland.

The Minister recommended that the bulk of the Marine force remaining in Nicaragua be stationed in Managua rather than Leon to minimize the abruptness of the change when the Marines were finally altogether withdrawn. The President was desirous of having Marine officers escort certain rifles and machine guns from Jinotepe to Managua. Also, the President would like one of the Marine officers stationed in Granada who knew a little Spanish to take charge of the instruction of the police force there. The Nicaraguan Government would offer a bonus of 25 pesos for each rifle turned in but wanted Lieutenant Colonel Long to publish the notice of reward in Leon under his own name because he had won the complete confidence of the people there.

This folder also contains reports of the Federalist victory over the Liberals on 1 October at La Paz without American help, and orders, particularly from Pendleton to Butler, which lead up to the American attack on the insurgent positions on Coyotepe Hill and the Barrancas on 4 October along with related after action reports. Also included herein are a few of the daily situation reports from and troop movement orders relating to Leon, which was still a center of insurrecto activity during the early part of October, and the capital, Managua. There is also the usual administrative correspondence including some about communications and transportation problems between the various units. In addition, there are Pendleton's daily telegraphed reports to Rear Admiral Southerland which he sent while on the Matagalpa expedition and material on the Marine Corps' preparation for the November presidential elections in Nicaragua. Undated telegrams assignable to this month are in the back of the folder as is more material on the battle of Coyotepe Hill, including a 1913 speech by Pendleton at Marine Barracks, Boston, at the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Marine privates Charles H. Durham, McGill, and Pollard, who died during that assault.

Folder 8

1912 2 November. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS
Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton,
Managua.

1912 2 November (Cont'd)

The admiral enclosed a copy of Weitzel's letter to him of 31 October (q.v.) and told Pendleton that he was happy to accept President Diaz' offer of the large building in the Campo de Marte for the use of the Marines stationed there. Edward H. Conger was probably the junior officer whom the President wanted to instruct the police force at Granada. Beaumont should detail him to that assignment. The weather was wretched and the admiral had been unable to communicate with the USS Colorado for three days.

1912 2 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Corinto.

A six-page report on the mounted expedition of officers, Marines, and bluejackets from Granada, Managua, and Leon, which assembled at La Paz Viejo and traveled to Matagalpa and back. The roads were poor as were the government-furnished horses which were replaced by animals sent from the residents of Matagalpa. The expedition was composed of seven officers and 34 enlisted men plus civilian map-makers and Nicaraguans. A party of about 70 Americans and other residents led by Mr. Spencer C. Richardson, Acting U. S. Consular Agent, and the Jefe Politico met the expedition outside of Matagalpa and escorted it into the city. The report detailed the parties, map-making trips, and mine inspections with which the group filled its week in the town. The trip succeeded in demonstrating that American forces could travel anywhere in the country and that the American government would no longer tolerate the almost constant 20 years of revolution in Nicaragua. Pendleton also reported on rich coffee, cocoa, and rubber growing potentials in the region and made recommendations for the type of mounted forces which should be stationed in Nicaragua.

The hand-written original of this report is filed with the typescript and there is another copy filed under 3 November.

1912 2 November. Pay Inspector T. H. Hicks, USN, Acting Commissary and Quartermaster, Matagalpa Expedition, Camp Weitzel, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

A report on the Commissary and Quartermaster's work while on the Matagalpa expedition.

Folder 8 (Cont'd)

1912 3 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to Commanding Officer, American Forces, Granada.

The officer was to receive from Nicaraguan officials all arms and ammunition that they wanted to send to Managua and deliver them under proper guard to the Commanding Officer, Camp Weitzel, Managua. He was also to do this at Masaya.

1912 3 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to Commanding Officer, Maj William N. McKelvy, American Forces Jinotepe and Diriamba.

Major McKelvy was to receive from Nicaraguan officials all arms and ammunition that they wanted to send to Managua and deliver them under proper guard to the Commanding Officer, Camp Weitzel, Managua.

1912 4 November. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, Commanding U. S. Forces, Nicaragua.

The orders for the withdrawal of ships' landing forces from Nicaragua. The units were from the USS California, USS Colorado, and the USS Annapolis and included both bluejackets and fleet Marines.

1912 5 November. Miguel Cárdenas, Minister of Justice, Republic of Nicaragua, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua. In Spanish and translation.

An American employed by the American forces in Managua, Charles John, shot and killed a Guatemalan, Benjamin Montiel, in Managua on 1 November. The police believed that John had fled to the west and was perhaps with the American forces at Corinto. Cardenas requested Pendleton to have John apprehended and turned over to local authorities for trial.

1912 6 November. Leon, Nicaragua.

Minutes of the organizational meeting of The Military Order of Momotombo which was the fraternal organization of those who had served in the Nicaraguan Campaign of 1912. It defined its eligible members as: "Commissioned Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard who have served in Nicaragua or in Nicaraguan waters either on the East or West coasts between August 4, 1912 and the date of departure of the major portion of the Naval forces at present on duty in Nicaragua." Admiral Southerland was unanimously elected President and Colonels Pendleton and Long were unanimously elected First and Second

1912 6 November (Cont'd)

Vice Presidents respectively. Paymaster Shuman was elected as its first secretary and Captain Putnam as its treasurer.

1912 7 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to The Minister of Justice, Managua, Nicaragua.

Pendleton did not know if Charles John was an American but in any case John had never been in the employment of the American government. Pendleton would render all possible assistance in the capture of John, however.

1912 7 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

After reporting on the party which accompanied the organization of The Military Order of Momotombo, Pendleton listed the various arms turned over to the Marines in Jinotepe and Granada and announced their safe arrival in Managua.

1912 8 November. Maj William N. McKelvy, USMC, to Commanding Officer, U. S. Forces, Leon.

A report on the expedition led by McKelvy to Jinotepe and Diriamba, 30 October to 4 November. The trip was peaceful and the Marines were welcomed by the Nicaraguans wherever they stopped. From all reports, the national elections were calmly held throughout the district. Attached were reports on the towns of San Marcos, Masatepe, Jinotepe, and Diriamba.

1912 9 November. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Managua.

Admiral Southerland directed Pendleton to place Lieutenant Colonel Charles Long in charge of the U. S. Forces which were to remain in Nicaragua after Pendleton with his headquarters and the 1st and 3d Battalions of Marines withdrew on 19 November to the Panama Canal Zone. The mission of the U. S. Forces in Nicaragua was to: protect the lives and property of Americans and all other foreigners; keep the railroad and the lake steamers operating free from all interference; maintain an adequate legation guard; and suppress immediately any effort to begin a revolution against the existing government.

Folder 8 (Cont'd)

1912 9 November (Cont'd)

All civil authorities were to resume their functions on 1 December 1912.

1912 11 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Managua, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, USS Annapolis, Corinto.

Pendleton reported that about 6,500 rifles were turned in to the Marines in Granada. The Nicaraguan Government gave permission for 150 of them to be left with the police and the remainder were to be safely brought to Managua. He also discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the President of Nicaragua to Admiral Southerland on his flagship.

1912 14 November. Commissary Officer H. J. Hauser, USN, USS Buffalo at Sea.

Mess menu, General Mess, for week ending 23 November 1912.

1912 15 November. B. Viquez, El Commandante de Armas, Mayoria General del Ejercito, Managua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton. In Spanish.

As a token of appreciation and gratitude towards Colonel Pendleton, the gift of a small cannon was placed in the National Museum of Nicaragua. A copy of the inscription on the cannon is attached (it was captured on Coyotepe Hill).

1912 15 November. Maj Smedley D. Butler, 3d Battalion, Granada, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Butler explained that he had retained the enclosed 19 September (q.v.) letter from Zeledón because he thought it had been addressed to him and not to Pendleton.

1912 15 November. Maj William N. McKelvy, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Regimental Commander, 1st Provisional Regiment.

McKelvy here summarized his activities as commander of the 1st Battalion of the Provisional Regiment of Marines in Nicaragua from 24 August to date.

Folder 8 (Cont'd)

1912 16 November. Cdr Warren J. Terhune, USN, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Terhune requested a list of the Western Union ciphers used for Marine officers as he quite often had to transmit messages without knowing the names of the officers involved.

1912 18 November. Cdr Warren J. Terhune, USN, USS Annapolis, Corinto, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Terhune had obtained a list of the names of Marine officers with the corresponding code words and cancelled his request of the 16th November (q.v.).

1912 18 November. LtCol Charles G. Long, HQ, U. S. Forces, Leon, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Regimental Commander

Long wrote a 12-page close typed report on the operations of his troops in the vicinity of Leon from 5 September to date.

1912 28 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 1st Provisional Regiment, Marines, to The Secretary of the Navy and the MajGenCmndt.

A five-page close typed chronological summary of the activities of Pendleton and the regiment from 30 August to date.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence, additional materials on the Matagalpa Expedition, and discussions about and orders relating to the withdrawal of the bulk of the American forces from Nicaragua along with reports on the attitudes of the Nicaraguans towards the withdrawal. In addition: there is correspondence relating to the visit of President Adolfo Diaz and his minister to Admiral Southerland on his flagship; and to the membership of the Military Order of Momotombo; inventories of the arms received from the Nicaraguans in the various cities; farewell messages exchanged between various Americans and Nicaraguans and Pendleton and the 1st Provisional Regiment; and, orders establishing the shipboard routine of the regiment on the USS Buffalo from Corinto, Nicaragua, to Camp Elliott, Panama Canal Zone.

1912 6 December. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, to RAdm William H. H. Southerland, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

A letter of transmittal for Pendleton's report on the operations of the 1st Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines, in Nicaragua. Pendleton requested the opportunity to serve with Admiral Southerland again if any such "work" has to be done again. The report is not attached to this letter.

1912 7 December. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, to MajGenCmndt, HQ, USMC.

A letter of transmittal for Pendleton's report on the operations of the 1st Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines, in Nicaragua.

1912 7 December. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

This is the same letter that Pendleton sent to the Major General Commandant on this date (q.v.).

1912 14 December. Maj William N. McKelvy, Commanding 1st Provisional Regiment, Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, to MajGenCmndt, HQ, Washington.

McKelvy requested that all clothing which belonged to men of the 1st Expeditionary Regiment be assembled for them when they arrived in Philadelphia. He submitted a list, arranged by last previous U. S. station, of all the men returning to Philadelphia from their Nicaraguan duty.

1912 18 December. Col Joseph H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt.

This is an additional report concerning the operations of the 1st Provisional Regiment, U. S. Marines in Nicaragua in which Pendleton singled out for commendation certain Marine and naval officers and described the significant conduct of each of them during that campaign. He commended: Major William N. McKelvy, USMC; Major Smedley D. Butler, USMC; Captain Harry Lee, USMC; Pay Inspector Thomas H. Hicks, USN; Captain Russell B. Putnam, USMC; Ensign Harold C. Train, USN; 2d Lieutenant George C. DeNeale, USMC; and, especially, Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Long, USMC. Attached to this is a list

Folder 9 (Cont'd)

1912 18 December (Cont'd)

of specific recommendations for improvements in Marine Corps procedures and equipment in the following areas: drills, transports, ammunition, disbursing, additional officers, uniforms, rations, the canteen, servants, instruments for map making; wire cutters, and intrenching tools.

1912 19 December. Maj William McKelvy, Camp Elliott, to MajGenCmdt.

McKelvy added two names to list of 14 December (q.v.).

1912 23 December. Capt Russell B. Putnam, USMC, Regimental Paymaster, 1st Provisional Regiment, to Officer in Charge, Paymaster's Department, USMC, Washington, D. C.

A report on the problems Putnam has had in negotiating bills of exchange and in paying the troops of the regiment. The Canal Commission was particularly insulting when he asked their assistance in raising money to pay the men.

In addition to the usual administrative material this folder also contains correspondence with various officers both in Nicaragua and in Camp Elliott relating to maps made by members of the 1st Provisional Regiment while in Nicaragua. There are also letters and orders which established the number of officers and men on the USS Prairie's trip from Colon, Panama, to Philadelphia, via Guantanamo Bay, and its shipboard routine.

Folder 10

1913 8 January. "Extract from testimony of Major General Biddle, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, before the Committee on Naval Affairs."

A report on the reasons for and the actions in which Coyotepe and Barranca were taken by Pendleton's regiment. Biddle commented on Pendleton, "the ultimate success of our Government in its intervention was largely due to his zeal and efficiency."

1913 29 January. Capt Dickinson P. Hall, by command of the MajGenCmdt, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Commandant decided to give Pendleton a battalion flag which was used by the 1st Provisional Regiment in Nicaragua. The Commandant gave the flag to Pendleton because the Marine Corps did not maintain a museum for articles of that type. The flag was being dropped from the Quartermaster's Department returns but Pendleton would have to return the flag if the Marine Corps ever established a museum for taking care of relics and articles of historic value.

1913 30 January. Capt Dickinson P. Hall, Commandant's Office, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A personal letter in which Hall explained to Pendleton the details of how the flag would be transferred to Pendleton as his personal property. Hall doubted if Pendleton would ever be called upon to return the flag. Also General Biddle was thinking of having Pendleton command the regiment of Marines which would participate in the Inaugural Parade in Washington. This comment from Hall was strictly informal and the general might change his mind before the Inauguration in March.

1913 30 January. Memorandum.

"Tentative plans and organization for Inaugural Parade, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1913."

1913 1 February. Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, Department of the Navy, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A letter of commendation for Pendleton's service in Nicaragua. His personal example at the assault on Coyotepe where he kept getting too far in advance of his line for safety was singled out for particular commendation.

1913 17 February. MajGenCmdt, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Care of Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, (Commanding 2d Regiment, 2d Provisional Brigade).

Enclosed was a roster of the officers of the 2d Provisional Brigade, a table showing the organiza-

1913 17 February (Cont'd)

tion of the brigade by companies and a table showing the organization of the brigade by posts. Pendleton was given four Benet-Mercier automatic rifles in excess of those provided for the automatic rifle company.

1913 26 April. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, "Received from Colonel Karmany, the following:"

Pendleton herein receipted for certain numbered Army War College Reports; Bureau of Ordnance pamphlets on the 3-inch Landing Gun Mark VII; publications on Mexico from the Major General Commandant's office; and publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence on Mexico, its ports, railroads, and some maps.

1913 28 April. Mr. Spencer C. Richardson, Matagalpa, Nicaragua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Richardson was glad to receive Pendleton's letter of 27 March with its greetings for so many of Pendleton's friends in Matagalpa. Richardson also reported the latest gossip on horse races, agriculture and the new missionary in town.

1913 14 June. Russell B. Putnam, Paymaster's Department, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Putnam sent Pendleton a draft of a letter from Admiral Southerland to the Navy Department requesting a campaign badge for Nicaraguan duty and solicited Pendleton's comments on it.

1913 23 June. Emiliano Chamorro, Legación de Nicaragua, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Portsmouth, N. H.

A thank you letter for the admission card to the Army and Navy Club of Washington sent to Chamorro at Pendleton's request.

1913 7 July. Capt Harold C. Snyder, USMC Publicity Bureau, Recruiting Service, New York, N. Y., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

1913 7 July (Cont'd)

Snyder thanked Pendleton for his letter full of nice things about him and his work and reported on his recruiting efforts in New York and in particular about a new booklet he designed with lots of pictures in it.

1913 12 August. Mr. Spender C. Richardson, Matagalpa, Nicaragua, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Affairs in Nicaragua were as calm as Pendleton had predicted they would be, wrote Richardson. Although he addressed this letter to Washington, Richardson felt that at that time Pendleton was probably either on the Mexican border or in Mexico itself.

1913 4 October. RAdm William H. H. Southerland, General Board, Department of the Navy, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

After again praising the bravery of the Marines and sailors who fought at Coyotepe, Admiral Southerland reported that a suitable medal similar to those for service in the Boxer, Philippine, and Cuban Pacification Expeditions had been approved by the President and would be issued as soon as Congress appropriated the necessary funds to the participants in the Nicaraguan Expedition. Southerland had no idea what Congress would appropriate for the Navy that year.

1913 28 October. Mr. Harry W. Wendmand(?), Director, Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A personal letter in which Wendmand(?) discussed his recent expedition to South America, analyzed Scott's expedition, and compared notes on the schooling of his and Pendleton's sons.

1913 5 November. "Minutes of the meeting of the Military Order of Momotombo held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C."

Attached to these minutes are the Provisional Constitution of the Military Order of Momotombo and a Memorandum from Acting Secretary R. B. Putnam to all members urging their active participation in the

1913 5 November (Cont'd)

organization and pointing out that no member of the Army is entitled to wear the Nicaraguan Campaign Medal--it was strictly a Marine Corps and Navy operation.

1913 18 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, to Past Assistant Paymaster R. W. Schumann, USN, USS California.

Pendleton did not know until he received Schumann letter of 27 October that he had the only extant copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the Momotombo. He has had copies of them made for Lieutenant Colonel Long and for the Treasurer of the organization so that at least one copy will be preserved.

1913 19 November. Russell C. Langdon, The Adjutant General's Department, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Washington, D. C.

A letter of recommendation urging Pendleton's appointment to the position of Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps since the newspapers had reported that the incumbent was about to retire. Pendleton did not solicit this letter.

1913 20 November. Russell C. Langdon, The Adjutant General's Department, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

Enclosing a copy of his letter of 19 November (q.v.) to the Secretary of the Navy, Langdon wrote Pendleton that he had urged his selection as the next Major General Commandant and felt that it was not improper because Langdon had known Daniels in Raleigh before his current appointment.

1913 8 December. Mr. Joseph Leggett, San Francisco, California to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Bremerton, Washington.

Leggett reminisced over old times together in San Francisco when Pendleton was stationed at Mare Island and gave encouraging news on the progress of the Single Tax and Progressive movements in San Francisco.

Folder 10 (Cont'd)

1913 27 December. Lou(?), Adjutant & Inspector's Department, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Nothing was to be done about the vacancy in the commandancy until the President returned from his vacation around the middle of January. "Both Lejeune and Cole are active candidates, and Lejeune a very formidable one, but I doubt very much if the President will go to the list of lieutenant-colonels. It looks very much at the present time as though the fight is between Barnett and Waller." The Secretary had Pendleton's record along with that of all the other colonels and Lou advised him to write at once to the Secretary of the Navy through the Commandant of the Marine Corps asking that he be considered for the vacancy.

This folder also contains: More material from the routine on board the USS PRAIRIE from Colon to Philadelphia; routine administrative material both from Pendleton's tour at Portsmouth, mainly concerning his failure to submit his physical fitness reports on time and passenger train rates and schedules between Portsmouth and Seattle, Washington for his transfer to Puget Sound and from his service with the 2d Provisional Brigade in Cuba; and the paperwork resulting from the publication of his 1913 speech at the unveiling of the commemorative tablet at the Marine Barracks there in memory of the three Marines who died during the assault on Coyotepe Hill, Nicaragua. A manuscript copy of this speech is filed under 1 November 1913 and a copy of the pamphlet is filed in the back of Folder Seven.

Folder 11

1914 29 January. "A Farewell Dinner for Rear Admiral Vincendon C. Cottman, United States Navy, and Mrs. Cottman." Bremerton, Washington.

Pendleton was on the program for this combined farewell and retirement banquet.

1914 30 January. RAdm Victor Blue, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

The President was then deciding whether or not Waller would be the next Major General Commandant. In any case, Blue advised Pendleton not to worry because there was no intention of selecting anyone who was not in the list of colonels.

1914 28 February. Emiliano Chamorro, Legacion de Nicaragua, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

As part of the organized effort against ratification by the U. S. Senate of the pending treaty between the U. S. and Nicaragua, reports were being circulated both in Washington and in Nicaragua that Chamorro, when he was a general in the field in Nicaragua in 1912, was guilty of atrocities of various kinds and had generally violated the rules of civilized warfare. Chamorro here asked Pendleton to write a letter, for public circulation, about his conduct as a military officer which he then could use to counteract this bad publicity.

1914 3 March. Emiliano Chamorro, Legacion de Nicaragua, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Chamorro here repeated the request he made to Pendleton in his letter of 28 February (q.v.) and said that the Liberal party of Nicaragua, represented in Washington by Julian Irias, was trying to block U. S. Senate ratification of the Canal Convention and the related agreement on naval bases.

1914 18 April. Capt Herbert J. Hirshinger, Marine Barrack Bremerton, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report on the arrangements made among "the few men left behind here" for continuing the work at the Bremerton Marine Barracks. Also, Pendleton was assured that his house and garden would be well taken care of in his absence.

1914 18 April. LtCol Eli K. Cole, Commandant's Office, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, USS South Dakota, San Diego, Calif.

Cole sent Pendleton a confidential report which Colonel Lane had compiled about San Diego three years ago because Pendleton was about to go into camp at San Diego under conditions similar to those which Colonel Doyen had faced. The report was confidential and had to be returned to Headquarters. Although Pendleton was very short of officers, six companies only having two each at the time, he would not receive more officers until and if he was actually ordered to Mexico.

Folder 11 (Cont'd)

1914 30 April. LtCol Eli K. Cole, Commandant's Office, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines, San Diego, California.

A discussion of the organization of the automatic rifle company in the Marine Corps.

1914 4 June. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines, USS South Dakota, La Paz, Mexico, to LtCol Eli K. Cole, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton herewith returned the copy of Colonel Lane's investigation which Cole had sent to Pendleton on 18 April.

1914 14 July. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Barnett was unable to give Pendleton any information about his probable stay in San Diego. The Navy Department did not know how long it would be because his situation was dependent on the Mexican situation and when it cleared up. Either Doyen or Fuller would command the regiment which was assembling to go to Guantanamo for probable transfer to Santo Domingo.

1914 28 July. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Howard, San Diego, California.

The Commandant thought that Pendleton was wise in naming his camp after the Commander in Chief and also agreed that North Island was a better place for the camp. The Secretary will probably decide to keep a Marine regiment at San Diego for a part of each year for work similar to the work ordinarily done in the West Indies by Marines on the Atlantic coast.

1914 29 July. Capt Herbert J. Hirshinger, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The Marine Barracks were facing increasing shortages of officers and men. Hirshinger also reported on current assignments and construction projects there.

1914 30 July. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant & Inspector's Department, HQ, USMC, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment, San Diego, Calif.

1914 30 July (Cont'd)

After kidding Pendleton about his request for a regimental chaplain, Lauchheimer passed on the latest gossip from Headquarters and he felt that Pendleton need not have any fears for his command, because Barnett was very kindly disposed towards him. The brigadier generals' bill was dead for that session of Congress.

1914 7 August. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Lauchheimer had placed the clipping with the picture of Pendleton in it, which he had sent Lauchheimer, in the Headquarters archives so that it could be preserved. There was not much news to report except that opinion was divided over whether conditions in Mexico were getting worse or were improving.

1914 18 August. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Doyen's regiment, which had embarked on the Hancock and was now off Santo Domingo, was sent there to back up the civilian board which the President had sent there.

1914 21 August. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Camp Howard, San Diego, California.

Barnett thanked Pendleton for the map and pictures which Pendleton sent to him and reported that both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary were strongly in favor of the establishment of an advance base outfit in San Diego if they can find the money. An earlier letter (15 July) from Barnett is attached and is a request from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for detailed sketches on possible locations for Marine Corps camps around the San Diego bay.

1914 16 September. "San Diego as a Marine Advance Base."

This speech, which boosted San Diego's suitability as a Marine Corps Advance Base Force station, was delivered by Pendleton at a banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, while celebrating the rechristening of the USS California as the USS San Diego.

1914 23 September. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment MC, San Diego.

Folder 11 (Cont'd)

1914 23 September (Cont'd)

Nothing had yet been given out as to the probable date of the return of the men of the 4th Regiment to their former posts.

1914 29 September. MajGenCmndt George Barnett to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Camp Howard, San Diego.

Barnett thanked Pendleton for the copy of his speech and other papers which he sent him. Pendleton's probable stay in San Diego was dependent on the Mexican situation.

1914 1 October. Maj A. S. McLemore, Commandant's Office, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Camp Howard, San Diego.

A request to borrow Pendleton's captured Nicaraguan flag for a display at the Chicago Marine Corps recruiting office.

1914 3 October. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant & Inspector's Department, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, San Diego, California.

The 4th Regiment had lost 88 men by desertion in the last three months, a situation similar to that of the last regiment to camp at San Diego. Although an official investigation was under way, Lauchheimer wanted Pendleton's "unofficial, personal opinion" as to the cause of these desertions because it would affect the final decision as to whether or not a permanent Corps installation should be placed at San Diego.

1914 5 October. Col Eli K. Cole, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

After informing Pendleton of several personnel changes in the 4th Regiment, Cole told him that his wishes would be followed and he would be in command of the Advance Base or some other regiment on the Pacific coast.

1914 9 October. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment Marines, San Diego.

Pendleton was herein informed of the preliminary plans for Marine Corps participation at the Expositions in San Francisco and San Diego.

Folder 11 (Cont'd)

1914 13 October. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

General Barnett had asked Lauchheimer to ask Pendleton if he wanted to command either of the model camps to be established for the exposition or, if possible, would he like to be in command of both of them.

1914 14 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Col Eli K. Cole, HQ, USMC, Washington.

In acknowledgement of Cole's letter of 5 October (q.v.), Pendleton wanted to know if Headquarters intended to dictate the changes made within the regiment, as that letter implied, which were normally the concern of the regimental commander. He also request all available information about the Pacific Coast Advance Base Regiment.

1914 20 October. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Camp Howard, San Diego, to Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton was delighted with the idea of keeping the regiment together by assigning a battalion to each of the two expositions with himself in command of both. He urged the ideas of the permanently organized regiment and of some kind of storage facility kept at North Island, San Diego.

1914 21 October. Col Eli K. Cole, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Acknowledging Pendleton's letter of 14 October (q.v.), Cole stated that although Headquarters assigned officers to companies, regimental commanders could make changes in these assignments as long as it did not involve a change of station. He went on to discuss possible weapons for the Advance Base Force and arrangements for the expositions.

1914 5 November. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment of Marines, San Diego.

Lauchheimer read Pendleton's letter of 12 October aloud to General Barnett and Colonel Cole and they agreed with Lauchheimer that Pendleton was doing all he could to control desertions in his regiment. Pendleton would be well advised to keep his regimental headquarters at San Francisco as the present

Folder 11 (Cont'd)

1914 5 November (Cont'd)

Secretary was not disposed to approve a lot of traveling. Although Pendleton, as regimental commander, could distribute the commanders among the companies as he thought best, Lauchheimer thought it would be a courtesy for the regimental commander to submit his ideas to the major general for concurrence. Lauchheimer appreciated being made honorary chaplain of the regiment.

1914 11 November. MajGenCmndt, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Camp Howard, San Diego.

An inquiry into the ownership of two 3-inch Krupp guns which Pendleton's expeditionary regiment had brought back from Nicaragua and were in storage in Philadelphia.

1914 16 November. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, to MajGenCmndt.

Acknowledging the general's letter of 11 November (g.v.), Pendleton reported that the new 3-inch Krupp gun, "El Herald," which was mounted in front of the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, had been a gift to him from President Diaz of Nicaragua. He also gave the history of the gun, a proposed inscription to be placed on it, and his views on the Corps' permanent retention of it as a trophy.

1914 3 December. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, California.

Lauchheimer and General Barnett have continued to discuss with each other Pendleton's letters to each of them. When the force returning from Vera Cruz is finally disposed of, Headquarters will finally be able to settle the question of the 4th Regiment. Its headquarters will probably be established at San Diego. Lauchheimer continued to ask about strained relations on the USS South Dakota between Pendleton and the ship's captain who had ignored the office of the regimental commander in disciplining members of the Marine regiment on his ship.

1914 16 December. MajGenCmndt George Barnett to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The 4th Regiment band can stay at San Diego, but Barnett wrote that he was unable to furnish

Folder 11 (Cont'd)

1914 16 December (Cont'd)

additional officers to Pendleton. He had to return the officers coming back from Vera Cruz and Santo Domingo to their original stations as well as maintain the brigade organization under orders from the department. He had made a strong plea to the Congressional committee, however, for more officers and men and for brigadier generals in particular.

This folder also contains routine personal and administrative correspondence--mainly about supply and personnel problems. Topics particularly well represented include letters from Hirshinger about developments at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound and material from Barnett and Lauchheimer about the Marine model camps at the two exhibitions and the future of the 4th Regiment itself, and some letters about the bands of the 4th Regiment and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Folder 12

1915 10 February. Herbert J. Hirshinger, Bremerton, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, California.

Assistant Secretary Franklin Roosevelt appeared to Hirshinger, from his visit, to be a strong partisan of the Marine Corps and its Personnel Bill but "Josephus I" might make deletions. Pendleton's horse will be shipped to him as soon as possible.

1915 12 February. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment Marines, San Diego.

General Barnett had decided not to grant Major McKelvy's request for commutation of quarters even though he was living under canvas at the temporary barracks at the San Diego exposition. The general especially refused to follow McKelvy's suggestion and ask for a decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Comptroller belonged to Pendleton's party of Henry George and the socialists and might render a decision which would adversely affect the Marine Corps. Lauchheimer then asked Pendleton for

Folder 12 (Cont'd)

1915 12 February (Cont'd)

any material he might have on Navy Department proposals for a permanent barracks at San Diego because Headquarters had not thought about any prospective barracks at San Diego until Pendleton and his friend, Mr. Davidson, brought up the question of having a Marine detachment at the fair.

1915 15 February. LtCol John A. Lejeune, Commandant's Office, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Lejeune and the other officers on duty in Washington felt that the members of the Board of Control of the Marine Corps Association should not come from Headquarters. Hence, he was no longer a candidate for the Board and recommended voting for Captain Harold C. Snyder instead. Pendleton concurred in a letter of 20 February [in this folder].

1915 5 March. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego.

Barnett asked Pendleton to assist the Y.M.C.A. representative at the Exposition in any way possible because the Y.M.C.A. has done so much for the Marine Corps. Congress gave the Corps some funds for new construction and for additional pay for men at sea, but next year's struggle must be focused on getting a brigadier general and more officers. The Secretary will fill all of the current year's vacancies with graduates of the Naval Academy and Barnett thought that was a great gain.

1915 17 March. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

After kidding Pendleton about his great social life in San Diego, Lauchheimer told him that the Department at that time had no intention of establishing a permanent Marine barracks in that city. Although the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was friendly towards the Marine Corps, he had not committed the Department to such a barracks.

1915 23 March. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Folder 12 (Cont'd)

1915 23 March (Cont'd)

Pendleton had spoken of the possibility of a permanent post at San Diego and both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary were interested in this, but the question of initial expense was a very serious one. Both the climate of San Diego and its proximity to Mexico were points in its favor.

1915 6 April. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Corps, San Diego.

A telegram disapproving of Pendleton's action in placing Captain Kincade, First Lieutenant Weitzel, and Second Lieutenant Williams under arrest and ordering them restored to duty.

1915 26 April. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, San Diego.

Barnett had no choice but to release the three officers from the charge against them of being disrespectful to the Vice-President and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The yellow journals would have used the incident to criticize the Marine Corps and anyway the Assistant Secretary had told him that there really was no question of disrespect at all.

1915 7 May. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Assistant Secretary approved everything Lejeune and Lauchheimer had written into their Personnel Bill. They were trying to make it obligatory that their appointments be from the graduates of the Naval Academy and that a body of warrant officers be created in the Corps to provide for the betterment of its enlisted personnel. There was also a provision whereby a colonel who retired after 40 years of active service would become a brigadier general.

1915 17 June. LtCol John A. Lejeune, Commandant's Office, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Pendleton finally received orders to travel to San Francisco to inspect the battalion of his regiment at the Exposition there. He had to keep his clothing and equipment in readiness in case his battalions were ordered to Mexico. The shortage of

1915 17 June (Cont'd)

officers and men was worse because so many men had left the Corps by discharge and the naval magazines and powder factory on the east coast needed more guards.

1915 18 June. Maj William N. McKelvy, USS Colorado, en route Labari Bay, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

A report on the condition of McKelvy's battalion, the expected duration of the assignment, and the organization of the expeditionary regiment.

1915 3 September. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, San Diego.

The Berkeley matter appeared to be without foundation and Headquarters would not interfere in the Howard business unless something is done which actually interferes with Pendleton's command over his regiment. Headquarters was on good terms with the Department and for political reasons did not want to cause any friction unless it was absolutely necessary.

1915 8 September. Congressman William Kettner, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

A letter of acknowledgement for the copy of Pendleton's speech made last fall on the subject of San Diego as a Marine Advance Base station.

1915 30 September. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The Surgeon General was very short of doctors, so it was unlikely that Pendleton could have Longabaugh ordered back there. The Corps was going to ask for a couple of thousand men and officers along with two brigadier generals in the next budget estimates but Pendleton would have to ask Mr. Kettner to get busy in Congress with reference to the purchase of the proposed site for a Marine Corps station at San Diego. The Department would not put it in its official requests.

1915 13 October. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lauchheimer reported on the visit of G. Aubrey Davidson of San Diego to Headquarters to lobby for the establishment of a permanent Marine Barracks in his city. "Lauch" reported that any initiative along those lines would have to come from San Diego and not from Headquarters. Much was going to be done for preparedness that winter and something might be worked in under that heading.

1915 21 October. ?, USMC, Recruiting Station, Seattle, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's Nicaraguan trophies were all assembled at the Seattle Marine Corps recruiting office and subject to his future orders.

1915 5 November. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, 4th Regiment, MC, San Diego.

There was a possibility of sending the Marine battalion from the San Francisco Exposition to the one at San Diego when the San Francisco event closed. General Barnett felt, though, that unless San Diego were made a permanent Marine Barracks station, continued Corps participation in the San Diego Exposition would work an unfair financial hardship on the officers there who were not receiving commutation of quarters. Another possible solution was for the Exposition officials to pay the equivalent of commutation pay to the Marine officers on duty at the fair. Pendleton was to investigate discreetly that possibility.

1915 16 November. "National Defense."

Pendleton's speech before the Navy League group at Phoenix, Arizona. The correspondence leading up to this speech, in which he was suggested for it by Headquarters Marine Corps, is attached.

1915 6 December. Congressman William Kettner, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Kettner will do all he can to help Pendleton's Naval defense program.

This folder also contains more routine correspondence about the two California expositions of

Folder 12 (Cont'd)

1915 and letters from Barnett and Lauchheimer about the Assistant Secretary of the Navy's visit to California in March, requests to Congress for more appropriations and more officers, and Pendleton's continued urging that San Diego be made a permanent Marine Corps station.

Folder 13

1916 8 January. William C. Harlley, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A letter of introduction for Lincoln Steffens to Pendleton because they both have the same fundamental principles.

1916 8 January. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, USS Buffalo.

The official orders from Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and General Barnett permanently establishing a Marine Barracks at San Diego, California.

1916 10 January. LtCol John A. Lejeune, HQ, USMC, to Maj William N. McKelvy, Commanding Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Pendleton will take command of the barracks at San Diego as soon as the remainder of the 4th Regiment returns from Mexican waters. The Secretary established the barracks because of the urgent representations of General Barnett that the status of the officers on duty at San Diego should be so fixed as to put them on a commutation status as to quarters. McKelvy was to eliminate every reminder that the barracks was located on the Exposition grounds from his addresses and letterheads.

1916 11 January. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, USS Buffalo.

The establishment of the Marine barracks at San Diego which was Pendleton's pet hobby would give him an independent command when and where he wanted it. Lauchheimer discussed the details of the Personnel Bill which he and Lejeune had been working on and which combined line and staff into one list for purpose of equalizing promotions among other things.

1916 17 January. Maj William N. McKelvy, Marine Barracks, San Diego, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

McKelvy was working on the lease for the land with the Park Board which Pendleton had helped draft before he left. McKelvy was having trouble buying a building as most of the states had either already sold theirs or were keeping them open.

1916 25 January. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, USS Buffalo, Guaymas.

After reporting the details of his arguments for the establishment of the Marine Barracks at San Diego Barnett added that Mr. Kettner would push the bill for the acquisition of land on San Diego harbor as much as he could. The Corps was popular and well-known after its work in Haiti and Vera Cruz.

1916 4 February. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lauchheimer sent Pendleton a copy of the Navy Personnel Bill which included the Marine Corps Personnel Bill and solicited his comments on it. George Barnett and Lejeune both see all of Pendleton's letters.

1916 25 February. Congressman William Kettner, Washington D. C., to Mr. George H. Thomas, Editor of The Sun, San Diego.

A three-page analysis of Kettner's reasons for supporting the establishment of a Marine Barracks in his district and a brief history of the negotiations and discussions involved therein. Colonel Pendleton was the first to tell him that San Diego was the logical place for a Marine base.

1916 2 March. Mr. Daniel Kiefer, Chairman, The Joseph Fe Fund Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Pendleton's donations to the fund were acknowledged and a letter of introduction was enclosed for a Mrs. L. A. Coonley-Ward of Wyoming, New York, whom Kiefer wanted to pick up some enthusiasm for the single tax from Pendleton.

1916 9 March. MajGenCmdt George Barnett, HQ, to Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

The Corps was making plans to send Marine guards to naval radio stations promptly in case the Department should issue orders to that effect. Pendleton was responsible for sending guards to the radio stations at San Diego and Port Arguello.

1916 14 March. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Marine Barracks, San Diego.

It was good that Marine Corps Headquarters did not quickly act on Pendleton's complaint that during the recent floods in San Diego a Marine officer was forced to take orders from a lower-ranking Naval officer. Pendleton must have forgotten some of the details of the incident such as the request of Admiral Fullam that no officer senior to Naval Lieutenant Bradley be assigned to the relief group. The independence of the Marine Barracks from the Senior Naval Officer in the harbor might have been permanently ended if the Commandant of the Marine Corps were to raise a fuss over an issue such as this one.

1916 21 March. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Committee on Naval Affairs was favorable towards the requests of the Marine Corps for more generals, officers, and men. It appeared likely that the Corps would get at least some of what it requested.

1916 30 March. The Honorable William Kettner, House of Representatives, Washington, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The Congressman was glad to do anything he could to help Pendleton realize his ambitions in the new order of officering the Marine Corps.

1916 6 April. Capt Russell C. Langdon, USA, 22d Infantry, Douglas, Arizona, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Acknowledging Pendleton's letter of 13 March, Langdon commented on the disposition of the American and Mexican forces near Douglas. He enclosed a copy

1916 6 April (Cont'd)

of a letter he had written to Secretary Daniels on 6 April which recommended Pendleton for promotion to brigadier general. Pendleton had nearly four years more sea and foreign combined service than any other colonel and his skills as a graduate of the Naval Academy would be especially useful if the Army's Coast Artillery were to be merged into the Navy as some have suggested.

1916 7 April. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The Marine Corps will probably receive two brigadier generals since the Secretary indicated that he was willing to compromise on the officially recommended number of three. Lauchheimer felt the first vacancy should go to Waller but he would do everything he could, consistent with his many friendships, to help Pendleton obtain the second vacancy because he was not going to try for it himself. Lauchheimer urged Pendleton to fight for the promotion and "bring all the political influence which you possibly can to bear."

1916 26 April. George Burnham, Washington, D. C., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

A discussion of the work being done in Congress to get the necessary appropriations for the Marine Barracks and for dredging the San Diego harbor. [Burnham was from San Diego and this letter was written on Congressman Kettner's letterhead.]

1916 27 April. Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, White House, Washington, to Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly, Trenton, New Jersey.

A letter of acknowledgement for Donnelly's letter of recommendation for Colonel Pendleton.

1916 29 April. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Washington, to Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly, Trenton, New Jersey.

A letter acknowledging Donnelly's letters of recommendation for Pendleton which Donnelly sent to the President and to the Secretary of War.

Folder 13 (Cont'd)

1916 23 May. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lauchheimer advised Pendleton on how to word his letters about his application for the brigadier generalcy and told him that he would apply himself if there were four vacancies, but he felt the first three brigadier generalships should go to line and not staff officers.

This folder also contains letters of recommendation for Pendleton from ex-Congressman James C. Maguire of San Francisco and Mr. Fred Jewell, who was active in San Diego politics, along with letters from Barnett and Lauchheimer about the new Personnel Bill.

Folder 14

1916 1 June. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Although the Personnel Bill had not yet passed the House, Barnett was accepting and forwarding applications for promotion based on that bill. He had consulted George Burnham on the probable costs of certain improvements for the San Diego station which he wanted to put in the 1918 public works estimates.

1916 6 June. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Washington. Copy.

Roosevelt thanked Lane for forwarding several letters of recommendation which Lane had received on behalf of Pendleton's application for promotion to brigadier general. Pendleton will receive serious consideration because of his "splendid record."

1916 19 June. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Santo Domingo City.

Pendleton received instructions from the Navy Department placing him in command of all the forces on shore, under the immediate control and direction of the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron. Lauchheimer cautioned him to use his new authority carefully so as not to disturb the cordial relations which then existed between the Navy Department and Headquarters.

Folder 14 (Cont'd)

1916 24 June. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Office U. S. Forces Operating Ashore in Santo Domingo, Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, to all officers of the forces.

Pendleton's emphatic instructions that the Forces Ashore were not invaders but in the country to restore peace and order, protect life and property, and support the constituted government. They were not to confiscate property, or create antagonism on the part of the people and were not to fire unless fired upon.

1916 26 June to 5 July. HQ, Provisional Detachment, Navy Forces operating in Santo Domingo, Field Orders Nos 1-8.

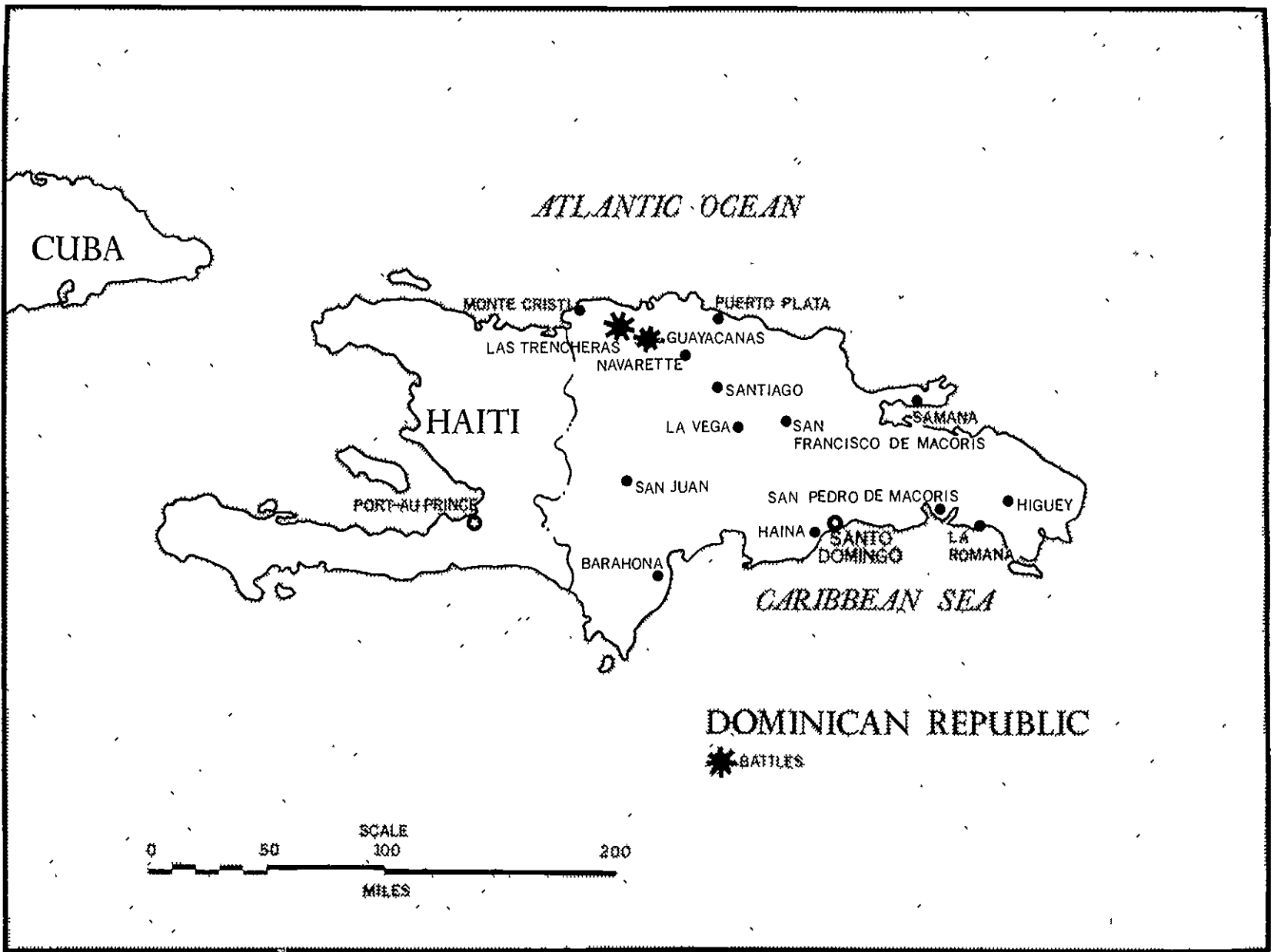
Orders from Colonel Pendleton for operations along the main road Monte Cristi-Santiago, Las Trenceras, Guayacanes, Navarrete Station, and Santiago.

This folder also contains the routine material involved in the movement of the 4th Regiment from San Diego to Santo Domingo via New Orleans. It also includes letters of recommendation for Pendleton's promotion to brigadier general from: Bishop Frederic W. Keator, Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, to the Secretary of the Navy; Congressman William Kettner and several other Representatives to the Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William B. Caperton, USN, (7 Sep.) to the Major General Commandant, USMC; Mr. John F. Forward, Jr., a banker, to Senator James D. Phelan of California; Admiral William H. Southerland to the Navy Department; Mr. James H. Barry, Editor, San Francisco Star, to Senator Phelan, several Congressmen, and Secretary of the Interior Lane; Mr. Milton A. McRae, Detroit newspaper publisher, to the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Edwin A. Seidewitz, Baltimore, to Congressman Charles P. Coady of Maryland; and Edwin A. Capps, Mayor of San Diego, to Senators John D. Works and James D. Phelan and the Secretary of the Navy.

Folder 15

1916 7 July. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to Mr. Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Lauchheimer received an interesting letter from Colonel Pendleton written from Santo Domingo. Headquarters had heard nothing from him except radio messages since his march into the interior.



Folder 15 (Cont'd)

1916 8 July. Col Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding 4th Regiment Marines, Santo Domingo, D. R.

The Naval Bill had been delayed in the Senate by a filibuster and Lauchheimer was getting nervous. The bill gave the Marines everything they asked for including four brigadier generals of the line and three of the staff. Also Admiral Pond was going to relieve Caperton and Admiral Fullam definitely would not get the four stars.

1916 10 July. Col Littleton W. T. Waller, HQ, U. S. Expeditionary Force Operating in Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Dominican Republic.

Waller was kept inactive the last two weeks by disagreements between the new government, the State Department, and the admiral. He had complete freedom during the fighting but now that it was over, he had "too many cooks." The local crooks were very difficult to deal with. Waller was amused at Pendleton's reports in which he gave his own casualties but omitted those of the enemy. The protests against that practice had come but under present conditions in Washington it was well to forget some of the enemy's casualties.

1916 10 July. Maj Melville J. Shaw, Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment, Expeditionary Detachment, USMC, Santiago, Dominican Republic, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Officer, U. S. Expeditionary Force, U. S. Naval Forces operating ashore.

A report on the conduct of the following officers and men of the Battalion ashore in the Dominican Republic: First Lieutenant William W. Buckley, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Mears, USN, Captain Frederick A. Barker, Second Lieutenant E. T. Lloyd, First Lieutenant H. M. Smith, Second Lieutenant J. T. Reid, First Lieutenant Ralph E. Davis, Second Lieutenant John A. Minnis, First Lieutenants Harry W. Witzel and Thomas E. Thrasher, Second Lieutenant George C. DeNeale, and First Sergeants Francis Fisk and Charles S. Beale.

attached to this report and filed under this date are the following:

1916 10 July (Cont'd)

1916 10 July. J. C. Smith, Commanding Officer, 6th Company, U. S. Naval Forces Operating on shore in Santo Domingo, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A chronological report of the 6th Company's operations in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 10 July. H. M. Smith, Commanding Officer, 8th Company, Fortaleza de San Luis, to Maj M. J. Shaw, 2d Battalion, Santiago.

A report on the operations of the 8th Company in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 10 July. C. Campbell, 13th Company, Artillery Battalion, 4th Regiment.

A chronological report of the 13th Company's operations in the Dominican Republic from 22 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 10 July. D. C. McDougal, Commanding Officer, 24th Company to Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Forces, Santiago, D. R.

A chronological report of the 24th Company's operations in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 10 July. H. T. Vulte, Commanding Officer, 31st Company, 4th Regiment, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Regimental Commander.

A chronological report of the 31st Company's operations in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 11 July. Maj A. T. Marix, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report of the operations of the 1st Battalion in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 10 July (Cont'd)

1916 11 July. F. M. Wise, Officer in Charge of Transportation, 6th Company, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report on the transportation of an expedition from Monte Cristi to Santiago, 26 June to 6 July 1916.

1916 11 July. R. E. Davis, Commanding Officer, 26th Company, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Santiago.

A report on the operations in combat of the 26th Company from 22 June to 6 July 1916, in the Dominican Republic.

1916 11 July. F. A. Barker, Commanding Officer, 27th Company, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A chronological report of the operations of the 27th Company in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 11 July 1916.

1916 11 July. Samuel M. Harrington, Commanding Officer, 32d Company, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report on the operations of the 32d Company, 1st Battalion, particularly in combat, in the Dominican Republic, from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 11 July. C. F. Williams, Commanding Officer, 34th Company, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report on the operations of the 34th Company in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 9 July 1916.

1916 11 July. Maj A. T. Marix, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report on the outstanding conduct of the officers of his battalion in combat during the period 26 June to 6 July 1916. Marix singled out the following officers for special notice: Arthur Kingston, C. F. Williams, Surgeon K. C. Melhorn, USN, S. M. Harrington, E. C. Williams, and Archibald Young.

1916 13 July. H. I. Bearrs, Commanding Officer, Railroad Battalion, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A five-page close typed report on the operations

1916 10 July (Cont'd)

of the Railroad Battalion from 21 June to 11 July 1916 in the Dominican Republic.

1916 14 July. F. D. Benton, Chief Surgeon, U. S. Naval Forces operating ashore in Santo Domingo, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A detailed report on the operations of the medical Department, U. S. Navy, which participated in the occupation of Santiago, Dominican Republic from 21 June 1916 to date.

1916 14 July. E. P. Fortson, 9th Company, Artillery Battalion, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report of the operations of the 4th and 9th Companies in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 28 June and of the 9th Company from 29 June to 9 July 1916.

1916 20 July. F. A. Ramsey, Commanding Officer, 29th Company, Santiago, to the Chief of Staff.

A report of the operations of the 29th Company on the march from Monte Cristi to Santiago, Dominican Republic.

1916 30 December. Thos. P. Kane, Commanding Officer, HQ, Northern District, U. S. Forces on shore in Santo Domingo, Santiago, to Brigade Commander, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo City.

A brief report on the operations of the Headquarters, Northern District.

1916 5 July. Dr. Juan B. Perez, Civil & Military Governor of the Province, Santiago, to the People. In translation.

Perez regretfully announced that on the 6th instant, United States military forces would enter the city and occupy the Fortaleza. He exhorted the citizens to patient resigned conduct in the face of the occupation.

1916 11 July. RAdm William B. Caperton, Cruiser Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, USS Memphis, Flagship, Santo Domingo City, D. R., to Col Joseph H. Pendleton, Santiago, D. R.

1916 11 July (Cont'd)

A five-page analysis of the conditions at that time in the Dominican Republic. The admiral explained why Arias must be treated like a bandit and not, at least in public, taken seriously at all. Pendleton was to take certain steps to prevent a speculation developing in rifles because of the five dollar bounty which was being offered for them.

1916 11 July. Maj Melville J. Shaw, Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report of the operations of the 2d Battalion in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to 10 July 1916.

1916 11 July. Commanding Officer, 28th Company, 4th Regiment, Santiago, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

A report of the operations of the 28th Company in the Dominican Republic from 21 June to date.

? 16 July. Capt D. M. Randall, USMC, Santo Domingo, D. R. to "My dear General" Joseph H. Pendleton.

Randall reported the latest in local gossip and constabulary and Marine Corps activities in the city.

1916 20 July. Col Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, U. S. Naval Forces operating on shore in Santo Domingo, Santiago, D. R., to Commander Cruiser Forces.

A 16-page report of operations of the Provisional Detachment, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, en route from Monte Cristi to Santiago, Dominican Republic from 26 June to 6 July.

1916 21 July. Col Littleton W. T. Waller, HQ, U. S. Expeditionary Force Operating in Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Col J. H. Pendleton, Dominican Republic.

Although Pendleton was under Waller's command, Waller wrote that Pendleton would have a free hand to keep up the work he was doing. There was a movement to send Waller to Santo Domingo now that the troubles were over there and Waller thought it was an effort to keep him from getting credit for settling the political question in Haiti and secondly, in order that Kane might get leave.

Folder 15 (Cont'd)

1916 7 September. Adm William B. Caperton, U. S. Pacific Fleet, USS San Diego, Flagship, San Diego, to MajGen Cmdt, USMC.

A fitness report on Pendleton which praised his courage, administrative ability, and diplomatic skill in the work done to date in the Dominican Republic.

This folder also contains more correspondence relating to Pendleton's letters of recommendation, particularly from Lauchheimer, and some routine personal correspondence.

Folder 16

1916 20 October. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

The selections for brigadier generals had all been made but the Secretary did not intend to release the names until after the election on 7 November. Karmany made a strong attempt for one of the promotions through Senator Phelan but it was unlikely that he would get one.

1916 24 October. Rebecca R. Bridgers, Tarbaro, North Carolina, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Miss Bridgers thanked Pendleton for setting her on the path of socialism through introducing her to the writings of Henry George.

1916 10 November. Col J. T. Myers, USS Pennsylvania, at sea, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

After congratulating Pendleton on his promotion, Myers thanked Pendleton for recommending him for command of the 4th Regiment. Myers was forced to decline the possibility, though, because Headquarters had asked him to stay at sea.

1916 20 November. Russell B. Putnam, Paymaster's Department, S. P. de Macoris, D. R., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Putnam would have sent a telegram of congratulations to Pendleton but he was not sure if the wireless was working. The railroad has been out for a week, the first time in a year, and several rivers were not fordable, so Putnam was reduced to sending a letter although he had not received any mail in a month. McIntosh had not yet furnished the accounts

Folder 16 (Cont'd)

1916 20 November (Cont'd)

of certain hospital men and mess attendants in spite of the regulations on the subject so Putnam was not sure that he could keep paying them.

1916 25 November. Conyers Fitt (?), The Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Fitt(?) had been worried that Pendleton would not receive his promotion because of the political and social pressure applied on behalf of at least three of Pendleton's senior and two of his junior officers. General Lauchheimer told him, however, that Pendleton was promoted on the basis of his record.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence, some letters from officials of the Panama-California International Exposition, San Diego reporting on its activities, and many letters of congratulations to General and Mrs. Pendleton on his promotion to brigadier general. Some of these letters contain Corps gossip.

Folder 17

1916 6 December. Hon Rene Delage, Charge d'Affaires, Legation de France, Santo Domingo, to Capt H. S. Knapp, Commander, Cruiser Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Santo Domingo.

A request for the U. S. protection for Mr. H. Jacot des Combes, a Swiss citizen who has had a large cacao plantation in Sanbana de la Mar and has been in the country over 30 years. The local authorities had not only refused protection to him but had threatened him if he complained about the attacks on his plantation.

1916 7 December. Capt H. S. Knapp, Commander Cruiser Force, to Hon Rene Delage, Legation de France, Santo Domingo, D. R.

Delage's complaint about conditions in Sabana de la Mar had been forwarded to Pendleton for investigation and action if necessary. Knapp did not plan to keep a force in Macoris because the unit which was always kept in readiness on the USS Olympi could be landed there on four hours notice.

Folder 17 (Cont'd)

1916 11 December. W. J. Bancus, American Consular Agent, San Pedro de Macoris, to Carl M. J. von Zeilinski, American Vice Consul in Charge, Santo Domingo, D. R.

It was quiet in Macoris after the military occupation, but a Fidel Ferrere was rumored to be gathering arms and men in Seybo to attack S. P. de Macoris if the Americans entered that city. "Cha Cha" Salustiano Goicochea would probably stop causing trouble if the case against him in the La Romana affair was dropped and he was made quietly to give up the arms which he claimed not to have. All he was interested in was making money. [This letter is filed with Delage's letter of 6 December.]

1916 13 December. BGen John A. Lejeune, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

After acknowledging Pendleton's congratulations on his promotion, Lejeune congratulated Pendleton on his. Headquarters was busy trying to "fill up & organize" the Corps. Its enlisted strength as of 12 December was 11,529, a gain of 1,608, which left the Corps 3,452 below its authorized strength.

1916 18 December. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, 2d Provisional Brigade, MC, Santo Domingo City, to MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ.

After discussing arrangements for Christmas among the Marines on Haiti and the Dominican Republic, Pendleton reported that things had quieted down in the last 10 days and 95 percent of the people were satisfied. Most of the people had wanted what they were now getting but had been afraid of the politicians and professional disturbers. Although there might still be a few disorders, the island was basically quiet and the Marines' task would be "that of helping to teach these people to walk alone."

1916 22 December. R. H. Drake (?), USS Buffalo, Manzanillo, Mexico, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

After congratulating Pendleton on his promotion Drake(?) discussed the routine sailings of the USS Buffalo up and down the coast of Mexico and his hope that it would be sent through the Panama Canal to bring the 4th Regiment back to San Diego.

Folder 17 (Cont'd)

1916 24 December. Maj Frederic M. Wise, USMC, USS Hancock,
at sea, to Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado,
California.

Wise had just left the general and he was in a good temper and had not changed in the 11 years since Wise had first met him. He could ride as fast as any youngster.

1916 ? A photograph of Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

1916 30 December. Hon Rene Delage, Legation de France,
Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo
Domingo.

The French diplomat gave Pendleton three albums of "La Guerre" and some photographs so that Pendleton could see how the descendants of those who fought for Right and Liberty with Washington were again fighting for the same things. Delage did not wish to disturb Pendleton's neutrality, however.

This folder also contains more letters of congratulations on Pendleton's promotion and some family correspondence.

Folder 18

1917 2 January. Maj Frederic May Wise, Philadelphia, Pa.,
to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Wise commented that very little was known in Washington about what was to be done in Santo Domingo because it all rested with the State Department. Wise spent the holidays on the wagon and didn't have very much fun at that time.

1917 8 January. ? USS Connecticut, to BGen Joseph
H. Pendleton.

At least 11 officers failed to receive the Secretary's approval for promotion and were being held up for six months. Three other officers were failed by the board, but the Secretary had given up hope of getting selection in the Corps that year and would start sending names to the Senate for confirmation. Only 12 civilians passed the recent examination for appointment to the Corps.

Folder 18 (Cont'd)

1917 11 January. William Fuerlein, Operator, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, USMC, Santo Domingo City, to Capt F. A. Ramsey, Chief Intelligence Officer.

A seven-page close typed report on Fuerlein's arms collecting trip through the Province of Azua in December during which he collected 826 rifles and 14,000 rounds of ammunition, mainly from two provincial warlords.

1917 9 February. Maj F. A. ?, 18th Infantry, USA, Douglas, Arizona, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The major commented on his travails with the militia on Mexican Border service and on the severe shortage of junior officers in the Army which meant that he still had to stand guard duty in spite of his promotion.

1917 14 February. Mr. George Burnham, San Diego Securities Co., San Diego, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Pendleton was missed by everybody in San Diego and Burnham had just wired Senators Works, Phelan, Smith, Lewis, and Penrose to support the Naval Bill which included \$600,000 for construction at the Marine Base in San Diego.

1917 17 February. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Lauchheimer advised Pendleton that George Barnett would most likely be reappointed Commandant and that he, Lauchheimer, was enthusiastically in favor of his reappointment because of all he had been able to accomplish for the Corps in terms of its recent expansion and other things because of his popularity with the Department and with the Congress. Lauchheimer was pleased that Pendleton had written that he would not apply for the position if it looked like Barnett would be reappointed but would happily wait for the next term to end and then fight for that position. Lauchheimer wrote that he was not interested in the position and would support Pendleton when Barnett did step down.

1917 13 February. Desiderio Arias, Santiago, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton. In Spanish.

Arias thanked Pendleton for his polite note of 1 January and hoped they would have a cordial friendship. He had heard the spreading rumors that Germany's submarine warfare would soon force a war between that country and the United States.

1917 21 February. Desiderio Arias, Santiago, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton. In Spanish

Arias defended himself in this letter against the order of the Procurator General sending him to prison as a plot by his enemies, aided by a rash-acting Secretary of State, which violated the guarantees given him and his supporters by Admiral Pond that no reprisals would be taken for actions taken by him prior to the entry of American Armed Forces into the city.

1917 9 March. Robert H. Dunlap, Marine Barracks, Annapolis to Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca.

Dunlap had just returned from Santo Domingo and General Pendleton had asked him to write Mrs. Pendleton about his chances of returning to the States. Dunlap had talked to Barnett and Lauchheimer about that and had been told that it would be possible to order Pendleton back to the States in May for a conference if the present conditions with Germany were not so acute at that time.

1917 18 March. Maj Arthur T. Marix, La Vega District, Dominican Republic, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Marix had passed up a chance to buy some land in Puerto Rico when that island came under American control and did not want to lose the same opportunity in the Dominican Republic. He was trying to bring together a group of Naval and Marine officers to buy a few thousands acres of virgin land on the north coast near the eastern end of Puerto Plata Province for \$1.25 an acre, which included the cost of obtaining clear title, and hold it until the big monied interests from the United States moved into the island.

1917 27 March. MajGenCmdt George Barnett to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Corps was hard-pressed for men at that time because of a measles epidemic at the recruit depot

1917 27 March (Cont'd)

and because of many requests for additional men but Barnett would do what he could to keep Pendleton's command reasonably up to strength. Doyen changed his mind about volunteering for the Santo Dominican Constabulary.

1917 28 March. ? Marine Barracks, San Diego, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Exposition authorities had asked the Marine Corps to move out of the Federal Building at the Exposition but the Board of Park Commissioners let the Corps use several of the state buildings for one dollar a year. The author had gone through Pendleton's desk in his Federal Building office and destroyed many of the general's papers which he deemed useless and forwarded the rest to him in Santo Domingo.

1917 6 April. Mr. J. A. Willey, Superintendent, Bachelor Mine, Stemple, Montana, to "Col" Joseph H. Pendleton, Washington, D. C.

Willey had lost touch with Pendleton but wanted him to write a letter of recommendation for him so that he could get into the service now that war has been declared. He had served as Chief of Guides and Scouts in Nicaragua.

1917 9 April. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo, to MajGenCmdt George Barnett, Washington.

The organization of the Constabulary was very slow because Admiral Knapp was unable to make up his mind about anything. At the moment, he was under the control of the Receptoría crowd who wanted a Civil Guardia which they could control. The admiral was so interested in saving money for the Dominican government that he wasn't aware that his delaying formation of the guardia was making the U. S. Marines pay for the policing of the country. Pendleton had a severe attack of gastritis because of overwork and was confined to quarters for the last two weeks. He wanted to return to the States but not on sick leave. He summarized current problems in the country and urgently pleaded in this nine-page letter that he not be left on the shelf but brought home so that he could participate in the great war.

Folder 18 (Cont'd)

1917 30 April. MāJGenCmđt George Barnett to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Acknowledging Pendleton's letter of 9 April (q.v.) Barnett wrote that unfortunately the Navy Department considered it essential that Marine generals be kept in Santo Domingo and in Haiti for some time. All the officers of the Corps had had too much tropical service but Barnett would attempt to get Pendleton into the action if there was a possibility of anything big. He would talk to the Department about Admiral Knapp.

1917 9 June. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Naval Hospital, New York.

Barnett was not a candidate for reappointment to the commandancy in the usual sense of the word but was simply relying on his record. It was not true, in any case, that Barnett was pushing Lejeune for the position. He was pleased with Pendleton's attitude that he would not be a candidate as long as Barnett wanted the job. Lauchheimer was also backing Barnett.

1917 13 June. Sgt Charles D. Baylis, Adjutant & Inspector's Dept., HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Baylis here summarized his career in the Corps and asked Pendleton to write a letter of recommendation in support of his application for a commission.

1917 14 June. BGen John A. Lejeune, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lejeune wrote that Doyen was the first man he had ever envied in his life.

This folder also contains more letters of congratulation, some family correspondence, and routine administrative material about affairs in the Dominican Republic and about Pendleton's horses and their forage in San Diego. Also another letter from Congressman William Kettner about the San Diego Marine Barracks is included herein.

Folder 19

1917 1 July. ? HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Folder 19 (Cont'd)

1917 1 July (Cont'd)

"General" Desiderio Arias has settled down and, under Pendleton's special permission, become a cigar manufacturer. The anonymous letter of complaint against Major Davis at San Pedro de Macoris was investigated and proven wrong.

1917 2 July. RAdm Knapp to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Knapp felt that Marine NCOs could be used as guardia first lieutenants as they have been used as captains. The Corps had been greatly expanded since the start of the war so Knapp saw no reason why he should not ask for more men. Someday he wanted the guardia to be run by native officers but that time was not at hand. He also herein discussed the special training which these officers should have before they were commissioned into the guardia.

1917 8 July. LtCol G. C. Thorpe, Commanding, 3d Provisional Regiment, to Brigade Commander, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.

A four-page close typed report on the capture of Vicentico Evangelista and his armed band of over 225 men. Captain D. B. Roben and First Sergeant William West were herein singled out for special commendation.

1917 13 July. "Record of Proceedings of an Investigation conducted at the Marine Barracks, Fort Ozama, Santo Domingo City, C. R. by the order of the Brigade Commander, 2d Provisional Brigade, to inquire into the Capture and Apprehension of Vicentico Evangelista." Ten pages.

1917 16 July. LtCol G. C. Thorpe, Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Colonel McKelvy was stalling on the \$5,000 reward due to Antonio Draiby for his essential help in the capture of Evangelista and Thorpe did not understand this because Draiby's life was in danger and he needed the money to leave the country. Evangelista and Tolete had quarreled over who would rape a group of young girls they had rounded up. Also Thorpe did not understand why McKelvy had never praised any of the officers and men who had taken the risks involved in the capture of Tolete and Evangelista.

Folder 19 (Cont'd)

1917 21 July. RAdm H. L. Knapp, Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Knapp had been busy on the Selection Board and in trying to improve debt and transportation conditions for Dominican and Haitian commerce.

1917 22 July. LtCol G. C. Thorpe, Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The guardia was developing nicely in the face of opposition. There was apathy both about providing American officers for the guardia and Evangelista's capture. Soon the country would be so quiet that only two Marine battalions would be needed and the rest could be sent elsewhere although the local government would not want Washington to find this out.

1917 29 July. Col William N. McKelvy, Santo Domingo to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, Ca.

McKelvy has kept Pendleton's organization of the brigade as intact as possible and has used his good name to keep up friendships with several of the local political leaders. He was suspicious of the quietness of the country, however.

1917 22 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca., to BGen Charles McCawley, Quartermaster's Department, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton praised San Diego as the location of the Marine Corps' show place post. He urged the adoption of the Spanish Mission style of architecture and the housing of each company in its own quarters and each with its separate mess. [This letter was in reply to General McCawley's of 28 July which is also in this folder.]

1917 6 September. MajGenCmdt George Barnett to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca.

The Commandant, in replying to Pendleton's inquiry, stated that the Haiti Campaign Badge was authorized by the Navy Department but that the matter of a campaign badge for service in the Dominican Republic would have to be taken up later when conditions there had become settled so that the dates between which service in Santo Domingo would entitle a man to a campaign badge would be determined.

Folder 19 (Cont'd)

1917 10 September. Mr. Ben Hawkins, Contractor, San Diego, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca.

Hawkins enclosed a copy of a stirring letter which he had sent to Congressman Kettner opposing any changes in the sentences of the Military Court in Santo Domingo in the case of the 42 associates of Vincentio. They had participated in the ruthless murder of Hawkin's' brother, Paff.

1917 11 December. L. Nogart, Santiago, D. R., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo City.

A brief discussion of how much crime has dropped and wages improved among other things, since the American occupation of the country.

This folder also contains some correspondence about Pendleton's health, discussions of the plans for the permanent Marine Barracks at San Diego, and an exchange of letters on the gift of a flag staff to the general from the San Diego Park Board. Also the letters from several of his officers in the Dominican Republic who wrote him while he was in the United States on sick leave are filed herein. They discussed local events, each other, new officers, the decline in banditry, and the domination of the Military Government by Mr. Edwards.

Folder 20

1918 4 February. Col George R. Shanton, Chief of Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Shanton thanked Pendleton for his offer of rifles for the Home Guard and planned to talk to the Governor about obtaining them.

1918 12 February. ? McLean, Office of the Director, Department of the South, Guardia Nacional Dominicana, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A brief memorandum transmitting two attached documents for Pendleton's personal files. The first, in Spanish, is the original signed copy of an agreement between Desiderio Arias, Chief of the Revolution and Govenor Enrique Jimenez of Monte Cristi which spells out the terms of the surrender of the fortresses of that city, 26 November 1912. The second, also in Spanish, is a typed copy of a proclamation of the Consultive Senate of the Dominican Republic dated 16 March 1870 proclaiming the voluntary union of the

1918 12 February (Cont'd)

Dominican Republic with the United States of America in order to conserve liberty and democracy in the country. The date 26 November 1912 has been added to this document at a later time.

1918 27 February. Mr. J. S. Tichenor, Associate General Secretary, National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., New York, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo City.

An inquiry about the possible value of Y.M.C.A. work among the American enlisted men in the Dominican Republic.

1918 1 March. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, USMC, Santo Domingo City, to Col William N. McKelvy, Commanding Officer, 4th Regiment, Santiago.

Pendleton was glad to hear of the prosperity in the region and did not care if Governor Lora resigned or not because he thought most governors and Jefes Comunal were a waste of money and the offices unnecessary.

1918 6 March. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, to RAdm Knapp, D. R.

Admiral Knapp was ordered to temporary duty with the Navy Department in Washington as soon as conditions permitted. Rear Admiral Anderson with the USS Dolphin would relieve him.

1918 7 March. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to RAdm Knapp.

Pendleton requested Knapp to forward to the Navy Department the message that Pendleton felt he was qualified to be Military Governor in the absence of Admiral Knapp, and was so acting at that time, in fact. He also felt that assigning someone with less familiarity with local affairs was practically a demotion for him.

1918 9 March. RAdm Knapp, Monte Cristi, to Col Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's telegram of 7 March was forwarded to the Department with Knapp's concurrence with his request.

1918 20 March. Navy Department to RAdm Knapp, D. R.

In consideration of Admiral Knapp's approval of Pendleton's request for the Military Governorship, Admiral Anderson's orders were cancelled and Pendleton designated Military Governor.

1918 20 March. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo City, to Mr. J. S. Tichenor, National War Council of the Y.M.C.A., New York.

Pendleton suggested that the Y.M.C.A. could send one or two traveling lecturers to work in the north and the south of the country and organize branches in some of the cities. But he felt that a field man should be sent first to develop a plan for the work.

1918 23 March. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The House Naval Committee had reported out a personnel bill for the Marine Corps, which among other things, gave it a new permanent major general. Biff Doyen had reported that Pershing has had nicer things to say about the Marines than the Army men.

1918 3 April. Mr. William Tomkins, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

San Diego was taking on the appearance of a real military town and civil-military relations were very cordial. Tomkins went on at length to describe all the military construction taking place in the town especially the new aviation field.

1918 13 April. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Headquarters was trying to get Pershing to make an official request for the additional Marines he had informally told Doyen that he wanted.

1918 15 April. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, Santo Domingo City, to Col William N. McKelvy, Commanding 4th Provisional Regiment, Santiago.

Pendleton had heard that McKelvy's exposition had been a great success. Arias had written him asking that the surveillance over his movements be removed and Pendleton was going to recommend favorable action on this request to Washington. Arias had

1918 15 April (Cont'd)

not been dangerous to anybody since 29 November 1916. Many of the Jefes Comunal in the south had been gotten rid of and Pendleton wanted McKelvy to determine how many of them in the north could be eliminated. Pendleton also planned to reduce the number of provinces and thus the number of governors on the Dominican payroll.

1918 16 April. L. Nogart, Santiago, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Nogart urged Pendleton to make a visit to the region around Santiago where some bandit groups had been on the increase. Also, pro-German elements there would be able to stir up an insurrection if the Germans won some big victory in Europe. He was worried because most of the experienced officers were leaving the island when their two years there were expired.

1918 29 April. MajGenCmtd George Barnett, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Admiral Knapp had called at Headquarters to praise Pendleton's work in the Dominican Republic along with that of the Corps in general. This letter was made part of Pendleton's official record.

1918 1 May. RAdm Harry S. Knapp, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Knapp had been trying to impress on everyone he met the special obligations which the United States owed Haiti and the Dominican Republic especially in regards to helping their commerce. He was pressing for a U. S. loan to the Dominican Republic and more rifles and a locomotive for that country. He felt that the restrictions on Arias should be left to the discretion of the Military Governor. Hardly anybody in Washington knew anything about either country but most people were willing to help them once the admiral explained the situation.

1918 11 May. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Marine Barracks, Seibo, to Commanding Officer, 3d Provisional Regiment.

Many of the peasants were afraid to come into Seibo City and did not want to attend the Red Cross rallies there because the guardia confiscated their horses when they came into town. Thorpe had investigated this and discovered that the guardia officers did not know that their men were doing this and he

Folder 20 (Cont'd)

1918 11 May (Cont'd)

had ordered an immediate stop to the practice.

1918 12 May. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Marine Barracks, La Romana, to Commanding Officer, 3d Provisional Regiment.

A recommendation for the court-martial of First Lieutenant George H. Morse, USMC, for disobeying orders and coming into La Romana from his outpost without bringing his men with him as he had been ordered to do.

1918 12 May. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Marine Barracks, La Romana, to the Brigade Commander, via Commanding Officer, 3d Provisional Regiment.

A report on the Germans interned at the Marine Barracks at La Romana, their anti-American attitudes, and the assistance they may have rendered to insurgents in the province.

1918 30 May. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Chief of Staff, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo, to the Brigade Commander.

This five-page confidential report discussed the corruption and abuses of authority by the U. S. Marines stationed in Seibo and Macoris Provinces. Many of the officers herein named were imprisoning people for no reason at all, forbidding them hearings, and improperly confiscating property. Captain Thad Taylor carelessly let prisoners escape and was one of the first to jail people illegally. American civilians and enlisted men had used the threat of his name to obtain special privileges in Macoris. Colonel Davis' interpreter was charging fees to permit people to see the colonel. Captain Harry Seipel was renting out his company's horses. Sergeant Major William West was furnishing protection to gambling joints. Thorpe recommended a wholesale house-cleaning in those provinces because these tactics were alienating the people from the Americans. Also the large financial interests in Macoris were creating difficulties for the Military Government because they worked the laboring class hard and these workers felt their grievances to be grievances against the United States government.

1918 1 June. Capt Samuel Harrington, USMC, Marine Barracks, Paris [sic] Island, S. C., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Harrington did not have any more news of the war than did Pendleton. He wrote mainly to request

Folder 20 (Cont'd)

1918 1 June (Cont'd)

Pendleton's assistance in obtaining a Dominican Campaign Badge for Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, USN, who participated in the military occupation of the Dominican Republic in November 1916 while he was at Samana Bay on a mission for the Navy Department. Harrington gave the details of his assignments that month and Cox's involvement therein. Attached is a letter of 20 July from Cox to Pendleton explaining further the circumstances of his involvement with the 32d Company of Marines and retracting his request because Harrington made it out to be some kind of lark adventure and Cox had actually volunteered to assist because of his railroad skills.

This folder also contains routine correspondence between Pendleton and Colonel William McKelvy, Lieutenant Colonel George Thorpe, and Major A. T. Marix about affairs in the Dominican Republic along with some correspondence with Major General George Barnett, Colonel George R. Shanton and Congressman William Kettner, San Diego, of the House Naval Committee.

Folder 21

1918 5 July. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A supposed friend of the Corps in the House of Representatives had led a successful fight against Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriations Bill which would have made Barnett a lieutenant general for the duration of the war and the heads of the staff departments major generals. Lauchheimer was resigned to not getting the promotion. Biff Doyen was physically affected by being replaced by Lejeune just as the real action was about to start in France. Anyway the Corps did receive from the Appropriations Bill two new major generals and six brigadiers.

1918 9 July. BGen Lauchheimer to BGen Pendleton, Santo Domingo.

Pendleton had no right to doubt the loyalty of George and Lauchheimer to himself. The original major generalcy was put in the bill at the request of the Secretary of the Navy for Lejeune and Senator Swanson added another for Waller. Headquarters had nothing to do with either of them. The attack on George's promotion was actually instigated by a member of the Corps whose name Pendleton knew with-

1918 9 July (Cont'd)

out being told. Lauchheimer thought his conduct was insubordinate and disgusting.

1918 12 July. LtCol George C. Thorpe, HQ, 1st Battalion, 3d Provisional Regiment, S. P. de Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The guardia at Macoris need help in keeping the bandits under control so Thorpe had planned to send as many mounted men to the region as the Quartermaster thought he could keep foraged. The town of Macoris was very dirty and there was much sickness which was not on the health reports. Thorpe had ordered the authorities to clean up the town by 16 July.

1918 1 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo, to Col William N. McKelvy, Commanding U. S. Marines, Santiago.

The Dominican quota for cacao bean exportation to the United States was set at 4,000 tons for the remainder of the year. Pendleton and others were working to have the Dominicans specially favored with a 7,000-ton quota because they thought it just.

1918 9 August. HQ, 1st Battalion, 3d Provisional Regiment, S. P. de Macoris, to the Regimental Commander.

A report on field operations by the battalion against bandits in the neighborhood of Vincentillo.

1918 9 August. LtCol George C. Thorpe, S. P. de Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe did not believe the uprisings in his district represented public sentiment but were "simply vagabonds bought up by German interests."

1918 14 August. LtCol Thorpe, S. P. de Macoris, to BGen Pendleton.

Thorpe asked Pendleton to be patient with him. Although the bandit situation was still very serious, Thorpe thought his zone plan would work in time. He hadn't taken the field himself yet because there was no one to whom he could entrust the office as well as the fact that at Macoris he had communications with most of his posts. Most of his officers were inexperienced and Duck was wholly demoralized by an intrigue with a married woman.

1918 15 August. Sr. S. Michelena, Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Officer in Charge of the Department of the Interior and Police.

The next day was a national holiday and the day after was Saturday which was half a working day. Michelena's work on the road to Macoris had reached the state where he wanted to keep on working on the road and not have to wait until Monday, which would be a great interruption. Thus, he asked Pendleton's permission to work on the road on the national holiday.

1918 15 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Sr. S. Michelena.

Pendleton denied Michelena's request to be permitted to work on the national holiday because he could not authorize an infraction of the laws of the country.

1918 18 August. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe was glad Pendleton did not think he was an alarmist but his men were taking casualties and the bandits were so well organized that Thorpe was convinced a German was behind the scenes. He was investigating the attack on Lieutenant Tandy's unit but mainly was awaiting supplies. Most of his men were out of shoes.

1918 19 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo, to HQ, Marine Corps, Washington.

Pendleton requested either France or Russia as his first choice for his assignment. He preferred the west coast of the United States as his second choice. If assigned to the east coast he wanted the most important available duty. He did prefer duty in the United States to remaining in the Dominican Republic, however.

1918 21 August. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe wanted to know if he did a good job of clearing his two provinces of insurgents could he then be sent to fight Germans? The latest submarine news confirmed that he was not an alarmist on the subject. He enclosed copies of his field orders and

1918 21 August (Cont'd)

instructions to the inhabitants which urged them to stay indoors and deny hospitality to the bandits while the search operations were being conducted. The field orders contained detailed advice on how the men should conduct themselves in the field against the bandits.

1918 22 August. Marine Corps, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's relief would probably sail from New York about 10 September.

1918 23 August. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Barnett pointed out to Pendleton that he always answered his letters. "As a matter of policy the War Department is opposed to sending general officers to France who are beyond a certain age, which unfortunately leaves you and me out."

1918 31 August. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe's policy of concentrating the natives while his men carried out search operations against the bandits was paying off. His doctors had built a hospital and were treating the sick among the inhabitants and his men were buying fresh produce from the farmers. The majority of the inhabitants were happy and soon Thorpe hoped to be able to issue credentials to each of them and send them home. Also, all his radios except one were finally working.

1918 2 September. Col William N. McKelvy, Santiago, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Santo Domingo City.

McKelvy too regretted that he was not chosen as Pendleton's relief. He had destroyed Pendleton's telegrams on the subject. There were no professed pro-Germans in his district except in the "carcel." The district was prosperous and McKelvy promised to keep up the reputation of "San Diego's Own" 4th Marines.

1918 3 September. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

There was no command on the west coast available at that time for an officer of Pendleton's rank. Anyway, he would have his hands full at Parris Island. Lauchheimer and Bill Kettner were planning a party when Pendleton came to Washington.

1918 11 September. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe had just come from a fire fight in which a number of bandits had been killed. He was scouting with only a 10-man escort and had presented a tempting target. Some of the Marine company commanders did not move as fast as they should have or even more bandits might have been killed. Thorpe here gave the details of his maneuvers and invited Pendleton to visit one of his concentration camps.

1918 19 September. LtCol George C. Thorpe, Macoris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Thorpe mildly protested Pendleton's complaint that he was not getting operations reports as quickly as he should. He explained that it was difficult to write reports in quadruplicate in the field as the officers did not usually carry typewriters and stationery with them. Also, he thought it better that the officers pursue and maintain contact with the enemy than stop and write reports. The insurrection in his provinces was much more serious than anyone realized and pro-German elements were involved in it. He, himself, was working from four a.m. daily to midnight to keep up with the office work, had no competent officers assisting him, and had had to destroy his mattress because of bed bugs and was sleeping in a hammock.

1918 19 September. Desiderio Arias, Santiago, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Arias regretted Pendleton's departure from the Dominican Republic, praised his conduct on the island, and hoped that they would remain friends. Arias also pointed out that his unimpeachable conduct proved that he was keeping his word.

1918 4 October. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo. "Memorandum for Admiral Knapp."

Folder 21 (Cont'd)

1918 4 October (Cont'd)

A summary of operations against the gavilleros in the Provinces of Seibo and Macoris during July, August, and September, which included a description of the concentration program.

1918 18 October. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

A report on the trip of inspection which Pendleton and Brigadier General Ben H. Fuller took around the country. They were well received everywhere and the only requests of the people were for roads and peace.

1918 31 December. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island, to BGen Charles G. Long, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton's arguments for equalization of rank and pay between the Navy and the Marine Corps. He felt now was the time to present them because of the great popularity of the Corps.

This folder also contains more letters from Lieutenant Colonel Thorpe about his concentration and search operations along with correspondence from Congressman William Kettner, Colonel George R. Shanton, and Colonel William McKelvy. Miscellaneous letters discuss affairs in the Dominican Republic, Pendleton's return to the United States, and the good conduct, assignments, illness, and promotions of Edgar Pendleton.

Folder 22

1919 4 January. BGen Charles Long, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Parris Island.

Long pointed out that it was forbidden to try and influence legislation, "but when it can be influenced successfully, I do not think any damage would be done to the Corps or to the officer...providing he does it in the proper manner." He discussed current strength proposals for the Corps and Pendleton's idea about Marine general officers having the same rank as Naval flag officers. He then urged Pendleton to write "Brother Bill" [Kettner] about the appropriate strength for the Corps.

1919 6 January. RAdm F. E. Beatty, USN, Ret., Commandant Sixth Naval District, Charleston, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Post Commander, Marine Barracks, Parris Island.

The admiral acknowledged Pendleton's complaint about certain orders not being routed through his office and told him that the Bureau of Navigation was responsible for the routing of orders. Furthermore, certain inspectors had not reported to Pendleton as post commander because they supposed that he did not want to be bothered as these inspectors routinely went about the district. In the future, however, these inspectors would call on him.

1919 8 January. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Headquarters was busier than at any time during the war. Men were being discharged at the rate of about 200 a day and manpower was still a major concern.

1919 20 March. The Rt. Rev. George C. Hunting, Bishop, The Missionary District of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Bishop thanked Pendleton for his donation to church work among and for the Indians.

1919 20 March. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lauchheimer thanked Pendleton for the clipping from the Los Angeles Daily Times about the contemplated Marine Corps Base at San Diego but Congressman Kettner had sent him a copy about a week ago. Pendleton was a little late.

1919 5 April. Thomas L. ?, USMC, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The author had been assigned to duty as intelligence officer and censor for the Dominican Republic. He had lifted most of the restrictions on the press and after criticizing each other the press became as mild as it was during censorship. He also passed on the latest gossip about the officers still in the country and commented that Colonel Thorpe, now at Norfolk, was doing historical work on the Marines in Santo Domingo.

1919 1 May. Walker M. St. Elmo, Direccion General de Renta Internas, Dominican Republic, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

St. Elmo gave Pendleton a copy of a new Dominican property tax law which should do much to help the poorer classes. He sent it to Pendleton because it was the sort of reform for which Pendleton had worked when he was in that country.

1919 9 June. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island, to Col Giles Bishop, Jr.

Bishop was writing a novel about the Marines in the Dominican Republic and had asked Pendleton for a brief history of that occupation. Pendleton here replied in four close typed pages with a summary of the occupation emphasizing his unexpected march on Santiago which prevented the bandits from burning that city and the marksmanship of the Marines under his command which was the reason they suffered so few casualties.

1919 11 June. Congressman William Kettner, House Committee On Naval Affairs, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The new committee was very favorable towards the Marine Corps. It compromised with Barnett on 27,000 men for the Corps. General O'Neil was another good friend of San Diego.

1919 12 June. BGen Charles Long, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

General Cole, after much work, he decided that Pendleton's quartermaster complement should be 404. His letter about a change in regulations which would give brigadier generals the same honors as rear admirals has been taken up with the Navy Department but Long doubted that any action would be taken along that line at the moment.

1919 14 June. Wm. Tomkins, Executive Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

Folder 22 (Cont'd)

1919 14 June (Cont'd)

Tomkins summarized the inspections, parties, and other activities which took place during Lauchheimer's inspection of Marine facilities in the San Diego area. Several newspaper accounts of the inspection are herein attached.

1919 17 June. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island, to Col Giles Bishop, Jr.

Pendleton explained at length the reasons for the Marine intervention in the Dominican Republic and gave some background on Desiderio Arias and his popularity and how he was used by men who were smarter than him.

1919 19 June. BGen Charles H. Lauchheimer, San Francisco, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

Lauchheimer thanked Pendleton for arranging the parties and the excellent reception he had received in San Diego through the letters he had written to his friends in that city.

This folder also contains additional routine correspondence with Congressman William Kettner, mainly about San Diego, and Lauchheimer, mainly about corps manpower and personal affairs along with some administrative papers.

Folder 23

1919 5 July. Rebecca R. Bridgers, Paris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Rebecca had been reassigned to Paris and told about the trip she had just made to Belleau Wood with a Marine whose name she did not know.

1919 12 July. The Adjutant & Inspector, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Mexican Campaign Badge with ribbon was awarded to Pendleton for his service in Mexico in 1914.

1919 22 July. Maj Edwin Denby, USMC, Ret., Detroit, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Denby sought Pendleton's assistance in obtaining the release of a bugler at Parris Island who was needed at home because his father was sick. Denby simply could not believe the article in Harvey's Weekly about the Marines mutinying in Haiti.

1919 24 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to the Secretary of the Navy.

Pendleton protested that the Navy and Marine forces that served in Haiti and the Dominican Republic during the World War deserved the same kind of recognition via a campaign badge that the Navy Department had decided to award those who fought in the European war. He commented on the influence of German money and sympathizers in the Dominican Republic. The bandits had sometime charged U. S. positions crying "Viva Alemania." The Germans had been particularly active in Seibo Province against Colonel George C. Thorpe and in the summer of 1918 they had inflamed practically the whole eastern part of the Dominican Republic.

1919 31 July. MajGenCmndt George Barnett to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Barnett had endorsed Pendleton's request of 24 July (q.v.) for special recognition for the men who served in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He added Cuban service to the list and recommended an additional clasp for the Victory Medal which would indicate West Indies service.

1919 10 August. RAdm Harry S. Knapp, Paris, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Knapp was always glad to hear from Pendleton and he had heard even more good things about the Marines since he had been in France. He had talked to Neville and Butler but had missed Lejeune. There was a story going the rounds that the Marines had received all the glory of the 2d Division although they were only a part of it because the Army censors would not let the newspapers mention any particular Army unit by name but did not care about the Marines. So, the reporters wrote up the Marines because that material would reach home untouched.

1919 28 August. Cdr F. L. Benton, Field Hospital, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo City, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

Benton discussed the officers now on duty in the Dominican Republic. So many of them stayed such a short time that the Bentons had given up trying to know all of them. Most of the American ladies have gone home. Captain Norwood and Lieutenant Ramirez of the Guardia were killed by the Haitian Gendarmerie near the border. General Fuller made good in the country. It was too bad that he had to revert to his permanent grade and return to the United States.

1919 17 September. "Cus" Pendleton, Worcester Salt Co., New York City, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

A brief discussion of some family genealogical records that Pendleton found in Savannah.

1919 26 September. Maj. C. F. Williams, Marine Barracks, Quantico, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Parris Island.

Williams had been unexpectedly transferred from the Dominican Republic and had nothing to do because there were so many officers at Quantico. He asked if he could serve with Pendleton when the general returned to San Diego.

1919 2 October. BGen Charles G. Long, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, c/o Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Instructions regarding the duties of Pendleton's office were issued on 2 October. It would be some time before any troops would be assigned to the Advanced Base Force on the west coast. Pendleton would have plenty of time to carefully study the situation there.

1919 6 October. L. N. Taylor, Chaplain, USN, Naval Station, New Orleans, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Colonel Bishop had approached Taylor about writing out some of the events of the Dominican expedition so he could use them in his next book. Taylor liked the Marines and asked Pendleton if he could serve in Pendleton's new command.

1919 18 October. ? Office of the Quartermaster, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 2d Advanced Base Force, San Diego.

The author reported on two small additional land purchases which were in the fiscal 1921 budget estimates for the San Diego base. The Navy Department had not approved Headquarters request for another \$300,000 to complete dredging and filling. It would be best if the filled-in land could be completed and developed as a unit so Pendleton was asked to bring this amount to the attention of Congressman Kettner the next time they met.

1919 24 October. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was only permitted one aide from the east coast and could probably obtain the other one from Mare Island. The tense situation at Headquarters resulting from the rumors about the possibility of certain changes had been cleared up with Lejeune and Butler ordered to Quantico and Feland to Santo Domingo. Lauchheimer was feeling better but still could not speak. Recruiting was improving, at least in quantity.

1919 29 October. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca.

The Navy had omitted the Marine Corps requests for appropriations for the base at San Diego from its own requests because it was asking for large sums for its own projects on the west coast. Kettner was inserting the necessary amounts for San Diego.

1919 6 November. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, to HQ, Marine Corps.

Pendleton requested permission to cross the Mexican border during the official celebration of the opening of the San Diego and Arizona Railway. Permission was granted 7 November provided Pendleton did not stop over in Mexico.

1919 7 November. Adm R. E. Coontz, CNO, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

1919 7 November (Cont'd)

Coontz thanked Pendleton for his congratulations upon his promotion and in turn, told Pendleton that he was the proper man to start the work in San Diego. He was still held in great esteem and veneration in the Northwest.

1919 8 November. BGen Charles McCawley, Office of the Quartermaster, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, 2d Advanced Base Force, San Diego.

The Commandant had turned down Pendleton's request for his brigade quartermaster because there was nothing for him to do in San Diego at that time and there was a shortage of senior officers in the Quartermaster's Department at Headquarters. Pendleton, if ordered out on sudden expeditionary duty, could have Captain Long detached from the Post for quartermaster work if a brigade quartermaster had not been appointed when that occasion arose.

1919 13 November. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Kettner was again thinking of retiring. Lyman didn't really think he was cut out to be a politician anyway. Although the situation at Headquarters had improved, the matter was merely postponed because "the family connection of one of the individuals seems to be obsessed of the desire to soak the Marine Corps." Lauchheimer was feeling better but could not move. Lyman also discussed other personalities in the Corps.

1919 14 November. Maj Edward W. Banker, Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

General McCawley had approved the idea of Banker becoming Pendleton's quartermaster in the spring when he might need one. Banker was worried about the shortages of men at Parris Island and enclosed copies of his correspondence with McCawley on the subject of his next assignment. In one of the letters McCawley indicated that the Secretary had been thinking for a short period of closing the base at Parris Island and transferring its functions to Quantico.

1919 15 November. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lyman just wanted to tell Pendleton that the Depot of Supplies in Philadelphia was making uniforms for officers at a nominal price. Lyman thought the quality of their work was most unsatisfactory, however.

1919 18 November. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to F. A. Belcher, Jr., President, Cuyamaca Club, San Diego.

Pendleton sent Belcher a list of 19 Marines and naval officers whom he thought would make good prospects for membership in the club.

1919 20 November. MajGenCmdt George Barnett to the Secretary of Navy.

A recommendation for award of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal to Pendleton for his service in Santo Domingo.

1919 24 November. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lyman had taken up the question at Headquarters of the appropriate reward for Pendleton's work in the Dominican Republic and the result was Barnett's recommendation of Pendleton for the Navy Distinguished Service Medal of 20 November (q.v.). Lyman enclosed a copy of the recommendation.

1919 2 December. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lyman was glad Pendleton had enlightened Admiral Rodman about the fact that a brigadier general of Marines was not in a lower status than a brigadier of the Army. Lauchheimer was improving mentally. Lyman agreed that officers who gave grades of nothing but four on fitness reports were either lazy or weak.

1919 8 December. George R. Clark, The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

The Judge Advocate ruled that Rear Admiral Henry W. Wiley, USN, was of the equivalent rank of a major general, and, hence, one grade higher than Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton.

Folder 23 (Cont'd)

1919 21 December. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to James H. Barry, The Star, San Francisco, Ca.

Pendleton regretted suspension of publication of The Star to which he had subscribed for over 31 years. Barry was a real single taxer and had done much to promote the cause. Pendleton wanted to be among the first to subscribe if the paper ever re-started publication.

1919 31 December. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington. Advance Copy. General Order No. 514. "Establishment of Naval Base, San Diego, Calif."

1919 ? December. Argyle Publishing Co., New York City, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was to be included in the new publication, Who's Who in Pan-America.

1919 ? BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A speech in which Pendleton defended the Marine's treatment of the natives in the Dominican Republic and in particular the concentrado movement in Seibo Province. The unidentified person who made the charges knew nothing about the country.

This folder also contains correspondence with Barrett, Lauchheimer, Lyman, and others over Lauchheimer's health and the details of the new Marine base at San Diego. Also letters from Admiral Knapp and Dr. Benton about affairs in Paris, the Corps' continued favorable impression on Knapp, and activities in Santo Domingo. San Diego affairs are represented by additional letters from Congressman Kettner and William Tompkins. J. T. Myers wrote the general in this period about his temporary rank.

Folder 24

1920 7 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, HQ, 2d Advanced Base Force, San Diego, to MajGen Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding 1st Advanced Base Force, USMC, Philadelphia.

Pendleton requested whatever information might be available from either Waller or the Commandant on the 1st Advanced Base Force which could be of use to him in planning the 2d Force.

1920 13 January. Oficiales de la Secretaria de Estado de lo Interior y Policia, Santo Domingo, R. D., al Brig. Gral. Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego,. In Spanish.

Nine of the officials who had served under Pendleton wished him a happy New Year.

1920 16 January. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Kettner's method at Naval Affairs Committee meetings was to let the rest of the committee "relieve themselves of all the bile on their stomachs" and then, after all the officers have testified, take up the question of their "beloved Marine Base."

Lauchheimer died night before last. "He was certainly an able man."

1920 19 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to RAdm Joseph L. Jayne, Commandant, 12th Naval District, San Francisco.

Because Headquarters was unavoidably confused in all clerical matters with its constantly changing personnel during demobilization, Pendleton was not surprised that Jayne had not received a copy of his orders about the 2d Advanced Base Force.

Pendleton expected not only to have command of the post when it was completed but also to stay there until retirement.

1920 27 January. BGen Charles Long, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Headquarters had been debating the establishment of a Bureau of Information to properly answer inquiries. Long gave some of the details of Lauchheimer's last days in the hospital after his stroke. He urged Pendleton not to worry about the detail of Rear Admiral Welles to San Diego because Long did not think the Navy would interfere with the Marines there for some time to come and the Marine did serve with the Navy after all.

1920 28 January. Capt James F. Robertson, USMC, HQ, 115th Company, Marine Barracks, Azua, Dominican Republic, to the District Commander, Southern District.

 A 12-page close typed report of operations against Olivorio, a bandit in Azua Province.

1920 29 January. Capt J. E. Hoenes, GND Company Commander, Guardia Nacional Dominicana, Azua, D. R.

 A report on an engagement between a Guardia patrol and a bandit group near Bartolo.

1920 31 January. Desiderio Arias, Santiago, D. R. to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

 Arias and Pendleton exchanged New Year's greetings.

1920 31 January. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

 Kettner had wired A. P. Johnson that \$500,000 was immediately available for the hospital. He appreciated the fact that Pendleton was the only one who kept him posted. Chairman Butler took up the different San Diego projects with Admirals Coontz and Washington and he wanted the Marine Base at San Diego kept independent of the Navy.

1920 31 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles H. Long, HQ.

 Pendleton was worried that Rear Admiral Welles had taken command of the Naval Base, San Diego, and had improperly included the Marine Corps Base within his jurisdiction. Pendleton argued that because Welles was on the lower half of the list of Rear Admirals and had a later commission than Pendleton, he was junior to Pendleton. Pendleton also cited U. S. Statutes and Navy Regulations to the effect that the Regulation which Welles had cited violated an Act of Congress. He sought Long's advice because he wanted his rights but did not desire to violate any Headquarters policy on the subject.

1920 1 February. Marine Gunner F. F. Puttcammer, Officer of the Day, to the Commanding Officer, San Diego.

Puttcammer reported that while on duty 1 February, two Marine enlisted men reported by telephone that they were stopped from smoking on the streets of San Diego, while on liberty, by a naval patrol officer. They had also inquired as to whether or not any order had been published on that subject. Attached to this are the statements of the enlisted men and memoranda and endorsements between Colonel John F. McGill, the Commanding Officer, Pendleton, and Admiral Roger Welles, the Commandant of the Naval Base, on this subject. The admiral concluded this exchange by telling Pendleton that while there was no order on the subject, Welles had noted "a certain slackness" on the part of Marines on liberty about rendering salutes, particularly to Army officers. Also attached was a confidential memorandum from the Commander, Destroyer Squadrons, Pacific Fleet, dated 4 November 1919 which urged officers in uniform not to smoke on the streets because it violated service customs.

1920 2 February. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles H. Long, HQ.

Pendleton acknowledged Long's letter of 27 January (q.v.) but pointed out that Navy Department General Order No. 514 which established the Navy's jurisdiction at San Diego included the Marine Barracks but left out the 2d Advanced Base Force. Pendleton was still confused over whether or not his force was under the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Naval Station.

1920 6 February. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Congressman William Kettner, Washington.

Pendleton reported on progress and the lack of it in the construction of the permanent Marine Base at San Diego. He then went on to express how good it was to hear that the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee wanted to keep the Advanced Base Force independent of the Navy. He felt that the only obstacle to its independence was "the intense obsession that Naval officers have that the Marine Corps should always be subservient to them--not to the Navy Department I mean, alone, but to them." Pendleton went on to elaborate on this view and then apologized in case he had spoken out of turn.

1920 9 February. BGen H. C. Haines, Adjutant and Inspector's Department, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

This letter transmitted the decision of the Navy Judge Advocate General of 8 December 1919 (q.v.) which fixed the relative rank of brigadier generals and rear admirals.

1920 11 February. BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Haines had Pendleton's letters of 31 January and 2 February (q.v.) and was herein answering them. Pendleton had a great deal on his side in maintaining the independence of his command. The chances were about even, however, that if Headquarters raised this question at this time, Pendleton might not only not receive any relief but Philadelphia, Quantico, and Parris Island might be put more directly under the commandants of their naval districts. The new Chief of Naval Operations was favorably inclined towards the Marine Corps so Headquarters thought that patience was now the best course.

1920 12 February. MajGenCmdt George Barnett to the Chief of Naval Operations.

A request for an interpretation of Navy Department General Order No. 514. This request was an attempt to gain clarification of Pendleton's status at San Diego vis-a-vis the Commandant of the Naval Station there.

1920 13 February. BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Coontz, the Chief of Naval Operations, had admitted after reading Barnett's letter of 12 February (q.v.) that Rear Admiral Welles at San Diego was doing just what Coontz did not want done in regards to the independence of Marine Corps Bases. Pendleton, however, would just have to wait for an official interpretation of General Order No. 514.

1920 19 February. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen H. C. Haines, HQ.

Pendleton acknowledged Haines' letters of 11 and 13 February as "bitter pills to swallow." He elaborated at length on his opinion of his illegal, as he saw it, relationship with the Navy which he was forced to endure at San Diego.

1920 6 March. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Kettner sent Pendleton a clipping from The Leatherneck, published at Quantico, which described the Post School System which General Lejeune established there. Kettner urged Pendleton to establish a similar system at San Diego to help Corps recruiting efforts. The clipping is filed with the letter.

1920 18 March. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to Mr. W. C. Harland, President, Board of Trustees, Coronado, California.

Pendleton offered the city of Coronado a brass-cased revolving mitrailleuse for placement in a park in commemoration of the close association between the 4th Regiment of Marines and the cities of Coronado and San Diego.

1920 19 March. Mr. W. C. Harland, Board of Trustees, Coronado, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, Coronado.

The city of Coronado accepted Pendleton's offer of a commemorative relic and would place it in Star Park as he had suggested.

1920 20 March. Col Dion Williams, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Santiago, D. R., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Williams sent Pendleton the first three issues of the regimental paper which he had established and invited Pendleton to contribute a short letter to it because he had been commander of the regiment at one time. The 3 March and 17 March 1920 issues of the Fourth Regiment News are filed with this letter of Williams to Pendleton.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence including more letters about Pendleton's involvement with civic organizations, the visit of General Pershing, to San Diego and Congressman William Kettner's interest in Congressional appropriations for the Marine Corps Base, San Diego and related affairs. Also included herein are several fragments of orders, endorsements, reports,

1920 20 March (Cont'd)

and memoranda about the bandit Olivorio, regarded by some to be a religious fanatic, Azua Province where he had operated since 1916, and problems and procedures with the Guardia Nacional Dominicana (GND) between Colonels George C. Reid and Carl Gamborg-Andresen and Captain James F. Robertson, First Lieutenant C. C. Simmons, Jr., and James J. McLean.

Folder 25

1920 10 April. LtCol Charles H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lyman telegraphed Pendleton that the appointment under the bill will go to an officer who had duty in France. The situation was hopeless.

1920 19 April. MajGen Joseph E. Kuhn, USA, Commanding, Camp Kearny, Ca., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Pendleton had sought Kuhn's advice about a request for assistance from an old Nicaraguan friend whose relative was still listed by the Army as missing in action during service in France during the War. Kuhn advised him to have his friend write the Adjutant General of the Army, giving him all known details, and submitting the letter through his Congressman or Senator which would help insure more careful attention to the letter.

1920 21 April. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to Mr. John C. Powers, New York.

Pendleton forwarded a copy of General Kuhn's letter of 19 April (q.v.) and seconded Kuhn's advice to work through a Congressman, but not to tell him that he had received this advice from a military source.

1920 22 April. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to MajGen Littleton W. T. Waller, HQ, 1st Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia.

Pendleton congratulated Waller on his retirement and his being able to keep his major generalcy. Pendleton was content to let the east coast experts

1920 22 April (Cont'd)

decide the location of the 1st Advanced Base Force. He also felt that when the base at San Diego was completed, it would be "the most beautiful and picturesque military post in the United States."

1920 24 May. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Col George C. Thorpe, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Pendleton could not understand why Headquarters would not let Thorpe see a copy of his report. Headquarters seemed interested in minimizing not only the Santiago campaign but all of the work done by the Corps in Santo Domingo. Pendleton had been informed that the disinclination to recognize the campaign originated with the head of the Department, whom Headquarters was not going to displease. Pendleton did send Thorpe, however, a copy of his letter to Giles Bishop (q.v.) on the history of the campaign and a copy of an article by Captain Thomas F. Carney which the Marine Corps Gazette had rejected.

1920 14 June. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to Gral José Ramon de Lara, Gobernador Civil de la Provincia de Pacificador, S. P. De Macoris, Santo Domingo. In Spanish.

Pendleton thanked Ramon de Lara for the flag which he had sent him. In addition to its other meanings the flag was a symbol of their friendship.

1920 14 June. BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was urged to keep making suggestions to Headquarters, even if all of them were not accepted. Haines also discussed the current Army Personnel Bill.

1920 23 June. MajGenCmdt George Barnett, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Barnett had been released as Commandant for no other reason, at least that he could understand, than to enable the Secretary to appoint Lejeune to that rank. The Secretary, in his letter notifying Barnett of his desire for a change, gave Barnett only a few hours to decide whether he wished to stay on the active list as a brigadier general or retire as Major

1920 23 June (Cont'd)

General Commandant. Barnett decided to stay on the active list and he asked for assignment to Quantico. But Quantico had been promised so Barnett decided to accept whatever he would be given. He had asked for his four months of accumulated leave but was only permitted to take two of them.

1920 6 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Col Dion Williams, Santiago, D. R.

Pendleton thanked Williams for his letter of 20 March (q.v.). He also pointed out that Williams' regiment was known as "San Diego's Own" and that someday he hoped to have it back in San Diego as part of his Advanced Base Force.

1920 13 July. Marine Corps, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A long telegram setting forth the new rates of pay for the Marine Corps.

1920 14 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to the MajGenCmdt.

In response to a questionnaire, Pendleton reported that he did not prefer the roll collar to the regulation standing collar.

1920 16 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles L. McCawley, HQ.

Everybody in San Diego was shocked at the news of George Barnett's demotion. Congressman Kettner did not want to run again although he was under pressure from members of both parties to do so. That is why he wanted the entire two million needed put in the current year's requests.

1920 16 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles G. Long, HQ.

Pendleton requested that a mounted orderly be assigned to his detachment to take care of his horses. It was not an entirely selfish request because, mounted on a good horse, he could provide favorable publicity for the Corps.

1920 20 July. Mr. George C. DeNeale, Washington, D. C., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Comment about the change of Commandants had died down except in official circles. Many felt, however, that Lejeune was the man for that position because of his war record. DeNeale and other ex-Marine officers were not certain they wanted to re-join the Corps because of their loss in seniority.

1920 21 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Capt E. C. Long, A.Q.M., USMC, Depot of Supplies, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Pendleton was certain that self-government did not appeal to more than 7% of the Philippine population. He felt that a firm and just military government was needed there for at least another generation. Also, Pendleton and several of the other officers in San Diego wanted Long to send them pig-skin puttees from the Maestranza at Fort Santiago, Manila.

1920 23 July. BGen Charles L. McCawley, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

McCawley had acted on Pendleton's letter of 16 July (q.v.) and Lejeune had agreed to request the additional half-million for San Diego. It was up to Kettner to get the request approved.

1920 27 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to LtCol F. A. Ramsay, USMC, GNC, Santo Domingo, D. R.

After requesting some avocado seeds for an experiment to see if they will grow satisfactorily in San Diego, Pendleton commented that he had no news because Headquarters was sewed up tighter than ever and no one could get any satisfaction from them.

1920 27 July. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Col Rufus H. Lane, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton was surprised that the Secretary did not have the guts to defend what the Corps did in Santo Domingo in carrying out the Department's and the Administration's wishes. He argued that their

Folder 25 (Cont'd)

1920 27 July (Cont'd)

move down there had been good for everybody, especially the Dominicans. He also asked why Headquarters was no longer giving out any information or news.

1920 30 July. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Roosevelt regretted being unable to accept Pendleton's invitation to visit San Diego after the convention. He added, "I do not need to tell you how much I regret the necessity of severing my connection with the finest service in the world. It has been an inspiration and a joy to be with you during all these years. Do let me keep in touch with you all in the years to come."

This folder, with some gaps, also contains routine official and social correspondence including some which reflects Pendleton's heavy involvement with local and national civic and fraternal organizations.

Folder 26

1920 9 August. "Contract #3733. Final & Approved Model."

A photograph of a casting of the Marine Corps emblem, part of the construction work of the Marine Barracks.

1920 17 August. BGen Logan Feland, HQ, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Because the brigade's designation was being changed by dropping the word "Provisional," Feland wanted to write a history of the unit. He planned to have some of his officers compile a detailed chronological record and then send copies to the different brigade commanders and ask them to supply summaries of their various dispositions and movements along with their results and reasoning processes. Many papers had been lost from its files, though, and Dion Williams also reported very few early

1920 17 August (Cont'd)

papers in the records of the 4th Regiment. Some of the missing papers referred to Colonel Marix who was back in Santo Domingo and as little loyal to the Military Government and to his Chief as he was rumored to have been when at La Vega. Feland thought that Pendleton's estimate of him was correct.

1920 19 August. LtCol Hugh Matthews, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The San Diego Council was creating problems over the renewal of the lease for the land used by the Advanced Base at San Diego. Matthews appealed to Pendleton, as one who has worked for years on the project. To talk to his friends and ask them to accept the new lease on the same terms as the old one.

1920 20 August. George Burnham, San Diego, to A. P. Johnson, Jr., President, Chamber of Commerce, San Diego.

Burnham urged the Chamber of Commerce to go on record and write the Secretary of the Navy in endorsement of Pendleton's candidacy for the major generalcy created by Barnett's transfer. Both Burnham and Davidson had talked to Secretary Daniels when he was in San Diego. Daniels had stated his high opinion of Pendleton but did not commit himself further. Johnson was asked to contact Colonel Lyman for further information.

1920 23 August. Memorandum.

Pendleton was the senior brigadier general in the Marine Corps until the demotion of General Barnett and he deserved promotion to that vacancy. Pendleton had had more foreign service and more active field service, not excluding those Marine officers who served in France, than any other officer of the Corps. The writer urged the civic bodies of San Diego to work for Pendleton's promotion to major general.

1920 26 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton, to Cdr Norman M. Smith, USN, Public Works Officer, 12th Naval District, South of San Francisco Bay, San Diego.

1920 26 August (Cont'd)

Pendleton answered Smith's letter of the same date [also in this file] which transmitted a photograph of the final approved model of the design to be placed over the central arch of the Marine Corps Advanced Base. (The photograph is filed under date of 9 August.)

1920 27 August. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to LtCol Hugh Matthews, San Francisco.

Pendleton acknowledged Matthews' letter of 19 August (q.v.) and had been able to convince the Council, with the aid of some of his friends, to yield every point, except the right to prospect for oil, a point which Matthews, without telling Pendleton, had already conceded. He had done most of the preparation for his discussion with the Council while meeting with the other delegates from the San Diego Post of the American Legion to the state convention.

1920 1 September. Bertram Goodhue, Esq., Consulting Architect, Bureau Yards & Docks, Navy Dept., Valley Road, Montecito, Ca., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Goodhue's formal report on his visit to the Navy and Marine Corps construction projects in San Diego. He disagreed with Pendleton's modification of the sculptor's first model of the heraldic design of the eagle and also reported on other matters. (An informal letter of transmittal is filed with this report.)

1920 7 September. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Logan Feland, Commanding 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R.

Pendleton was pleased to help Feland with the brigade history which he had discussed in his letter of 17 August (q.v.). It was no surprise that Feland could not find some of the brigade's papers because its headquarters had always been plagued with an inadequate and changing office staff. The papers were probably misfiled. Pendleton, when he was in command of the 4th Regiment, had been unable to find many of its important papers even then. He also understood that if all of the papers which cast some suspicion on Colonel M. were missing, there must be quite a gap in the files. He hoped Feland's work would bring out all the good the brigade had done in

1920 7 September (Cont'd)

the Dominican Republic and which had never been properly understood.

1920 8 September. Cdr Norman M. Smith, USN, 12th Naval District, San Diego, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Smith had received the copies of Bertram Goodhue's letters which Pendleton had sent him but his office had no knowledge of any connection that Goodhue had with the construction of the Marine Base.

1920 10 September. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Mr. A. P. Johnson, Jr., San Diego.

Pendleton thanked Johnson for his good wishes of success, but Pendleton feared that, as in the past, politics would decide the question and Pendleton had no political influence. The one man Pendleton should be able to have counted on and who should be able to have helped him was nonactive on his behalf.

1920 10 September. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles McCawley, HQ.

Pendleton sent an advance copy of the estimates for next year for the Base to McCawley and explained in detail the proposed water system for it.

1920 10 September. LtCol Hugh Matthews, San Francisco, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Matthews had the signed lease for the San Diego Pueblo lands and all was in order. He had hoped to attend the state American Legion convention, to which he was a delegate, so that he could have urged it to take a stand against profiteering in war supplies especially in any future wars. Barnett would probably be named to command the new Western Department.

1920 12 September. VAdm H. S. Knapp, USS Minnesota, Flagship, at sea, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Knapp thanked Pendleton for reminding him about the possibility of campaign badges and the Distinguished Service Medal being awarded to men who spent the war in the Dominican Republic. But Knapp felt

1920 12 September (Cont'd)

that recent activities in Washington had tended to make medals less meaningful. He was on his way to Haiti for some part naval, part diplomatic mission for which he had been recalled from retirement. He commented that any report which came out of the Senate Committee after that nasty mess had been discussed could only be partisan and divided sharply.

1920 13 September. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to LtCol Hugh Matthews, San Francisco.

Pendleton pointed out, in commenting on Barnett's assignment to San Francisco, that other officers had been able to escape from there and some of them even returned to Washington.

1920 27 September. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to LtCol F. A. Ramsay, HQ, GND, Santo Domingo City, D. R.

Pendleton answered Ramsay's letter of this date [also in this file] which transmitted copies of several papers and orders from Marine Corps activities in the Dominican Republic. But the order Pendleton wanted was not included therein. After discussing the poor condition of both 4th Regiment and brigade files, he summarized why he wanted a copy of his first general order which he issued at Monte Cristi. It dealt with the conduct of the troops while on the duty they were about to perform and in particular with the attitude they were to maintain towards the Dominican people. He agreed with Ramsay that there was a little too much "Second Division" going on and the poor people who sweated and worked elsewhere and tried to get to France were just going to have to be patient and take the leavings.

1920 30 September. George Derby, Editor, The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York City, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was going to be listed in The National Cyclopedia.

1920 22 October. BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton..

Headquarters needed detailed information on the condition of the Marine Base at San Diego as formation of the 7th Regiment was being held up until Headquarters knew more about its assigned home. Also,

Folder 26 (Cont'd)

1920 22 October (Cont'd)

once Barnett assumed command in San Francisco, it would be possible to get Pendleton out from under the Base Commandant.

1920 29 October. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen H. C. Haines, HQ.

A six-page detailed report on the current condition of the Marine Corps Base then under construction in San Diego.

1920? ? Memorandum.

Quotations from an exchange of correspondence between Generals Pendleton and McCawley about steps taken by Pendleton to secure an allotment from the current appropriation for the Base.

This folder also contains additional material on the planting at the new base and the design of the eagle to be placed over the arch at the base along with some letters on the establishment of an athletic program for the Marine and naval bases at San Diego. Pendleton's American Legion activities are represented here as are his problems with Colonel Radford of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia whom Pendleton thought was deliberately delaying shipment of his new official car. Routine administrative correspondence is also included but there are gaps in the files.

Folder 27

1920 8 November. BGen H. C. Haines, Adjutant & Inspector, HQ, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Among other concerns, Haines urged Pendleton to keep quiet about the question of command and the base commandant. Lejeune did not want the matter discussed until he could successfully take care of it. He was also urged to be patient about other matters and not to hang on to the dead past. Now that the elections were over, Haines hoped that the Court of Inquiry into the killings in Haiti would be able to take its regular course and that its scope could be broadened to study some of the good accomplishments of the Marines in that country.

1920 9 November. R. E. Bakenhus, Acting, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., to Public Works Officer, 12th Naval District, South of San Francisco Bay, San Diego.

The bureau needed much more information than the Marine Corps had provided to date about the provision of an auxillary water supply for the base under construction at Dutch Flats, San Diego.

1920 11 November. MajGenCmdt John A. Lejeune, HQ, USMC, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The Commandant transmitted to Pendleton his Navy Cross and Citation for his services in Santo Domingo. The citation, also dated 11 November, is attached. It was for not only his work as Commanding Officer of the Second Provisional Brigade of Marines but also for his successful administration of several offices in the Dominican government.

1920 20 November. LtCol C. H. Lyman, HQ, 2d Advanced Base Force, to the Commandant, U. S. Naval Base, San Diego.

Admiral Welles had objected to a statement in a recruiting speech which Lyman had made before the San Diego Rotary Club. Lyman had said that San Diego "was as clean as any city of its size in this country" and not that it was "a good clean city" as the admiral had been led to believe he said. The admiral had apparently interpreted this statement as an attack on his campaign to clean up the city and Lyman here clarified this point.

1920 29 November. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Willet S. Dorland, Chairman, Committee on Organization, San Diego Philharmonic Orchestral Society.

Pendleton would like to support the society but regretted that he was unable to afford the 10 dollar fee at that time.

1920 30 November. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to the Quartermaster, HQ, USMC.

A detailed statement of current appropriations and requirements for the Advanced Base at San Diego.

1920 2 December. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt John A. Lejeune, HQ.

In accordance with Lejeune's letter of 24 November, Pendleton had appointed Major Edward W. Banker to solicit memberships and articles for the Marine Corps Association and the Gazette. He pointed out that more officers would be willing to join once their temporary status was over and they received their regular appointments. He added in a letter of 6 December that he could not understand why Captain Thomas F. Carney's article had been rejected by the Gazette as being too florid when the magazine needed something other than text book material in it. He sent Lejeune a copy of Carney's article for reconsideration by the editors.

1920 20 December. MajGenCmndt Lejeune to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lejeune returned Carney's article on the Marine Corps in Santo Domingo and agreed that it was a little florid. He added, though, that if the Gazette would not publish it, Carney ought to try a civilian magazine such as The Marines Magazine or Sea Power.

1920 21 December. MajGenCmndt Lejeune to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lejeune disagreed with Pendleton and argued that the pamphlet "Joint Army and Navy Action in Coast Defense" did not violate statutory law when it permitted the assignment of the Marine Corps to duty in the forts and garrisons on the sea coast.

1920? ?

An analysis, probably by Pendleton, of the different levels of governments and their sources of and needs for revenue in the Dominican Republic.

This folder also contains more American Legion material particularly about Pendleton's planned participation in its Armistice Day ceremonies in Los Angeles which he was unable to attend because of an attack of the grip. Also some personal and official correspondence is in this file.

1921 11 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to BGen Charles L. McCawley, HQ.

An explanation of the need to get the planting under way at the new San Diego Base before the rainy season really sets in.

1921 12 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt John A. Lejeune, HQ.

Pendleton sent Lejeune two letters of holiday greetings which he had received from the Dominican Republic. He explained that they shed a different light on the attitudes of the Dominicans towards the Marine Corps occupation than the press and politicians were presenting. They were from Desiderio Arias and José R. de Lara and Pendleton provided some background information on each of them.

1921 15 January. William Tomkins, Executive Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Congressman-Elect Phillip D. Swing was coming to San Diego and he wanted to inspect Pendleton's projects and receive any advice or information which would be useful to him when he took his seat in Congress in March.

1921 17 January. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Kettner explained the change in House rules which transferred the power of appropriation from the Naval Affairs Committee to the Appropriations Committee. Kettner had worked hard educating the members of that committee who were responsible for Navy and Marine Corps appropriations on the value of San Diego and he here commented briefly on the attitudes of each of them.

1921 20 January. MajGenCmndt John A. Lejeune to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lejeune agreed with Pendleton that the letters from the two Dominicans which Pendleton had sent him indicated the postoccupation friendship between the Dominicans and the Americans. He did not know, however, what the outcome would be in Santo Domingo.

1921 25 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Congressman William Kettner, Washington.

Pendleton had seen to it that Congressman-Elect Swing not only understood the needs of San Diego but also understood that all of the appropriations for the Marine Base were legitimate and honestly arrived at. He then talked about the current Marine Corps economy program, his friendship with Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina made when he was at Parris Island, and the need to complete the post in the near future rather than with a series of long delays.

1921 26 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Maj D. M. Randall, Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Pendleton explained that General Barnett had seen, after he left the commandancy, that he had made a mistake in not giving Pendleton authority over the other Marine units in San Diego and had written Headquarters to that effect. Headquarters, however, was delaying doing anything about the situation. He also commiserated with Randall over his problems with the prison because of the system developed by the Judge Advocate General's Department.

1921 27 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Sr. José R. de Lara, S. P. de Macoris, Dominican Republic.

Pendleton acknowledged de Lara's Christmas letter [also filed here] and told him that when he retired he would like to spend a winter month or two in the Dominican Republic visiting his old friends there.

1921 29 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

This letter, concerning the illustrations proposed for the Dominican Campaign Medal, is one of a series of exchanges between Pendleton, General Barnett, and the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle which was selected to design the medal. The first of this exchange is dated 23 October 1919 and the entire series is filed under the date of 29 January 1921.

Folder 28 (Cont'd)

1921 29 January. BGen Joseph H. Pendleton to Col Dion Williams, Commanding 4th Regiment, Santiago, D. R.

Pendleton congratulated Williams on the success of the "Fourth Regiment News" and agreed with him that the Marine occupation had been genuinely popular. As Louie Bogaert used to say "every man in this country who has two cows is your friend." Anyway, Pendleton was glad that the 4th Regiment still viewed itself as San Diego's Own and wanted to be stationed there when the occupation ended.

This folder also contains Pendleton's routine correspondence with local civic organizations and several letters of introduction for Congressman-Elect Phillip D. Swing and his secretary, Glenn Tucker, to various high-ranking officers at Headquarters.

Folder 29

1921 2 February. Craig Hamilton, Managing Editor, The Marines Magazine, New York City to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A form letter in which Hamilton reported the views of the Major General Commandant on the value of Marines Magazine, outlined its plans for growth, and asked Pendleton to appoint a correspondent and subscription agent for it from his post.

1921 4 February. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Kettner was able to keep the \$500,000 request for the Marine Base in the Naval Bill, but because that was the amount requested by the Naval Board he was not able to have it increased. San Diego fared better than any part of the country when the committee went over this bill.

1921? 20 February? Carney to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A letter transmitting a clipping from the New York Times which contained an editorial favorable to the Marine activities in the Dominican Republic.

1921 23 February. Mr. Edwin Denby, Detroit, Mich., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

A telegram thanking Pendleton for his congratulations upon his hearing of Denby's appointment as Secretary of the Navy.

Folder 29 (Cont'd)

1921 25 February. Congressman William Kettner, Washington, to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

The current Naval Bill contained nearly three million dollars for construction in the San Diego area.

1921 25 February. Col Dion Williams, Commanding, 4th Regiment, Santiago, D. R., to BGen Joseph H. Pendleton.

Williams had had to give up all rented buildings except his headquarters and he was paying part of that rent himself. His unit had been inspected by everyone possible and a Congressional Committee was coming next to complete the job. He was afraid that the lessening in control over the natives and the increase in propaganda for independence among them might result in trouble.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence and some letters between Pendleton and the United Spanish War Veterans in which he was an active officer.

Folder 30

1921 2 March. To William Tomkins, Executive Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce. "Memorandum for Mr. Tomkins."

The anonymous author passed on Mr. Thompson's ideas about how and why San Diego civic organizations could and should actively work for the promotion of Pendleton to the current vacancy at the grade of major general which existed in the Marine Corps.

1921 7 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol Harold C. Snyder, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton accepted the change in orders which ment that Lyman was going to Santo Domingo instead of taking command of the 7th Regiment. . He asked Snyder, however, to try and give Pendleton a choice among the colonels before that position was filled. There were several men on the colonels list that Pendleton did not want, especially Colonel McGill, then commanding the Marine Barracks at San Diego. He explained the significance of San Diego as a show place post and offered Snyder the job of chief of staff there if he wanted it.

1921 8 March. MajGen George Barnett, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett had just had news from the Associated Press that the facts mentioned had been confirmed. He accepted it as a vindication although it was not what he wanted.

1921 14 March. W. J. Stanton, Principal, Knights of Columbus Free Evening School, San Diego, To BGen J. H. Pendleton.

An announcement of the opening of the Knights of Columbus free School for ex-service men and women.

1921 15 March. Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, Washington, to A. P. Johnson, Jr., President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Denby acknowledged the endorsement of Pendleton by five San Diego civic organizations and he would keep it in mind when the time came to consider Pendleton for promotion.

1921 17 March? The official biography of Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby of Detroit.

1921 24 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Commander A. C. Baker, San Diego Post, American Legion, San Diego.

"I have made a canvass of the officers and men attached to these Headquarters, and find there are none of the Jewish Faith present."

1921 29 March. W. R. Wertz, Wertz & Co., Wheeling West Virginia, To BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Although Pendleton had written that he could not afford the ten dollars needed for a share in the Eureka Texas Oil Leasing Syndicate, Wertz would give him a share because of the times Pendleton had cheered him up on the South Dakota in 1914.

1921 29 March. Capt Arthur Kingston, Western Recruiting District, Seattle, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Kingston had requested duty under Pendleton and solicited any recommendations that Pendleton

Folder 30 (Cont'd)

1921 29 March (Cont'd)

might make in the matter. With Major Randall back, it would seem like the good old days of the 4th Regiment.

1921 31 March. Maj William C. Wise, Jr., Parris Island to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Wise had requested duty under Pendleton and wanted to know if his request met with Pendleton's approval.

This folder also contains some routine correspondence from Pendleton's activities with veteran's organizations and letters from him declining both investment opportunities and country club memberships because of a lack of spare funds.

Folder 31

1921 4 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col Rufus H. Lane, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton was surprised that anybody was taking Enriquez Y. Carvajal seriously in the Dominican Republic. Nobody seemed to be perfectly happy with the results of the Board. He also asked Lane for the latest gossip from Headquarters because they never hear a thing in San Diego.

1921 4 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt Arthur Kingston, Seattle.

Pendleton would be happy to have Kingston serve with him. Major Randall was organizing the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment and because it would eventually be under Pendleton, he would try to get Kingston into it.

1921 5 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Richard C. Benbough Secretary, B. P. O. Elks, San Diego.

Pendleton had no objections to the 2d Advanced Base Force bandsmen playing with Benbough's organization providing that the band does not conflict in any way with the local musician's union.

1921 7 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Maj William C. Wise, Jr., Parris Island.

Pendleton would be pleased to have Wise as his Brigade Adjutant.

1921 7 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton To BGen H. C. Haines, HQ.

It appeared to Pendleton that Headquarters had missed another chance to have the status of the 2d advanced Base Force made more satisfactory to the Marine Corps.

1921 8 April. Maj W. C. Wise, Jr., Parris Island, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Wise appreciated Pendleton's telegram of approval. Headquarters seemed to feel that the Corps would get 24,000 men out of the new Appropriation Bill. General Long was not well and would probably return to the United States during the year.

1921 9 April. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Congressman Phil D. Swing had called on Lejeune and presented Pendleton's letter of introduction. Lejeune was sure that he would be of great assistance.

1921 9 April. Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Swing had met Lejeune and liked him. He had also invited Lejeune to visit San Diego at his early convenience.

1921 11 April. Thomas A. Davis, Late Capt 6th U. S. V. Inf., President, San Diego Army and Navy Academy, to the Quartermaster, HQ, USMC.

Davis gave the history of the school and requested the loan of 40 wall tents for his summer session.

1921 11 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington.

Pendleton and the other officers at the base congratulated Swing on his appointment to the Naval Committee.

1921 12 April. Marine Corps to MajGen George Barnett,
San Francisco.

Pendleton was ordered to San Francisco to assume command of the Department of the Pacific during Barnett's absence.

1921 12 April. Maj W. C. Wise, Jr., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Wise regretted that he could not come to San Diego but Headquarters had discovered that his four years on the staff were up and that he must go back to the line for at least two years.

1921 13 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to RAdm Roger Welles,
San Diego.

While Pendleton was in San Francisco taking Barnett's place, Lyman would take his place in San Diego.

1921 15 April. BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's letter of 7 April with its enclosures came as a surprise to Headquarters. Haines advised Pendleton not to appeal the decision of the Judge Advocate General. Lejeune was opposed to giving Pendleton any more officers until he had at least the skeleton of a brigade. Haines reported at length on his recent trip to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Both brigades were in fine shape and Williams had done excellent work with Pendleton's old 4th Regiment. The Dominican Republic was prospering but the international situation was worse in Haiti because no one was in charge of the treaty officers there to co-ordinate their work or plans. Haines now understood why Lauchheimer never left the office: one loses touch with things and can't follow up.

1921 16 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Congressman Phil D. Swing.

Pendleton thanked Swing for his letter of 9 April (q.v.) and urged Swing to keep trying to get Lejeune to come to San Diego.

1921 20 April. Col A. S. McLemore, HQ, Dept, of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Not much had happened at Headquarters in the absence of Pendleton. Mr. Nachtrieb, a San Franciscan and former aide to General Barnett had received a letter from General Lejeune's aide stating that it was settled that Butler would go to Haiti and Barnett to Quantico. Barnett's family might influence him to accept the transfer.

1921 21 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Edgar B. Pendleton, Colton, Ca.

Pendleton summarized his movements between San Diego and San Francisco in case Edgar, his son, might be able to meet him during one of those trips. Some people thought that Barnett would not return to San Francisco in which case Pendleton would probably receive this assignment and would have to move there unless he could work out a scheme to move the Department to San Diego.

1921 22 April. Glenn A. Tucker, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Tucker was pleased that Congressman Swing had received an appointment to the Naval Committee during his first term. He was sure that Swing would do all he could to bring San Diego's naval activities to an early completion.

1921 23 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton, to Maj Clarence E. Nutting, Post Exchange Officer, Marine Barracks, Parris Island.

Pendleton had wanted to order the "Post Exchange Marine Corps Safety Match Packets." These packets of safety matches had the Marine Corps device printed on them and the motto: "Here's a light, but there is no match for the U. S. Marines."

1921 23 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col Charles H. Lyman, Washington.

Pendleton hoped that Barnett would return to San Francisco and keep the command there. He assumed that he would receive that post if Barnett

1921 23 April (Cont'd)

were transferred and would then try to move it to San Diego. He asked Lyman's advice on who to recommend, among the brigadier generals, to take over the 2d Advanced Base Force. The bulk of this seven-page letter was devoted to an analysis of the principal personalities Lyman would be facing when he went to the Dominican Republic. Pendleton discussed: Desiderio Arias, Reyes, Malagon, Barache of La Vega, Louis Felipe Vidal, Louis Jenebre and his brothers, Padre Gonzales of Santiago City, Judge Juan B. Perez, Daniel Enriquez, Antonio Jorge, Louis Bogaert, Padre Boni of Santiago City, Sr. Boneli, Sr. Lora, Ciprano Vencosme, and Governor Lara.

1921 29 April. Cdr W. A. Smead, USN, to Col Snyder HQ, USMC.

A discussion about the personnel requirements of the USS California.

1921 30 April. Col C. H. Lyman, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman had lunch with Denby and Denby had told him that when a vacancy existed, Pendleton would fill it. Butler ranked high among the powers and there would be great pressure on Denby to promote Butler but this would work to Pendleton's benefit because Denby was opposed to the use of political influence. Lyman introduced Congressman Swing to Denby but Denby would not talk business and Lyman felt that the meeting was not satisfactory. No one at Headquarters thought Barnett would retire. Lyman felt, however, that he would if he knew that the vacancy would go to the right person. Lyman advised Pendleton to take longer and fewer trips to San Francisco because some people had discussed the costs involved. Lejeune had told Lyman that Admiral Rodman had told him that he did not want the base placed under him and that it would create problems to place all the Marines in the vicinity under Pendleton. It was unlikely that a force of any size would be stationed at San Diego as long as the Marines were in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

Folder 31 (Cont'd)

1921 30 April (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence especially about personnel transfers, letters to and about Congressman Swing, and material reflecting Pendleton's involvement in civic and fraternal organizations.

Folder 32

1921 2 May. MajGen George Barnett, HQ, USMC, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett would definitely return to San Francisco.

1921 4 May. Capt Arthur Kingston, Seattle, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Headquarters disapproved Kingston's plan to have his former first sergeant replace him in the recruiting office in Seattle so that he could come to San Diego. He still wanted to transfer, though, because recruiting was a very lonely job.

1921 5 May. James Meehan, Registrar, Knights of Columbus Evening School, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The supreme office of the Knights of Columbus wanted permission to reproduce in their annual bulletin the endorsement of their evening free school program which Pendleton had sent the local school at the beginning of the second semester.

1921 6 May. William Tomkins, Executive Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Tomkins welcomed Pendleton back to San Diego and summarized his efforts to get Secretary Denby to visit the city, and the current House-passed bill for naval construction in the San Diego area.

1921 7 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to James Meehan, Knights of Columbus Evening School, San Diego.

Pendleton granted the request contained in Meehan's letter of 5 May (q.v.) about publishing Pendleton's endorsement of 16 March. [This rather routine letter recommendation of 16 March is in the appropriate folder.]

1921 9 May. Capt P. Symington, USN, USS Mississippi, San Pedro, Ca., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

First Lieutenant Lewis R. Stickles of the Mississippi's Marine Detachment would like to serve under Pendleton at San Diego if at all possible. Symington highly recommended Stickles.

1921 9 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Col A. S. McLemore, HQ, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Pendleton had been able to straighten out the problems with the board over the park lease and will return to San Francisco on the 12th.

1921 16 May. Cdr P. S. Rossiter, USN, Advanced Base HQ, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco.

Rossiter urged Pendleton to have the Marines occupy the new base as soon as possible. If he waited until it was completed, it would never be finished. The present barracks were ramshackle and there were no significant problems involved in an early utilization of the Base.

1921 17 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col Charles H. Lyman, Commanding 4th Regiment, MC, Santiago, D. R.

Pendleton was not surprised to hear how strong the Butler influence was in Washington. The coalition who had mapped out everything for themselves had a carefully selected bunch who were fortunate enough to achieve their desires and go to France. Others had done harder and equally as hazardous work in the West Indies and elsewhere. Barnett probably intended to spend the remainder of his active duty time in San Francisco. Pendleton also again complained about being under the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Naval Base.

1921 18 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to Cdr P. S. Rossiter, USN, Advanced Base HQ, San Diego.

Acknowledging Rossiter's letter of 16 May (q.v.), Pendleton pointed out that Headquarters had been stalling the completion of the base as to run it into the next fiscal year. Pendleton hoped

1921 18 May (Cont'd)

to move into it in early July, however. He had received a somewhat mysterious letter from Barnett in Washington about the command situation in San Diego and also hoped to have that satisfactorily changed in the very near future.

1921 18 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to MajGen George Barnett, Washington.

Pendleton urged Barnett to attempt to do something about his command situation in San Diego vis-a-vis the Navy, expedite the opening of the new post, and again suggest that the Quartermaster's Department station an officer with the Bureau of Yards and Docks to help the priority accorded to Marine Corps work there. He herein explained the history of his command relationship with the 11th Naval District.

1921 28 May. Desiderio Arias, Santiago, D. R., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Commerce was not very prosperous in the Dominican Republic at the moment but at least there was plenty of produce. Arias had met Lyman and they had talked about Pendleton.

1921 29 May. Vadm H. S. Knapp, Ret., Hartford, Conn., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Kanpp had refused Denby's offer of the Military Governorship of Santo Domingo because he could not afford it on his retired pay and the assignment did not carry out any additional allowances. He here summarized the advice he gave Robison, who was finally chosen Governor, and regretted the politics involved in the United States' premature withdrawal from Santo Domingo. The necessary decisions were being made by the State Department who seemed to be listening to the wrong people, and not by Denby at the Navy Department.

This folder also contains more correspondence to and from Pendleton as he alternated between commanding at San Francisco and San Diego and: Major Gen. George Barnett, Washington; Colonel Albert McLemore, San Francisco; Captain Stephen F. Drew; and First Lieutenant William G. Kilgore, San Diego; and his son, Edgar at Colton, California.

1921 2 June. David L. Roscoe, Carmelita Corp. of San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

The Carmelita Corporation's Sales Managers were in San Francisco negotiating for the building of a Carmelita Club in the city and wanted a letter of endorsement from Pendleton for that project. (Pendleton was a Director of the Corporation.)

1921 3 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to David L. Roscoe, Carmelita Corp., San Diego.

Pendleton would write the letter Roscoe had requested in his letter of 2 June (q.v.) when he arrived in San Francisco. Pendleton conscientiously believed that the Carmelita Clubs would render a real service to the retired officers who came to San Diego to live.

1921 6 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to David Roscoe, Carmelita Corp., San Diego.

Pendleton's endorsement of the Carmelita Corporation's plan for providing low-cost housing for retired officers by charging higher rentals for other units in the same projects to other categories of residents so that the project would be self-supporting.

1921 13 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt P. Symington, USN, Commanding USS Mississippi, San Pedro, Ca.

Pendleton here acknowledged Symington's letter of 9 May (q.v.) and would attempt to have Lieutenant Stickles added to his staff.

1921 15 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to the Secretary of the Navy via the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, and the MajGenCmtd.

A request for a clasp for the World War Victory Medal which would acknowledge service rendered in Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo during the war. Attached are exchanges of correspondence between Pendleton and Major General Commandant George Barnett from July 1919 which argue for and discuss the significance of this special recognition.

1921 15 June. MajGenCmtd John A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

1921 15 June (Cont'd)

General Barnett had recently brought up Pendleton's question about having the Marines at the San Diego Barracks and elsewhere in the city placed under his command. Lejeune felt it was impracticable to take any action until Congress fixed the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps for the ensuing fiscal year.

1921 18 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol James MCE. Huey, USMC, S. P. de Macoris, Dominican Republic.

Pendleton would have stayed in the Dominican Republic even longer than his two years and four months but he had hoped that by coming home he might have been able to get into the action in France. He had returned to the United States 1 November 1918. He was sorry to hear about McLain's dismissal from the Guardia because of too much rum and did not know if there would be an opening for Huey in San Diego because the 7th Regiment was still being organized.

1921 22 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman 4th Regiment Santiago, D. R.

Among other topics, Pendleton talked about his relationship with General Neville and the confusion around Lejeune's letter of 15 June (q.v.) which discussed Pendleton's command relationship at San Diego.

1921 22 June. Fourth Regiment News.

This issue contains the proclamation of Rear Admiral and Military Governor Samuel S. Robison of the withdrawal of American Forces from the Dominican Republic.

1921 28 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen H. C. Haines, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton complained about the new style in the Marine Corps whereby, although Pendleton had approved the detachment of one of his aides, Headquarters had simply detached both his other aide

Folder 33 (Cont'd)

1921 28 June (Cont'd)

and his sergeant-major by telegraph without consulting him. At the moment his small force was short three officers and the sergeant-major. Socially, he felt that he was the only man in California who still made social calls with his wife and conscientiously kept her calling list up to date and in order. He commented on his last letter from Desiderio Arias and pointed out that when he was head of the Department of Interior and Police in Santo Domingo, he had encouraged more local production of foodstuffs and less dependence on the United States. Arias had written that this policy was now paying off for the country.

This folder also contains more routine correspondence between Pendleton and General Barnett, Colonel McLemore, and First Lieutenant Albert E. Benson, all at San Francisco about the transfers of Major Eugene P. Fortson and Lieutenant L. R. Stickles to San Diego and other concerns. Pendleton's fraternal and veteran's organizational activities are all represented here.

Folder 34

1921 5 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, D. R.

Headquarters has not been keeping Pendleton informed and is not even answering his letters. Commander Rogers has been Pendleton's "incidental and accidental" source of information about plans for the base.

1921 5 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to I. Becker, New York Clothing House, Baltimore, Md.

The new uniform Becker had made for Pendleton was a success but Pendleton regretted that he could not afford a civilian suit at the current prices.

1921 5 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol F. A. Ramsay, Santo Domingo.

After reporting on the current gossip, Pendleton commented that the withdrawal from the Dominican Republic merely meant that it would have to be done all over again a few years later.

1921 5 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col Rufus H. Lane, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton would have taken the Military Governorship which Knapp had turned down but did not want to return to the Dominican Republic again in a subordinate capacity.

Admiral Robison was doing a better job than his predecessor but Colonel Marix had not lived up to the standards of his office. Headquarters was becoming more discourteous than before towards Pendleton.

1921 5 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to GySgt Laurence Delmore, Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Seattle.

A letter about the re-enlistment of Corporal Joesph Henry Pendleton Keogh.

1921 7 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L. McCawley The Quartermaster, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton complained that he had been hearing about proposed changes in the plans for the San Diego Base only in an informal way and though the courtesy of the Acting Public Works Officer, 11th Naval District. He requested regular communications on the plans and their development.

1921 8 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Gen Desiderio Arias, Santiago, D. R.

Money was scarce all over the world but Pendleton was glad to hear that at least there was enough to eat in Cibao. He was looking forward to his retirement trip to the Dominican Republic and visiting his old friends there.

1921 8 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Cdr Frederick L. Benton, (MC), USN, Marine Detachment, Camaguey, Cuba.

Pendleton planned to take a trip down the west coast, stopping at Nicaragua, through the Canal and then spend some time in the Dominican Republic after he retired. This depended on the United States remaining in charge in Santo

1921 8 July (Cont'd)

Domingo. The news of Colonel Shaw's retirement had been kept out of the papers because they did not want to to create a precedent.

1921 11 July. BGen Wendell C. Neville, HQ, USMC, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

First Lieutenant Stickles and Moore will be ordered to San Diego as Pendleton had requested.

1921 15 July. BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

No change will be made in the plans for the San Diego Marine Base without official reference to both Barnett and Pendleton first. McCawley here summarized some proposed changes.

1921 21 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt John A. Lejeune.

This is Pendleton's fourth endorsement to a series of letters about his suggestion that the Philadelphia Depot of Supplies maintain and sell at cost a supply of officer's accouterments for all the officers in the Marine Corps. It was turned down because of problems of space, staff, and material deterioration in spite of Pendleton's observation that the Navy maintained this system. This series began 29 April and is filed entirely under this date.

1921 21 July. W. J. Morgan, San Diego Branch No. 3, Chief Petty Officers' Club, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton had been elected an honorary member of the San Diego Branch No 3 of the Chief Petty Officers' Club.

1921 25 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol William C. Harllee, HQ.

Harllee was about to be sent to the Dominican Republic and Pendleton explained to him how, over his years there, he had been able to plant the single tax concept in their tax system. He regretted that the American occupation could not

1921 25 July (Cont'd)

last until the older generation of corrupt politicians could die off and be replaced by a younger more honest set.

1921 27 July. RAdm S. S. Robison, USN, Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

Robison in this proclamation suspended the meeting of the primary assemblies until the proper elections could be held.

1921 28 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col David D. Porter, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton had heard that Porter and "Major" Denby might be coming to visit San Diego. He invited them for both a dinner party and an informal dinner at his house but he did not want to extend a formal invitation to the Secretary because "there are some younger and higher-ranking officers here who, with their many allowances of servants, etc., will be able to make you much more elaborate entertainment than we can."

He also urged Porter to work towards recognition for the Dominican campaign because there had been more actual fighting there than in either Haiti or Nicaragua -- both of which had already been recognized.

1921 28 July. Capt Stephen F. Drew, USMC, USS Idaho, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A summary of Drew's routine shipboard activities with the Marine detachment.

1921 28 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, D. R.

Pendleton gave Lyman the details of Colonel McLemore's illness and funeral. He then criticized Colonel Snyder's theory that every man ought to be able to do everything. After discussing recent personnel changes at some length, Pendleton observed, "we seem to be still not only ignored by Headquarters but forgotten by Heaven."

Folder 34 (Cont'd)

1921 28 July (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine correspondence to and from General Barnett, Lieutenant Benson, and others in San Francisco, San Diego, and at Headquarters including frequent mention of the winning of the new markmanship trophy by the San Diego Marines and of the death of Colonel Albert S. McLemore in San Francisco. Pendleton's civic and fraternal activities are also represented here.

Folder 35

1921 3 August. Col David Porter, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Denby had not yet decided about a trip to San Diego but Porter would notify Pendleton as soon as a decision was made. Also, he would personally take up the question of a Dominican campaign clasp with the Secretary. He felt that the only way to get anything done those days was to take it up personally with the heads.

1921 4 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt Stephen F. Drew, USMC, USS Idaho, San Francisco.

Pendleton was afraid that the current craze for economy would ruin the beautiful post at San Diego instead of finishing it as planned. He also passed on local gossip.

1921 5 August. Col David Porter, HQ. to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Porter had talked to Generals Lejeune and Haines about both a Dominican medal and a Dominican clasp on the World War ribbon and they were in favor of the idea. Lejeune planned to talk to the Secretary about it as soon as Denby returned.

1921 8 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col Henry C. Davis, HQ, 3d Reg., 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Pendleton gave Davis the advice he had requested on real estate investment in Coronado, California. Also he argued that the United

1921 8 August (Cont'd)

States should have stayed in the Dominican Republic thirty years to complete the work it started there.

1921 11 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Haines had agreed with Pendleton that he had been discourteously treated by Headquarters when his men were detached without notifying him. Haines also commented that generals were now treated with less respect than captains used to be in the Marine Corps. Pendleton was worried that Parks at Yards and Docks was conspiring with some economists and the Quantico crowd to short-change the San Diego Base. Kettner had gone to Washington to try and save some matters but Pendleton knew that if necessary he would sell out the Marine Base to save the Naval Training Station. Mr. Butler was only interested in getting money for Quantico. Things were going as slow as usual in San Diego.

1921 16 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col David Porter, HQ.

Pendleton hoped that the Secretary would visit San Diego soon so that he could see for himself what a beautiful base they were building there, if Parks of Yards and Docks did not ruin it with his changes. Pendleton again stressed that his interest in decorations for Dominican service was not so much for himself as for the men who kept asking him for something to prove that they did not spend the war in a training camp. Pendleton had not written Denby since he became Secretary, although they had been friends from their days at Parris Island together, because he did not wish to seem to be making a special effort to attract favor from those in power.

1921 18 August. N. Delaney, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Delaney felt that the full significance of the Battle of Coyotepe Hill had never been understood. It had impressed other governments in the region

Folder 35 (Cont'd)

1921 18 August (Cont'd)

with the ability of the United States to move quickly and achieve military success.

1921 24 August. 1stLt Albert E. Benson, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

After discussing office procedures at the Department's Headquarters, Benson commented that Headquarters, Marine Corps, was paying it a great compliment because they felt it could function without either cooperation or information.

1921 26 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to 1stLt Albert E. Benson, San Francisco.

Pendleton agreed with the sentiments contained in Benson's letter of 24 August (g.v.) and observed that the offices in San Francisco and San Diego would get along quite well if Headquarters closed up and let them run the job.

1921 30 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol F. A. Ramsay, 2d Brig., Santo Domingo City.

Pendleton believed that the Dominican politicians had hired people in the United States to write nasty things about the Marine Corps activities in the Dominican Republic. The Marines were popular with the great majority of the people, only the politicians wanted the occupation ended.

This folder also contains the correspondence relating to Pendleton's activities in the San Diego Mid-Summer Carnival where he was chairman of the competitive drill committee and a judge of the water carnival. It also contains routine administrative matter, a letter to Edgar Pendleton, in which he comments on the value or lack of same in some of his civic activities, and the invitations and replies concerning a luncheon for the San Diego Chamber of Commerce at the new Marine Base.

Folder 36

1921 1 September. P. T. Rowes, Seward, Alaska, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

1921 1 September (Cont'd)

Rowes thanked Pendleton for his letter and described his travels through Alaska. The Indians were in very poor condition everywhere he traveled.

1921 2 September. Maj David M. Randall, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, San Diego, to MajGen George Barnett, Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, MC, San Francisco.

Randall wanted to know when the Marine Barracks, San Diego would be moved to its permanent location. He submitted a list of repairs which would have to be made if the Corps stayed in its temporary quarters through the winter.

1921 6 September. MajGen George Barnett, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, Commanding Advanced Base Force, San Diego.

Barnett wanted to know if the new barracks were ready for occupancy and if they were, would Pendleton make an official recommendation to Headquarters that the Corps should occupy them. Otherwise, Barnett was worried that the Navy might become interested in them if they were left vacant too long.

1921 7 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Capt Stephen F. Drew, USMC, USS Idaho.

Drew had inadvertently taken some of the plans with him for the distribution of space in the new buildings and Pendleton wanted them back. Some of the officers in Santo Domingo had written and told Pendleton that there seemed very little chance of the Marines leaving there as soon as they had hoped. The elections there had been indefinitely postponed and the next move was up to the Dominicans themselves.

1921 8 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco.

Pendleton reminded Barnett that he (Pendleton) had wanted to move to the new barracks before con-

1921 8 September (Cont'd)

struction on the roads to the installation had begun. But now that the roads were torn up with construction, moving into the new barracks would be much more difficult. He also repeated an earlier suggestion of his that the Marine Corps have within the Bureau of Yards and Docks a quartermaster specifically assigned to Corps projects. Pendleton was convinced that Marine Corps construction projects moved more slowly than necessary simply because nobody in the Bureau was interested in pushing their projects. He also felt that there was always a danger of the Navy casting longing eyes on anything belonging to the Corps which they thought desirable.

1921 10 September. Capt Stephen F. Drew, USS Idaho, San Pedro, Ca., to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Drew bragged about the ability of his gun crew to accurately and quickly handle the antiaircraft guns on his vessel. He then told Pendleton that the only space plans he had worked on were some rough sketches which he had recreated from memory and sent Pendleton.

1921 16 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco.

Pendleton reported that he could move into the new barracks after 15 November when the roads were seasoned. Somebody had moved the location of the administration building without consulting either Barnett or Pendleton and this violated the promises of Headquarters about prior consultation. Pendleton again raised the question of his command status vis-a-vis the Marine Barracks.

1921 22 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Col John T. Myers, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Pendleton was amused by Myers' request that Pendleton recommend one of his officers for duty as an aide for General Barnett in San Francisco.

1921 22 September (Cont'd)

He had only two officers on his staff, Major Banker and First Lieutenant Stickles. He had no jurisdiction over any Marine detachment at San Diego except his own office staff for the Advanced Base Force, yet he was subject to Rear Admiral Roger Welles.

1921 24 September. MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Barnett had been ordered to Washington to testify before the Senate Investigating Committee on Haitian Affairs and Pendleton would take his place as Acting Department Commander. Barnett did not understand the reason for this because he had stated absolutely everything he knew about affairs in Haiti in his final report. They would talk about construction affairs in San Diego when they met in San Francisco before Barnett went east.

1921 26 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to the Quartermaster, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton here gave a spirited defense of the original spread-out or "shore string" design of the Marine Base against Lejeune's plan to make the buildings more compact and reduce the housing facilities planned there.

1921 27 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen Charles L. McCawley, HQ, Washington.

Pendleton again complained about Parks' arrogance and his attempts to force his version of the San Diego Marine Base down everybody's throats. He warned McCawley to be careful of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

1921 30 September. Col David D. Porter, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Secretary approved the Santo Domingan and Haitian campaign medals on this date.

1921 30 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt John B. Frazier, (ChC), USN, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Folder 36 (Cont'd)

1921 30 September (Cont'd)

There might be an need for an additional chaplain when the Marine Barracks moved into their new quarters and Pendleton wanted Frazier to look into this matter.

This folder also contains more correspondence between Pendleton and Barnett especially about the move of the San Diego Marines into their new base, its construction problems, and Pendleton's suspicions about cuts in the construction budget being made not out of necessity but out of a desire to spend the money on the east coast. Pendleton's work with local civic organizations such as the Red Cross and the American Legion are also well represented here along with routine administrative correspondence.

Folder 37

1921 4 October. BGen Charles L. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

McCawley had stopped work on the road that Pendleton had objected to in his letter of 27 September (q. v.). The other change was Lejeune's idea so McCawley could do nothing about it. He was always glad to hear from Pendleton but now that the administration building and the gymnasium questions had been decided all should go smoothly.

1921 5 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton again defended the layout of the San Diego Base, "they were building for the centuries," and Parks, the current Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was opposed to the project. Indeed the Navy had always been opposed to the Marine Corps having such a large and beautiful base, as can be seen in the fact that the Navy's installations in San Diego were being completed much faster than the Marine Corps Base although it was the first project in the city to be started.

1921 7 October. Capt J. B. Frazier, Chaplain Corps, USN, Navy Dept., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Chaplain Lash shall be given duty only with the Advance Base Force after 30 November because of the increase in duties there.

1921 15 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ.

One of Pendleton's officers had recently seen in the Navy's Public Works Officer files a letter from Parks with diagrams which indicated that Parks was still attempting to make changes in the plans for the San Diego Marine Base without consulting with anyone. He again requested that he automatically receive copies of any proposed change in the San Diego plans so that he could make his recommendations before they were adopted.

1921 20 October. Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A telegram: "Secretary Denby writing Commander of Pacific Fleet comply with your request as far as possible."

1921 20 October. BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Replying to Pendleton's letter of 15 October, McCawley argued that Pendleton's officer must have made a mistake in reading the date of the blueprints he had seen. No changes were contemplated at that time. Lejeune was not going to add the words "to complete" as a part of the next appropriation, but if the \$500,000 requested was granted, he did not intend to ask for any more money for San Diego while he was Commandant.

1921 20 October. Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Swing elaborated on his telegram of the same date (g.v.) to Pendleton. He had been able to persuade the Secretary that the expense involved in the Navy's presentation in the harbor on 11 November would be worthwhile.

Folder 37 (Cont'd)

1921 21 October. Dr. Juan B. Perez, Santiago, D. R.,
to Capt ?

The background on Pendleton's 1916 entry into Santiago and Perez's comments on his subsequent friendship with him.

1921 28 October. Adm. E. W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief,
U. S. Pacific Fleet, USS New Mexico, San Pedro, to
BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Chief of Naval Operations had forwarded a copy of Pendleton's telegram to Congressman Swing to Eberle for action. Eberle regretted that a combination of the fleet's schedule of employment and the necessity for rigid economy in fuel prevented him from sending additional vessels of the Pacific Fleet to San Diego on Armistice Day.

1921 31 October. Maj Edward W. Banker, HQ, The Advanced
Base Force, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton,
San Francisco.

In a lengthy analysis of the proposed changes in the plans for the San Diego Base, Banker disagreed with McCawley's letter of 20 October (q.v.).

This folder also contains routine correspondence particulary between Pendleton and General Barnett in Washington and First Lieutenant L. R. Stickles in San Diego. Also there is material on Armistice Day celebration planning in both San Diego and San Francisco in which Pendleton was involved.

Folder 38

1921 2 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L.
McCawley, HQ.

Pendleton attempted to convince McCawley that Parks of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was seeking to change the plans for the San Diego Base without consulting anyone in the Marine Corps. Pendleton quoted extensively from Banker's letter of 31 October (q.v.) and was convinced that the Bureau was scheming to shift the base away from the desirable high ground at the western end so that it could eventually be taken over for Navy purposes. They had already taken a slice of it and Headquarters was simply too honest and honorable to believe that the Navy would want to do this to them.

1921 4 November. Capt Gerald A. Johnson, USMC, to Dr. Juan B. Perez, Santiago, D. R.

Johnson thanked Perez for his letter of 21 October (q.v.) and forwarded it along with his 1916 Proclamation to Pendleton.

1921 8 November. BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton had been correct in that Yards and Docks did have a set of proposed changes of 23 September which they had failed to mention to him when he made his first inquiry. That plan had been dropped. McCawley summarized the current set of changes in the plans and asked for Pendleton's thoughts on them. He agreed that the Navy wanted more land from the western end of the base and urged Pendleton not to consent to any changes which would make that possible.

1921 17 November. LtCol N. G. Burton, Office of Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the method of payment of the mechanics soon to be employed by the Marine Corps at San Diego.

1921 21 November. Col John T. Myers, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers regretted having to take men away from Pendleton but Barnett had to find them somewhere and the commandants at Mare Island and Puget Sound were also complaining. Anyway, there were still 47 men left in his first battalion after all the detachments, and Barnett had requested replacements from the east.

1921 22 November. L. Dorsey Gassaway, Past Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland, Annapolis, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A report on the current activities and membership of the chapter and lodge.

1921 25 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ.

Pendleton suggested some revisions in the plan McCawley had sent him on 8 November (q.v.) and was

Folder 38 (Cont'd)

1921 25 November (Cont'd)

glad that nothing had been done which would mar or prevent the completion of the Post in the manner originally planned. He felt that there would be a growing need for Marines on the west coast in spite of the Limitation of Armaments Conference. He had convinced the Public Works Officer that the Marine Corps would not yield on the western end of the base and he had agreed to accept the original plans.

1921 28 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to SgtMaj Herman R. Kaul, USMC, Ret., San Diego.

The flag would be raised at the new Barracks at 0800, Thursday morning, 1 December.

1921 29 November. U. S. Senator Harry S. New to the MajGenCmdt, San Diego, Ca., [sic].

A letter requesting assistance for PFC Dewey D. Gray who had requested a hardship discharge from the Marine Corps.

1921 30 November. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, D. R., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman reported on current events in his regiment and gave Pendleton the power of attorney for the sale of Lyman's house. Although Lyman wanted to come back to San Diego with his command, he could not stand the expense of being a long distance landlord.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence and especially material from Pendleton's work with the San Diego American Legion for which he was Chairman of the Legion's Armistice Day celebration.

Folder 39

1921 5 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Senator Harry S. New, Washington.

Pendleton had forwarded New's request for a hardship discharge for PFC Dewey D. Gray to the

1921 5 December (Cont'd)

Major General Commandant in Washington for a decision. He regretted that he could not do more in this case.

1921 5 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in honor of the Pendletons on the night of the opening of the new post. They were also presented with a beautiful silver service by the chamber.

1921 5 December. RAdm Roger Welles, HQ, 11th Naval District, San Diego, to Mr. Leo D. Dazé, Chairman, Inter Post Council, American Legion, Los Angeles.

Welles, Pendleton, and Rear Admiral Stickney had all attended the recent luncheon given in honor of the visit of Marshal Foch to Los Angeles. Although they attended in their official capacities and not simply as Legion members, they had not received any military courtesies from the sponsoring Legion organizations such as a seat at the head table or having anyone assigned to greet them. Welles would not expect any attention at an ordinary Legion function but did regret the situation at this luncheon.

1921 6 December. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, D. R., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

After discussing the problems involved in either selling or renting his Coronado house, Lyman told Pendleton that the Dominicans were about to get ready for an election.

1921 8 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego.

A thank you note for the dinner and silver service which the Chamber of Commerce gave to the Pendletons upon the opening of the San Diego Marine Base.

1921 10 December. Leo D. Dazé, Chairman, Inter Post Council, American Legion, Los Angeles, to RAdm Roger Welles.

1921 10 December (Cont'd)

Dazé accepted Welles' criticisms expressed in his letter of 5 December (q.v.) and after explaining the confusion between the twelve sub-committees that worked on the luncheon. Promised to avoid a repetition in the future.

1921 13 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton summarized the ceremonies at the opening of the new base. He had been especially pleased to receive the silver service because they had never expected to be able to afford one. He had sent about 400 men off to mail guard duty.

1921 22 December. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to all Officers.

A circular letter on the proper wearing of the sword.

1921 30 December. Carlos V. De Leon, Comisiones Y Representaciones, La Romana, Republica Dominicana, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

De Leon offered to testify before the U. S. Senate Committee investigating conditions in the Dominican Republic on Pendleton's concern for proper conduct and the good name of the Marines as exemplified by his actions in the case of the suicide of ex-Captain Merchel.

1921 31 December. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman had gotten along well with the visiting members of the Senate Investigating Committee. Other affairs were progressing nicely. He still reluctantly wanted Pendleton to sell his house.

This folder also contains routine correspondence mainly relating to administration, the opening of the new post, and Pendleton's civic activities. It includes letters to and from Generals Barnett and Lejeune.

1922 6 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman Santiago.

Pendleton was still attempting to sell or rent Lyman's house but was having trouble because money was scarce and everybody was retrenching. Also there were fewer visitors than last year. He was glad to hear that Lyman and Desiderio Arias were getting along together and agreed with him that it was unlikely that the Senate Commission would advocate the immediate withdrawal of the Marine from the Dominican Republic. Congressman Swing was willing to help the 4th Regiment return to San Diego when it was time for it to leave Santiago.

1922 9 January. Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect, New York City, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks had stopped communicating with Goodhue so he asked Pendleton for news of the construction of the new base which he had designed. He was worried that his plans would be changed for the worse.

1922 12 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton's views on the wearing of a sword with the Sam Browne belt.

1922 14 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to George Edward Kent, New York City.

Pendleton's favorite diversions were horse-back riding, fishing, and bridge without a stake.

1922 16 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Carlos V. De Leon, La Romana, Dominican Republic.

Pendleton thanked De Leon for his offer to testify on his behalf but Pendleton's conscience was clear about his conduct in the Dominican Republic. He had tried to work for the good of the people and felt that his services in that country had been the most useful he had performed in his entire military career.

1922 16 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

1922 16 January (Cont'd)

Pendleton had received Captain Johnson's letters to and from Perez and Perez' proclamation and wanted to know if he could keep them. Pendleton was pleased that the Senate Investigating Committee was digging as deeply as it was. He felt that the more thorough the work of the Committee the better they would understand conditions there. He again stressed the necessity of absolute justice with kindness and firmness as the best occupation policy in that country.

1922 17 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect, New York City.

Pendleton was quite pleased that "that stuffed toad" Parks had retired from the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The new Chief, Admiral L. R. Gregory was a different type and a friend of Pendleton's. Parks had attempted to change drastically the plans and had succeeded in delaying their completion. He had convinced Lejeune that he was right and Pendleton wrong. Thus, Lejeune was willing to let the San Diego Base stay uncompleted in the name of economy although he had never seen the place.

1922 21 January. John S. Ackerman, Secretary, the Vestry of Christ's Church, Coronado, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton had been elected a delegate to the Diocesan Convention along with Admiral Welles and two others.

1922 24 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Among other things, Pendleton wanted to know if Myers could help in getting the recruiting districts to return the Marines they had borrowed. Los Angeles alone had retained 146 men and they were needed to help clean up both the old Balboa Park post and the flood damage at the range.

1922 27 January. Bertram G. Goodhue, Los Angeles, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton certainly did not express himself too strongly in his letter of 17 January (q.v.).

Folder 40 (Cont'd)

1922 27 January (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine administrative, social, and civic correspondence.

Folder 41

1922 8 February.

A clipping from the New York Times of 29 January 1922 which describes the criticism of American policy in Santo Domingo and Haiti by former U. S. Minister Horace G. Knowles and the Haitian lawyer Dr. Pierre Hudicourt.

1922 10 February. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Gen Desiderio Arias, Santiago, Dominican Republic.

Pendleton had been keeping himself informed on developments in the Dominican Republic. He was annoyed with the childish politicians there who became impudent as soon as the American government attempted to turn some power over to them. He felt they should have cooperated and held the scheduled election instead of merely making false charges and refusing to do anything else. He wished more people were like Arias.

1922 16 February. Carlos V. De Leon, La Romana, Republica Dominicana, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

De Leon felt that many of the ideals and projects of the military government had been handicapped by the adventurers of the J. H. Edwards type who had worked with a few unscrupulous naval officers for their own benefit. He had been invited to appear before the Senate Commission but had refused because he had been on the pay roll of the military government and was a true patriot. He was not the kind of patriot who had become that way because they weren't on the government's payroll. He was intrigued by exposing some of the letters Sr. Felix Ma. Nolasco had written when he wanted the Sindico job. Now Nolasco was a radical patriot and writing editorials in the "Listin Diario." After all, Pendleton had made Ortiz the Sindico and not Nolasco.

Folder 41 (Cont'd)

1922 16 February (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine social, administrative, and civic correspondence which reflect in particular Pendleton's involvement with the Masons, Boy Scouts, and American Legion.

Folder 42

1922 5 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col David D. Porter, HQ.

Pendleton had received the news about Dominican Campaign Badge but he was concerned that the Marines who were actually engaged in active campaign against the bandits in the Dominican Republic and Republic of Haiti should receive a clasp for their World War credit. These bandits were actually allies of Germany and were undoubtedly supplied with German money.

1922 3 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

The Pendletons were still unable to rent Lyman's house because of the depressed market in real estate which existed at that time. Pendleton noted that Lyman was having trouble with the same newspapers which Pendleton had suppressed when he arrived in Santiago.

1922 10 March. MajGen George Barnett, San Francisco, to Whom it may concern.

An endorsement of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., headed by Captain Henry H. Scott, USA, Retired.

1922 10 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton had read that the Navy was going to transfer everything from Goat Island to the Naval Training Station, San Diego and start training large numbers of men there. He appealed to Myers to send as many men as possible to help fill up the new San Diego Marine Barracks or the Navy would soon find an excuse to permanently borrow them. Although Pendleton knew that there was nothing in the Marine Corps west of Quantico and that it had no history before 1918, he was still opposed to letting the Navy have the San Diego post.

1922 11 March. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The 7th Regiment would be formed at San Diego as soon as Barnett received the organization tables which are supposed to accompany the necessary orders. Also the detached guard companies at Los Angeles and Salt Lake City have been ordered back to San Diego. Soon all available men will be transferred from Mare Island to San Diego.

1922 16 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to L. Dorsey Gassaway, Annapolis, Md.

Pendleton talked about his activities in the Masonic organizations in Annapolis, Bremerton, and San Diego. Edgar, his son, had worked his way up to the rank of captain in the World War and was now a manager for the Venture Refining Company in Southern California.

1922 21 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Fred E. Sheakley, Sitka, Alaska.

Pendleton thanked Sheakley for sending him the cans of crabs, clams, and white salmon. Pendleton preferred the white salmon to the red.

1922 22 March. Wm. Kettner, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A telegram which reported that the Navy Bill will carry \$500,000 for the San Diego Marine Base and should pass the House of Representatives.

1922 22 March. BGen Eli K. Cole, Commanding Parris Island Marine Barracks, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Cole did not like the new pay bill although it was better than reverting to the 1908 pay schedule. Byrnes did not consider the bill satisfactory either but was going to work for its passage.

1922 23 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to William Kettner, Washington.

Folder 42 (Cont'd)

1922 23 March (Cont'd)

The Rotary Club had had its weekly luncheon at the Marine Barracks and there were 250 present. Pendleton read them Kettner's telegram about the money appropriated for the base. There was still a considerable sum on hand in Washington from the previous appropriation which had not yet been spent on the base and Pendleton wanted Kettner to talk to Charley McCawley about it.

1922 25 March. MajGen G. Barnett to RAdm Roger Welles, San Diego.

Barnett had been sending quite a few officers to San Diego without having them report in person to Welles and he wanted to verify that this procedure was proper.

1922 27 March. RAdm Roger Welles, San Diego, to MajGen G. Barnett.

Welles agreed with the procedures which Barnett had outlined for the officers reporting to the 5th Brigade. He sent copies of their correspondence to Pendleton as confirmation that his office only need be notified by memorandum when a new officer reported to Pendleton.

1922 28 March. Col David D. Porter, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Acknowledging Pendleton's letter of 5 March, Porter told him that a "West Indies" clasp had been authorized for the Victory Medal.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence, more letters to C. H. Lyman in Santiago, and material on street-car service to the new base and the Balboa Building Restoration Committee.

Folder 43

1922 3 April? BGen J. H. Pendleton to W. Kettner, Washington.

Someone at the Bureau of Yards and Docks had proposed more changes in the construction plans

1922 3 April? (Cont'd)

for the San Diego Marine Base. Pendleton urged Kettner to talk to Admiral Gregory, the new Chief of the Bureau and a reasonable person, and talk him out of making these changes.

1922 4 April. Cary Richard Colburn, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Colburn had it arranged so Pendleton could come to his Single Tax meeting and talk without being a guest of honor.

1922 10 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol Giles Bishop, Jr., Commanding Marine Barracks, San Diego.

A letter of introduction for Mr. George A. Lane, a representative of Rogan and Co., whom Pendleton wanted Bishop to permit to solicit for the sale of securities in the barracks.

1922 10 April. BGen J.H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton had hoped to rent Lyman's house to Giles Bishop, Jr., but Bishop had chosen a larger better-furnished house for only 10 dollars a month more. It was hard to rent a house as scantily furnished as was Lyman's

1922 22 April. Thomas F. Carney, Chairman of Parade Committee, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Committee planning the observance of the centennial of the birth of General Grant had decided to dispense with the street parade because of lack of interest and because the President failed to proclaim the day an official holiday as had been expected.

1922 25 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton had finally been able to rent Lyman's house but at the low rental of \$75 per month because of the depressed conditions. Pendleton blamed the deplorable conditions in the Eastern District of the Dominican Republic on Snyder's policies.

Folder 43 (Cont'd)

1922 25 April (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine official and personal correspondence particularly about alterations in the regulations for the wearing of a sword with the Sam Browne Belt, the Cuyamaca Club, and the American Legion for which Mrs. Pendleton was President of the Auxillary of Post No. 6.

Folder 44

1922 1 May. Paul J. Kelsey, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Clippings copied from the San Diego Herald for 5 July and 26 July 1856 and 27 February 1858 about the activities of the San Diego Guards were sent to Pendleton by Paul J. Kelsey of the California National Guard because two Pendletons are mentioned in them as active members of this militia unit.

1922 2 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington.

Pendleton wanted Swing to have the words "to complete" in the part of the Appropriation Bill which provided for the San Diego Marine Barracks changed to "Towards completion." He pointed out that the \$480,000 provided would not complete the base as designed. There seemed to be some "malign influence" working against completion of the original design for this beautiful base and even some of the Marine Corps' own people in Washington were lukewarm towards it.

1922 2 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to The Hon William Kettner, San Diego.

This letter is very similar to the one which Pendleton sent Congressman Swing on this date (q.v.).

1922 2 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to G. A. Davidson, San Diego.

Pendleton repeated in part his other letters of this date to Swing and Kettner (q.v.) and attributed the emnity which he felt existed against the San Diego Base to a combination of a forced

1922 2 May (Cont'd)

idea of economy, a certain amount of envy, and a lukewarm attitude towards it on the part of some people at Headquarters.

1922 3 May. George H. Tichenor, Washington, D. C., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The records of the American Planograph Company showed that Pendleton and his wife owned 150 shares of stock in the company at one time. Tichenor was organizing a shareholder's protective committee and needed information on the current status of the shares.

1922 5 May. Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington to BGen Robt. S. Pendleton [sic] Commandant, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Swing called to Pendleton's attention the attached letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt which commended Swing for his work in getting the recent Navy Bill through Congress.

1922 5 May. Capt Pedro A. del Valle, USMC, USS Wyoming, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton would probably retire before del Valle could get off of the USS Wyoming. He was not very happy with his sea duty.

1922 6 May. Congressman Phil D. Swing, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Swing would attempt to have the wording of the appropriations changed as Pendleton had requested in his letter of 2 May (q.v.), but it would be difficult because there was an hysteria for extreme cutting of the defense forces subsequent to the limitation of armament conference.

1922 11 May. Col George Thorpe, Pearl Harbor, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Thorpe had been able to obtain \$3000 from the Recreation for Enlisted Men Fund of the Navy for a clubhouse for the men and he recommended that Pendleton do the same before the fund ran out of money. The Army was very cooperative with the Marines.

1922 15 May . Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman had been able to clean up the bandits in the Eastern District but he was worn out. He had been able to get Nateras to surrender by offering himself as a hostage in the bandit camp while Nateras went to the Marine Camp and surrendered.

1922 15 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to George H. Tichenor, Washington, D. C.

Pendleton was glad to read in Tichenor's letter of 3 May (q.v.) that his shares in the American Planograph Company might be worth something because he could use the money. George P. Montague of Washington held his and Mrs. Pendleton proxies.

1922 15 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Paul J. Kelsey, Armory, San Diego.

Pendleton thanked Kelsey for the 1856 clippings which he had sent him because they mentioned the Pendletons. They were undoubtedly relatives because several of Pendleton's relatives had come to California in 1849.

1922 15 May. Cdr R. Rollin Richardson, USN, Naval Air Station, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Richardson, on behalf of himself, Banker, and Colonel Bishop solicited Pendleton's assistance in helping holders of the Congressional National Guard Medal become eligible for the Spanish Campaign Medal because both commemorate service in the same war.

1922 17 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Cdr R. R. Richardson, San Diego.

Pendleton will take up Richardson's request of 15 May with the United Spanish War Veterans as he had suggested.

1922 18 May. BGen George Richards, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Richards did not know about any application of the Army Law of 6 October 1917 to rank in the Marine Corps. He urged Pendleton to exhort his officers to give more generously than 25 to 50 cents to the Harbord portrait. It was intended to put the portrait in the club as an example of post-war Marine Corps unity and gratitude.

1922 22 May. B. W. Atkinson, HQ, 4th Regiment, Santiago, D. R. to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Atkinson described the chaotic state of affairs in the eastern District of the country and the importance of Lyman's work in bringing the situation there under control.

This folder also contains routine administrative material and correspondence between Pendleton and Colonel John T. Myers at San Francisco and Lieutenant Colonel James McE. Huey and Captain Harry V. Shurtleff at San Diego, among others. It principally concerned further construction and procedures at the Marine Barracks, San Diego and preparations for the visit of Secretary of the Navy Denby to San Diego in June. More material on veterans functions and organizations in the city and the dress sword slings for his Sam Browne belt is also included herein.

Folder 45

1922 2 June. Capt C. B. Cates, USMC, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Cates advised Pendleton not to rush back to San Francisco, the Department was the same as ever with not much of anything going on.

1922 3 June. Col. C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman asked for more information on the financial details of the rental of his house in Coronado, California, and reported on recent activities of his 4th Regiment. In commenting on the

1922 3 June (Cont'd)

end of the American occupation in the Dominican Republic, Lyman pointed out that Arias was the most honest man in the country and very proud of keeping his promise to Pendleton.

1922 7 June. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers had written the Major General Commandant that the Mare Island Sea School would soon be exhausted and unable to furnish all the replacements called for by the fleet before the end of June. Myers had requested that 200 men be sent out by the next transport. Lejeune had replied that he would send 20 musics but that the bulk of the men must come from San Diego in spite of the fact that Myers had not planned to touch the 7th Regiment.

1922 10 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmtd John A. Lejeune.

The visit of Secretary of the Navy Denby to San Diego was a success and Denby hoped to be able to visit the city again when he returned from the Orient.

1922 10 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ, USMC.

A discussion of the problems involved in using surplus boilers from other installations at the Marine Base San Diego.

1922 15 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmtd J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton herein complained at length about the expenses which he himself had to pay when he was ordered to spend time in San Francisco without the repeated travel orders which would enable to him to visit San Diego regularly. He felt that he could do more good for the Marine Corps in San Diego than in any other assignment.

1922 16 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to MajGen George Barnett, USS Henderson.

Manpower demands from the fleet and from Guam have wrecked the 7th Regiment. Pendleton wanted Barnett to pass the word on, if possible, about this situation.

1922 16 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to LtCol James McE. Huey, HQ, 5th Brigade, MC. San Diego.

Mare Island and San Diego were stripped of men for the fleet and foreign stations while 4,000 men were being held at Quantico for reasons unknown to Pendleton. He hoped the situation would improve when the Secretary returned to Washington.

1922 16 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to Col Hugh Matthews, Quartermaster, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton pleaded for another quartermaster and quartersmaster's clerk for the San Diego Base. Although the number of men now stationed there did not warrant the increase, the size and quality of the physical plant certainly did. He specifically asked for Captain E. C. Long as his new quartermaster.

1922 16 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to Capt E. C. Long, Marine Barracks, Cavite, P. I.

Pendleton was almost certain he could guarantee Long's assignment to the San Diego Base if General McCawley visited it before Long returned to the United States.

1922 16 June. Col Edwin Landon, USA, Commanding, HQ, Coast Defenses of San Diego, Fort Rosecrans, Ca., to BGen J. H. Pendleton, Coronado, Ca.

Complying with Pendleton's verbal request, Landon had reserved grave sites 345 and 346 in the officer's section of the post cemetery.

1922 17 June. Lt W. W. Behlow, USN, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the Annual Sanitary Report of the Marine Barracks, San Diego, and of the attitude of the Bureau of Yards and Docks towards those Barracks.

1922 18 June. Col Frederic L. Bradman, Quantico, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

1922 18 June (Cont'd)

Bradman wanted to be assigned to the Western Division of Recruiting instead of to the command at Mare Island because of his wife's health. He had talked to Colonel Snyder, Lejeune's right hand man, and had been told to put his request in through Pendleton.

1922 21 June. LtCol J. McE. Huey, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco.

The San Diego Base was very short of men with the required length of service to fill the requirements of the details for sea duty. Huey did not want to touch the post baseball team if he could avoid it. The show put on by the Naval Relief in San Diego was a failure and went about \$300 in the red. Mrs. Welles blamed the Marine Corps for not doing more about it.

1922 22 June. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune regretted reading in Pendleton's letter of 15 June that his temporary duty in San Francisco had been a source of extra expense. Lejeune was limiting the issuance of repeated travel orders to instances where they would result in an actual savings to the government. He, therefore ordered Pendleton to San Diego for Special Temporary Duty for July and was willing to do the same for August, but would not issue repeated travel orders.

1922 24 June. RAdm L. E. Gregory, Chief Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Gregory was coming to San Diego on an official inspection in July and was looking forward to visiting Pendleton, his lodge brother from Bremerton. He hoped to straighten out the boiler situation before he left Washington.

1922 28 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Lt W. W. Behlow, MC, USN, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington.

A report on Secretary of the Navy Denby's visit to San Diego.

Folder 45 (Cont'd)

1922 28 June (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine administrative and social correspondence particularly between Pendleton and: Colonel C. H. Lyman, Santiago, mainly about Lyman's health and his house in Coronado; Colonel J. T. Myers, San Francisco; and Lieutenant Colonel James McE. Huey, San Diego. Most of these letters concern Pendleton's commands in San Francisco and San Diego. There is also an exchange of birthday notes between Pendleton and General M. O. Terry, also of Coronado.

Folder 46

1922 5 July. Maj Edward W. Banker, Assistant Quartermaster, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the need for a landscaping plan before any work is put into beautifying the San Diego Marine Barracks.

1922 6 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to Col C. H. Lyman, HQ, USMC, Washington.

Pendleton had completed the paperwork on Lyman's house in Coronado and the bank would soon forward the mortgage to him.

1922 8 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Maj Edward W. Banker.

Admiral Gregory had inspected the San Diego Marine Barracks and agreed that the post should be completed as soon as possible on the original plan without any further changes. Hugh Matthews means well but should work more quickly on the construction which remains to be done.

1922 10 July. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, National Council for Reduction of Armaments, Washington, D. C.

An announcement of the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii.

1922 12 July. LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ, USMC, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Matthews had discussed Pendleton's letter of 16 June (g.v.) with General McCawley and was willing to assign Captain Long to San Diego. Captain Shurtleff would have to be transferred away from San Diego, however, because of the limited number of quartermasters in the Marine Corps. Some other post would have to lose a quartermaster in order for San Diego to gain an additional one.

1922 16 July. The San Diego Union. "First Marine Battalion Parades in Review to Honor Sergeant on Retirement After 30 Years of service."

A clipping about the retirement ceremonies held in honor of Gunnery Sergeant James "Paddy" Cahill.

1922 19 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ.

Pendleton would rather keep Shurtleff than have Captain Long. They were both competent and Pendleton did not want to do anything to disturb Shurtleff's invalid wife. He again argued that another quartermaster officer was needed at the San Diego Marine Barracks and that there were enough in the Marine Corps so that one more could be spared for his post.

1922 24 July. Col Charles S. Hill, Commanding, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Hill wanted to know if Pendleton knew about Haines' prospective retirement. Some others were also retiring. Hill also had the problems of not having enough men to carry on properly.

1922 28 July. Maj Edwin N. McClellan to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

McClellan solicited an article from Pendleton for the Gazette. He wanted to stop fighting the World War in that magazine and asked Pendleton to contribute an article on the Marines on the west coast. If that topic was not possible, he would settle for an article on Pendleton's experiences with the Indians in Alaska.

1922 28 July. Lt Frank H. Lash (ChC), USN, Marine Barracks, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco.

Lash liked working with the Marines and probably would be able to stay in San Diego at least one more year. The post library was being set up, the baseball team had an excellent record, and morale was high in spite of the personnel situation.

1922 31 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to John L. Fox, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, San Diego.

Pendleton had taken up Fox's telegram with Coast Defense Headquarters in San Francisco. Pendleton assumed from their unwillingness to furnish any details that the information from Congressman Swing was authentic and Fort Rosecrans was going to be closed. Pendleton advised Fox to have the senators and representatives work on Secretary Weeks to keep it open.

This folder also contains routine administrative and social correspondence. Pendleton wrote Brigadier General C. L. McCawley at Headquarters mainly about Rear Admiral Gregory and the boilers and other construction at the San Diego Marine Barracks. He wrote Lieutenant Colonel Huey at San Diego usually about manpower problems, the need for more men from the east, and his desire to return to San Diego as soon as possible.

Folder 47

1922 1 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Lt Frank H. Lash, (ChC), USN, HQ, 5th Brigade, MC, San Diego.

Pendleton was pleased that Lash could stay with the San Diego Marine Barracks for another year. He hoped that Lash might remain there until Pendleton retired. If Lash did have to transfer, though, Pendleton recommended Haiti over either Santo Domingo or the insular possession. Port au Prince was not a bad place to live and he would have a better chance for a full tour there than in San Domingo where the Americans were liable to pull out any time after another year.

1922 1 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to LtCol J. McE. Huey, HQ, 5th Brigade, MC, San Diego.

1922 1 August (Cont'd)

Pendleton commended Huey for the manner in which he represented not only Pendleton but also the base at the different civic functions in San Diego. The boiler problem would soon be settled. The San Diego Musicians Union had complained about the participation of the band in the Ad Club Parade. Pendleton felt that the complaint was unjustified because the musicians did not have a band which could have participated. He argued that the secretary of the union was just trying to look busy so he could justify his pay.

1922 4 August. Col J. T. Myers, Feather River Inn, Blairsdén, Plumas County, Ca., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers reported on his adventures in driving from Oregon to California.

1922 5 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Alexander H. Ford, Director, The Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, T. H.

Pendleton was unable to accept an invitation to attend the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu. The invitation is attached.

1922 6 August. Edward K. Hampton, Office of the Deputy Collector, U. S. Customs Service, Calexico, Ca., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Hampton, a retired Marine, commented on his patrol work with the Customs Service at Calexico.

1922 10 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton, San Francisco, to LtCol J. McE. Huey, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Pendleton thanked Huey for his good wishes for the extra star but nobody Pendleton had talked to in San Francisco mentioned it.

1922 11 August. LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

In acknowledging Pendleton's letter of 19 July (q.v.), Matthews pointed out that the number of staff officers authorized was based on the actual officers' strength and not on the maximum authorized strength of the Marine Corps.

1922 24 August. LtCol J. McE. Huey, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Huey reported on the progress of the athletic program at the San Diego Marine Barracks and requested Pendleton's help in having Private Ward returned from Mare Island because he had only been lent to the baseball team there for a game against Ventura. He enclosed a clipping from the San Diego Union, "Daughters of Veterans Present American Flag to Post Library at San Diego Marine Barracks." The clipping is attached.

1922 25 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Maj John Marston III, Commanding Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Pendleton requested Marston's help in obtaining animals for the Zoological Society of San Diego.

1922 25 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ.

Pendleton reported that Mrs. Shurtleff's health was improving but that he was still unwilling to have Captain Shurtleff detached from San Diego before it was absolutely necessary. He again urged the completion of the San Diego Base along the lines of the original plan so that it would not be botched up by people who had never even seen the construction.

1922 27 August. C. R. Colburn, Executive Secretary, San Diego Single Tax Society, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was invited to the Henry George Birthday Celebration of the San Diego Single Tax Society with a request to tell the society more about Henry George.

1922 29 August. Col C. H. Lyman, HQ, 4th Regiment, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman hoped that Barnett had it fixed up with Denby so that Barnett could retire and Pendleton receive that vacancy. Rumors indicated, though, that if Barnett retired, Neville would have the permanent and Butler the temporary, but

Folder 47 (Cont'd)

1922 29 August (Cont'd)

Lyman was still banking on the integrity and sense of justice of Denby. He also discussed the problems involved in renting or selling his house in Coronado.

1922 30 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to C. R. Colburn, San Diego Single Tax Society.

Pendleton regretted that his official duties required him to be in San Francisco when the San Diego Single Tax Society was going to celebrate the birthday of Henry George -- "one of the greatest men this World has ever produced."

This folder also contains routine administrative, social and civic correspondence and additional material to and from George Barnett, Charles H. Lyman and James McE. Huey.

Folder 48

1922 1 September. Capt H. V. Butler, USN, Commanding, Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet, to whom it may concern.

A letter of recommendation for the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc.

1922 12 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to members and former members of the military and naval services.

A letter of recommendation for the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., headed by Captain Henry H. Scott, USA, Ret., a former Marine officer.

1922 15 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen H. C. Haines, San Francisco.

A discussion of the problems involved in the repair of Haine's car.

1922 18 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Mrs. Anne Lyman c/o HQ, USMC.

Although rents were still depressed in Coronado, Pendleton thought that with some improvements to the house, the Lymans should be able to rent it out for \$115 a month.

1922 23 September. A. L. Key, President of the class of 1882, USNA, Chattanooga, Tenn., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A proposal to raise funds to erect a memorial in honor of the memory of John Martin Poyer of the Naval Academy's class of 1882 who died 1922 in Pago Pago.

1922 25 September. Col C. H. Lyman, 4th Regiment, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the pending withdrawal of the American Forces from the Dominican Republic. Also, Lyman urged Pendleton to begin exerting pressure to have the 4th Regiment assigned to San Diego upon its withdrawal from that country. He was pleased with the performance of his regiment in athletic events on the island.

1922 26 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to 1stLt William G. Kilgore, USMC, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Pendleton was still facing the same problems he had when Kilgore was stationed in San Diego. Headquarters would not let Pendleton have any men and was not interested in completing the base in a satisfactory manner. It could not realize there was anything west of Quantico. Major Kipp, however, was well pleased with his new duty in charge of the Western Recruiting Division.

1922 30 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to RAdm Luther E. Gregory, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington.

Admiral Gregory and General McCawley were mistaken in as much as the plan they had adopted for the orientation and location of the officers' quarters at the San Diego Base was not the one which had the approval of the Naval Public Works Officers and the Marine Corps officers in San Diego. Pendleton pleaded for the adoption of the plan which he had spent six years working on because it was his life's dream and he thoroughly knew the reasons for it. He requested that Gregory meet again with McCawley to discuss these revisions. Pendleton also sent a letter to Brigadier General McCawley on this date asking him to consult further with Gregory before making changes in the officer's quarters at the San Diego Base.

Folder 48 (Cont'd)

1922 30 September (Cont'd)

This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and personal correspondence including exchanges with G. A. Davidson, USMC, the Pan-Pacific Union, the International Theosophical Headquarters, and the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

Folder 49

1922 5 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Madame Winifred Callahan, Field Worker, Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, San Diego.

Pendleton accepted an appointment to the Advisory Board of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee of the San Diego Women's Civic Center.

1922 6 October. BGen C. H. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

McCawley had talked to Admiral Gregory about the changes in the location and orientation of the officer's quarters at the San Diego Base. Gregory was sympathetic with the idea but did not want to make any change in the location of the quarters until the bureau opened the bids on the eleventh.

1922 6 October. Tom C. Hammond, Commander, San Diego Post No. 6, American Legion, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton had been appointed chairman of the post's New Home and Memorial Committee.

1922 9 October. LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ, to Capt H. V. Snurtleff, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Matthews analyzed the personnel problems of the Quartermaster's Department and advised Snurtleff on ways to delay his next overseas assignment until Mrs. Snurtleff was in better health.

1922 9 October. Col J. T. Myers, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers was concerned about filling up Pendleton's post to the authorized complement but Headquarters

1922 9 October (Cont'd)

kept ordering the graduates from the Mare Island depot to the Far East as fast as they graduated from there. Myers was studying the cost of transportation of recruits to San Diego as part of the Major General Commandant's interest in transferring the Recruit Depot from Mare Island to San Diego.

1922 10 October. LtCol Hugh Matthews, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Matthews sent Pendleton a copy of his letter to Captain Shurtleff of 9 October (q.v.) and told Pendleton that regardless of Shurtleff's decision, Captain Long would be recommended for transfer to San Diego when he returned from his leave.

1922 10 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt Hugh Shippey, USMC, San Francisco.

Pendleton thanked Shippey for sending him copies of the letter from Pay Clerk Frankland about conditions in Guam. The letter would be of value and Pendleton noted that conditions had not changed since he served there over 16 years ago.

1922 11 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to G. K. Spencer, Editor, The Detonator, San Diego.

Spencer had solicited Pendleton's opinion of Navy Day for a publication of his and this is Pendleton's reply. Navy Day should send a thrill through the whole land and help people to understand why officers and men devote their lives to the service. Just as good sailors and Marines hail from the interior states such as Kansas as the men from California.

1922 11 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton thanked Lyman for his letter to Denby. Barnett's health was improving and he intended, if at all possible, not to leave the Marine Corps before his full time was up. He wanted to prevent "the consummation of the schemes and low political plans made by that cabal in Washington. His idea is that they are strong

1922 11 October (Cont'd)

enough to put their plans over ... by low political scheming on the part of three of our officers and the chairman of the House Naval Committee." Lyman's letter to Denby, who was a fair man, would also help combat their schemes. Pendleton also discussed the coming Marine Corps withdrawal from the Dominican Republic and the progress of the San Diego Base.

1922 18 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

The Pendletons and their house guest, Ed Dickins, had had to escape through a second story window when their house caught on fire. The inside of it was a wreck, mostly from smoke and heat damage. Pendleton hoped that George Barnett would stay in good health, not just from reasons of affection but because it would give too much satisfaction to some people if he were ill.

1922 26 October. Harry Lee, Acting Military Governor of Santo Domingo to whom it may concern.

A letter of recommendation for J. M. de Castro who had been identified with the Intelligence Department of the Brigade of Marines in the Dominican Republic and now wanted to enter the U. S. Consular Service.

This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and personal correspondence about such topics as the forthcoming Armistice Day celebration in San Diego, the San Diego American Legion Post, Pendleton's order of uniforms from the Philadelphia Depot of Supplies, and the fire at his house on 12 October. He corresponded regularly with C. H. Lyman, Santiago, and J. T. Myers, San Francisco, during this month.

Folder 50

1922 1 November. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, D. R. , TO Gen J. H. Pendleton.

Everything was going along satisfactorily in the Dominican Republic but now that the Provisional Government had been inaugurated the politicians had replaced the patriots.

1922 2 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Commodore
A. L. Key, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Pendleton would have liked to contribute to the Poyer Memorial but could not afford to do so after the fire to his house. He herein described the fire in some detail.

1922 4 November. RAdm L. E. Gregory, Bureau of Yards
and Docks, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Gregory and McCawley had discussed Pendleton's objection to the changes in the plans, but, after a meeting with the assembled architectural talent of the Department, he had decided apparently on a compromise plan. The officers' quarters would not all face exactly in the same direction but would all face approximately into the prevailing wind. Gregory was in sympathy with Pendleton's goals for the base.

1922 6 November. BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ, BGen J. H.
Pendleton.

McCawley had conferred with Gregory about the layout of the officer's quarters at San Diego and hoped Pendleton would accept their decision in the matter. He was in sympathy with Pendleton's endeavors to accomplish the best possible arrangement of the buildings at San Diego.

1922 8 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H.
Lyman, Santiago.

Congressman Swing was working to have the 4th Regiment assigned to San Diego after its withdrawal from the Dominican Republic. Swing told Pendleton that the San Diego Marine Base would not get any more money for buildings until more men were stationed there. They had about 160 men in accommodations for 1300. Pendleton also commented on each of the men in the new Dominican cabinet.

1922 8 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L.
McCawley, HQ.

Pendleton objected to the change in plans which would make the officer's quarters of the

1922 8 November (Cont'd)

Marine Base of inferior quality to quarters for officers of the same rank at the Naval Training Station next door. He blamed Bakenhus, Gregory's assistant, who had been trained by Admiral Parks, for this change.

1922 11 November. Cdr Norman Smith, USN, Public Works Officer, 11th Naval District, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the location of the band stand and the officer's quarters at the San Diego Marine Base. Smith was concerned with the position of each room in the officer's quarters and was more concerned about their position for sunlight than for the prevailing breeze.

1922 13 November. Maj Edward W. Banker, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Banker's views on the proposed changes in the plans for the San Diego Marine Base. Sunlight was of considerable importance for the residents of San Diego but Banker was also concerned that the proposed road system would disrupt the original master plan.

1922 13 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to RAdm L. E. Gregory, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington.

Pendleton forwarded Bank's and Smith's reports on the proposed modifications to the master plan for the San Diego Base. He also expounded at length on the importance of the proper positioning of the officer's quarters in San Diego's climate. Pendleton hoped that the compromise proposal he herein submitted would be acceptable. On this date, he sent a copy of this letter and its enclosures to Charles McCawley at Headquarters.

1922 16 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman.

Pendleton was optimistic about the 4th Regiment's return to San Diego. Congressman Swing had great pull at the Navy Department because he led the fight against a reduction in the Navy's enlisted strength and he wanted the regiment's return to its home city.

Folder 50 (Cont'd)

1922 17 November. MajGen George Barnett, San Francisco
to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett had hoped that more men would be sent from the east coast to fill up Pendleton's post but there did not seem to be any immediate prospect of that happening soon. Barnett needed three of Pendleton's officers for Mare Island and preferred bachelor volunteers but would accept whomever Pendleton designated.

1922 21 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G.
Barnett.

Pendleton discussed the situation among his officers. There were no volunteers for duty at Mare Island. Pendleton had two bachelor lieutenants who had not served there before but Barnett would have to accept a married captain.

1922 27 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H.
Lyman.

The new Dominican cabinet was not a bad crowd for Dominicans. Pendleton was confident that the United States would have to return to the Dominican Republic someday and do the job right.

This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and personal correspondence particularly about the fire at Pendleton's house, the Armistice Day celebration, and the Marine Corps' obtaining animals for the San Diego Zoo from Nicaragua.

Folder 51

1922 1 December. MajGenCmdt John A. Lejeune, HQ, to G. A.
Davidson, San Diego.

Lejeune planned to visit San Diego as soon as his Appropriation Bill passed Congress. He would not reach a decision about the transfer of the Recruit Depot from Mare Island to San Diego until after that visit.

1922 4 December. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen
J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman after further discussion of his house in Coronado, analyzed the background and politics of each member of the new Dominican cabinet.

1922 5 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt J. F. Nielsen, Santo Domingo City, D. R.

Pendleton remembered Nielsen's service in command of the Patria when Pendleton was in the Dominican Republic. He hoped that Nielsen would receive the pension he deserved because of his wound received while working with the Coast Guard in that country.

1922 5 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton was so short of men at the main barracks in San Diego that he claimed to be positively lonely.

1922 6 December. RAdm L. E. Gregory, Bureau of Yards and Docks, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Gregory was disappointed that Pendleton would not accept the changes in the layout of the officers' quarters at the San Diego Base. Gregory explained the changes in detail, assured Pendleton that each house would have adequate exposure to the sun, and told him that the costs of Pendleton's design was prohibitive.

1922 7 December. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers had Pendleton's letter of 5 December (q.v.). The entire west coast was short of men but the Department of the Pacific had requested Headquarters to let San Diego have the men being transferred west on the USS Henderson.

1922 7 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to the San Diego Board of Park Commissioners.

Pendleton, as chairman of the New Building Committee of American Legion Post No. 6, herein justified the Legion's request for the permanent use of a city museum building.

1922 14 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to RAdm L. E. Gregory.

Pendleton wrote "final effort" at the beginning of this letter and argued that positioning

1922 14 December (Cont'd)

the officers' quarters at the San Diego Marine Base so that the bedrooms would receive sunlight was more important in the context of the park-like setting of the quarters than that the houses be parallel to a curved road.

1922 14 December. BGen C. McCawley, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The officers' quarters at San Diego had to be less expensive than those which the Navy was building because the Marine Corps wanted to build as many quarters as possible with the funds at its disposal. This was probably the last money available for that purpose. Gregory was quite sympathetic towards the Marine Corps and his assistant had nothing to do with the change in plans.

1922 15 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to RAdm L. E. Gregory.

As an addendum to Pendleton's letter of 14 December (q.v.) to Gregory, Pendleton pointed out that the houses in Coronado, an attractive city, were all oriented to the sun and not to the road system. [Pendleton sent a similar letter to McCawley on 19 December.]

This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and social correspondence especially about the visit of Paymaster George Richards to San Diego and Pendleton's participation in veteran's societies.

Folder 52

This Folder contains an undated form letter from the Army and Navy Journal about a complimentary book from the Journal's new Military Library and two undated clippings. The first clipping is about Governor-General Wood paying tribute to Aguinaldo in the Philippine Islands and the other concerns the use of Marines to eject drillers from the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve.

1923 3 January. Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Denby thanked Pendleton for the photograph of himself, Kettner, and Pendleton which he had just received.

1923 11 January. Pierson W. Banning, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, Los Angeles, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Brigadier General George Richards had recommended Pendleton for membership in the Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the necessary application papers were attached to this letter.

1923 12 January . BGen J. H. Pendleton to Maj John Marston, USMC., Commanding Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

The San Diego Zoo was very appreciative of the monkey which the Marines of Marston's command had presented to it and looked forward to receiving other animals. Marston had the necessary expense money from the zoo. Pendleton gave him a list of his old friends in Nicaragua and told him to greet them on his behalf.

1923 18 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Pierson W. Banning, State Headquarters, Sons of the Revolution Los Angeles.

Pendleton thanked Banning for sending him a membership application but he had decided to join the Sons of the American Revolution instead of the other group because the S.A.R. had an active chapter in San Diego. Pendleton did not even know there were two separate organization until he received Banning's letter. Mrs. Pendleton had organized the first chapter of the D.A.R. in Alaska.

1923 23 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Lyman could count definitely on the 4th Regiment's return to San Diego. He should notify Pendleton if he did not stay with the unit to come home with it. Pendleton also made further observations on the nature of the new Dominican government.

Folder 53 (Cont'd)

1923 25 January. Col C. H. Lyman to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

There was no prospect of the 4th Regiment going to San Diego or anywhere else at that time. Lyman had been ordered to attend the Naval War College at Newport, however. Lyman had never been impressed by the War College experts and did not particularly want to go but Headquarters seemed to make a fetish of it so he would go as ordered. The Provisional Government was drifting and no longer so anxious to have the occupation end.

This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and personal correspondence particularly with such organizations as the San Diego Zoo, San Diego Red Cross, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, Community Chest, and other civic and fraternal organizations. Pendleton's orders for uniforms and miniature medals placed with the Philadelphia Depot of Supplies and its letters in reply are also included herein.

Folder 54

1923 1 February. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col W. B. Lemly, USMC, Depot of Supplies, MC, Philadelphia.

After listing the clasps and bars to which Pendleton was entitled for his medals, he commented that he was not surprised that the Santo Domingo campaign medal had not yet been decided upon. Pendleton had heard the rumor that the Bureau of Navigation wanted to block the medal because there was too large a portion of Marines interested in it.

1923 7 February. BGen Harry Lee, Commanding, 2d Brigade to MajGenCmdt John A. Lejeune.

A detailed report of the inspection of the 4th Regiment, Santiago, Dominican Republic, 30 January 1923.

1923 13 February. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton expected to have to move to San Francisco to take Barnett's place when he retired.

1923 13 February (Cont'd)

Pendleton still planned to make his retirement home in Coronado, however. He also discussed the probable effect of the Naval War College on Lyman, the 4th Regiment, and the desire of the Dominican government to have the show and authority and draw all the money out while the Marines continued to do the real work in their country.

1923 14 February. Gen M. O. Terry, USA, Ret., New York, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Terry looked forward to returning home to Coronado. While in New York he had spoken to the "Molly Pitcher Club" dedicated to fighting the 18th Amendment and had predicted the end of prohibition.

1923 14 February. BGen J. H. Pendleton to The Adjutant & Inspector, HQ.

Pendleton requested information on the disposition of the certified copies of his marriage certificate which he had sent Headquarters to facilitate the securing of a pension in case of his death.

1923 16 February. BGen Rufus H. Lane, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lane discussed the procedures for obtaining a commission in the Marine Corps, current activities at Headquarters, and his family.

1923 26 February. BGen George Richards, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Richards explained how the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution divided California between themselves. The older Sons of the Revolution were responsible for the southern half of the state. General Lejeune was leaving important matters until he could discuss them with Pendleton in California. When the Marines leave Santo Domingo, 600 of them will probably be assigned to Pendleton's command.

1923 28 February. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman had written Major General Neville at Headquarters to ask for a year in San Diego before attending the Naval War College. He argued that his health would improve and he would do better at the college as a result of this delay. Lyman had suffered from neurasthenia and had fully recovered but did not want the abrupt change of climate and of pace which the orders to Newport involved. A copy of this letter was enclosed in Lyman's letter to Pendleton and Lyman asked him to take up the case with Lejeune when the Commandant came west. There were five colonels senior to Lyman who could be detailed to take the 1923 War College course in place of Lyman. Lyman felt that the United States would either have to stay in the Dominican Republic for 10 to 20 years and complete the job or just cut loose from that country all together and let it stand or fall on its own. Arias visited Lyman frequently as did some of Pendleton's other old friends. He was surprised to read that the San Diego Base had 600 men currently assigned to it because he had heard that only caretakers were there. A copy of Brigadier General Harry Lee's inspection of field maneuvers of the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, outside of Santiago on the Santiago - Monte Cristo Road was also attached.

The Folder also contains correspondence about the detachment of Chaplain Frank L. Lash from the San Diego Base and his replacement, Pendleton's early planning for his retirement, his civic work, and the requests of the San Diego Zoo for animals.

Folder 55

1923 7 March. Cdr R. R. Richardson, USS Oklahoma, Panama, C. Z. to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Richardson was enjoying sea duty but he wanted to return to Pendleton's staff. He was going ashore with the fleet Marines for hiking and camping but while the Marines would go in campaign uniforms, the Commander-in-Chief had ordered the naval personnel to wear their white uniforms. Richardson hoped that Pendleton would be made a major general during the year.

Folder 55 (Cont'd)

1923 14 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to E. B. Gould,
President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

 This was Pendleton's reply to Gould's solicitation of a want list from all of the Army Navy, and Marine Corps commands in San Diego for informal presentation to the visiting Congressional Committee. Pendleton herein summarized the original \$5,000,000 plan for the Marine Base and asked for an administration building and a gymnasium.

1923 16 March. BGen J. H. Pendleton to William E.
Harper, President of the Board of Trustees,
Coronado.

 Pendleton acknowledged Harper's letter of 13 March in which Harper transmitted the complaint of some residents of Coronado about the dust raised by Pendleton's horses. Pendleton wrote that he would consider the matter.

1923 27 March. Everett H. Pendleton, New York, N. Y.,
to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

 Pendleton reported on some genealogical finds he had made after he published the history of the Pendleton family in 1910.

 This folder also contains routine administrative, civic, and personal correspondence particularly about the visit of the Joint Congressional Committee to San Diego, the formation of a San Diego Public Safety Committee to improve traffic conditions, the Zoo, the American Legion, and further exchanges with Colonel Lyman about politics in the Dominican Republic and about Pendleton's possible promotion.

Folder 56

1923 2 April. MajGen George Barnett, San Francisco,
to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

 Barnett transmitted a copy of a letter he had sent Secretary of the Navy Denby about the promotion of Pendleton and of Myers along with a copy of Denby's reply. Barnett argued that

1923 2 April (Cont'd)

Pendleton deserved the promotion to the vacancy which would exist when Barnett retired. It would be a reward for Pendleton's long and faithful service and would be popular with most of the officers of the Marine Corps. Pendleton would only have six months service left after Barnett retired but would probably be willing to retire soon after his promotion if that were considered desirable. Denby thanked Barnett for his advice and told him how much he valued it.

1923 5 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen Logan Feland, HQ.

Pendleton asked to be kept informed about the amendment regarding the rank of the upper and lower half of the general officers of the Marine Corps. Pendleton had written a number of people at Headquarters about the same idea over four years ago and they had thought he was some kind of a radical. He also offered to use whatever influence he had with Congress on its behalf.

1923 7 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen George Barnett.

Pendleton thanked Barnett for recommending him to Denby and was hopeful about the situation.

1923 11 April. Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman had talked to Denby when Denby was in Santo Domingo about Pendleton's promotion and there was no doubt in Lyman's mind that Pendleton would be able to retire a major general. Maurice Shearer concurred in that opinion. Lyman was being ordered to Parris Island because the Table of Allowances did not permit a colonel at San Diego. Lyman had a low opinion of that defect in the Table. He also reported on recent personnel changes in the Dominican Republic and that others seemed to be coming to his opinion that it would be at least a year before the United States withdrew from that country.

1923 17 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Santiago.

Pendleton had talked to Lejeune about Lyman's coming to San Diego but Lejeune had objected to

1923 17 April (Cont'd)

the expense of sending an officer across the country for just one year. Lejeune did promise, however, to send the 4th Regiment to San Diego when it returned to the United States. Parris Island was also Pendleton's second choice for service ranking behind San Diego, but he preferred Santo Domingo to San Francisco.

1923 20 April. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen George Barnett.

Pendleton had been busy with several high-ranking visitors. General Lejeune had been both surprised and impressed with what he found at San Diego. He had not had any conception of what he would find before he arrived there.

1923 20 April. E. W. Dort, Postmaster, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Dort solicited Pendleton's assistance in organizing a Federal Business Association in San Diego.

1923 22 April. MajGenCmndt John A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune thanked Pendleton for his hospitality during Lejeune's recent visit to San Diego and assured him that the Marine Barracks there were close to his heart. He hoped that Pendleton would live to see his dream there come true.

1923 28 April . BGen Eli K. Cole, Post HQ, Parris Island, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Cole acknowledged Pendleton's letter of 5 April and he took the liberty of forwarding to General Neville a copy of Pendleton's letter of 31 December 1918 to General Long. Cole was becoming convinced of the merits of dividing the list of general officers into two parts as was done by the Navy. He explained the necessary legislative procedures to Pendleton.

The folder also contains routine correspondence about Pendleton's civic and fraternal organizations and especially about the effort of Major John Marston, USMC, to obtain animals in Nicaragua for the San Diego Zoo.

1923 7 May. Maj John Marston, Commanding Marine Barracks, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's old friend Alejo Sullivan of Matagalpa contributed two monkeys to the San Diego Zoo. The Marines were building a small animal building on the barracks reservation and could house animals which were awaiting shipment to San Diego as well as their own specimens there.

1923 7 May. Thomas N. Faulconer, Secretary, Zoological Society of San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The San Diego Zoo was delighted with the animals they were receiving through the efforts of the Marines in Nicaragua and hoped for equal success in the Philippine Islands. The monkeys and birds from Nicaragua were quite popular. Faulconer enclosed a copy of a letter to Major Marston outlining the additional needs of the zoo. Faulconer was pleased with the low costs of his accessions.

1923 8 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen C. L. McCawley, HQ.

Pendleton thanked McCawley for letting Banker stay at San Diego as long as Pendleton commanded the Brigade there. Lejeune had become enthusiastic over the San Diego post and General Helmick, the Inspector General of the Army, had agreed with Pendleton that it would be the finest military post in the world when it was completed. Pendleton then invited McCawley to come out and inspect the post once again.

1923 9 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, HQ, USMC.

Pendleton was much impressed with the news contained in Lyman's letter of 11 April (q.v.) about Pendleton's prospective promotion. Maurice Shearer's concurrence was particularly encouraging because he and Lee Wight were very close to the Secretary in an entirely personal and friendly way. Pendleton believed they all went fishing together.

1923 12 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton urged Myers to take an interest in the United States Spanish War Veterans. George A. Marshall from California was the National Adjutant General and a friend of Entenza the National Commander. Entenza was a friend of Secretary Denby.

1923 17 May. BGen Logan Feland, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Feland agreed that the Marine Corps should arrange its senior ranks on the same basis as the Navy's. He felt there was still a good chance of getting it done if Headquarters would take it up in earnest and if all the interested officers would support it.

1923 18 May. Congressman Charles L. Richards, House of Representatives, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Congressman Richards sent the Pendletons a photograph taken of them during his recent visit to San Diego. He thanked them again for their hospitality.

1923 18 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to AdjGen George A. Marshall, United Spanish War Veterans, San Francisco.

Pendleton recommended Colonel John T. Myers for the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general which would be created by the retirement of Major General Barnett. Myers had commanded the Marines of the Legation Guard at Peking, China, during the Boxer Rebellion. He was a charter member of John T. Myers Post, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, of the United Spanish War Veterans. Pendleton asked Marshall to show this letter to the National Commander-in-Chief.

1923 18 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col John T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton had not realized that Myers and Marshall were old friends until he talked to

1923 18 May (Cont'd)

Marshall at the state convention about the United Spanish War Veteran's taking an interest in Myer's promotion. Anyway, Pendleton sent Marshall on this date a memorandum of their conversation about Myers.

1923 22 May. BGen J. H. Pendleton to the President, San Diego Zoological Society.

A discussion of the difficulties involved in the Marine Corps' obtaining animals for the San Diego Zoo from the Philippine Islands.

1923 24 May. George A. Marshall, Adjutant General, United Spanish War Veterans, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Marshall had shown Pendleton's letter of 18 May (q.v.) to the National Commander-in-Chief who would take up the matter in an appropriate manner.

1923 25 May. John E. Jenks, Editor, Army and Navy Register, Washington, D. C., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Replying to Pendleton's inquiry, Jenks reported that the situation relative to rank of rear admirals and brigadier generals was in status quo with no decision reached. He would comment on this in the forthcoming issue.

1923 29 May. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers was angry that Pendleton had to talk to anyone about his promotion because he was entitled to it by any standard of comparison.

This folder also contains routine administrative and civic exchanges of letters particularly about the American Legion, the San Diego Zoo, Memorial day celebrations, and Congressional visitors to the city, along with Pendleton's letters to and from George Barnett and George Richards.

1923 1 June. C. W. Quackenbush, San Diego to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Quackenbush had been so moved by Pendleton's article in the San Diego Union of 31 May about the lack of contributions to the American Legion Building Fund that he was enclosing 25 dollars for it. His pension was only 50 dollars per month.

1923 1 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Percy E. Johnson, Ramona, Ca.

Pendleton was forced to deny Johnson's request for the use of the Marine band on 4 July. A recent law passed by Congress forbade the use of the band upon any occasion where funds were raised. Indeed, it seemed almost impossible to find an occasion where the band could be used, except with the troops, without a protest from the musician's union. Also, the band was needed for use on the post on that date.

1923 5 June. J. M. de Castro, Santo Domingo City, to the Hon Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, State Dept., Washington.

A copy of Castro's letter of application to the State Department for a consular position. In it he summarizes his previous work for the American government in the Dominican Republic.

1923 7 June. J. M. de Castro, Santo Domingo City, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Castro felt that he had no future in the Dominican Republic after the American withdrawal because of his services to the occupying forces. He could not afford to leave the country without outside financial assistance and that was why he applied to the U. S. State Department for a position.

1923 11 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to James MacMullen, Managing Editor, San Diego Union, San Diego.

Pendleton protested the San Diego Union's description of a wanted kidnapper, Hubert F. Jennings, as a former San Diego Marine officer.

1923 11 June (Cont'd)

To the best of Pendleton's knowledge, no one of that name had ever been an officer in the Marine Corps. He felt that even if Jennings had been a Marine, it would not serve any useful purpose to publicize that fact.

1923 12 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdr J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton had framed his picture of Lejeune and hung it in his office. Everything was progressing slowly in San Diego and they were looking forward to having a larger number of men at the post.

1923 16 June. BGen Eli K. Cole, Parris Island, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Cole congratulated Pendleton on the news, published in the New York Tribune, that he had been selected for promotion. Cole felt that he would have a good chance to obtain the new permanent major generalcy if he didn't retire first.

1923 22 June. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune told Pendleton that he had decided when he was in California to move the Recruit Depot from Mare Island to San Diego but had delayed carrying the decision into effect because he did not want to indicate any dissatisfaction with the officers and men there. He gave Pendleton instructions on how to prepare for the transfer. The Marine Corps was nearly a thousand men below its appropriated strength and recruiting was going poorly. There were no other men to spare for assignment to San Diego. The Navy was having an even worse manpower problem which was due to the industrial situation in the country at the time. Lejeune expected the fiscal 1925 budget to go through Congress satisfactorily. The Navy Yard Development Board had planned on \$2,000,000 for the Marine Barracks, San Diego over the next 20 to 25 years but there was nothing

1923 22 June (Cont'd)

for construction there in the next budget. He explained the pressing need for new barracks at the Navy Yard, New York, and for a new Depot of Supplies in San Francisco. Neville would relieve Barnett about 1 September. The Secretary would probably make an announcement about the next major general when Barnett was detached. The Marine Corps had earned frequent praise for its work during the Shrine Week activities in Washington. After reporting on these actions, Lejeune added that it all was in accord with the policy of the government to aid in every way the City of Washington in entertaining its guests. All reports from Haiti and Santo Domingo indicated a satisfactory state of affairs in those countries. Marine Corps relations with the Navy Department were very agreeable and there were no clashes whatsoever. Secretary Denby was still a fine fellow and he never forgot his old friends, enlisted or commissioned.

1923 23 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco.

Major Kingsbury had told one of Pendleton's officers that the rumor at Headquarters was that Neville was to be made permanent, Pendleton would get the temporary, and Fuller would get the brigadier general vacancy. Pendleton did not know how true the story was. He also sent Barnett a clipping from the San Diego Tribune of 21 June. He did not know what to make of it because it seemed early for a detail of that kind to be made. He wondered if it wasn't a political move to clear the ground for someone else or to tie the Department of the Pacific up with a major general so as to make it apparently inadvisable to make another one on the west coast. The report was evidently inspired by someone at Headquarters.

1923 29 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett.

Pendleton sent him Lejeune's letter to read and return as there was nothing confidential in it.

Folder 58 (Cont'd)

1923 29 June (Cont'd)

He could not understand why Neville could not wait six months to get the permanent position. The delay would mean very little to him but it would mean a lot to Pendleton for the rest of his life.

1923 29 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Alejo Sullivan, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Pendleton thanked his old friend for his donation of monkeys to the San Diego Zoo.

1923 29 June. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Parri's Island.

Pendleton felt that having Neville relieve Barnett was a scheme to keep him from getting the permanent promotion to major general. Once that succeeded, then he could be kept from the temporary promotion. Pendleton wanted the permanent promotion because it would improve his retirement pay and status.

This folder also contains routine administrative and civic correspondence particularly about the American Legion, the San Diego Zoo, and the visit of Major General Barnett to San Diego that month.

Folder 59

1923 2 July. MajGen G. Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett thought that recruit Depot ought to stay at Mare Island but as no other men were available he thought it was good policy to use the San Diego barracks. He attempted to reassure Pendleton that he would get at least the temporary promotion and that would be adequate for his purposes.

1923 5 July. T. N. Faulconer, Secretary, San Diego Zoological Society, to Maj John Marston, Commanding, U.S. Marines, Managua, Nicaragua.

Faulconer discussed Marston's most recent shipment of animals and thanked separately the men of his command and his children for their contributions of animals. He discussed the problem of survival of the animals en route and offered suggestions on the subject.

1923 9 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Julio M. de Castro, Brigade Intelligence Office, Camp E. B. Cole, Santo Domingo City, D. R.

A letter of recommendation which summarized de Castro's work on behalf of the American forces in the Dominican Republic.

1923 11 July. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers had no news on the promotions except that both Kane and Fuller had been mentioned for the brigadier generalcy. He solicited Pendleton's advice on a suitable retirement gift for Barnett.

1923 13 July. John H. Craige, USMC, HQ, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Craige congratulated Pendleton on his promotion. He had prepared the press release stating that President Harding had approved the nomination.

1923 13 July. MajGen G. Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett felt the temporary promotion was adequate for Pendleton although he deserved the permanent one. He was surprised that Kane got the brigadier generalcy.

1923 13 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers.

Pendleton was happy with Barnett's reassurances that he could retire with the rank and pay of a major general now that his promotion had come through. He thought Denby might promote Fuller immediately and then promote Myers when he retired.

1923 13 July. Col J. T. Myers, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Myers did not know whether or not to congratulate Pendleton although he assumed half a loaf was better than none. He had expected Kane's promotion and felt his service was such as to qualify him to be the same grade as Feland and Lee. He had always advocated promotion by selection according to seniority.

1923 14 July. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's promotion would take effect when General Barnett retired in December.

1923 18 July. MajGen G. Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett had been re-thinking and studying his earlier position on Pendleton's temporary promotion. He was not sure the Marine Corps was entitled to a temporary major general in spite of the appropriation and referred Pendleton to the Laws Relating to the Navy, annotated, in force 4 March 1921, pages 966 and 1512. He was concerned about Pendleton's ability to retire as a major general and wanted him to further investigate this subject on his own.

1923 23 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton requested an official opinion on his retirement status after his promotion to temporary major general.

1923 25 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett.

Pendleton appreciated Barnett's analysis of his situation and was also confused over his status. He had asked the Commandant for a Clarification of it.

1923 27 July. G. A. Marshall, Adjutant General, United Spanish War Veterans, National Headquarters, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Marshall had written the Secretary of the Navy and others about both Pendleton's and Myer's prospective promotions and wanted to know their current status.

1923 28 July. Maj John Marston, USMC, Managua, Nicaragua, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Marston had secured the cooperation of a Nicaraguan general who promised to secure specimens of every variety of animal on his properties for the San Diego Zoo.

1923 30 July. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers.

Promotion by seniority was a good idea. Pendleton felt that promotion by emotion and the pull of the 2d Division was dead, at least during the current administration. He was disappointed that the President's illness would prevent his visit to San Diego. But, if he had to be sick at all, Pendleton would rather have it before his visit than afterwards. President Wilson had been taken sick immediately after his visit to that city and Pendleton did not want it to happen twice in such rapid succession.

This folder also contains routine correspondence and letters of congratulations on Pendleton's promotion. There are letters about the San Diego Zoo, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the prospective visit of President Harding to San Diego along with a letter on starting a Sojourner's Club in San Diego.

Folder 60

1923 1 August. Maj Edward Wanker, San Francisco,
to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Banker would arrive in San Diego next Tuesday for a quick business trip. San Francisco was draped extensively in flags and everyone was distressed over the President's illness, but he was expected to recover.

1923 11 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to the President,
San Diego Zoological Society.

Pendleton sent a copy of Major Marston's most recent letter to the Zoological Society. Marston was attempting to inculcate an enthusiasm for the San Diego Zoo in his successor. Pendleton would also attempt to create enthusiasm for the San Diego Zoo among his friends in Nicaragua when he visited that country.

1923 11 August. Alejo Sullivan, Matagalpa, Nicaragua,
to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Sullivan was attempting to capture some Congo monkeys for the San Diego Zoo but Marston was wrong in trying to turn him into a professional monkey hunter.

1923 12 August. T. N. Faulconer, San Diego Zoological Society, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Major Marston was one of the greatest friends the San Diego Zoo ever had. The Marine Corps was a significant friend of the Zoo. In almost every section of the Zoo were birds, animals, or reptiles that had been donated by the Marines. He enclosed a copy of his letter to Major Marston of 12 August in which he analyzed in depth the animals which had been sent to the Zoo from Nicaragua.

1923 13 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett, San Francisco.

Both Neville and Coontz had reassured Pendleton that his temporary promotion carried with it retirement in that grade. The law requiring reversion to original rank only applied to those appointments which expired six months after the war. Denby would not have given Pendleton a "gold-brick."

1923 15 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Rabbi Maxwell H. Dubin, Editor, The Jewish Community News, San Diego.

Pendleton thanked Rabbi Dubin for the opportunity to use his newspaper to send New Year's greetings to his many friends in the Jewish community.

1923 16 August. Maj Edward W. Banker, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

A discussion of the duties of an enlisted man at the San Francisco Depot of Supplies.

1923 16 August. BGen J.H. Pendleton to G. A. Marshall, Adjutant General, United Spanish War Veterans, San Francisco.

Pendleton thanked Marshall for the concern expressed in his letter of 27 July (q.v.). He was satisfied with his temporary promotion to Major General and was in the process of obtaining official word on his retirement status.

1923 16 August. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Lt R. E. Bassler, (CEC), USN, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington.

1923 16 August (Cont'd)

Pendleton and Colonel Huey had decided that a Sojourner's Club was not needed in San Diego at that time. There was a similar organization already in existence there which included enlisted personnel as well as officers of all branches of the service. It was really a Masonic club similar to the Sojourner's Club in Manila of which Pendleton had been a member for the last 14 years. Soon it might develop into a military and naval lodge like one Pendleton organized in Bremerton, Washington in 1914.

1923 18 August. Col C. H. Lyman, Parris Island, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman thought Pendleton should have been made Major General Commandant. Lejeune was a fine man but Lyman considered him to be too much in the hands of others. His research indicated that a temporary in grade was at all times junior to the permanent.

1923 18 August. G. A. Marshall, United Spanish War Veterans, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Even if Entenza did not succeed himself as Commander in Chief, he would continue to have influence with Comrade Denby.

1923 23 August. LCdr John H. Cullen, USN, Commanding, Haitian Coast Guard, Port au Prince, Haiti, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

When Cullen was in Washington, the Major General Commandant had spoken most highly of Pendleton to him. The Haitian Coast Guard's only large ship was blown up and burned at Guantanamo several months ago. Appropriations for another one were as unpopular in Haiti as they would be in the United States. The Masonic Lodge in Port au Prince was not recognized by Cullen's Louisiana Grand Lodge. Other Masonic groups were also active in that city and quite a few officers were active in the Masonic Sojourners' Association of Haiti.

1923 30 August. LtCol G. C. Marshall, Jr., USA, HQ. General of the Armies, Washington, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

1923 30 August (Cont'd)

Marshall thanked Pendleton for the reminder about the San Diego sculptor who wanted a mounted photograph of General Pershing. Both he and Pershing had pleasant recollections of seeing Pendleton in San Diego.

1923 31 August. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune, Lane, and Feland were all confident that Pendleton would be able to retire with the pay and status of a major general. Lejeune did not think it wise to request a formal opinion on the subject from the legal authorities. He was pleased that Pendleton liked his idea of the inspection tour of Nicaragua and Santo Domingo.

This folder also contains routine administrative and personal correspondence, more letters of congratulations on Pendleton's promotion, material on his activities in the United Spanish War Veterans and the Masonic organizations, and, some of the preparatory planning notes for the visit of the House Naval Affairs Committee to San Diego.

Folder 61

1923 1 September. C. O. Dustin, Acting Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Chamber of Commerce was expecting between 50 and 60,000 people in San Diego for the Fete of the Sun, Admission Day, and circus day, all of which fell on the 10th of the month. Dustin wanted to know if Pendleton would provide any emergency accommodations for the nights of 8, 9 and 10 September.

1923 4 September. William P. Rider, Post Adjutant, American Legion Post No. 6, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was Chairman of the Transportation Committee for the national American Legion convention to be held in San Francisco in October of that year.

1923 4 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to C. O. Dustin San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

1923 4 September (Cont'd)

All of Pendleton's barracks were full because of the transfer of the Pacific Coast Marine Recruit Depot to his base. He did not have any spare tentage available and regretted that he could not help provide housing for the visitors coming to San Diego.

1923 5 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to T. N. Faulconer, Secretary, San Diego Zoological Society.

Faulconer, in his attached letter of 23 August, had praised the contribution of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson to the Zoological Society when he had been stationed in San Diego, and requested Pendleton's assistance in having him assigned again to San Diego now that he was about to leave Seattle. The Natural History Society of Honolulu also wanted him transferred to their city. Pendleton replied that Thompson was in the Navy and not the Marine Corps so he could not request Thompson's transfer to San Diego. If Thompson requested that city, the support of local civic groups would help his application, however.

1923 6 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen G. Barnett.

The unfortunate death of President Harding prevented Pendleton from making any effort to go over his decision on the Secretary's recommendations. Coontz, Neville, and the Secretary were agreed that Pendleton could retire with the rank and pay of a Major General even if his rank was only temporary. In case of any doubt, though, Pendleton was thinking of obtaining the Secretary's permission to ask Congressman Swing to insert an amendment to either the personnel bill or to omnibus bill to provide that an officer, retiring at age 64 with over 45 years of service should have the same rights and benefits as an officer retired for disability.

1923 6 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt R. B. Dwyer, USMC, HQ, Recruiting District of San Francisco.

A letter of commendation for Sergeant O'Neil of the Eureka recruiting office who had assisted Pendleton during the American Legion convention in that city.

1923 11 September. MajGen G. Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett had read Lejeune's letter to Pendleton which attempted to reassure him of his ability to retire as a major general. Barnett thought that this letter still indicated uncertainty on Lejeune's part because of his unwillingness to request an opinion from the Comptroller General or from the Attorney General. It would not be advisable to solicit an amendment from Congress which would settle the retirement question but which might raise the issue of whether the Marine Corps should have a temporary major general at all. Barnett thought Pendleton should follow Waller's example and retire early for disability to insure his retention of the rank of major general. That was Waller's reason for going before a retirement board and Lejeune appeared to have hinted that Pendleton should do the same thing.

1923 14 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Parris Island.

Pendleton regretted Lyman's decision to sell his house in Coronado but he thought that Mrs. Pendleton might have already found a buyer for it. His furniture was crated and in storage although the base quartermaster was short of storage space.

1923 17 September. BGen Rufus H. Lane, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lane sent Pendleton a copy of his memorandum on the rank on retirement of temporary major generals. In both the memorandum and his letter, Lane urged that the question of retirement rights should not be agitated prior to the confirmation of someone to the rank of temporary major general in the Marine Corps. Lane was afraid that the question would be raised as to whether or not the Marine Corps was entitled to a temporary major general at all. He argued that once Pendleton was confirmed in that grade no one would raise any questions about his retirement rights, or, if it came up, then was the time to worry about it.

1923 19 September. BGen J. H Pendleton to Earnest A. Hodgden, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Pendleton told Hodgden all the latest gossip about their old friends in Alaska.

1923 21 September. E. B. Gould, President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune.

A request for the Quantico football team to come to San Diego and play a game in that city's new stadium.

1923 22 September. Maj H. H. Arnold, USA, Commanding Rockwell Field, Coronado, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Arnold was writing a history of North Island and requested any information Pendleton might have on the Fort Howard regiment of Marines when it was on North Island.

1923 22 September. A. B. Parker, Manager, Real Estate Dept., Great Western Building Co., San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Parker thanked Pendleton for providing him with a roster of his men. He enclosed a copy of the letter he was going to send them. The letter lauded the virtues of investing in San Diego homes and homesites, offered the assistance of the Great Western Building Company if any of them wanted to make this type of investment, and offered Pendleton's name as a reference. Parker would delay sending out this letter until he heard from Pendleton in case there was anything objectionable in it.

1923 24 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to A. B. Parker, San Diego.

Pendleton appreciated the opportunity to be of assistance to Parker as mentioned in Parker's letter of 22 September (q.v.). He requested that Parker delete the last paragraph, however, which made specific reference to his endorsement. Regulations prevented active duty officers from giving testimonials and the mention of Pendleton's name in that paragraph might be construed as a violation of that rule.

1923 24 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to LCdr John Cullen, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Pendleton had heard of the Masonic Sojourners Association of Haiti and approved of its work of bringing Masons together in a place where they would not care to transfer their memberships. After talking about the problem of clandestine lodges in foreign countries, he told Cullen that his approach of not joining the lodge in Port au Prince was sensible. His own organization in San Diego was similar to a Sojourners's Association in as much as it was a club to which any Master Mason could belong.

1923 24 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton was satisfied with Lane's explanation of the situation of temporary major generals in the Marine Corps. He mentioned, however, his idea of a special amendment protecting his retirement rights in case the question did arise.

1923 25 September. BGen Logan Feland, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

There was going to be a vacancy in the rank of first lieutenant at Peking in the near future. Lieutenant E. B. Moore, one of Pendleton's aides was due for foreign service. He was a bachelor and seemed to possess the other qualifications for an officer assigned to this desirable duty but Headquarters would not reassign him without Pendleton's consent. Feland asked Pendleton if he would be willing to give him up for this particular transfer.

1923 25 September. A. B. Parker, San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Parker had rewritten his form letter to conform with Pendleton's suggestion of 24 September and enclosed the revised draft for his approval. The revision merely stated that some of the officers in the Marine organization in San Diego had known Parker for some years and would speak highly of him if asked about him and his proposal.

1923 25 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Maj H. H. Arnold, Commanding Rockwell Field, Coronado.

Pendleton gave the history of the 4th Regiment's encampment on North Island in 1914.

1923 25 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen R. H. Lane.

Pendleton's coming advancement in rank made up to him for a good deal of the past. He agreed with Lane that he should not take up the matter of his retirement rights until after he was confirmed. He would be willing to develop senile decay by next June if that would help his rights.

1923 27 September. Tom C. Galbraith, Department Commander, California, United Spanish War Veterans, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Galbraith had recommended Pendleton to the national Commander in Chief for appointment as National Aide.

1923 28 September. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Gould of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce had written Lejeune requesting a visit by the Quantico football team to San Diego. Lejeune was in favor of such a visit but he was concerned about its cost. He had been told during his visit to that city that the local authorities had offered to pay for the team's visit. He asked Pendleton to contact Gould about the details of his proposal and keep Lejeune in touch with the development of this idea.

1923 28 September. BGen J. H. Pendleton to A. B. Parker, San Diego.

Pendleton had read Parker's form letter of 25 September and approved of the contents. He wished Parker success in this venture.

1923 29 September. Maj J. Marston, American Legation Managua, Nicaragua, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Marston was pleased that Pendleton might be able to visit him before he was transferred from Managua. Lejeune had provided generous funds for

Folder 61 (Cont'd)

1923 29 September (Cont'd)

the Marine Detachment there and Marston was proud of the results. He and Mrs Marston would both like to come to San Diego for his next assignment but Neville had slated him for the Field Officers School at Quantico. Marston had a rule to always accept whatever duty Headquarters offered him as the only rational thing to do in "these times of continual wire pulling." Pendleton had set an example to the younger officers of how one can be of service even in activities that were not altogether strictly military.

1923 29 September. RAdm Roger Welles, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Welles had been ordered to the National American Legion convention where he had been talked into joining the 40 et 8 Society. He wanted Pendleton to have their American Legion post adjutant in San Diego endorse his application to the effect that his dues were paid up at his home post. They missed San Diego but Norfolk at least had much better roads than it used to have.

This folder also contains routine administrative correspondence and material on the San Diego Zoo, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the plans for a retirement dinner in honor of and gift for Major General George Barnett.

Folder 62

1923 1 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to BGen Logan Feland, HQ.

Pendleton was sorry to lose First Lieutenant E. B. Moore but Moore wanted China duty and so Pendleton would let him go. Moore was a very capable officer.

1923 4 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmtd J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton had had a long talk with Jay Gould about the prospects of a western tour for the Quantico football team. Gould was going to develop the possibility of perhaps dividing the expenses with several other cities and having the team play a circuit of games.

Folder 62 (Cont'd)

1923 4 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Parris Island.

Lane, Lejeune, and Feland at Headquarters had satisfied Pendleton that he could retire with his increased rank. Parris Island was the only post outside of San Diego he had ever cared about developing.

1923 5 October. Davis (?), Washington, D. C. to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Davis had just returned from duty in Haiti. It had been his first and only unpleasant duty in his Marine Corps experiences. Russell, Torrey, and Kane had made it so very unlike the happy brigade he was in in Santo Domingo in 1916. The Marines were not what they used to be and if he had had 30 years of service like George Thorpe he would also have retired.

1923 8 October. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune wanted the Quantico football team to play against a big university team if it came west. It was an excellent group of players. He had recommended legislation to the Secretary, who had tentatively approved it, which would provide for one-third of the general officers of the Marine Corps in addition to the Commandant to be permanent major generals. This legislation, if enacted, would solve Pendleton's problem because he would then have a permanent rank.

1923 9 October. 1stSgt Samuel E. Knaggs, USMC, Eastern Recruiting Division, Richmond, Va., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Knaggs summarized his military service, especially that performed under Pendleton, and asked for a recommendation for his application for promotion to Quartermaster Clerk.

1923 10 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart, Official Organist, Balboa Park, San Diego.

The secretary of the Musician's Union of San Diego had complained accusing Pendleton of

1923 10 October (Cont'd)

violating the statutes. The report was unfair but Headquarters did not know the background. He was thinking of bringing legal action against that person because he had tried previously to injure Pendleton's reputation.

1923 16 October. Capt Thomas F. Carney, USMC, Ret., San Diego, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

First Sergeant Samuel Knaggs had asked Carney for a letter of recommendation and Carney enclosed a copy of it for Pendleton's information. He thought quite highly of Knaggs. He also told Pendleton about his recent address to a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic chapters in San Diego.

1923 24 October. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to E. B. Gould, President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Lejeune was sending 35 officers and men to San Diego for a football game there. All he requested was their full travelling expenses. No distinction was made between the officers and the men in their accomodations. He hoped that a second game could be arranged in some other city, perhaps San Francisco, not only to help defray expenses but also to enable more Marines to see their team in action. Lejeune also wanted to know if some of the proceeds of the second game could go towards the Belleau Woods Memorial Association.

1923 25 October. Baylis, USMC, San Diego, to Capt E. D. Howard, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Baylis telegraphed this request for the transfer of four experienced football players whom he named from Mare Island to San Diego. The San Diego Marine Team was a strong contender for the service championship.

1923 25 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt J. H. Lejeune.

A letter of recommendation for First Sergeant Samuel E. Knaggs.

Folder 62 (Cont'd)

1923 27 October. E. B. Gould, President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, HQ, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Congressman Swing and Kettner were leaving for Washington about 1 November and the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce hoped Pendleton could confer with them and the Board about the needs of the San Diego Marine Base at an early moment. A telegram.

1923 27 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton liked Lejeune's idea about the increase in the number of permanent major generals. Congressman Butler was going to introduce it. Pendleton agreed to keep the plan quiet until after its introduction in Congress and then he would concentrate his efforts on getting it passed. A new Masonic organization the Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots had been formed in California.

1923 31 October. BGen J. H. Pendleton, HQ, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, to John L. Fox, Secretary, San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Immediately upon receipt of Fox's telegram Pendleton had talked to Kettner about seeing General Morton about the closing of Camp Hearn. Kettner then talked to Mr. Kahn. A short while later Kettner called Pendleton to tell him that Secretary Weeks had assured Mr. Kahn that Camp Hearn would not be moved.

This Folder also contains routine administrative and civic correspondence. Topics dealt with include the United Spanish War Veterans and the Masons, particularly in California and Washington state.

Folder 63

1923 1 November. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune did not want the Quantico football team to play more than two games on the west coast because some of its members must leave with

1923 1 November (Cont'd)

the West Indies Expeditionary Force about the middle of January. The Marine Corps had done as well as could be expected with the budget. Economy was the watchword of the year and Lejeune would need the help of California's Congressional delegation to get the appropriation for the new San Francisco Depot of Supplies passed. It was the only public works item in the bill. He was very much relieved when Smedley Butler decided not to resign. He had been offered the position of Executive Chairman of the American Automobile Association at an excellent salary.

1923 8 November. Maj J. Marston, Managua, Nicaragua, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Marston herein listed his latest shipment of animals to the San Diego Zoo. Although the enlisted men who had cared for them en route deserved a small compensation from the Zoological Society, the animals had cost the Society nothing. They were gifts from the Marston children and the enlisted men of the Managua Marine Detachment.

1923 21 November. Isaac B. Brown, Corry Pa., to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Brown was pleased to learn of Pendleton's membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. They were related and Brown herein outlined their genealogical history.

1923 24 November. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune's preliminary itinerary for Pendleton's projected trip to Nicaragua and the West Indies.

1923 28 November? Col George Thorpe, USMC, Ret., Boston, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Thorpe discussed his retirement plans then reported on his trip to Europe. He found Berlin disgusting and corrupt. The Germans were quite able to pay their reparation if they wanted to. The French knew what they were doing and German and French industrialists had met in the Ruhr

Folder 63 (Cont'd)

1923 28 November (Cont'd)

(as in an Office of Naval Intelligence report). The Germans hated the French and their only regret about the war was they lost it. Thrope also commented on the Jewish question in Europe.

1923 28 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Isaac B. Brown, Corry Pa.,

Pendleton had become interested in his family genealogy after Everett Pendleton had produced his family history. Pendleton treasured that book.

1923 28 November. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Gould had not written Lejeune before now because of the difficulty he was having raising money for the Quantico football team. San Diego could not carry the burden alone and he was still trying to interest other cities. Pendleton remained Lejeune that he could use Kettner's services in getting the San Francisco Depot through Congress.

1923 30 November. Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

There was no way a man on recruiting duty could obtain a permanent warrant. If O'Neill wanted non-commissioned officer status, his best chance would be to apply for duty under Pendleton. He could then make O'Neill a sergeant at the first vacancy.

This folder contains routine administrative and civic correspondence particularly about Armistice Day celebrations in San Francisco and San Diego, the San Diego Zoo, and the United Spanish War Veterans.

Folder 64

1923 1 December. Ralph H. Carroll, Adjutant General, National HQ. United Spanish War Veterans, Cincinnati, Ohio, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton was appointed to the staff of the commander in chief as a National Aide.

1923 3 December. Tom C. Galbraith, United Spanish War Veterans, Los Angeles, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Advice on how Pendleton could become department commander.

1923 4 December. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lejeune wanted to know as soon as possible whether or not the Quantico football team would be going to San Diego for a game. The team had been obeying rigorous training instructions and now that it had won a splendid victory over the Army team it would go off training and end its season if it did not go west. The preparations were proceeding for the winter maneuvers. The Navy was enthusiastically cooperating with the Marine Corps and Lejeune hoped this exercise would teach the Navy the value of the Expeditionary Force as an essential part of the Fleet.

1923 5 December. Maj E. N. McClellan, Officer in Charge, Historical Section, HQ, USMC, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

McClellan thanked Pendleton for his efforts in helping the Historical Section obtain a complete set of Peep-Sight.

1923 6 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton was pleased with Lejeune's outline of his pending trip to Nicaragua and the West Indies. He requested an additional two weeks in Nicaragua however to enable him to visit with his old friends among all the factions of the political scene there. He had always retained the respect of the opposition because of his fair non-retaliatory treatment of it. He argued that the additional time would enable him to bring back useful intelligence for Headquarters. He had worked with Fuller and Kane in the Dominican Republic and looked forward to visiting them in Haiti. Pendleton wanted the Virgin Islands added to his schedule, however, because he had never been there. He was afraid that Jay Gould was probably unable to raise the necessary funds to bring the Quantico football west that winter. Mrs. Pendleton was active in local civic organizations.

1923 7 December. SSgt E. W. Franklin, HQ, Dept of
the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Franklin gave the details of the episode at Jaina Beach, Santo Domingo, where he and Captain Shurtleff had saved the life of Lieutenant Colonel Schwable and recovered the body of Pay Clerk Rutherford in 1918. Franklin wanted to know if he and Captain Shurtleff could obtain some kind of recognition for their work that day. This is a five page close-typed letter.

1923 10 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T.
Myers, San Francisco.

Both Jay Gould and Pendleton had just about given up all hope of arranging sufficient funds to enable the Quantico football team to come west that season. Next Year they would start earlier and try to involve more cities in the project. The wives of Captains Steele and Brown would be most happy if Myers could arrange to have Captain Murray sent to San Diego for his next shore duty as they were most fond of his wife.

1923 12 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H.
Lyman, Parris Asland.

Pendleton was satisfied that he would be able to retire as major general next June. But, just in case, he was going to thoroughly look into the matter in the spring when he was in Washington. Pendleton thought that Lejeune was well disposed towards him. He was going to serve on a selection board while he was in Washington and felt confident he could pick out a good man even if that man had not the privilege of service in France.

1923 12 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Tom C.
Galbraith, Department Commander, United Spanish
War Veterans.

Pendleton thanked Galbraith for his advice on how to become Department Commander but he would not even be able to consider the matter until after his retirement next June.

1923 12 December. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Miss Alice
A. McKinney, Secretary of Ohio Council No. 9,
Daughters of Liberty, Dayton.

Folder 64 (Cont'd)

1923 12 December (Cont'd)

Pendleton responded to Miss McKinney's inquiry by summarizing his work in the Dominican Republic during World War I. He blamed German citizens and sympathizers in that country for much of the banditry that went on there in those years.

1923 20 December. Col C. H. Lyman to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Lyman wanted to know who from the quartermaster's staff had packed his furniture because it arrived at Parris Island in a shambles. Lyman was pleased to have Pendleton on the selection board because he had never gone very far out of his path to curry favor with anyone. Lyman would be in command at Parris Island for some time to come because Kane wanted San Diego and was staying where he was rather than come to the east coast.

1923 26 December. BGen H. J. Pendleton to SSgt E. W. Franklin, San Francisco.

Pendleton was going to take Franklin's letter of 7 December (q.v.) with him to Headquarters next spring and there raise the question of appropriate recognition for him and Shurtleff.

This folder also contains routine administrative and civic correspondence including more letters of congratulations on Pendleton's promotion and letters about the San Diego Zoo.

Folder 65

1924 3 January. Capt Hugh Shippey, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, to BGen J. H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Shippey recommended Sergeant George Rosenthal to Pendleton as his secretary and orderly for Pendleton's forthcoming inspection trip.

1924 3 January. MajGenCmdt John A. Lejeune, HQ, to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The State Department did not think it wise at that time for a senior officer to visit Nicaragua except for the special purpose of inspecting the

1924 3 January (Cont'd)

Marine Detachment at Managua. Thus, Pendleton's request to remain in Nicaragua for a couple of weeks could not be approved. Lejeune was preparing for hearings before various Congressional committees. Bill Kettner had invited several of the officers to meet Senator Shortridge who was assigned to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Lejeune was confident Butler would do well at his new job as Philadelphia's Director of Public Safety.

1924 4 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to W. M. Darroch, Coronado, Ca.

Pendleton appreciated the honor of being elected Commander of San Diego Post No. 6 of the American Legion and would do his best although he wished they would have elected somebody else.

1924 4 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton had not yet heard anything about either his proposed trip or his nomination and confirmation and wanted Myers to ask General Neville if he had any news or rumors of news.

1924 10 January. BGen J. H. Pendleton to A. D. La Motte, San Diego.

Pendleton regretted that he could not accept Mr. La Motte's invitation to an informal dinner in honor of John Philip Sousa who was an old friend of his.

1924 10 January. BGen George Richards, HQ, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

Richards congratulated Pendleton on his promotion to Major General.

1924 11 January. MajGenCmtd J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Captain Pedro A. DelValle would be Pendleton's aide in the Dominican Republic as Pendleton had requested.

1924 15 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Col C. H. Lyman, Parris Island.

Pendleton summarized his travel plans for his forthcoming inspection trip.

1924 15 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton, to MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton hoped the transport would be held over in Nicaragua long enough for him to take Mrs. Pendleton to Managua and Coyotepe Hill. He felt the State Department had made a mistake because his visit to that country would have done a great deal of good. They did not know the circumstances as well as he did. Both Pendleton and Huey were waiting for news of their Senate confirmations and wondering why they were taking such a long time. Pendleton was sorry to see the precedent established in Butler's case of Marine officers taken away from their regular duties. The Marine Corps did not have an excess of officers as did the Navy but Congress might begin to talk about cutting down on them anyway.

1924 16 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Mr. F. E. Bronson, Wrangel, Alaska.

Pendleton explained his forthcoming trip to Bronson as a wind-up of his career in the Service. He also summarized his work in Santo Domingo.

1924 17 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to George C. Thorpe, Boston Mass.

Pendleton agreed with Thorpe's opinion of the situation in Europe. He also wished he could have Thorpe with him in Santo Domingo. They knew all the scoundrels in that country and might have been able to do some good in the unsettled situation there.

1924 18 January. MAjGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

The travel order for Pendleton's inspection trip to Nicaragua and the Caribbean.

1924 21 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to QMCSgt Lawrence Delmore, USMC, Tacoma, Washington.

Pendleton was amused to think back on Dr. Waggoner who had tried to make him retire 21 years ago because of his injured eye. His best duty had actually been done in the last twelve years.

1924 22 January. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Everett H. Pendleton, New York, N. Y.

Pendleton would buy two or possibly three copies of the Pendleton family book if Everett Pendleton decided to publish a new edition. The numerous kinfolk in Southern California might also be interested in buying the book. He also discussed some old family papers which he sent Everett.

1924 24 January. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

Pendleton's commission had been delayed because the Secretary was very busy and had not yet found time to sign all of the 1500 commissions sent to his office. Lejeune was confident that the legislation he wanted would be approved by Congress in spite of Senator King.

1924 29 January. Frederick B. Haines, Adjutant, HQ, 2d Batt., 250th Artillery C.A.C., California National Guard.

An announcement of competitive examinations for candidates for commissions in the Coast Artillery, California National Guard.

1924 31 January. Joseph Momson, Office of the Commandant, 11th Naval District, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

The passenger list of the USS Argonne, which was the ship on which Pendleton began his tour of inspection.

This folder contains additional routine administrative civic, and personal correspondence principally concerning: Pendleton's forthcoming tour of inspection when he wrote his friends in

1924 31 January (Cont'd)

Nicaragua and in the eastern United States about it; the YMCA; the American Legion; and, the United Spanish War Veterans. He also corresponded with Colonel C. H. Lyman, Parris Island, and Brigadier General George Richards at Headquarters.

Folder 66

1924 1 February. Maj Walter G. Gastil, CAC, Commanding 2d Battalion, 250th Artillery, Corps, San Diego.

Gastill wanted Pendleton to announce the competitive examination for commissions in the National Guard to his American Legion Post. (The details of the examination are filed under the date of its announcement, 29 January 1924.)

1924 5 February. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

The Pendletons were indignant over the way in which the papers had tried to implicate Denby in the oil business. They were confident that the papers would not disturb the Secretary, however. Pendleton agreed that it was a good time for the Marine Corps to get its legislation through Congress.

1924 5 February. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Col J. T. Myers, San Francisco.

Pendleton would boost Myers for a promotion while he was visiting the east in June.

1924 6 February. MajGen J. H. Pendleton. "Memorandum for Col Huey."

Pendleton's instructions on the handling of the mail in his absence.

1924 7 February. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Gen J. P. Wisser, Ret., Berkeley, Ca.

Pendleton passed Wisser's advice on the formation of a Retired Officer's Association to Colonel Lynch, the President of the Army Social Club of San Diego.

1924 4 March. 1stLt Otto R. Stillinger, Cav., D.O.L., Secretary, San Diego Sector, Association of the Army of the United States, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

Many Marine officers had not yet paid their dues to the Association of the Army of the United States and Stillinger felt that they should belong to his organization whose purpose was to aid in those legislative matters which had to do with fostering an adequate National Defense. He urged Pendleton to remind his officers of their payment of dues to the Association.

This folder also contains more letters of congratulations on Pendleton's promotion and some routine materials relating to his tour of inspection.

Folder 67

1924 1 April. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to 1stLt Otto R. Stillinger, USA, Secretary, Association of the Army of the United States, San Diego Sector.

Pendleton explained that the list of Marine Officers which Stillinger had sent Pendleton in his letter of 4 March (q.v.) was a list of prospects for membership and none of the officers on that list had yet expressed a desire to join the Association of the Army of the U. S. Pendleton himself refused to join because he objected to its constitution, although he was in sympathy with its goals. The Marine officers, especially Pendleton himself, did not owe dues to the Association because none of them had ever joined it.

1924 3 April. MajGen J. H. Pendleton. "Inspection Report in compliance with MGC Orders, January 18, 1924."

Pendleton's reports totaling 27 pages of his personal inspection of the following: Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua; First Brigade, U. S. Marines, Republic of Haiti; Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, Dominican Republic; and, Marine Barracks, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and Christiansted, St. Croiz, Virgin Islands.

1924 9 May. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Warren Pa.

Lejeune had enjoyed having the Pendletons visit him in Washington. Activities in Washington were going on as usual. He was trying to persuade the House conferees to accept the appropriation for the San Francisco Depot of Supplies. He missed Bill Kettner who had left Washington but he had seen Mr. Davidson who had stopped in on the day he left for San Diego.

1924 13 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune.

Pendleton requested that the trophy gun "El Herald" then at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, be transferred to the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, for permanent display. The attached endorsements indicate that the request was approved.

1924 13 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to SSgt E. W. Franklin, USMC, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Pendleton enclosed a copy of a letter he had received from General McCawley which seemed to indicate that Franklin would receive recognition for his part in saving Lieutenant Colonel Schwable from drowning on the beach at Jaina.

1924 13 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Fred E. Bronson, U. S. Customs Office, Wrangel, Alaska.

Pendleton described his recent tour of inspection to his old friend, Bronson, and added that he hoped to travel to Alaska after he retired. He felt that he still had a lot of good work left and would probably be restless after he reached the statutory retirement age. His wife would not join him on this projected trip to Alaska because she wanted to remember Sitka the way it was.

1924 22 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to SSgt E. W. Franklin, San Francisco.

Pendleton would write to General McCawley about recognition for Franklin's services on the

1924 22 May (Cont'd)

occasion of the drowning of Pay Clerk Rutherford and the near drowning of Colonel Schwable.

1924 22 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Capt Henry V. Butler, USN, Navy Yard, New York.

Pendleton did not plan to go into business immediately after retirement but was considering an offer to work with Nat Regan in the Great National Mortgage Company. Meanwhile, he and Mrs. Pendleton would be glad to act as Butler's agents for the sale of his house.

1924 23 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to the Commandant, 11th Naval District.

A memorandum transmitting a letter from Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart, the official organist of Balboa Park, which defended the participation of the Marine Band in concerts at the park in spite of the objections of the local musicians union.

1924 26 May? Mrs. Cora Mills Thorpe, Cannes, France, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

Mrs. Thorpe's husband had told her to go ahead and ask General Pendleton for any knowledge he might have of Eskimo folk-tales which she could use in her next book. Her book Polynesian folk-tales from Hawaii had been well-received.

1924 27 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to Fred E. Sheakley, San Diego.

Pendleton gave Sheakley a list of all his old Alaska friends to look up when Sheakley arrived in Alaska. He also wanted him to check on possible sources for the study of Alaska folklore while he was there.

1924 27 May. The Secretary of the Navy to MajGen J. H. Pendleton.

Orders to assume the status of a retired officer on 2 June 1924.

1924 28 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to MajGen W. C. Neville, HQ, Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Pendleton requested permission for the San Diego Marine Corps Base band to play at the Flag Day ceremonies in Balboa Park. He explained that if a service band could not participate, there would be no music at all as the sponsoring Elks Lodge could not afford a private band for this free event. There was no municipal band in San Diego at that time.

1924 31 May. MajGen J. H. Pendleton to The Department of Pacific.

Pendleton requested any information they might have about his retirement orders.

This folder also contains routine administrative and civic correspondence. Topics dealt with included the paperwork from Pendleton's tour of inspection and that in preparation for his June retirement.

Folder 68

1924 25 June. BGen Rufus H. Lane, HQ, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Headquarters had acted on the recommendations contained in Pendleton's report of his tour of inspection in the West Indies. The forces were being withdrawn from Santo Domingo and the constitutional government seemed to be starting off well. If Vicini Burgos would be appointed secretary of the Treasury there, it would be good. He had all the money he wanted and thus would be an honest official.

1924 25 August. Maj E. N. McClellan, USMC, HQ, Washington, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret., San Diego.

McClellan was "not guilty" of the errors in the Leatherneck article about the 2d Brigade Marines in the Dominican Republic about which Pendleton had written him. He did request more information about Pendleton's work in the Dominican Republic and in Alaska, however.

Folder 68 (Cont'd)

1924 17 November. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

In spite of Lejeune's best efforts the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was reduced by Congress. Also every item of Marine Corps public works was stricken from the estimates along with the greater part of the Navy program. This was the result of the pressure for economy and the withdrawal of the Marines from Santo Domingo.

1924 22 December. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Pendleton was hereby awarded the Dominican Campaign Medal No. 1 for service in the Dominican Republic from 19 June 1916 to 4 December 1916.

This folder also contains letter of congratulations about Pendleton's retirement and about his membership in the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Folder 69

1925 20 January. Rev. Arthur D. Gray, Secretary of Latin American Missions, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Gray had been able to use the material Pendleton had sent him about the Marines in the Carribean in his forthcoming book. He had taken care not to get Pendleton into trouble for anything he sent him.

1925 17 February. Rev. Arthur D. Gray, New York, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Gray was going to send Pendleton a copy of the chapter in which he had been quoted to make certain it was accurate. Pendleton had a long reputation for aiding the Church.

1925 21 March. Cora M. Johnson, Executive Secretary, Red Cross, San Diego, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Pendleton had been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the San Diego Chapter of the American Red Cross.

1925 6 April. Rev. Arthur D. Gray, New York, to MajGen
 J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Gray decided to use Pendleton's letter about the Marines in Santo Domingo in an appendix to his book. He was sending Pendleton copies of the parts of the book which mention him. The first page of the appendix and a copy of Pendleton's order of 24 June 1916 governing the conduct of the American Forces Ashore in Santo Domingo are attached to this letter.

1925 13 April. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen
 J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Lejeune discussed the importance of proper behavior on the part of the officers and men of the Marine Corps in terms of the future existence of the Corps. He was pleased that the Marine Detachment on the USS Arizona had made the best score in the fleet with their 5-inch guns. He had discovered that the six highest pointers in that exercise had all been Marines.

1925 29 April. Rev. Arthur D. Gray, New York, to MajGen
 J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Gray sent Pendleton a copy of his book and explained that some of the things in it had to be said in any book that circulated in Latin America. He knew they would anger Pendleton. Gray had defended the Marines in all instances, however, and he was convinced they had been benefactors.

1925 28 August. RAdm A. H. Robertson, Commandant, 11th
 Naval District, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Robertson invited Pendleton to be a speaker on Navy Day. The Navy League would pay all his expenses.

1926 15 March. Edwin Denby, Beaufort, S.C., to MajGen
 J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Denby acknowledged Pendleton's letter of congratulations on his promotion in the Marine Corps Reserve. Pendleton had been his last commanding officer.

1927 6 December. MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

An inquiry for information about the location of the grave of Captain Norvel L. Nokes, USMC, who died 7 October 1883 while attached to the Flagship Hartford which was then anchored at Corinto, Nicaragua. The ship's log indicated that he was buried ashore and that Pendleton was a member of its complement at that time.

1928 7 June. Alejo Sullivan, Matagalpa, Nicaragua, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

The Marines were camped all over Sullivan's property. They were commanded by Captain Roscoe Arnett who had been First Sergeant of Captain Ramsay's company in 1912 at Leon. The situation both in Washington and Managua was rapidly changing.

1929 1? January. Maj Harold H. Utley, USMC Commander, Eastern Area, Nicaragua, to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, Managua, Nic.

A report on the morale of the Coco Patrol.

1929 25 March. MajGen Eli K. Cole, Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, to MajGenCmdt J. A. Lejeune.

A 13 page report on the inspection of the 4th Regiment, Marines, at Peking, China.

1929 16 May. Col C. H. Lyman, HQ, 4th Regiment, Shanghai, China, to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

Lyman did not think peace would come to China for some time to come. He reported on conditions there and talked about how he wanted to return to San Diego when his assignment in China was over. The Kwangsi were fighting the Kwangtung, the Wuhan Nationalist scrap was still echoing and war between the Feng Yu-Hsiang and the Nanking Government was eminent.

1932 8 June. MajGenCmdt Ben H. Fuller to MajGen J. H. Pendleton, Ret.

In compliance with Pendleton's request of 2 June 1932 the papers transmitted therewith had been filed with his official records.

Folder 69 (Cont'd)

1947 3 November. Mrs. Mary F. Pendleton to MajGen G. B. Erskine, Commanding General, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Ca.

Mrs. Pendleton thanked General Erskine for the invitation to observe the Aliso Beach Landing Exercises. She regretted she could not attend but they fell on the same date as her Auxillary meeting and she had only missed six meetings of the Auxillary in 18 years. She had been out of the city on all six occasions. Camp Pendleton was dear to her. She had looked over the filing case for the first time since the general's death and would donate his papers contained therein to the Camp Pendleton library if General Erskine would come and collect them.

1947 25 November. MajGen G. B. Erskine, Commanding, Camp Pendleton to Mrs. Mary F. Pendleton, Coronado.

Either Erskine or his Chief of Staff would be happy to collect General Pendleton's papers at Mrs. Pendleton's convenience and deliver them to the Camp Pendleton library.

This folder also contains some material from Pendleton's fraternal activities, the paperwork for his trip by Army transport to Hawaii, and his cancelled recall to active duty for Butler's court martial.

Folder 70

? ? "The Pendleton Papers."

A draft, in pencil, of the first issue of a newsletter devoted to explaining the life and accomplishments of General Pendleton. It was probably intended for distribution at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, California. Attached to this draft are copies of Admiral Southerland's orders to Pendleton of 9 November 1912 at Corinto, Nicaragua, Pendleton's message to General B. F. Zeledón, Masaya, Nicaragua, of 2 October 1912, and, the letter of transmittal for Pendleton's bronze West Indian Campaign Medal awarded 26 June 1907.

? ? MajGenCmdt George Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

Barnett gave Pendleton advance notice of an increase in the officer strength of the Marine Corps which had been approved by the Naval Committee.

? ? 8 January. MajGen G. Barnett to BGen J. H. Pendleton.

The Marine Barracks, San Diego, was to be made a permanent post and the 4th Regiment would be stationed there upon its return to the United States.

? ? A photograph of Edgar Pendleton at age 17.

? Edgar Pendleton was born 2 August 1892

? ? 14 July. "July 14th in Paris"

A detailed account of a post-World War I, 14 July celebration in Paris.

1950 ? ? "Invitations extended to the following, for Field day Training Exercises of the Reserve Unit."

? ? "Resolutions"

A resolution of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce urging Pendleton's promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

? ? "Index"

An index of names.

? ? A citation for services during the World War for Brigadier General Pendleton.

? ? 17 November. ? HQ, 1st Brigade, USMC, Manila, Phillipine Islands, to J. H. Pendleton.

If anything developed in China, Pendleton could count on going if the force sent there warranted it.

This folder also contains an unidentified brigade roster, fragments of correspondence, and an index to a map of Switzerland.

1885 5 March. ColCmndt C. G. McCawley, HQ, USMC, to
2dLt. J. H. Pendleton, USS Pensacola, Navy Yard,
N. Y.

It was not possible to grant Pendleton's request for orders to Annapolis. Only two officers were kept there at that time.

1891 23 March. ColCmndt Charles Heywood, HQ, USMC,
to 2dLt J. H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Mare
Island, Ca.

Pendleton had applied for detail to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. This application was turned down because the limited number of officers made such a detail impracticable. Anyway, Pendleton was No. 2 on the roster of second lieutenants for sea service and that would have precluded his assignment to that detail.

1894 22 May. ColCmndt Charles Heywood, HQ, to 1stLt
J. H. Pendleton, Sitka.

Captain Leroy C. Webster would relieve Pendleton in June. Pendleton was directed to report to Colonel Heywood in person as soon as he was relieved in order for the mileage to come out of the current year's appropriation.

1903 25 April. MajGenCmndt Charles Heywood to Capt.
J. H. Pendleton, Commanding Marine Barracks,
Naval Station, Sitka.

In accordance with a request from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Pendleton was ordered to Juneau for duty in connection with coal plant construction on Japonsky Island. His attention was called to his improper addressing of correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Equipment who had no authority to order an officer of the Marine Corps.

1903 14 July. Col George C. Reid, Adjutant & Inspector
and Acting Cmndt, to Capt J. H. Pendleton, Sitka.

Pendleton was detailed to superintend the construction of one set of Marine Officer's quarters at Sitka.

1909 3 September. LtCol J. H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, to the Commandant, Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Pendleton requested leave of absence to attend the St. Andrews Brotherhood Convention at Vancouver, British Columbia. The request was approved.

1910 27 August. Capt P. Metcalf, USA, Quartermaster, Manila, P. I., to the Brigade Quartermaster, HQ, 1st Brigade, USMC, Manila.

The Pendletons had a reservation on the U.S.A.T Cook for its voyage to Hong Kong, China, and Haiphong, Indo-China.

1913 24 November. Russell C. Langdon, The Adjutant General's Dept., State of North Carolina, Raleigh, to Col J. H. Pendleton, Puget Sound Naval Station.

Langdon enclosed a copy of Secretary Daniel's reply to Langdon's letter recommending Pendleton's appointment as the next Major General Commandant. Daniels replied that no action would be taken about a successor to Biddle until his application for retirement was acted upon.

1914 15 April. MajGenCmndt George Barnett, HQ, to Col J. H. Pendleton, Puget Sound.

Pendleton was ordered to San Francisco to organize the 4th Regiment along the lines outlined in these orders for temporary duty on foreign tropical shores service.

1914 10 December. MajGenCmndt G. Barnett to Col J. H. Pendleton, San Diego.

Instructions for the distribution of the units of the 4th Regiment between San Diego and San Francisco.

1916 26 May. Col J. H. Pendleton, San Diego, to President Woodrow Wilson, The White House.

Pendleton requested consideration for promotion to brigadier general should the proposed bill creating three positions in the grade become law. Attached is a copy of Admiral William B. Caperton's fitness report on Pendleton dated 7 September 1916.

1916 6 July. Edwin Capps, Mayor of San Diego, et al.,
to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

 A letter urging Pendleton's promotion to
brigadier General.

1916 19 July. Adm C. McR. Winslow, USN, USS San Diego
to the Secretary of the Navy.

 A letter urging Pendleton's promotion to
brigadier general.

1920 16 October. MajGenCmndt J. A. Lejeune, to BGen
J. H. Pendleton.

 Pendleton's preparatory orders for service
on a Court of Inquiry for Haiti were revoked be-
cause of Pendleton's prior service in Santo
Domingo. Neville who had never served in Haiti
or Santo Domingo would be sent in his place.

 This folder contains a chronological file
of Pendleton's promotions, change of station
orders, travel orders, leaves of absence approvals,
assignments to general court martial duty, and
letters of congratulations on his 1916 promotion
to brigadier general. It runs from 26 March 1884
to 26 January 1924.

APPENDIX A

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH HENRY PENDLETON

- 1860 Jun 2 Born, Rochester, Pennsylvania.
- 1878 Oct 1 Entered the United States Naval Academy.
- 1882 Graduated, U. S. Naval Academy, Appointed a Cadet Engineer.
- 1884 Jul 1 Commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps.
- 1884 Aug 31 Stationed at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1885 Mar 20 Assigned to USS Pensacola.
- 1888 Mar 6 Assigned to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1889 May 6 Ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California.
- 1891 Jun 21 On temporary duty on board the Al-Ki (Bering Sea) to 14 Oct.
- 1891 Jun 28 Promoted to first lieutenant.
- 1892 May 12 Detached to Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.
- 1894 Jun 28 Detached to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
- 1896 Oct 9 Detached to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1897 Jul 14 Ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Maryland.
- 1898 Apr 28 Duty on board USS Yankee.
- 1898 Jul 12 Hospitalization and sick leave.
- 1898 Dec 1 Resumed duty at Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Maryland.
- 1899 Mar 3 Promoted to captain.
- 1899 Oct 9 Detached to Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.
- 1903 Mar 3 Promoted to major.

- 1904 Mar 21 Ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California for service in the Philippine Islands.
- 1904 May 28 Joined the 1st Brigade of Marines, Philippine Islands.
- 1905 Apr 5 Detached from duty as commanding officer, 1st Regiment 1st Brigade of Marines, Cavite, and ordered to Olongapo, Philippine Islands, to command the 2nd Regiment of Marines stationed there.
- 1906 Jan 27 Detached to Naval Station, Island of Guam, as commander of the Marine Barracks there.
- 1906 Jul 26 Detached to take command of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington.
- 1908 Jan 1 Promoted to lieutenant colonel.
- 1909 Nov 4 Joined Brigade Headquarters, 1st Brigade, U. S. Marines, Manila, Philippine Islands, as temporary commanding officer.
- 1910 Jan 23 Detached to Olongapo, Philippine Islands, as Post Commander and commanding officer, 2d Regiment.
- 1911 May 23 Promoted to colonel. Served as temporary commander of 1st Brigade several times during these years.
- 1912 May 6 Detached from 1st Brigade and ordered to the United States via the Suez Canal and Europe.
- 1912 Aug 9 Joined Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as commanding officer.
- 1912 Aug 23 Began service in the Nicaragua operations where he was in command of the Marines during the campaign in the skirmish at Masaya and the capture of Coyotepe Hill and Leon.
- 1912 Dec 8 Detached from 1st Provisional Regiment, Camp Elliott, to return to the United States.
- 1913 Jan 15 Returned to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

1913 Feb 19 Commanded 2d Regiment, 2d Provisional Brigade, U. S. Marines, during expeditionary service to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to 1 June of same year.

1913 Aug 20 Detached to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Washington, as commanding officer.

1914 Apr 17 Absent from Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, to 19 December in command of the 4th Regiment on board the USS South Dakota and at Camp Howard, North Island, San Diego, California.

1914 Dec 19 Took command of the 4th Regiment at San Diego, California.

1916 Feb 3 Assumed command of Marine Barracks, San Diego.

1916 Jun 6 Left the Marine Barracks, San Diego, and in command of the 4th Regiment moved toward Santo Domingo.

1916 Jun 19 Given command of all naval forces ashore in Santo Domingo.

1916 Jun 21 Disembarked at Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, and participated in engagements with the enemy at Las Trencheras, Dona Antonia, Guayacanes, and was in command of the forces that occupied Santiago.

1916 Aug 29 Promoted to brigadier general.

1916 Nov 22 Detailed to command 2d Provisional Brigade consisting of organizations serving in Santo Domingo.

1917 Oct 29 Acting Military Governor of Santo Domingo.
to

1917 Nov 29

1918 Mar 18 Designated the Military Governor of Santo Domingo temporarily in the absence of Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. Navy.

1918 Oct 21 Detached to the United States.

1918 Nov 11 Commanded the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina.

1919 Sep 25 Detached to San Diego, California, to establish a Marine Corps Advanced Base Force with Headquarters in that city.

1920 Nov 11 Awarded Navy Cross for service in Santo Domingo.

1921 Oct 1 On temporary duty in command of the Department
 1921 Nov 7 of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

1921 Oct 4 Assigned as Commanding Officer, 5th Brigade of Marines upon establishment of that organization.

1922 May 13 Commanding General, Department of the Pacific
 to in the absence of Major General George Barnett.
 1922 Sep 2

1923 Dec 10 Promoted to major general.

1924 Feb 9 On duty inspecting Marine Corps stations and
 to organizations in Central America and West
 1924 Mar 29 Indies.

1924 Jun 2 Retirement.

1928 to 1930 Mayor of Coronado, California.

1934 to 1935 A Director of the San Diego Centennial Exposition.

1942 Feb 4 Died at San Diego, California.

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(The Library of Congress Call Number has been provided where useful)

Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop, Jr., USMC, The Marines Have Advanced. Illustrated by Donald S. Humphreys, Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co., 1922. 393 p. Illus. PZ7.B526M

A sequel to The Marines Have Landed, this novel for teenagers contains factual material about the Marine Corps of the years 1913 - 1916. Bishop consulted Pendleton on the details of the Marine occupation in the Dominican Republic and Chapter 25 "'Tio José' Takes Command" describes Pendleton's advance to Santiago. "Uncle Joe" was Pendleton's nickname and this book is dedicated to Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop, Jr., USMC, The Marines have Landed. Illustrated by Donald S. Humphreys. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co., 1921. 326 p. Illus. PZ7.B526Ma

This novel for boys from 12 to 17 is based on actual experiences of the Marine Corps in the early years of the twentieth century. Chapter 21, "The Marines Have Landed," about the Marines in Nicaragua, contains a map of Camp Pendleton at Leon and Chapter 24, "The Situation Well in Hand," mentions Pendleton at the battle of Coyotepe Hill.

Elmore A. Champie. A Brief History of the Marine Corps Base and Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, 1914-1962 -- Marine Corps Reference Series No. 9. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1962, rev. ed. 24 p. Notes.

The first 10 pages furnish a most useful summary of the Pendleton years in the development of the Marine Corps Base at San Diego.

Kenneth W. Condit and Edwin T. Turnbladh. Hold High the Torch: a History of the 4th Marines. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1960. xii, 458 p. Illus., notes, maps, bibliog. VE2325 4th. A53

A comprehensive history of the 4th Marine Regiment, 1911-1957, which includes a history of the Advance Base Concept and discusses Pendleton's work as its commander, especially in turning the unit into "San Diego's Own." It relates the regiment to the larger Marine Corps and United States scene.

Edward J. P. Davis. The United States Navy and U. S. Marine Corps at San Diego: an Authentic Record of the Establishment of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps Facilities In and Adjacent to San Diego, California. San Diego: 1955. 104 p. Illus. VA68.S13D3

A chronological account of the development of all Navy and Marine Corps facilities in the greater San Diego area. It traces the history of all relevant land transactions and notes the significance of Pendleton's speech of 6 September 1914 about San Diego.

Major Earl N. Ellis, USMC, "Bush Brigades." Marine Corps Gazette, v. VI (1921) p. 1-15. VE7.M4

Ellis cites Pendleton's 1916 "Pendleton Column" which drove from Monte Cristi to Santiago, Dominican Republic, as "an excellent example" of the organization and operation of a mobile column in occupied hostile territory.

Major Samuel M. Harrington, USMC, "The Strategy and Tactics of Small Wars." Marine Corps Gazette, v. VI (1921) p. 474-491. VE7.M4

The author uses Santo Domingo as an example of a small war and comments on Pendleton's instructions for the conduct required of occupying forces issued 24 June 1916 and his attack on Las Trencheras.

William Kettner. Why It Was Done and How. San Diego: Frye & Smith, 1923. 183 p. Illus., index. E766.K43

This book reports on the author's accomplishments for his Southern California district when he was in Congress. It includes a legislative history of the founding of the San Diego Marine Corps Base and the story of how it came to be located at "Dutch Flats" and not on North Island. Kettner was a friend of Pendleton.

Charles Lee Lewis. Famous American Marines. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1950. 375 p. Illus. E182.L56

Lewis' chapter on Pendleton heavily emphasizes his combat experiences in Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic while paying some attention to the remainder of his career. There are minor errors in this chapter.

Major Edwin N. McClellan, USMC, "American Marines in Nicaragua." Marine Corps Gazette, v. VI (1921) p. 48-65, 164-187. VE7.M4

McClellan here argues that the landing of the Marines in Nicaragua was not an act of war. He studies the early years and local sanitary conditions among other topics. This article also reproduces documents relating to the Nicaraguan intervention, some of which are not in the Pendleton Papers.

Bernard C. Nalty. The United States Marines in Nicaragua -- Marines Corps Historical Reference Pamphlet. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1968, reprint. 39 p. Notes, maps.

This account of Marine Corps activities in Nicaragua, 1910-1933, furnishes a guide to the sources available at Historical Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, through its footnotes, for further study of these interventions. It is in part also a study of the background of Pendleton's activities in Nicaragua.

Everett Hall Pendleton. Brian Pendleton and His Descendants, 1599-1910: With Some Account of the Pendleton Families of Orange County, N. Y., Luzerne County, Pa., and notices of other Pendletons of Later Origin in the United States. Privately Printed, 1910. 860 p. CS71.P399 1910

According to Pendleton's correspondence, this book influenced him to begin thinking about his family background and to become interested in American hereditary societies.

James S. Santelli. A Brief History of the 4th Marines -- Marine Reference Pamphlet. Washington: Historical Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 1970. 68 p. Illus.

In briefer form, this pamphlet replaces and updates the Condit and Turnbladh history of the 4th Regiment, Hold High the Torch.

Ronald Schaffer. "The 1940 Small Wars Manual and the 'Lessons of History'." Military Affairs, v. XXXVI (April, 1972) p. 46 - 51. E181 M55

The Pendleton Papers furnish material for the study of two of the Marine Corps' small wars. Schaffer here questions what has already been learned or not learned from the study of all of these wars.

Elretta Sudsbury. Jackrabbits to Jets: the history of North Island, San Diego, California. - San Diego: Neyenech Printers, Inc., 1967. 411 p. Illus., biblio. V434.S38S9

Although this book only discusses one installation, it is more useful for background information on Pendleton's early years than is Davis' history cited above. There are three photographs of Pendleton in this book and it is copyrighted by the North Island Historical Committee.

U. S. Bureau of Naval Personnel. Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps. Washington: 1814+. V11.U4

Several volumes for the years between 1895 and 1923 were used to identify first names, ranks, and the correct spelling of names of various officers who informally corresponded with Pendleton.

Colonel Alexander S. Williams, USMC, "The San Diego Marine Base." Marine Corps Gazette, v. XI (June, 1926) p. 82 - 86. VE7.M4

A laudatory summary of the facilities and activities of the San Diego Marine Corps Base. It also discusses its history and the regimental organization maintained there.

ADDENDUM

These biographical directories contain entries on Major General J. H. Pendleton: The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography (v. 46), U. S. Marine Corps: Biographical Dictionary, and Who Was Who In America.

The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on the Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points this device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.

