

About The Author:

DOUG STERNER

“Mr. Doug Sterner, in the truest sense of the word, is a genuine “All American.” As a patriot he is the best of the best. His passion for our country, our citizens and our children runs deep in his veins. He feels in his soul the great indebtedness we have to our country for the freedoms we enjoy. Doug speaks with great enthusiasm and a tremendous fervor, leaving you with your heart racing, standing taller and possibly drawing a tear from your eye, feeling proud to be an American.

*Peter C. Lemon, Recipient
Congressional Medal of Honor*

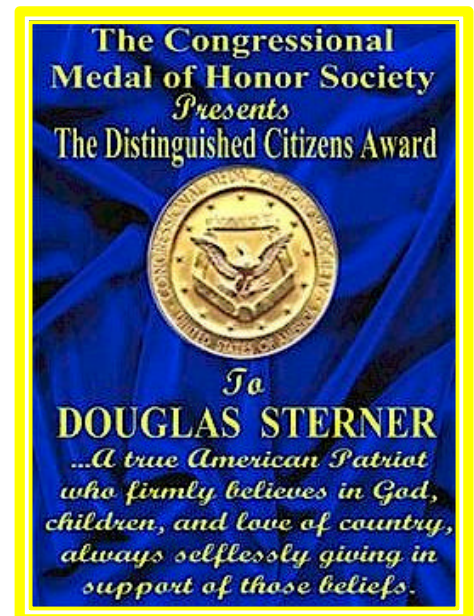


Doug Sterner is a popular author, speaker, Webmaster and historian who has dedicated his life to preserving the stories of some of our Nation's greatest heroes. He has single-handedly authored more than 15,000 web pages in his popular site at www.HomeOfHeroes.com. A dedicated public servant in his hometown of Pueblo, Colorado; he initiated and organized several programs to introduce Medal of Honor recipients to the community, including a series of school assemblies that brought history and inspiration to more than 32,000 youth in one day of activities. He and his wife Pam's continuing programs resulted in the community bidding for and hosting the Medal of Honor convention in Pueblo in September 2000. Other activities have resulted in local schools promoting and passing legislation in two states authorizing distinctive Medal of Honor license plates.

Doug is a decorated, two-tour veteran of service in Vietnam where he served as a squad leader in the US Army. Following discharge from active duty, he spent 6 years as a member of the Montana National Guard. In 1998 the Congressional Medal of Honor Society recognized the continuing efforts of the Sterner Family when it presented Doug with its prestigious and unique Distinguished Citizens Award. In 1999 Governor Bill Owens appointed Doug to the Colorado State Board of Veterans Affairs. In 2001 he was elected Chairman of the Colorado State Board of Veterans Affairs.

“It's hard to say whether Doug Sterner has done more for his country or for his fellow man. He loves them both and works hard to instill that love in the next generation.”

Adrian Cronauer
“Good Morning Vietnam”



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<p>Day of Infamy <i>Day Of Infamy</i> A Tribute to the Unknown and Known of Pearl Harbor</p> 	<p>Go For Broke <i>Go For Broke</i> A Tribute To the Nisei Warriors Of World War II</p> 	<p>The Brotherhood of Soldiers At War <i>The Brotherhood Of Soldiers At War</i> A Hall of Honor E-Book</p> 
<p>A chronology of the events at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, with highlights of the stories of 15 men who received Medals of Honor.</p>	<p>The story of the Japanese-Americans who defended freedom during World War II, detailing the actions of the 100th Infantry and 442nd RCT.</p>	<p>Twelve stories of brothers, either biological or fraternal, who pulled together when the "chips were down" to protect and serve each other.</p>
<p>A Splendid Little War <i>A Splendid Little War</i> A Chronology of Heroism In the Spanish-American War</p> 	<p>Shinmiyangyo <i>The Other Korean War</i> A 50-page history of the Other Korean War – the American invasion of Korea in 1861 called Shinmiyangyo..</p> 	<p>Above and Beyond <i>Bonnes Nouvelles</i>Above and Beyond the Call of Duty</p> 
<p>A chronology of the stories of heroism and the events of the Spanish-American War..</p>	<p>A 50-page history of the <i>Other Korean War</i> – the American invasion of Korea in 1861 called Shinmiyangyo..</p>	<p>A 50-page tribute to the recipients of the Medal of Honor, all written by eight graders at a school in Louisiana.</p>

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- VFW Magazine** (In 1998 the VFW Magazine ran a series of stories across several issues that are well worth revisiting).

SUGGESTED WEB SITES

<http://www.spanamwar.com/index.htm>

The Spanish-American War Centennial Website

Simply the best and most detailed account of the people, places and battles of the Spanish American War including personal narratives.

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/1898/>

The World of 1898: The Spanish-American War

Maps, images, timelines and more are available from the Library of Congress in this well done series of pages.

<http://www.smplanet.com/imperialism/remember.html>

The Spanish-American War

From Small Planet, a resource for teachers, these pages are rich with information, history, pictures and more.

<http://www.ecsis.net/~jrwilobe/>

The Spanish American War Homepage

A well done site with order of battle, information on awards and medals, links and more.

<http://www.bartleby.com/51/>

The Rough Riders

From Bartleby.com, you can find the complete text and the images from Theodore Roosevelt's own account of the Rough Riders and war in Cuba.

Appendix F

Ideas for Further Study

The Spanish-American War redefined the United States on the eve of the 20th Century. There are many topical ideas for study. Below are some suggestions:

- **Compare and contrast the events that catapulted the United States into the Spanish-American War (sinking of the *Maine*) and events that led to World War II, or perhaps even the current war against terrorism.**
- **Compare and contrast the role of the media in the Spanish-American War to the role of the Media in World War II, Vietnam, or even the current war against terrorism. How did the role of the media change as a result of the Spanish-American War.**
- **Compare and contrast the Marine landing at Guantanamo Bay with the Marine landing at Guadalcanal in WWII.**
 - **Compare the leadership (Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and General Alexander Vandegrift).**
 - **What impact did either or both of these events have on the development of the Marine Corps.**
- **Compare and contrast the military leaders of the Spanish-American War with those of World War II.**
- **Compare and contrast the resulting Philippine Insurrection with the war in Vietnam. What impact did preceding wars have on either or both of them.**
- **Compare and contrast the post-war treatment of Spanish-American War veterans with the veterans of other wars, in particular WWII and Vietnam. What lessons can be learned from this?**

other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

Article X. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article XI. The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII. Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article XIII. The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article XIV. Spain will have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

Article XV. The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

Article XVI. It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal] William R. Day

[Seal] Cushman K. Davis

[Seal] William P. Frye

[Seal] Geo. Gray [Seal] Whitelaw Reid

[Seal] Eugenio Montero Rios

[Seal] B. de Abarzuza

[Seal] J. de Garnica

[Seal] W. R. de Villa Urrutia

[Seal] Rafael Cerero

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the Protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, livestock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

Article VI. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

Article VII. The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

Article VIII. In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Article IX. Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to

Appendix E

The Treaty of Paris – 1898

Treaty of Peace Between the United States and Spain; December 10, 1898

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain,

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, senator of the Kingdom and ex-minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy of the Cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division;

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article II. Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty five minutes (4 [degree symbol] 45') north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty five minutes (4 [degree symbol] 45') north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty five minutes (119 [degree symbol] 35') east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty five minutes (119 [degree symbol] 35') east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7 [degree symbol] 40') north, thence along the parallel of latitude of seven degrees and forty minutes (7 [degree symbol] 40') north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning. The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV. The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Survivors:



Officers (23)

Sigsbee, Charles D. (Captain, Commanding)
 Blandin, John J. (Lieutenant (j.g.))
 Blow, George P. (Lieutenant (j.g.))
 Bowers, Frederic C. (Passed Asst Engr)
 Boyd, David F., Jr. (Naval Cadet)
 Bronson, Amon (Naval Cadet)
 Chidwick, John P. (Chaplain)
 Cluverius, Watt T. (Naval Cadet)
 Crenshaw, Arthur (Naval Cadet)
 Helms, George (Carpenter)
 Heneberger, Lucien G. (Surgeon)
 Hill, Joseph (Gunner)
 Holden, Jonas H. (Naval Cadet)
 Holman, George F.W. (Lieutenant)
 Hood, John (Lieutenant)
 Howell, Charles P. (Chief Engineer)
 Jungen, Carl W. (Lieutenant)
 Larkin, Francis E. (Boatswain)
 McCarty, B. (Pay Clerk)
 Morris, John R. (Assistant Engineer)
 Ray, Charles M. (Paymaster)
 Wainwright, Richard (Lt. Commander)
 Washington, Pope (Naval Cadet)

Enlisted Sailors (60)

Allen, James W. (Mess Attendant)
 Anderson, Oskar (Coxwain)
 Awo, Firsanion (Steering Cook)
 Bergman, Charles (BWM/1c)
 Bloomer, John H. (Landsman)

Bullock, Charles H. (Gunner's Mate/2c)
 Cahill, Francis D. (Landsman)
 Christiansen, Karl (Fireman/1c)
 Cronin, Daniel (Landsman)
 David, George (Ordinary Seaman)
 Dolan, John (Seaman)
 Dressler, Gustav J. (Apprentice/1c)
 Durckin, Thomas J. (Ordinary Seaman)
 Flynn, Michael (Seaman)
 Foley, Patrick J. (Apprentice/1c)
 Fox, George (Landsman)
 Gartrell, William M. (Fireman/1c)
 Hallberg, Alfred (Coxwain)
 Ham, Ambrose (Apprentice/1c)
 Harris, Westmore (Mess Attendant)
 Heffron, John (Ordinary Seaman)
 Herbert, John (Landsman)
 Herness, Alfred B. (Gunner's Mate/3c)
 Hutchings, Robert (Landsman)
 Johnson, Alfred (Seaman)
 Kane, Joseph H. (Landsman)
 Kushida, Katsusaburo (WO's Steward)
 Lanahan, Michael (Landsman)
 Larsen, Martin (Seaman)
 Larsen, Peder (Seaman)
 Load, John B. (Master-At-Arms/3c)
 Lohman, Charles A. (Coal Passer)
 Mack, Thomas (Landsman)
 Mattisen, William (Ordinary Seaman)
 Mattsen, Edward (Ordinary Seaman)
 McCann, Harry (Seaman)
 McNair, William (Ordinary Seaman)
 Melville, Thomas (Coal Passer)
 Mikkelsen, Peter (Seaman)
 Moriniere, Louis (Seaman)
 Panck, John H. (Fireman/1c)
 Pilcher, Charles F. (Ordinary Seaman)
 Rau, Arthur (Seaman)
 Reden, Martin (Seaman)
 Richards, Walter E. (Apprentice/2c)

Rowe, James (Ship's Cook/4c)
 Rusch, Frank (Ordinary Seaman)
 Schwartz (Ship's Cook/1c)
 Shea, Jeremiah (Coal Passer)
 Teackle, Harry (Seaman)
 Thompson, William H. (Landsman)
 Toppin, Daniel G. (Wardroom Clerk)
 Turpin, John H. (Mess Attendant)
 Waters, Thomas J. (Landsman)
 Webber, Martin V. (Landsman)
 White, John E. (Landsman)
 Wilbur, Benjamin R. (Coxwain)
 Williams, Henry (Cabin Cook)
 Williams, James (Gunner's Mate/3c)
 Willis, Alonzo (Apprentice, Second Class)



Officers (23)

Catlin, Albertus W. (First Lieutenant)

Enlisted Marines (11)

Anthony, William (Private)
 Coffey, John (Private)
 Galpin, C.P. (Private)
 Germond, C.V. (Private)
 Loftus, Paul (Private)
 Lutz, Joseph (Private)
 McDevitt, William (Private)
 McGuinness, William (Private)
 McKay, Edward (Private)
 Meehan, Michael (Sergeant)
 Thompson, T.G. (Corporal)

Total Number of Survivors -95

Navy	Officers	23
	Enlisted	60
Marines	Officers	1
	Enlisted	11

Over the next 48 hours, only 19 bodies were recovered of the *U.S.S. Maine's* 260 casualties. These were buried in a ceremony at Colon Cemetery near Havana.

In May 1910 the Army Corps of Engineers built a 400-foot cofferdam, at that time the world's largest, around the remains of the *U.S.S. Maine*. After pumping out water to survey the damage, a second US Board of Inquiry examined the remains of the sunken battleship. Forty bodies of those who went down with the ship were recovered. Also recovered was the now rusty bugle that Fifer Newton had used to play "Taps" that fateful night when the *Maine* exploded. Two years later on March 16, 1912 the remains of the *Maine* were towed four miles out of Havana where, as a Marine band aboard the escorting *U.S.S. North Carolina* played "The Star Spangled Banner", she was sent to her final resting place in 600 fathoms of water.

Before the final interment of the *U.S.S. Maine* however, her main mast was cut and then transported home to the United States. Today that mast still flies "The Stars and Stripes" where warriors rest, in Arlington National Cemetery.

Miller, William S. (Apprentice/2c)
 Miller, George (Seaman)
 Mobles, George (Coxwain)
 Monfort, William (Landsman)
 Moore, Edward H. (Coal Passer)
 Moss, John H. (Landsman)
 Moss, Gerhard C. (Machinist/1c)
 Mudd, Noble T. (Seaman)
 Murphy, Cornelius (Oiler)
 Nagamine, Tomekichi (Mess Attendant)
 Nielsen, Sophus (Coxwain)
 Nielsen, John C. (Seaman)
 Noble, William (Fireman/2c)
 Nolan, Charles M. (Gunner's Mate/3c)
 O'Conner, James (Chief BWM)
 O'Hagan, Thomas J. (Apprentice/1c)
 Ohye, Mas (Mess Attendant)
 O'Neill, Patrick (Fireman/2c)
 Ording, Gustav C. (Carpenter's Mate/3c)
 O'Regan, Henry H. (Landsman)
 Paige, Frederick (Landsman)
 Palmgren, John (Seaman)
 Perry, Robert (Mess Attendant)
 Phillips, Francis C. (Apprentice/1c)
 Pinkney, James (Mess Attendant)
 Porter, John (Coal Passer)
 Powers, John (Oiler)
 Price, Daniel (Fireman/1c)
 Quigley, Thomas J. (Plumber and Fitter)
 Quinn, Charles P. (Oiler)
 Reiger, William A. (Gunner's Mate/1c)
 Reilly, Joseph (Fireman/1c)
 Rising, Newell (Coal Passer)
 Robinson, William (Landsman)
 Roos, Peter (Sailmaker)
 Rushworth, William (Chief Machinist)

Safford, Clarence E. (Gunner's Mate/1c)
 Salmin, Michael E. (Ordinary Seaman)
 Schroeder, August (Ordinary Seaman)
 Scott, Charles A. (Carpenter's Mate/2c)
 Scully, Joseph (Boiler Maker)
 Seery, Joseph (Fireman/1c)
 Sellers, Walter S. (Apothecary)
 Shea, John J. (Coal Passer)
 Shea, Patrick J. (Fireman/1c)
 Shea, Thomas (Landsman)
 Sheridan, Owen (Fireman/2c)
 Shillington, John H. (Yeoman/3c)
 Simmons, Alfred (Coal Passer)
 Smith, Nicholas J. (Apprentice/1c)
 Stevenson, Nicholas (Seaman)
 Sugisaki, Isa (Wardroom Steward)
 Sutton, Frank (Fireman/2c)
 Suzuki, Kashitara (Mess Attendant)
 Talbot, Frank C. (Landsman)
 Tehan, Daniel J. (Coal Passer)
 Thompson, George (Landsman)
 Tigges, Frank B. (Coppersmith)
 Tinsman, William H. (Landsman)
 Todoresco, Constantin (Fireman/1c)
 Troy, Thomas (Coal Passer)
 Tuohey, Martin (Coal Passer)
 Wallace, John (Ordinary Seaman)
 Walsh, Joseph F. (Coxwain)
 Warren, John (Fireman/2c)
 White, Charles O. (Chief Master-At-Arms)
 White, Robert (Mess Attendant)
 Whiten, George (Seaman)
 Wickstrom, Johan E. (Seaman)
 Wilbur, George W. (Apprentice/1c)
 Wilson, Robert (Chief Quartermaster)
 Wilson, Albert (Seaman)
 Zeigler, John H. (Coal Passer)



Enlisted (28)

Bennet, John (Private)
 Botting, Vincent H. (Private)
 Brosnan, George (Private)
 Brown, James T. (Sergeant)
 Burns, James R. (Private)
 Dierking, John H. (Drummer)
 Downing, Michael J. (Private)
 Johnson, Charles E. (Private)
 Jordan, William J. (Private)
 Kean, Edward F. (Private)
 Kelly, Frank (Private)
 Lauriette, George M. (Private)
 Losko, Peter A. (Private)
 McDermott, John (Private)
 Monahan, Joseph P. (Private)
 Newman, F.J. (Private)
 Newton, C.H. (Fifer)
 Richter, A.H. (Corporal)
 Roberts, James H. (Private)
 Schoen, Joseph (Corporal)
 Stock, H.E. (Private)
 Strongman, James (Private)
 Suman, E.B. (Private)
 Timpany, E.B. (Private)
 Van Horn, H.A. (Private)
 Wagner, Henry (First Sergeant)
 Warren, Asa V. (Private)
 Wills, A.O. (Private)

Of 95 survivors of the explosion and sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, 59 were injured. Eight men, all enlisted sailors, subsequently died of their wounds.

Erikson, Andrew V. (Seaman)
 Fisher, Frank (Ordinary Seaman)
 Holland, Alfred J. (Coxwain)
 Holzer, Frederick C. (Ordinary Seaman)
 Jectson, Harry (Seaman)
 Jernee, Fred (Coal Passer)
 Koebler, George W. (Apprentice/1c)
 Smith, Carl A. (Seaman)

Total Losses (Killed or Missing)

260

Navy	Officers	2
	Enlisted	230
Marines	Enlisted	28

Appendix D

Roster of the *U S S M A I N E*

Killed or Missing following the explosion 15 February 1898



Officers (2)

Jenkins, Friend W. (Lieutenant)
Merritt, Darwin R. (Assistant Engineer)

Enlisted (222)

Adams, John T. (Coal Passer)
Aitken, James P. (BWM/1c)
Anderson, John (BWM/2c)
Anderson, Holm A. (Coal Passer)
Anderson, Charles (Landsman)
Anderson, Axel C. (Seaman)
Anderson, Gustav A. (Seaman)
Anderson, John (Seaman)
Andrews, Frank (Ordinary Seaman)
Anfindsen, Abraham (Coxwain)
Anglund, Bernhard (Blacksmith)
Auchenbach, Harry (Fireman/2c)
Barry, John P. (Apprentice/1c)
Barry, Lewis L. (Coal Passer)
Baum, Henry S. (Landsman)
Becker, Jakob (Chief Machinist)
Bell, John R. (Cabin Steward)
Blomberg, Fred (Landsman)
Boll, Fritz (Bayman)
Bonner, Leon (Seaman)
Bookbinder, John (Assistant Engineer)
Boyle, James (Quartermaster/1c)
Brinkman, Heinrich (Seaman)
Brofeldt, Arthur (Chief Gunner's Mate)
Bruns, Adolph C. (Quartermaster/3c)
Burkhardt, Robert (Quartermaster/2c)
Burns, Edward (Coal Passer)
Butler, Frederick F. (Machinist/2c)
Caine, Thomas (Blacksmith)
Cameron, Walter (Seaman)
Carr, Herbert M. (Gunner's Mate/2c)
Caulfield, William R.B. (Landsman)
Chingi, Suke (Mess Attendant)
Christiansen, Charles A. (Fireman/1c)
Clark, Thomas (Coal Passer)
Clarke, James C. (Shipwright)
Cochrane, Michael (Fireman/1c)
Cole, Thomas M. (Bayman)
Coleman, William (Fireman/2c)
Coleman, William (Ordinary Seaman)

Conroy, Anthony (Coal Passer)
Cosgrove, William (Fireman/2c)
Curran, Charles (Coxwain)
Dahlman, Berger (Seaman)
Dennig, Charles (Seaman)
Donoughy, William (Ordinary Seaman)
Drury, James (Fireman/1c)
Edler, George (Seaman)
Eiermann, Charles F.W. (Gunner's Mate/1c)
Etts, John P. (Seaman)
Evensen, Karl (Seaman)
Fadde, Charles F.J. (Apprentice/1c)
Falk, Rudolph (Oiler)
Faubel, George D. (Chief Machinist)
Fewer, William J. (BWM/2c)
Finch, Trubie (Apprentice/1c)
Fisher, Alfred J. (Oiler)
Flaherty, Michael (Fireman/1c)
Fleishman, Lewis M. (Seaman)
Flynn, Patrick (Fireman/2c)
Fougere, John (Coal Passer)
Fountain, Bartley (BWM/1c)
Frank, Charles (Apprentice/1c)
Furlong, James F. (Coal Passer)
Gaffney, Patrick (Fireman/1c)
Gardner, Thomas J. (Chief Yeoman)
Gardner, Frank (Coal Passer)
Gordon, Joseph F. (Fireman/1c)
Gorman, William H. (Ordinary Seaman)
Grady, Patrick (Coal Passer)
Graham, James A. (Chief Yeoman)
Graham, Edward P. (Coal Passer)
Greer, William A. (Apprentice/1c)
Griffin, Michael (Fireman/2c)
Gross, Henry (Landsman)
Grupp, Reinhardt (Coal Passer)
Hallberg, John A. (Oiler)
Hamburger, William (Landsman)
Hamilton, Charles A. (Apprentice/1c)
Hamilton, John (Chief Carpenter's Mate)
Hanrahan, William C. (Coxwain)
Harley, Daniel O.C. (Fireman/2c)
Harris, Millard F. (Quartermaster/3c)
Harris, Edward (Water Tender)
Harty, Thomas J. (Coal Passer)
Hassell, Charles F. (Gunner's Mate/3c)
Hauck, Charles (Landsman)
Hawkins, Howard B. (Ordinary Seaman)
Hennekes, Albert B. (Gunner's Mate/2c)
Herriman, Benjamin H. (Apprentice/1c)
Holm, Gustav (BWM/2c)
Horn, William J (Fireman/1c)
Hough, William L. (Landsman)
Hughes, Patrick (Fireman/1c)

Ishida, Ootogiro (Steerage Cook)
Jencks, Carlton (Gunner's Mate/3c)
Johansen, Peter C. (Seaman)
Johnson, George (Coal Passer)
Johnson, John W. (Landsman)
Johnson, Charles (Ordinary Seaman)
Johnsson, Peter (Oiler)
Jones, Thomas J. (Coal Passer)
Just, Charles F. (Apprentice/1c)
Kane, Michael (Coal Passer)
Kay, John A. (Machinist/1c)
Kelly, Hugh (Coal Passer)
Kelly, John (Coal Passer)
Keskull, Alexander (Seaman)
Keys, Harry J. (Ordinary Seaman)
Kihlstrom, Fritz (Ordinary Seaman)
Kinsella, Thomas F. (Machinist/2c)
Kinsey, Frederick E. (Machinist/2c)
Kitagata, Yukichi (W.O. Steward)
Kniese, Frederick H. (Machinist/1c)
Kranyak, Charles (Apprentice/1c)
Kruse, Hugo (Painter)
Laird, Charles (Master-At-Arms/3c)
Lambert, William (Fireman/2c)
Lancaster, Luther (BWM/2c)
Lapierre, George (Apprentice/1c)
Lawler, Edward (Coal Passer)
League, James M. (Chief Yeoman)
Lee, William J. (Apprentice/1c)
Leene, Daniel (Coal Passer)
Lees, Samuel (Ordinary Seaman)
Leupold, Gustav (Fireman/2c)
Lewis, Daniel (Oiler)
Lewis, John B. (Water Tender)
Lieber, George (Apprentice/1c)
Lorenzen, Jorgen J. (Oiler)
Louden, James W. (Apprentice/2c)
Lowell, Clarence E. (Ordinary Seaman)
Lund, William (Coxwain)
Lydon, John T. (Ordinary Seaman)
Lynch, Matthew (Coal Passer)
Lynch, Bernard (Fireman/1c)
Malone, Michael (Fireman/2c)
Marsden, Benjamin L. (Apprentice/1c)
Marshall, John E. (Landsman)
Martensson, Johan (Gunner's Mate/3c)
Mason, James H. (Landsman)
Matiasen, Carl (Seaman)
Matza, John (Coal Passer)
McGonigle, Hugh (Fireman/2c)
McManus, John J (Fireman/2c)
McNiece, Francis J. (Coal Passer)
Meilstrup, Elmer M. (Ordinary Seaman)
Mero, Eldon H. (Chief Machinist)
Merz, John (Landsman)

July 3 Santiago Harbor, Cuba	1 Aboard the <i>USS Brooklyn</i> , Harry MacNeal is the only man to receive the Medal of Honor during the famous Naval battle of Santiago, becoming the LAST Marine of the war to earn our Nation's highest award.	
July 20 At Sea near Santiago Cuba	2 After an explosion in the boiler room of the USS Iowa, Philip Keefer and Robert Penn earn Medals of Honor for their courage in rescuing their comrades and neutralizing the danger created by hot steam and fires.	
July 23 Bahí Hondo, Cuba	1 While attempting to off-load supplies from the <i>USS Wanderer</i> , John Heard becomes the last member of the US Army to earn the Medal of Honor during the Spanish-American war.	
July 26 Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	4 Four sailors from the <i>USS Marblehead</i> perform the last Medal of Honor actions of the war in a 2-day mission to clear dangerous mines from Guantanamo Bay: <div><div>William Morin William Spicer</div><div>Axel Sundquist Samuel Triplett</div></div>	
T o t a l A w a r d s - 1 1 0		
3 1 A r m y	1 5 M a r i n e s	6 4 N a v y

- NO Medal of Honor recipients were killed in action during the war.
- EIGHT Medal of Honor recipients were captured and became Prisoners of War.
- AT LAST FOUR Medal of Honor recipients received wounds during their actions.
- Five BLACK soldiers and one BLACK seaman received Medals of Honor.
- Navy hero of Cienfuegos, JOHN DAVIS was the last living Spanish-American War Medal of Honor recipient. He died June 9, 1970 in St. Petersburg, FL at age 92.
- The last Medal of Honor to be awarded for Spanish-American War heroism was presented posthumously to the family of Theodore Roosevelt on January 16, 2001 by President William Clinton.

June 3 Santiago Harbor, Cuba	8 Navy Medals of Honor awarded for the efforts to block the entrance to the harbor by sinking the old collier <i>USS Merimac</i> . (All 8 volunteers were captured and were the only Medal of Honor heroes to become prisoners of war. <div><div>Richmond Hobson Randolph Clausen George Charette Osborn Deignan</div><div>Francis Kelly Daniel Montague John E. Murphy George Phillips</div></div>
June 14 Cuzco Well, Cuba	2 Marines become the first Marines to earn Medals of Honor in the Spanish-American War during the battle at Cuzco Well, near Guantanamo, Cuba: <div>John Fitzgerald John Quick</div>
June 24 Las Guasimas, Cuba	1 Assistant Surgeon James Robb Church becomes the first member of the US Army to earn the Medal of Honor in the Spanish-American War.
June 30 Manzanillo, Cuba	1 During a brief Naval battle, Frederick Muller earns a Medal of Honor
June 30 Tayacoba, Cuba	4 Buffalo Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry earn Medals of Honor for their heroic rescue of trapped soldiers, becoming the first BLACK recipients of the war. <div><div>Dennis Bell Fitz Lee</div><div>William Thompkins George Wanton</div></div>
July 1 El Caney, Cuba	9 Members of the 17th U.S. Infantry earn Medals of Honor during the battle for El Caney, in support of attacks on nearby San Juan and Kettle Hills: <div><div><u>Officers</u> <u>Company C</u> Benjamin Hardaway Charles Roberts</div><div><u>Company C</u> Ulysses Buzzard George Berg Oscar Brookin Thomas Graves Bruno Wende</div><div><u>Company D</u> Norman Ressler Warren Shepherd</div></div>
July 1 San Juan & Kettle Hill Cuba	15 soldiers earn Army awards of the Medal of Honor during the attacks on San Juan and Kettle Hills overlooking Santiago de Cuba: <div><div><u>Co C, 10th Cavalry</u> Edward Baker <u>Co A, 13th Infantry</u> Alexander Quinn <u>US Volunteers</u> Albert Mills Theodore Roosevelt <i>Presented belatedly by special act of Congress in 2001, Roosevelt's Medal of Honor was the ONLY posthumous award of the war.</i></div><div><u>Co F, 10th Infantry</u> Charles Cantrell Andrew Cummings William Keller James Nash Alfred Pollond</div><div><u>Co H, 21st Infantry</u> John DeSwan Thomas Doherty Frank Fournia Thomas Kelly George Nee Hermann Pfisterer</div></div>
July 2 Santiago de Cuba	1 Ira Welborn receives the Medal of Honor for rescuing a wounded comrade.

Appendix C

Medal of Honor Chronology

May 1 Manila Bay, PI	1 Franz Itrich (Navy) of the USS Petrel earns the first Medal of Honor		
May 11 Cienfuegos, Cuba	<p>52 Medals of Honor awarded in Cable Cutting Mission</p> <table> <tr> <td> <u>USS Marblehead (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Bennett, James Carter, Joseph Chadwick, Leonard Davis, John Doran, John Erickson, Nicholas Foss, Herbert Gill, Freeman Hart, William Hendrickson, Henry Johanson, John Kramer, Franz Leverly, William Mager, George Maxwell, John Oakley, William Olsen, Anton Russell, Henry Vadas, Albert Wilke, Julius Williams, Frank <u>Marines</u> Campbell, Daniel Kuchneister, Hermann Meredith, James Sullivan, Edward West, Walter </td><td> <u>USS Nashville (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Baker, Benjamin Barrow, David Beyer, Albert Blume, Robert Bright, George Durney, Austin Eglit, John Gibbons, Michael Hoban, Thomas Johansson, Johan Krause, Ernest Meyer, William Miller, Harry Miller, Willard Nelson, Lauritz Riley, John Sundquist, Gustav Van Etten, Hudson Volz , Robert <u>Marines</u> Field, Oscar Franklin, Joseph Gaughan, Philip Hill, Frank Kearney, Michael Parker, Pomeroy Scott, Joseph </td></tr> </table>	<u>USS Marblehead (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Bennett, James Carter, Joseph Chadwick, Leonard Davis, John Doran, John Erickson, Nicholas Foss, Herbert Gill, Freeman Hart, William Hendrickson, Henry Johanson, John Kramer, Franz Leverly, William Mager, George Maxwell, John Oakley, William Olsen, Anton Russell, Henry Vadas, Albert Wilke, Julius Williams, Frank <u>Marines</u> Campbell, Daniel Kuchneister, Hermann Meredith, James Sullivan, Edward West, Walter	<u>USS Nashville (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Baker, Benjamin Barrow, David Beyer, Albert Blume, Robert Bright, George Durney, Austin Eglit, John Gibbons, Michael Hoban, Thomas Johansson, Johan Krause, Ernest Meyer, William Miller, Harry Miller, Willard Nelson, Lauritz Riley, John Sundquist, Gustav Van Etten, Hudson Volz , Robert <u>Marines</u> Field, Oscar Franklin, Joseph Gaughan, Philip Hill, Frank Kearney, Michael Parker, Pomeroy Scott, Joseph
<u>USS Marblehead (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Bennett, James Carter, Joseph Chadwick, Leonard Davis, John Doran, John Erickson, Nicholas Foss, Herbert Gill, Freeman Hart, William Hendrickson, Henry Johanson, John Kramer, Franz Leverly, William Mager, George Maxwell, John Oakley, William Olsen, Anton Russell, Henry Vadas, Albert Wilke, Julius Williams, Frank <u>Marines</u> Campbell, Daniel Kuchneister, Hermann Meredith, James Sullivan, Edward West, Walter	<u>USS Nashville (26)</u> <u>NAVY</u> Baker, Benjamin Barrow, David Beyer, Albert Blume, Robert Bright, George Durney, Austin Eglit, John Gibbons, Michael Hoban, Thomas Johansson, Johan Krause, Ernest Meyer, William Miller, Harry Miller, Willard Nelson, Lauritz Riley, John Sundquist, Gustav Van Etten, Hudson Volz , Robert <u>Marines</u> Field, Oscar Franklin, Joseph Gaughan, Philip Hill, Frank Kearney, Michael Parker, Pomeroy Scott, Joseph		
May 11 Cardenas Harbor, Cuba	<p>3 Navy Medals of Honor awarded for heroism in action against shore batteries to members of the <i>USS Winslow</i>:</p> <p>George Brady Thomas Cooney Hans Johnsen</p>		
May 21 Cavite, Manila Bay, PI	<p>3 Navy Medals of Honor awarded for heroism after the explosion in the boiler room of the <i>USS Concord</i>:</p> <p>William Crouse John Ehle James Hull</p>		
May 28 At Sea	<p>2 Navy Medals of Honor awarded for heroism after the explosion in the boiler room of the <i>USS Vixen</i>:</p> <p>Peter Johnson George Mahoney</p>		

OTHERS INFLUENTIAL PERSONS



Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy - (1869 - 1964)

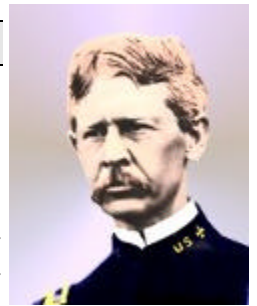
A native of the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo was a leader in the 1896 revolt against Spanish rule in the Philippines. When the revolution faltered, he agreed to be exiled to Hong Kong in exchange for a 400,000 peso payment from the Spanish, intending to use that money to purchase arms and supplies for subsequent insurgent attempts at Philippine Independence.

When Commodore Dewey defeated the Spanish squadron at Manila Bay, Aguinaldo believed the United States would be his ally in the battle for Philippine independence, and returned to lead an insurgent army against the Spanish. When, following the Treaty of Paris ending the war and ceding the Philippine Islands to United States possession, it appeared that the United States intended to occupy his country, Aguinaldo led the resistance against the US forces there as well.

In 1901 Aguinaldo was captured by General Frederick Funston and took an oath of allegiance to the United States. Despite this, Aguinaldo has remained a hero to the Filipinos, and in 1935 waged a losing campaign against Manuel Quezon for the presidency of the newly established Commonwealth of the Philippines. Aguinaldo lived until 1964, long enough to finally see his dream of a Philippine republic realized and to be honored as a symbol of the Filipinos' long fight for independence.

Major Walter Reed - (1851 - 1902)

During the Spanish-American war a relatively obscure professor and bacteriological researcher, Major Walter Reed became an international hero for tracing the deadly yellow fever to its insect vector. In collaboration with engineer Major William C. Gorgas, he initially tested the prevailing theory of causation by exposing victims to unwashed bedding used by other fever victims. When none of these contracted the disease, he noted that others were made ill by injections of infected serum. Noting this, and following a theory first suggested by Cuban physician Carlos Finlay, Reed was able to trace the disease to mosquitoes, leading to efforts to eradicate their breeding grounds in Havana and ultimately saving thousands of lives.





Rear Admiral Patricio Montojo y Pasaron - (1839 - 1917)

After becoming a naval cadet in 1852 following study at the Naval School in Cadiz, Patricio Montojo accelerated through the ranks of the world's most powerful navy, to command the Spanish squadron at Manila Bay. At the opening of hostilities during the Spanish-American War, the US Naval commander Commodore Dewey defied all odds to sail his small fleet past the enemy guns at the harbors entrance, and engage Admiral Montojo's squadron. Within a matter of hours, Spain's Asiatic fleet was utterly destroyed.

In September 1898 Admiral Montojo was summoned to Madrid to account for his defeat, and by judicial decree of the Spanish Supreme Court-Martial, was subsequently imprisoned. Later absolved, he none-the-less was discharged. Ironically, the one person who defended Admiral Montojo before the Spanish court martial was his former enemy and conqueror, Admiral George Dewey.

General Jose Toral

Shortly after U.S. Forces under General Shafter took the heights (San Juan and Kettle Hills) overlooking Santiago, the Spanish commander General Arsenio Linares y Pombo was wounded in the shoulder. Command of the city fell to General Jose Toral, who faced an un-winnable situation. Above him were some 16,000 American soldiers, to his west were 3,000 Cuban insurgents, and beyond the harbor sat the American Naval fleet under Admiral Sampson.



Despite these conditions, General Toral held out as long as he could, refused permission by General Blanco in Havana, to surrender the city. Eventually, however, it was General Toral to whom the unenviable task of capitulation finally fell.



Admiral Cervera y Topete - (1839 - 1909)

For United States sailors in Admiral Sampson's squadron at Santiago de Cuba, facing Admiral Cervera was like fighting a legend. The world well knew the might of the Spanish Navy, and Admiral Cervera was revered by friend and foe alike for his courage, his prowess, and his unmatched resume.

Recognizing the folly of the orders that sent his small squadron to Cuba at the outbreak of war, Admiral Cervera voiced his disapproval and then honorably fulfilled his orders. When commanded to steam his doomed ships out of Santiago de Cuba and directly into the guns of the waiting American Naval force, again he voiced his disapproval and then obeyed his orders.

After the defeat of Admiral Cervera's squadron, he was pulled from the waters by Commander Richard Wainwright. When transferred from the Gloucester to the USS Iowa he was greeted by the American commander Captain Evans with the words: "Sir, you are a hero. You have done the most sublime feat ever recorded in the history of the Navy." Subsequently sent to the United States as a prisoner of war, he was "held" for a brief period at the US Naval Academy. During the period he was treated more like a celebrity V.I.P. than a prisoner. American school children wrote letters concerning the battle, even requesting his autograph. Returning home to Spain in September 1898, he said, "I have lost everything except my honor."

In 1901 Cervera was made a Vice Admiral, and in 1903 King Alfonso XIII named him life Senator of the Kingdom.

Spanish-American War broke out, and sought assignment to a combat unit, expecting to be sent to Cuba.

Assigned instead to General Merritt's Eighth Army, training near San Francisco, MacArthur was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in command of the Third Philippine Expeditionary Force which became the 1st Brigade of the Eighth Army at Camp Dewey, south of Manila.

After the fall of Manila, MacArthur was appointed the Military Governor of the Philippines until replaced a year later by William H. Taft. Resulting personality clashes sent MacArthur home to assume various state-side posts and in 1906 resumed his role as Commander of the Pacific Division. The ranking officer in the US Army when the position of Army Chief of Staff became available, it is speculated that his previous clashes with Taft, who was now President, were the reason he never achieved his dream of commanding the entire US Army.

General MacArthur's son Douglas developed a life-long love for the Philippines, fought there during World War II, and earned the Medal of Honor. Until the January 16, 2001 belated award of the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur and Douglas MacArthur were the only father/son combination to ever receive our Nation's highest award for military valor.

SPANISH COMMANDERS



General Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau - (1838 - 1930)

General Weyler was born into a military family and committed some 75 years of his life to military service, from his role as a Spanish Military Atache' in Washington, DC to commanding troops during Spain's Ten Years' War. In January 1896 he replaced General Martinez Campos as Governor in Cuba. Weyler aggressively pursued efforts to end the rebellion in Cuba, initiating a program that became known as "reconcentrado"...

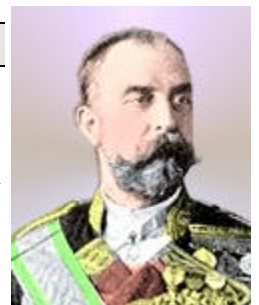
"I order and command all the inhabitants of the country (Cuba) now outside of the line of fortification of the towns, shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who after the expiration of this period is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such."

General Weyler's policy resulted in the relocation of 1.6 million Cubans and, far worse, with lack of provisions, the death of hundreds of thousands. The tragedy resulted in American outcries for Spain to remove Weyler, which it did in 1897. Returning to Spain, Weyler later served three separate times as his country's Minister of War.

General Ramon Blanco y Eranas - (1833 - 1906)

General Blanco was not stranger to Cuba, having held military authority there years before the War of Independence. It was Blanco who was selected to replace General Weyler when the reconcentrado policy generated outrage in the United States. At the time of the explosion aboard the USS Maine, Blanco sensed the ultimate repercussions stating, "This is the saddest day Spain ever saw."

Blanco was the top Spanish military commander in Cuba throughout the war, and it was Blanco who finally ordered the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera to steam from its anchorage in Santiago Harbor to certain defeat. Ultimately, Blanco resigned his position as the Governor General of Spain and was forced to surrender to the United States.



Joseph and put down the Ghost Dance disturbances that ended with the Battle of Wounded Knee in 1890. But for the Spanish-American War, the controversy over the slaughter at Wounded Knee may have ended Miles' career.

The top American Army commander at the time of the Spanish-American war, Miles led the forces that captured Puerto Rico, where he remained for a time to serve as both a military commander and civilian administrator. Miles later testified vehemently against Secretary of War Henry Alger during the hearings into the latter's inept handling of the war. Retiring in 1903 as a lieutenant general, Miles continued to be active in National affairs until his death.



General Theodore Schwan - (1841 - 1926)

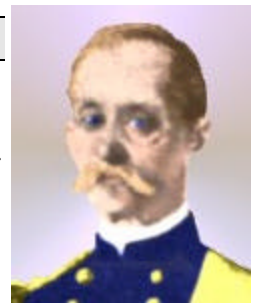
Born in Hanover, Germany, Theodore Schwan came to the United States in 1857. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private, working his way through the ranks to captain, and earning the Medal of Honor as a First Lieutenant when he rescued a wounded soldier at Peebles Farm, Virginia.

Prior to the Spanish-American War, Schwan was attached to the US Embassy in Berlin, Germany. When General Miles took his First Army Corps to invade Puerto Rico, Brigadier General Schwan commanded an independent brigade assigned to capture the western coast of the island. Following the war, Schwan was Chief of Staff in the Philippine Islands, and retired in 1901 after 40 years of distinguished military service.

General Guy Vernor Henry - (1839 - 1899)

Born in Indian Territory (now Arkansas), Guy Vernor served with distinction throughout the Civil War, earning the Medal of Honor as a Colonel at Cold Harbor, Virginia in 1864. He received successive brevets for gallantry, rising to the rank of brigadier general for gallantry at Rose Bud, Montana where he was shot through the face while fighting Indians.

Commanding a provisional division under General Nelson Miles in Puerto Rico, General Henry marched his troops directly north from Ponce, meeting little resistance. When hostilities ceased, Henry served as Military Governor of Puerto Rico.



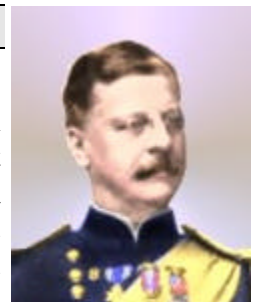
Major General Wesley Merritt - (1836 - 1910)

A West Point graduate, General Merritt served with distinction during the Civil War and was promoted to major for his valor at Gettysburg. After the war he served for a time in the West, then became superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point.

General Merritt left his position at West Point in 1898 to build and lead the Eighth Army to defeat the ground forces in the Philippines, and capture and occupy the city of Manila. His skillful negotiations in settling the capitulation of Manila, and his tact and political skill in dealing with the Spanish army officers, led to his being sent to France to assist the American commissioners in the negotiations that resulted in the Treaty of Paris.

General Arthur MacArthur - (1845 - 1912)

During the Civil War Arthur MacArthur received the Medal of Honor for his heroism at Missionary Ridge, and quickly rose through the ranks of the 24th Wisconsin to become the youngest Colonel of the War (hence his subsequent nickname as The Boy Colonel). After the war he studied law, then returned to a military career as a second lieutenant in the regular army, serving throughout the West and rising steadily in rank. He was stationed in the Dakota Territory when the



Insurrection, and was governor of the Moro Province (1903), governor of the Philippines (1906) and Governor of the department of East in United States (1908-09). Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri is named in his honor.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt - (1858 - 1919)

The son of a wealthy New York philanthropist, Theodore Roosevelt was a sickly child who suffered severely from asthma and worked hard to build his strength and stamina. A would-be politician, the Harvard educated young man served in the New York State Assembly, then ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. In 1897 Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and worked hard to modernize the Navy and prepare it for war, long before war was imminent. When at last war was declared, Roosevelt tried repeatedly to obtain command of a fighting force, resigning his position with the Navy to assist Colonel Leonard Wood in raising and training the Rough Riders.



Roosevelt was catapulted into American lore by tales of the Rough Riders in the assault on Kettle Hill, and owed much of his success to correspondent Richard Harding Davis who became a life-long friend. Returning home as perhaps the most famous hero of the war, Roosevelt was easily elected Governor of New York in 1898, and two years later ran successfully as Vice President under William McKinley. Upon McKinley's death in 1901, Roosevelt became president, and was elected to his first full term in 1904.

A true icon of American history, President Theodore Roosevelt became the first American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (for mediation of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty in 1905), though the one honor that he desired most, the Medal of Honor, eluded him during his lifetime. In 1944 Roosevelt's son, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. received the Medal of Honor posthumously for service during the famous WWII D-Day Invasion. Finally, after repeated efforts by surviving family and admirers, more than 100 years after the Spanish-American War battle that brought him fame, Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Medal of Honor on January 16, 2001.



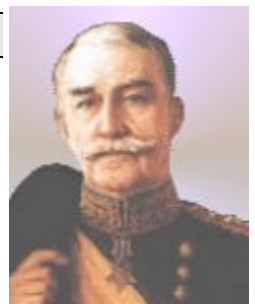
Lieutenant John Joseph Pershing - (1860 - 1948)

Almost inconspicuous among a wide range of better known heroes of the Spanish-American War was a young lieutenant named John J. Pershing. An instructor at West Point, where he had graduated in 1886, when war broke out Pershing defied regulations freezing all Academy instructors to seek an assignment to the combat troops. His success resulted largely from his previous service with the all-Black 10th Cavalry, where he had earned the nickname "Black Jack" during the Apache Campaigns.

A quartermaster, Pershing went to great lengths to insure proper supply of the poorly equipped Fifth Army in Cuba, and demonstrated his heroism during the battle at San Juan Hill where his Buffalo Soldiers reportedly rescued Theodore Roosevelt and Pershing received the Silver Star.

General Nelson Appleton Miles - (1839 - 1925)

Wounded 4 times during the Civil War, Nelson Miles became a Major General of Volunteers and commander of the II Corps in 1865 at the age of 26. For his heroism at Chancellorsville, Virginia in 1863, he was subsequently awarded the Medal of Honor. From the Civil War to the Spanish-American War he became both hero and scoundrel, admired by many, loathed by others. He spent 21 years on frontier posts fighting Indians. It was Miles who drove Sitting Bull into Canada after the ill-fated Battle of the Little Big Horn, and it was also Miles who captured chief





General Joseph Fighting Joe Wheeler - (1836 - 1906)

Fighting Joe Wheeler was a legend in his own time, a former Civil War hero of the Confederate Cavalry, post-war Congressman, and leader in the effort to reconcile the North and South after the Civil War. When appointed to service in the Spanish-American War, Wheeler stated, "a single battle for the Union flag was worth fifteen years of life." Only one year younger than the Fifth Army Commander, Wheeler fought and led with a youthful vigor that defied his age and earned the respect of all others.

Serving as the major general of volunteers, Wheeler led his soldiers at Las Guasimas and was involved (though ill at the time) in the battle of San Juan Hill and the attack on Santiago. While serving in Cuba, Fighting Joe's daughter ANNIE WHEELER joined him to work as a nurse treating the sick and wounded. Following the war, both father and daughter continued their service in the Philippine theater of action.

General Henry W. Lawton - (1843 - 1899[Killed in Action])

A veteran of 22 major engagements during the Civil War, Henry Lawton earned the Medal of Honor for his heroic leadership at Atlanta, Georgia in 1864. After the war, Lawton briefly attended Harvard Law School, before returning to military service in the campaigns in the American West. In 1886 it was Lawton who led the successful expedition to Mexico to affect the surrender of Geronimo. During his Indian Campaigns service, Lawton earned the nickname, "Man who gets Up In the Night to Fight".

In Cuba, Lawton commanded the Second Brigade of Shafter's Fifth Army, leading the first American Army troops ashore. Leading his soldiers through the efforts to capture Santiago, following the war Lawton was appointed to the U.S. Commission negotiating the Spanish surrender.

In 1899 General Lawton departed for a command in the Philippines, second only to General Otis. In the Philippines Lawton quickly trained his forces for guerilla and night-fighting techniques, earning the nickname "General of the Night". An imposing figure, both in reputation and in stature (Lawton was 6'4" tall), he also was a large target. The hero of multiple wars was killed in action by a sniper's bullet six days before Christmas in 1899 near San Mateo, Philippine Islands.

So respected was Lawton by the people of the Philippines, his image appeared on their currency. At home, a statue was erected in his memory at Indianapolis, where it was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt.



Colonel Leonard Wood - (1860 - 1927)

As an Assistant Surgeon during the Indian Campaigns, Harvard Medical School graduate Leonard Wood earned the Medal of Honor for carrying dispatches over 100 miles of hostile territory. During frequent visits to Washington, DC prior to the Spanish-American War, Wood developed a close friendship with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt. When war began, Wood assumed the command of a volunteer mounted cavalry that would become known as The Rough Riders, with Theodore Roosevelt serving as XO.

Upon receiving a battlefield promotion in Cuba to Brigadier General, Wood turned command of the Rough Riders to Roosevelt to command the Second Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. Following the capitulation at Santiago, Wood served as military governor at Santiago and later as Military Governor for Cuba. Eventually rising to the rank of major general, he commanded troops during the Philippine



Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington

The man who built the 1st Marine Battalion, led them victoriously to Guantanamo Bay, and changed the way the Department of the Navy viewed its Marines was a grizzled old veteran of the Civil War. He had served as a young lieutenant in the Battle of Bull Run, risen through the ranks over the years, and established himself as a tough, "by-the-book" officer who demanded discipline and order.

In a historical context, one can almost envision the landing at Guantanamo as the Marine Corps' first Guadalcanal, and if that is so, Lieutenant Colonel Huntington would certainly be an early version of Alexander Vandegrift. Huntington's strict training and demands for discipline not only insured a quick and easy victory, it preserved his Marines. Huntington emphasized sanitation in accordance with the policies set forth by the Surgeon General. As a result, the marines suffered only a 2.5% sick rate and no deaths to the tropical illnesses, compared to the Army's nearly 10% sick rate and nearly 5,000 deaths to the tropical diseases.

Lieutenant John A. LeJeune - (1867 - 1942)

Almost inconspicuous in the Spanish-American War, but for a brief action when he led a party of Marines ashore at the Fajardo Lighthouse at Puerto Rico, was young Lieutenant John A. LeJeune. LeJeune graduated from the Naval Academy just ten years before the Spanish-American War. The Fajardo Lighthouse evacuation was the first major action by the man who would eventually rise to the rank of Lieutenant General, become Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1920-29, and eventually be hailed by many as "the greatest of all the Leathernecks".



U.S. ARMY

Major General William Shafter - (1835 - 1906)

The man appointed to command the Fifth Army Corps in the invasion of Cuba, General Shafter was an aging Civil War hero who had risen through the ranks in that war to become a Brevet Brigadier General. Three years before the Spanish-American War began, Shafter received a belated Medal of Honor for his heroism at Fair Oaks, Virginia in 1862, making his award one of the earliest Medals of Honor of the Civil War.

At age 63, weighing in excess of 300 pounds, and frequently ill, Shafter was perhaps not the best choice to command that Army, but was probably selected due to any lack of political ambitions on his part. He was also considered a strict disciplinarian, a reputation he had gained through many years of military service, but a trait he exhibited little of during the invasion of Cuba.

Following the victory in Cuba, Shafter returned to his former position as Commander of the Department of California. In this role he directed the logistical and supply operations for the *sequel war* in the Philippines until his retirement in 1901.



Commodore Schley was one of those officers, senior to then Commodore Sampson, who was passed over for command of the North Atlantic Fleet. This may have led to some of his acts, in defiance of Sampson, during the war.

Appointed to command a Flying Squadron on the US east coast by Sampson, when the Spanish fleet was sighted in the Caribbean, Schley's squadron was dispatched to Cuba. Sampson ordered Schley to verify the presence of the enemy flotilla in Santiago, orders initially ignored by Schley. During the famous Naval Battle of Santiago de Cuba, Schley was second in command to Sampson. By a twist of fate, Sampson was steaming away from the scene of action when the Spanish squadron emerged, leaving Schley to give the order to commence the historic battle. What followed was years of disagreement as to which of the two commanders would be credited with the great victory.

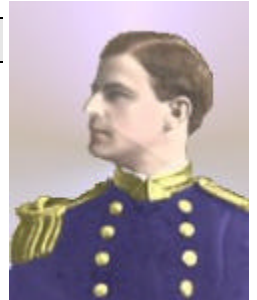
Richmond P. Hobson - (1870 - 1937)

Richmond Hobson graduated first in his class at the US Naval Academy in 1889. Something of a loner, he had a reputation for total honesty and absolute adherence to established guidelines.

During the Spanish-American War Lieutenant Hobson was serving on the staff of Admiral Sampson, when a plan was being devised to blockade the Spanish squadron inside the harbor at Santiago. A Naval contractor, Hobson and seven intrepid volunteers used the cover of night to steam an aging collier under the enemy guns in an effort to sink it in the narrowest approach to the harbor. Despite their lack of success, the valor of the eight men was hailed by friend and foe alike. Hobson and his men spent several weeks as prisoners of the Spanish before being repatriated.

All seven of Hobson's men were awarded Medals of Honor in that action but Hobson, a Naval officer, was prohibited from receiving the award under the criteria of his day (the Medal of Honor was not available to Naval officers). Even without the Medal, Hobson became a celebrity and a national hero.

Hobson served his home state of Alabama in the US Senate for eight years and, in 1933, was finally awarded the Medal of Honor by special Congressional action.



U.S. MARINES

First Lieutenant Albertus W. Catlin - (1868 - 1933)

A graduate of the US Naval Academy (1890), First Lieutenant Catlin commanded a 40-man Marine guard aboard the *USS Maine*. Though Lieutenant Catlin survived the destruction of the *Maine*, 28 of his enlisted Marines died in the explosion. In the war that followed, Catlin returned to command Marines aboard the *USS St. Louis* and returned to Cuba in 1906 to command the first Marines to land there. He continued to serve in that command position until 1909.

As a Major in 1914, Catlin commanded the Marines in the fleet which landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he earned the medal of Honor. In command of Marines during World War I, Catlin was wounded in action at Belleau Wood, then went on to command the 1st Brigade of Marines in Haiti in 1918. Before his retirement in 1919, he advanced through the grades to achieve the rank of Brigadier General.





Admiral George Dewey - (1837 - 1917)

Young George Dewey graduated fifth in his class at the US Naval Academy (1858) and served during the Civil War under the famous Admiral David Farragut. Over the years that followed the war, Dewey served in various assignments including a return to the Naval Academy as an instructor, finally finding himself working in Washington, DC. In 1897 he learned that a vacancy was about to become available for the post of Commander-In-Chief, Asiatic Squadron. Dewey, with assistance from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt and Vermont Senator Redford Proctor received the appointment, and assumed command in Hong Kong on New Year's Day, 1898.

On May 11th, ten days after Commodore Dewey's smashing victory at Manila Bay, he was promoted to Rear Admiral. Returning home one of the war's greatest heroes, the US Congress created a special NEW rank, promoting Dewey to ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

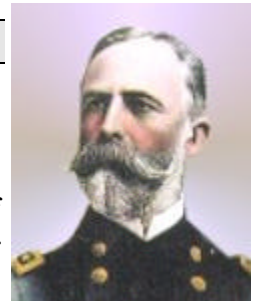
Dewey's popularity led him to consider a bid for the US Presidency, indicating he would accept a nomination since he felt the office was "not such a very difficult one to fill." Failing to receive the nomination from either party, he contented himself with his role in the presidency of the General Board of the Navy Department, a position he held until his death.

Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson - (1840 - 1902)

William T. Sampson graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1861, at the head of his class. An intelligent officer, he took great interest in developing chemistry and physics programs upon later service at the Academy. In the five years preceding the Spanish-American War Sampson served as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, taking great efforts to modernize the US Navy. He was responsible for the adoption of an advanced form of smokeless gunpowder, applying electrical energy in the operation of the turrets on new battleships, and promoted the use of telescopic sights on new American warships. As many as 95% of the guns used during the battle for Santiago were crafted under his direction.

After the sinking of the USS Maine, Sampson was appointed to head up the US Naval board of inquiry into the disaster. When the US went to war, Sampson was advanced over several other senior officers and appointed head of the Navy's North Atlantic Fleet.

At the time of the most famous Caribbean Naval Battle of the war, the Naval Battle at Santiago de Cuba, Sampson was steaming away from the harbor for a meeting with the ground commander, General Shafter. The battle was commenced by Sampson's junior, Commodore Schley, and led to years of charges, counter-charges, and even a Naval court of inquiry.



Commodore Winfield Scott Schley - (1839 - 1911)

Named for the famous General Winfield Scott (War of 1812), Winfield Scott Schley graduated near the bottom of his class at the US Naval Academy in 1860, where he developed a friendship with upper-classman George Dewey. What followed was a long and distinguished career that belied his poor showing at the Academy, and established Schley as an able and intelligent Naval commander. In 1884 Schley volunteered for a daring rescue of Lieutenant Greeley in Antarctica. Said to have been accused by some of his officers as taking serious risks with his ships in the successful effort, Schley replied, "Gentlemen, there are times when it is necessary to take risks. This is one of those times."

war have provided history with some unique glimpses of the *Splendid Little War*. He defied orders to be where the action was during the famous charge up San Juan Hill, and his reports of the battle were largely responsible for the legend of Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. For his own part, Roosevelt later said that no officer in the regiment had shown more courage than the correspondent, Richard Harding Davis.

Davis continued to cover wars around the globe, in all reporting on six wars from 1898 to World War I. During World War I, his nearly reckless abandon in reporting almost resulted in his execution by the Germans as a spy. His reporting was carefully crafted, his writing well done, and his reputation as a journalist the envy of all. After his death Theodore Roosevelt wrote, "He was as good an American as ever lived."

U.S. NAVAL PERSONNEL



Captain Charles D. Sigsbee - (1845 - 1923)

A career naval officer, Captain Charles Sigsbee graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1863. He served under Admiral David G. Farragut during the Civil War, including service aboard the *USS Brooklyn* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, then transferred to the North Atlantic Fleet under Admiral David D. Porter.

Following the Civil War he served in both Asiatic and European squadrons, returned to the Academy as an instructor. On September 17, 1895 the *USS Maine* was commissioned, the first steel warship to be totally constructed in the United States. In March 1897 Sigsbee was promoted to Captain and given command of the impressive war ship.

Captain Sigsbee survived the sinking of his ship, and returned to the Caribbean as commander of the *USS St. Paul* that participated in the June 22nd probe of the San Juan blockade. Following the war Sigsbee served as chief intelligence officer for the Navy for three years, before being promoted to Rear Admiral and given command of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia. After retiring he wrote The Maine, An Account of Her Destruction in Havana Harbor, 1899.

Commander Richard Wainwright - (1849 - 1926)

Appointed to the US Naval Academy by President Lincoln and graduating with the class of 1868, Richard Wainwright was well known and highly respected before the war with Spain broke out. In 1897 Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt commended the young officer, who was assigned as Executive Officer of the *USS Maine*.

After surviving the sinking of his ship, Wainwright returned to the Caribbean in command of the *USS Gloucester*, the former yacht of J. Pierpont Morgan that had been purchased for \$225,000 at the outbreak of the war. From Santiago to Puerto Rico, it seemed that Commander Wainwright was everywhere, serving his ship with valor and distinction. Following the war he was advanced 10 numbers in rank "for conspicuous conduct in battle".

One of the great Naval heroes of the Spanish-American War, Wainwright achieved the rank of Rear Admiral before his mandatory retirement from the Navy in 1911. In 1914 his son, Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, Jr. received the Medal of Honor during the battle of Vera Cruz, Mexico.



in America by utilizing such graphic but fabricated illustrations as women aboard American steamers being STRIP SEARCHED by Spaniards. The process became known as "Yellow Journalism", and prevailed through the end of the century, fueling a nationalistic sense of determination by the American populace during the War.

In later years, Hearst turned his attention to politics, running for mayor of New York and then for governor. His only success came when he served two terms as a New York Congressman from 1903-1907.



Frederick Remington - (1861 - 1909)

A tall man from Canton, NY, Frederick Remington attended both Yale and the New York Art Students League. Having visited the west at age 19, he determined to use his artistic skills to capture the look of the frontier, sketching cowboys, cavalrymen and Indians in meticulous detail and dramatic situations.

Prior to the Spanish-American War Remington's artistic talents were employed by Randolph Hearst to illustrate sensational stories in the *New York Journal*. When Hearst ran the story about American women being strip searched, Remington dutifully sketched a provocative picture of a naked women being systematically searched by thee male Spaniards. Neither the story nor the illustration were based on fact, but went far to incite American outrage against Spain.

During the war itself, Remington continued to provide regular features to the readers of the *Journal*, depicting the struggle in Cuba. Perhaps his most famous work was a sculpture called "Bronco Buster", first exhibited in 1895. The Remington original was presented by the men of the Rough Riders to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt shortly before the unit mustered out.

Stephen Crane - (1871 - 1900)

The 14th son and youngest child of Reverend J. T. Crane, Stephen grew up frail and often sickly. Encouraged by his parents to become a minister, Crane attended the Pennigton Seminary, then transferred to Claverack College, a military academy where he did well and achieved the rank of 1st Lieutenant. It may have been the influence of his father, who had written several books, along with his experiences at the military academy that inspired him to write a military book himself. After minor works including his first book privately published under the pseudonym Johnston Smith, in 1895 Crane was catapulted into American literary history with his Civil War novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*.



In 1898 Crane was one of a bevy of reporters in Cuba, covering the Spanish-American War for the *New York World*. His success as the author of *The Red Badge of Courage* gave his reports wide readership and credibility in the daily news back home. His time in the Caribbean took a toll on his health, probably contributing substantially to his death from tuberculosis in 1900, at the age of 29.



Richard Harding Davis - (1864 - 1916)

Often call "The First Modern War Correspondent", Richard Harding Davis could have been almost anything he wanted. Born into money, his father was a newspaper man and his mother a well known novelist. By 1890, at the age of 25, Davis was the managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*, though he continued to act primarily as a writer/reporter for the popular publication.

Paid the previously unheard of sum of \$3,000 by Randolph Hearst to cover the war in Cuba for one month, Davis became the epitome of a new breed of war correspondent. Daring, intuitive, and often unorthodox in getting to the scene of action, his tales of the

Fitzhugh Lee - (1835 - 1905)

A graduate of the US Military Academy (1856), Fitzhugh Lee was the nephew of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, and was himself a general in the Confederate Army. (He is often mistaken for Robert E. Lee's son, Fitzhugh Henry Lee.) He served as governor of Virginia from 1885-1889 before an unsuccessful bid for the Senate. In 1896 President Grover Cleveland appointed Lee consul general in Havana, Cuba.



Continuing in that post under McKinley, Lee advised the President against sending the USS Maine to Havana. Two weeks later Lee had changed his mind, and requested another Naval vessel be dispatched to replace the Maine when its tenure in Cuba expired. Following the February 15th explosion that destroyed the American ship, Lee returned to Washington, DC.

Upon his return, on May 5, 1898 Lee was named a major general and placed in command of the Seventh Army Corps which trained in Jacksonville, Florida but did not see combat. Following the Treaty of Paris Lee and his troops went to Havana to establish order. During the period he published *Cuba's Struggle*, before returning home once again to retire from the Army in 1901.

THE MEDIA



Joseph Pulitzer - (1847 - 1911)

Joseph Pulitzer wanted to be a soldier. Born in Budapest, Hungary he ran away from home and tried repeatedly to enlist. He was rejected by 3 different armies because of weak eyesight. Arriving in the United States in 1864, he finally realized his dream, serving during the last year of the Civil War in the Union Army. After the war he became a reporter for the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, and became known as a force in the liberal wing of the Republican Party, using his columns to battle political corruption. He supported Horace Greeley's 1872 bid for the Presidency, then changed to the Democratic Party after Greeley's loss.

In 1872 Pulitzer purchased the bankrupt St. Louis *Dispatch*, merged it with the *Evening Post*, and made the *Post-Dispatch* the city's leading daily. Five years later he expanded his journalistic empire by purchasing the *New York World* from Jay Gould. With a mixture of good reporting, dramatic headlines, lively illustrations, and the introduction of the first COMIC STRIPS, within a year Pulitzer increased the *World's* circulation from 20,000 to 100,000 daily subscribers.

Despite a lapse in the *World's* journalistic integrity in the years preceding and throughout the Spanish-American War, Pulitzer directed his publication back to journalistic integrity in the early 1900s. After his death in 1911 his will established both the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and the vaunted PULITZER PRIZE.

William Randolph Hearst - (1863 - 1951)

William Randolph Hearst was born in San Francisco in the latter years of the Civil War, the son of millionaire industrialist George Hearst, who also served as a California Senator. After graduating from Harvard, Hearst took over his father's *San Francisco Examiner* in 1887. Hearst built his West Coast journalistic empire through sensational journalism, a practice he quickly employed to compete with Pulitzer's *New York World* when he purchased the *New York Morning Journal* in 1895.



The battle for readers between the *World* and the *Journal* was a war for sensational headlines followed by stories that were exaggerated at best, outright fabrication at worst. The struggle for freedom in Cuba provided ample fodder. Other stories bolstered anti-Spain sentiment

Appendix B

Key People and Profiles

THE POLITICIANS

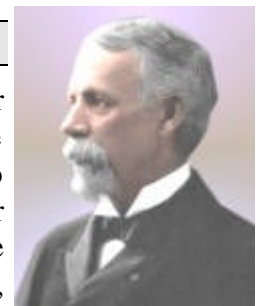


President William McKinley - (1843 - 1901)

Our Nation's 25th President was a veteran of combat action during the Civil War, and was reluctant to commit the United States to the brewing war with Spain, despite popular opinion in the media and the American populace. He spent the first 2 years of his first term as president attempting to avoid war, and the last 2 years trying to deal with our Nation's newly acquired territories in Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines; the spoils of that war. When he ran for a second term in 1900 he selected Theodore Roosevelt as his running mate. In September 1901 President McKinley was assassinated while standing in a receiving line at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, and Theodore Roosevelt became our Nation's 26th President.

Russell Alexander Alger - (1836 - 1907)

Appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1897, Russell Alger was a Civil War veteran who had risen during the period of that war from private to major general. Orphaned at an early age, he grew up in poverty, supporting two younger siblings. He worked to become a wealthy businessman in the lumber industry after the war, Alger had political ambitions that led to a term as the Governor of Michigan. As Secretary of War during the Spanish-American War, Alger was widely castigated for incompetence and indifference. Following the war President McKinley appointed a special commission to investigate these charges. During the investigation, General Nelson Miles charged that Alger and other War Department officials, in collusion with meat-packers, had deliberately sent the American troops in the Caribbean, meat that had been injected with dangerous chemicals. Though unproven, these and other charges forced Alger to resign in 1899. Alger did return to Washington, DC to serve as a Senator from Michigan from 1902 until his death in 1907.



Supposedly a distant relative of Horatio Alger, the charges of venality and incompetence following the war led to the creation of the synonym "Algerism" to refer to such practices.



John Milton Hay - (1838 - 1905)

One of President Abraham Lincoln's private secretaries during the Civil War, Hay divided his time between minor diplomatic posts and journalism. With John G. Nicolay, in 1890 the two men published the monumental 10-volume Abraham Lincoln: A History.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Hay was serving as ambassador to Great Britain. In 1898 Hay became Secretary of State under President McKinley, a post he held under the Roosevelt Administration, serving in that role from 1898 to 1905. Years after the war it was Hay who gave it a name in a letter to President Roosevelt, referring to it as "A Splendid Little War".

Appendix A

War Facts and Statistics

Period: (War) April 22, 1898 - February 6, 1899
(Hostilities) May 1, 1898 - August 13, 1898



Named Campaigns:

Santiago	22 June - 11 July 1898
Puerto Rico	25 July - 13 August 1898
Manila	31 July - 13 August 1898

US Statistics:*

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	306,760
Battle Deaths	385
Other Deaths In Service	2,061
Non-mortal Woundings	1,662
Nathan E. Cook died on September 10, 1992 at the age of 106. He is believed to be the last surviving Spanish American War Veteran.	

**(Statistics as reported by the Department of Veterans Affairs in October 2000. Many accounts place the number of "Other Deaths In Service" much higher, perhaps in excess of 5,000 veterans who died from illnesses directly attributable to their service in Cuba and/or Puerto Rico.)*

Authorized Awards:

Numerous unique awards were presented to veterans of service in the Spanish-American War, including the DEWEY MEDAL and the ROUGH RIDER MEDAL. The primary awards authorized by the US Congress are:

Spanish Campaign Medal



Awarded to officers and enlisted personnel who served ashore on the island of Cuba (11 May - 17 July), in the island of Puerto Rico (24 July - 13 August), in the Philippine Islands (30 June - 16 August); or en route thereto on the high seas, during 1898.

Philippine Congressional Medal



Awarded for qualifying service between April 21, 1898 and July 4, 1902, created to recognize those volunteers who enlisted to serve in the Spanish American War and remained on active duty to serve ashore during the Philippine Insurrection (Feb 4, 1899 - Jul 4, 1902).

A p p e n d i x e s

Appendix A – War Facts/Statistics

Appendix B – Key People and Profiles

Appendix C – Medal of Honor Chronology

Appendix D – Roster of the USS Maine

Appendix E – The Treaty of Paris

Appendix F – Ideas for Further Study

Appendix G – Selected Bibliography

Appendix H - INDEX

During the naval blockade at Manila, the bay had become filled with the ships of numerous European nations. It was no small secret that, if a vacuum were created in the political structure of the Philippines, France or Germany would be more than willing to step in to fill the void.

On October 25th President McKinley instructed the American delegation to settle for nothing less than full annexation of the Philippine Islands. One month later, with the American commissioners standing their ground, the Spanish delegation abandoned their futile efforts and reached agreement.

On December 10th representatives of both nations signed the treaty in Paris. Spain had acquiesced to ALL American demands, granting independence to Cuba and ceding Puerto Rico, Guam and all of the Philippine Islands to the United States. In return, the United States agreed to pay a \$20 million indemnity to Spain.

With the agreement announced, all that remained was for the Treaty of Paris to be ratified by the United States Senate. At home the debate between the expansionists and the anti-imperialists continued. For a while, Senate ratification was doubtful at best. Author Mark Twain stated, *"I have read carefully the treaty of Paris, and I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate."* On December 21 President McKinley issued his *Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation*, wherein he asserted that Americans had a responsibility to educate, civilize and uplift the conditions of the Filipinos. The turning point came at the last minute when Democratic leader William Jennings Bryan called for ratification of the treaty. Bryan had come to the conclusion that once the Philippines were freed from Spanish rule, the U.S. could arrange to provide the island nation with its freedom.

On January 1, 1899 Emilio Aguinaldo was declared president of the new Philippine Republic, but the United States refused to recognize the new government. On February 6 the United States Senate finally voted on the Treaty of Paris. It was confirmed by a vote of 52 to 27. Requiring a two-thirds majority vote, the treaty was ratified with ONE VOTE making the difference.

Two days before that Senate vote, on February 4, 1899, an incident occurred in a suburb of Manila that ended with U.S. forces killing three Filipino soldiers. Just two days before the official end of The Splendid Little War, the sequel war began. Later called the PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION, there would be nothing splendid about it.

The Armistice ending hostilities in the Spanish-American War came just in time to spare the forces in Puerto Rico from at least two major battles. Word of the agreement did NOT reach the Philippines in time to prevent the *Mock Battle of Manila*. From the battlefield, the war moved into the Quai d'Orsay at the French Foreign Ministry. Commissioners were appointed in September, and negotiations began on October 1st. The battle of bullets would end with the battle of words.

Treaty of Paris - 1998	
Commissioners	
United States	Spain
William R. Day (Secretary of State) Senator William Frye (R/ME) Senator George Gray (D/DE) Senator Cushman K. Davis (R/MN) Whitelaw Reid , Diplomat	Senator Eugenio Montero Rios Senator Buenaventura Abarzuza Associate Justice Jose de Garnica y Diaz Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia General Rafael Cerero y Saenz

The Spanish had their backs to the wall, two Naval squadrons totally destroyed, and American troops in full control of the Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico. For the most part, Madrid had been willing for some time to cede its hold on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and even the innocuous island of Guam. The sticky point became the Philippine Islands, Spain willing to cede perhaps one island, but hoping to retain a portion of its empire. The Spanish commissioners argued that Manila had surrendered AFTER the armistice, and for this reason could not be claimed as a conquest of the war. The Filipino's sent their own delegation to Paris, but they were left out of all negotiations. At home, the populace was calling for nothing less than possession of all of the *spoils of war*.

Even as the arbitration went on in Paris, heated debate raged in some quarters at home. Anti-imperialists such as Mark Twain and William Jennings Bryan argued against any treaty that took land from Spain for the purposes of American expansion. Though the Teller Amendment prevented the United States from holding on to Cuba following any agreement between Madrid and Washington, DC, some Americans feared that the politicians would use the victory over Spain to over-expand U.S. borders into the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico...which were NOT included in the Teller Amendment. Racists like Benjamin Tillman argued against expansion simply because they wanted no more non-white Americans.

Three key elements gave the American commissioners to the process ample reason to stand their ground, and demand nothing but complete surrender to U.S. control of all the spoils of war, including the Philippines:

President McKinley himself kept a very attentive ear to the proceeding, and had developed a political policy more in tune with the expansionists than the anti-imperialists.

The American public, as well as powerful leaders like Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, largely felt "we fought for it, we have earned it".

agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

William McKinley By the President,
William R. Day, Secretary of State

A copy of this proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions. Terms of the Protocol Washington, Aug. 12 -- Secretary of State Day, after the peace protocol had been signed by him and by Ambassador Cambon this afternoon, prepared and gave to the press the following official statement of the terms of the document:

1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrone, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and Commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. The United States and Spain will each appoint no more than five Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The Commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

THE TREATY OF PARIS

An End To The Splendid Little War



The New York Times

August 13, 1898

War Suspended, Peace Assured President Proclaims a Cessation of Hostilities

PROTOCOL IS NOW IN FORCE

Cambon and Day Formally Complete Preliminary Agreement

CONCESSIONS MADE BY SPAIN

Yields Cuba and Puerto Rico and Occupation of Manila

WORK ON THE TREATY

Not More Than Five Commissioners on Each Side
To Meet in Paris by Oct. 1

By **SIDNEY SHALETT**
Special to *THE NEW YORK TIMES*

Washington, Aug. 12 -- The plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain having the afternoon at 4:23 o'clock signed the protocol defining the terms on which peace negotiations are to be carried on between the two countries, President McKinley has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing, for this purpose, the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the Governments of the United States and Spain have formally

At 11 o'clock, as the two columns converged on the city, Admiral Dewey hoisted his signal flags to demand the Spanish surrender. Over the following tense minutes, nothing appeared to be happening. General Greene entered the city with some of his troops, riding into the Luneta...the city promenade. There he was confronted with a heavily defended barricade, and a group of Spanish soldiers who, like the insurgents, apparently were not privy to the unfolding script. Both sides faced off in a tense situation that could have turned deadly with one, mistaken pull of a trigger. In the bay, Admiral Dewey watched the minutes tick by without seeing the white flag of surrender.

The periodic sniping from the insurgents at the outskirts made the Spanish wary of an American double-cross, while Admiral Dewey wondered if the Spanish were about to pull some kind of quick trick when the surrender flag failed to rise over the city. Tension was reaching the flashpoint when, at 11:20, Admiral Dewey at last saw the white sheet flying over Manila. Quickly he dispatched word to his ground forces to enter and negotiate the surrender terms. (The Spanish had actually hoisted their surrender flag shortly after the signal from Admiral Dewey. It had blended into the background of the sky from the Dewey's vantage point, masking the response. Only when the wind shifted, had the surrender been noticable.)

In the hours that followed, the Spanish and American commanders hammered out the final details of the surrender while the foot soldiers took up defensive positions in the suburbs. The 1st Colorado crossed the Pasig River to occupy the districts around San Sebastian and Sampaloc. Some small skirmishes continued from time to time during the afternoon, often precipitated by attempts from insurgent guerillas to enter the city. In the process, the Second Brigade suffered one additional soldier killed in action, 38 men wounded.

By 5:30 in the evening, the fighting was over and the United States Flag flew over the capitol city of the Philippine Islands.

There were no Medals of Honor awarded for heroism in the last battle of the Spanish-American war...the battle had been a staged event, a sham to save face for the Spanish and deny victory to Aguinaldo and his guerillas. The daylong drama cost 6 American soldiers their lives, and resulted in 92 wounded. The Spanish suffered 49 killed in action, 100 wounded.

It could have been worse.....

Then again, it didn't even have to happen.....

The *mock battle for Manila* occurred on August 13, 1898...more than 24 hours after the signing of the peace protocol in Washington, D.C. at 4:30 P.M. (5:30 A.M. Manila Time) on August 12th. Because Admiral Dewey had cut the only cable that linked Manila to the outside world, news of the war's end reached neither General Jaudenes or Admiral Dewey until August 16th.

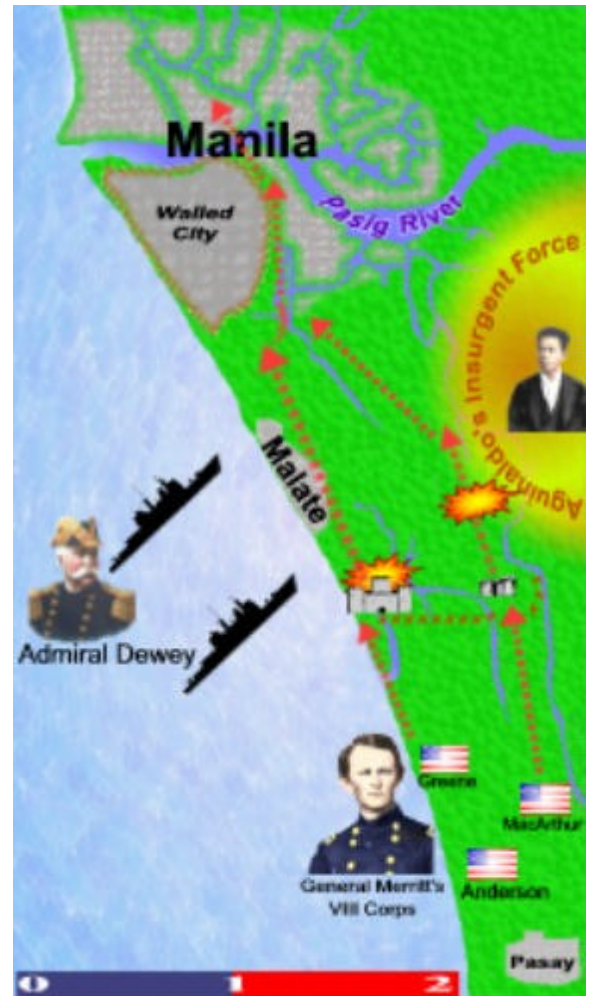
By that time, the United States Army occupied the city and had become the protectors of their former enemy, and the enemy of their former ally.

In the swamps and jungles to the east of the city, the guerilla fighters of Emilio Aguinaldo could hear the sounds of the early morning naval bombardment, and greeted the sound with optimism and hope. For weeks they had been poised to take the city and end Spanish rule of their homeland, held in check only at the insistence of the American commanders. As the bombardment ended and the American forces continued north in two columns, the insurgents raced to join the battle.

The 1st Colorado lead General Greene's brigade along the beach and past Malate. Meanwhile, in the east, MacArthur's brigade moved through the Spanish trenches, past Blockhouse #4, and towards the Spanish position at Blockhouse #20 near Cingalon. When the 13th Minnesota approached, the Spanish defenders fired a few rounds in a token resistance. It was met by a similarly light return fire from the Americans. Hearing the sound of the skirmish, the guerillas could restrain no longer, rushing into the foray. A pitched battle ensued, the soldiers of the 13th Minnesota caught in a cross-fire between the Spaniards ahead of them and the insurgent forces behind them. Before the battle ended, five American soldiers lay dead. Thirty more were wounded.

It was an unpredictable situation in the scenario, for the Filipinos had not been appraised of the *script*. They thought there was a REAL battle going on that would liberate their capitol. To make matters worse, they didn't want to be left out.

For the rest of the afternoon the insurgents would be the *wild card* in the unfolding events for as General Merritt later stated: *"We purposely gave the insurgents no notice of the attack on Manila, because we did not need their cooperation."* Indeed, the biggest challenge facing the advancing American army was not routing the enemy from the city, but keeping Aguinaldo and the supposed Filipino allies OUT of the city. It mattered little to them that, on the eve of the battle, General Anderson had warned Aguinaldo that any of the insurgents attempting to enter Manila would be fired on by the Americans.



When the skirmish at Cingalon ended, the wounded were moved into a small church for treatment, while the remainder of MacArthur's troops continued towards Manila.

Inside the walled city of Manila, General Jaudenes listened to the sound of the naval gunfire. He wasn't concerned. He had already agreed with Admiral Dewey as to how the scenario would play out. On his desk was a piece of paper, the only printed document related to the unfolding events. It sketched out a series of signal flags that, when seen flying from Admiral Dewey's ship, would indicate that it was time for the Spanish commander to order his men to hoist the white sheet over the city that would signify the *final act* in the mock battle for Manila.

From August 8th to 12th, the opposing commanders had hammered out the details. First, Jaudenes had requested a 48 hour delay in the threatened bombardment in order to obtain permission from Madrid to surrender the city. Granted the delay by Dewey, Madrid refused to permit the surrender. His fate all but sealed, Jaudenes was still more than willing to surrender but for two important details:

It would be a disgraceful act for the Spanish commander to give up his city without a fight. Such an act would be received with derision and probably court martial upon his return to his homeland.

The Spanish were still quite fearful of the consequences if the city fell to Aguinaldo and his band of Filipino insurgents.

Resolution of such matters were carefully crafted through the Belgium consul Edouard Andre. In its final draft, the carefully choreographed sequence of events called for the initial shelling of the fort at Malate, which would be promptly abandoned by its defenders. As the Americans then began their ground advance, Admiral Dewey would bring his ships before the city and hoist the signal flags demanding surrender. Upon seeing these, General Jaudenes would order the white flag raised, and the Americans would enter. As had been the case in Cuba, the word "surrender" was avoided to be replaced by the term "capitulation".

The capitulation of Manila would transfer control to the invading American forces, which would then secure the city and deny entrance to the insurgent forces under Aguinaldo. The brief, bloodless battle at San Antonio de Abad would save face for the Spanish soldiers and their commander, demonstrating that they had capitulated **ONLY** after a devastating attack.

It was an unusual strategy by two opposing forces, one which would not only *save face* for the Spaniards, but would also save lives for **BOTH** sides.



Cautiously approaching, the young soldiers of the 1st Colorado found Fort San Antonio de Abad deserted, save for two dead and one wounded Spaniard. Quickly the Americans took control of the abandoned enemy stronghold, looking off towards the east where at 10:30 General MacArthur's brigade had noted the end of the naval bombardment and begun moving again towards Manila. At 10:35 Captain Alexander M. Brooks of Denver, Colorado raised the Stars and Stripes over the captured fort.



It seemed that the long awaited assault to capture the city of Manila was going to be an easy task. So far, there were no American casualties. It was an unqualified victory...but then it should have been. This was a battle that, unknown to but a few of the higher ranking commanders, had been carefully scripted. Before the first shot had been fired, the events had already been scripted, and the outcome determined.

unusual scenario for surrender. It would pit allies against each other, create a strange alliance between enemies, script one of the strangest battles in military history, and set the stage for a *sequel war*. It would become known as:



Intermittent rain had fallen throughout the night as the soldiers at Camp Dewey shook off the early morning chill and prepared to move north. It was 7:30 A.M. and the battle for Manila had commenced. During the darkness of the previous night, American engineers had crept through the area cutting holes in the enemy's barbed wire to permit passage. Now, General MacArthur's 1st Brigade began its movement towards the enemy positions on the road leading to Pasi. The terrain was swampy, the roads muddy, but by 8:05 that morning most of the elements had reached their forward positions and taken shelter for the opening volley.

Less than a mile to the west, General Greene's 2nd Brigade was making its advance along the beach. Leading the way was the 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry, followed by volunteers from California, Nebraska, Utah, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. Ahead lay the enemy fortification at Malate, Fort San Antonio de Abad.

At 8:45 the nervous young soldiers, about to face their first test of offensive combat actions, noted the movement of Admiral Dewey's ships in the harbor to their left. The large war ships began positioning themselves for the attack. At 9:45 the big guns boomed, and large shells began raining down on the Fort at Malate. There was only sporadic and light return fire, and the young Americans advanced nervously to capture the fort. As they neared its now badly scarred walls, the naval bombardment stopped.



In the closing days of July, General MacArthur's Brigade joined the rest of Merritt's force, bringing the total American troop strength to more than 10,000 soldiers, amassed only a few miles south of the Walled City of Manila at Camp Dewey. To the east, Aguinaldo waited impatiently with his force of 20,000 insurgents, eager to attack and claim the Philippine Capital. General Jaudenes and his 15,000 Spanish defenders were completely cut off, surrounded, and running out of food and supplies. It was reported that some in the city resorted to eating rats to fill their empty bellies. General Jaudenes knew that defeat was eminent, but the Spanish were proud traditionalists at warfare, and the beleaguered commander was determined NOT to surrender his city to the "savage and uncivilized forces" under Aguinaldo.

Between Manila and General Merritt's three brigades at Camp Dewey sat the seaside guardhouse of Fort San Antonio de Abad, just two miles south of the city. The Spanish trenches stretched eastward towards Blockhouse #4, with the insurgent forces in full command to the east. The arriving American soldiers moved into some of the insurgent positions between Camp Dewey and the Spanish lines in the closing days of July, bringing them directly under the enemy guns. There was only sporadic fire from the Spanish artillery as the newly arrived American forces came ashore to dig trenches and prepare for the coming assault. On the night of July 31st, the American forces could restrain their fire no longer.

The one-and-a-half hour battle that followed pitted the infantry and artillery fire of the two opposing forces against each other in what became the deadliest battle in the Pacific. When the Americans returned fire, their positions were exposed and the Spanish adjusted their fire, resulting in 10 Americans killed and 33 wounded. The following day, Admiral Dewey suggested that the Americans hold their fire in the coming days as General Merritt continued to deploy his forces for a final assault. *"(It is) Better to have small losses, night after night, in the trenches, than to run the risk of greater losses by premature attack,"* he cautioned.

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In the days that followed, Merritt's forces continued to land and take up positions. The First Colorado Volunteer Infantry moved their own lines eastward to the Pasay Road approaching Manila from the east. Their work was arduous, fighting swamps, monsoon rains, and intermittent enemy fire. At night the Spanish guns continued to fire on American positions, resulting in 5 more deaths and 10 Americans wounded. On August 7th Admiral Dewey sent a message to General Jaudenes warning that unless he ordered his soldiers to stop firing on American positions, the U.S. Naval commander would turn the big guns of his ships on the city within 48 hours.

General Jaudenes realized that the message from the American Admiral was tantamount to a demand for surrender. He also realized that defiance of Dewey's ultimatum would be suicide for himself and his forces. With Aguinaldo and his Filipino force arrayed to the east, Merritt and his 3 divisions to the south, and the U.S. Naval squadron in the harbor, time had run out for the Spanish empire in the Philippines. What followed was five days of negotiations creating an



"Soon after the victory of May 1...General Don Basilio Augustin Davila (the Spanish Commander), through the British consul, Mr. Rawson-Walker, had intimated to me his willingness to surrender to our squadron. But at that time I could not entertain the proposition because I had no force with which to occupy the city, and I would not for a moment consider the possibility of turning it over to the undisciplined insurgents, who, I feared, might wreak their vengeance upon the Spaniards and indulge in a carnival of loot."

Spanish officials in Madrid had reached the same conclusion as had Admiral Dewey regarding General Don Basilio Augustin Davila's leanings toward surrender, and replaced him with General Firmin Jaudenes during the period when the American ground forces were en route to Manila. Despite this effort to save the city, defeat was inevitable. General Jaudenes was nearly as predisposed to the inevitable surrender, as had been his predecessor. Manila was cut off by sea to the west, and surrounded by insurgent forces landward.

General Anderson arrived to unload his nearly 2,500 soldiers at the captured Spanish arsenal on Cavite early in July. On July 17th General Green arrived with the Second Philippine Expeditionary Force of Merritt's Eight Army, deploying his 3,500 soldiers near a peanut field just south of Manila at a site named Camp Dewey. His position was within range of the Spanish guns, but the enemy withheld its fire, fearing that any offensive action would bring swift and devastating return fire from Admiral Dewey's ships, just off shore.

General Merritt arrived on July 25th, just ahead of the MacArthur's Third Expeditionary Force which had been delayed in transit by rough weather. He promptly took command of the ground war, planning with Admiral Dewey for the fall of Manila. Neither gave recognition to Aguinaldo, or included him in the military preparations.



General Merritt noted:

"My instructions from the President fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of the military occupant (American Army) are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants.'

"I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader (Aguinaldo) until I should be in possession of the city of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation to enforce my authority, in event that his pretensions should clash with my designs. For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent forces."



On May 25th Brigadier General Thomas Anderson steamed out of San Francisco with the First Philippine Expeditionary Force, 117 officers in command of 2,382 men. En route to Manila, the convoy made a brief detour when Commander Glass entered the harbor at Apra to claim the Island of Guam for the United States. Following the bloodless conquest, the six transport ships continued towards Manila.

Meanwhile, on June 1st, Civil War hero Arthur MacArthur was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in command of several volunteer regiments training near San Francisco. It was a force numbering nearly 5,000 soldiers.

On June 15th the Second Philippine Expeditionary Force, more than 3,500 men under Brigadier General Francis Green, departed San Francisco. MacArthur's Third Philippine Expeditionary Force followed twelve days later, just ahead of General Merritt and his staff.

While awaiting the arrival of General Merritt's Eight Army, the greatest problem Admiral Dewey faced was in keeping Aguinaldo and his insurgent forces from taking control of Manila. Though the insurgents saw the Americans as allies in their dream of Philippine Independence, political factions were at work to thwart them. Admiral Dewey referred to them as "the Indians" and promised Washington, D.C. that he would "enter the city and keep the Indians out." In its imperial wisdom, the United States began to see itself more and more as a force bent on protecting the Philippine people from themselves, than as a liberating force. Aguinaldo in his optimism, failed to see the shifting tide against him. On June 27th Admiral Dewey cabled Secretary Long to report:

"Consistently I have refrained from assisting him (Aguinaldo) in any way with the force under my command, and on several occasions I have declined requests that I should do so, telling him the squadron could not act until the arrival of the United States troops. At the same time I have given him to understand that I consider insurgents as friends, being opposed to a common enemy...My relations with him are cordial, but I am not in his confidence. The United States has not been bound in any way to assist insurgents by any act or promises, and he is not, to my knowledge, committed to assist us. I believe he expects to capture Manila without my assistance, but (I) doubt (the insurgent's) ability, they not yet having many guns."

In truth, the 15,000 Spanish soldiers now trapped inside Manila were almost as eager for the arrival of American ground forces as was Admiral Dewey. They knew the American forces to be civilized, even generous to their enemies. After the Battle of Manila Bay Commodore Dewey had wired President McKinley to announce, *"I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded are in hospital within our lines."* For centuries the Spanish had ruled the Philippines with a heavy--often deadly--hand. They considered the Filipino people to be ruthless, uncivilized, and sub-human. There was great fear that if the city fell to Aguinaldo and his insurgent forces, there would be hell to pay. Dewey himself took note of it, writing:

Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy



Born in Cavite, Aguinaldo grew up among the elite, the son of the Mayor of Kawit (Cavite viejo). In 1895, twelve years after his father's death, Emilio Aguinaldo became mayor of Kawit.

The following year a major revolt against Spanish rule erupted in the Philippines, and Emilio Aguinaldo joined the secret, nationalist brotherhood Katipunan founded by revolutionary leader Andres Bonifacio. Ultimately, Bonifacio and Aguinaldo clashed and, in 1897 Aguinaldo ordered the arrest and eventual execution of Bonifacio.

As the revolt against Spanish rule faltered, Aguinaldo entered into an agreement with the Spanish rulers whereby he allowed himself to be exiled to Hong Kong in exchange for a payment of 400,000 pesos. Aguinaldo was in Hong Kong, reportedly using that money to purchase arms for future battles against the Spanish, when Commodore Dewey sailed out on his own conquest. Aguinaldo returned to his homeland with encouragement from Dewey, even meeting with the Admiral aboard his flagship shortly after his return.

Years later in U.S. Senate hearings, Admiral Dewey testified, *"I never treated him (Aguinaldo) as an ally, except to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards."* That assistance came very close to ending the Spanish rule in the Philippines ahead of Admiral Dewey's schedule.

Emilio Aguinaldo returned to his native island on May 19th, and quickly began assembling a force of patriotic insurgents to roust the Spaniards. The 29-year old freedom fighter believed that the American Naval forces in Manila Bay provided him a tenuous ally that would finally enable his people to rid their country of Spanish rule. Though Admiral Dewey refused to provide either arms or support for the ground campaign, Aguinaldo believed the Americans were his friends and allies in the effort to win Philippine Independence. Towards that end, he was determined to do his part.

Dewey had Manila blockaded by sea, and within two weeks Aguinaldo's insurgent force of 20,000 Filipinos moved within a few miles of the city to surround it with 14 miles of well placed trenches and fortifications. On June 12th Aguinaldo declared Philippine Independence and proclaimed himself President.

Planning for the ground offensive Admiral Dewey had requested against Manila began at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, where Major General Merritt was building his Eighth Army. Like the forces that were preparing for battle in the Caribbean, his own force would be composed of four separate elements that would depart for combat in the Philippines over a 5-week period. In contrast to the deployments on the east coast, the departures from San Francisco were orderly and with great fanfare from the local populace.



"(Commodore) Dewey, with six fighting ships, operating 7,000 miles from a home base, boldly entered an unfamiliar harbor, sailing past modern, powerful, Krupp-equipped shore batteries, and destroyed an enemy fleet of ten fighting ships and two torpedo-boats fighting from anchorage (which overbalanced the American fleet's advantage of superior speed) at a place in the bay selected by the Spanish Admiral as presumably giving him an advantage over the attacking fleet."

Author Mark Sullivan

Within days of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, the harbor was crowded with the vessels of several foreign nations, most conspicuously those of Britain, Germany, France, and Japan. These came under the pretext of guarding the safety of their own citizens inside the city of Manila, but with a keen eye on the methods and activities of the American Naval commander. The foremost question in the minds of these observers, was what the Commodore would do next. Back in the United States the media had given the impression that Dewey had conquered Manila, and that the Philippines were now under American control. The truth of the matter was far different.

While Commodore Dewey had indeed utterly destroyed the Spanish fleet, his control extended only across the harbor. More than 15,000 Spanish soldiers still garrisoned the city itself. For the next three months, Dewey was contented to blockade the harbor, cutting this force off from the rest of the world. Ironically, Dewey's own blockade placed him in a similar position...cut off 7,000 miles from home and with not means of immediate communications (after having destroyed the only telegraph cable out of Manila).

On May 11th, the same day that the first and only Naval officer to die in the war was killed at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Dewey was promoted to rear admiral. Two days later, as Commodore Schley's "Flying Squadron" departed Hampton Roads for Cuba, Admiral Dewey informed Washington, DC that he would require 5,000 ground troops to capture Manila. The Army was quick to respond, marshalling a force near San Francisco that would become the Eighth Army under Major General Wesley Merritt.

The Eighth Army commander was a West Point graduate who had seen distinguished action in the Civil War and then served on the frontiers of the American West. In 1882 he returned to the Academy to serve as its superintendent, until called back into active duty to command the ground forces in the Philippine Islands.

While awaiting the arrival of ground troops, Admiral Dewey contented himself with his impressive Naval blockade of the city. On the deck of his flagship *USS Olympia*, he welcomed aboard members of the media clamoring for interviews, and watched the goings on aboard the numerous vessels of other foreign nations as they arrived almost daily. He also encouraged the return to the islands of a revered local freedom fighter, a man author Mark Twain would call *The George Washington of the Philippines*.

The USS McCulloch became the bearer of good news to America, steaming towards Hong Kong to telegraph reports of Commodore Dewey's smashing victory at Manila. Aboard were Chicago Tribune reporters Edward Harden and John McCutcheon, and the New York Herald's Joe Stickney, all eager to be first to file their stories. They departed Manila with Commodore Dewey's conditional blessing...

- 1) None would file their stories until Lieutenant Brumby FIRST filed his official reports to Washington, and*
- 2) None of them would speculate on Dewey's post-victory plans in Manila in their stories.*

Upon arrival in Hong Kong, Consul General Wildman took a steam launch to the McCulloch to ferry the new arrivals to shore. Even before the launch could tie up at the docks, Harden and Stickney were leaping ashore and racing for the telegraph office. The younger Harden took a shortcut, arriving only minutes before Stickney. While the clerk protested the lengthy (3,000 word) dispatch, Stickney arrived and went directly to the manager's office.

Stickney's observance of office protocol earned the loyalty of the manager, who ruled that the first dispatch would be the Herald's. Harden protested, ordering dispatches to the general manager of the telegraph lines in London requesting the immediate dismissal of the Hong Kong office manager. The clerk refused to send Harden's complaint to the general manager after noting that it was NOT a WAR DISPATCH.

The crafty Harden finally resorted to bribery, informing the office manager he would pay for his dispatches in cash...at a rate THREE TIMES the commercial rate and NINE TIMES the press rate. The bribe worked, and the office manager ruled that Harden's dispatch to the Tribune would go first, followed by Stickney's dispatch, and finally McCutcheon's.

In keeping with the conditions imposed by Commodore Dewey, Harden advised the clerk that Lieutenant Brumby's dispatches must precede them all, and specified that these official dispatches must be repeated. Harden's instructions were in keeping with the LETTER of the conditions, though not the spirit. In requiring that Dewey's dispatches be repeated, it meant delays at each of the six relay stations between Hong Kong and the U.S. Capitol. At the first relay station, Harden's report of the battle passed the official report of Lieutenant Brumby, arriving between 3 and 4 A.M. (hours ahead of everyone else), just in time to make the morning editions.

VICTORY IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Beginning of a New War



Manila, in the Philippines, provided the *front and back covers* for the Spanish-American War. It was in this harbor that the opening shots of the 106-day war were fired by the ships of Commodore Dewey on May 1st. On August 13th Admiral Dewey's ships fired the closing volley that signaled the end of the Spanish Empire. In the 104 days between, almost all of the combat was waged half-a-world away in the Caribbean.

When the sun set on the evening of May 1, 1898 Manila Harbor was still filled with smoke--all that remained of a once mighty Spanish Naval squadron. The defeat was unprecedented, Dewey accomplishing what few could have dreamed possible, and all without the loss of a single life (save for the heat stroke victim). It would be however, a full week before officials in Washington, DC would hear the details of the American victory.

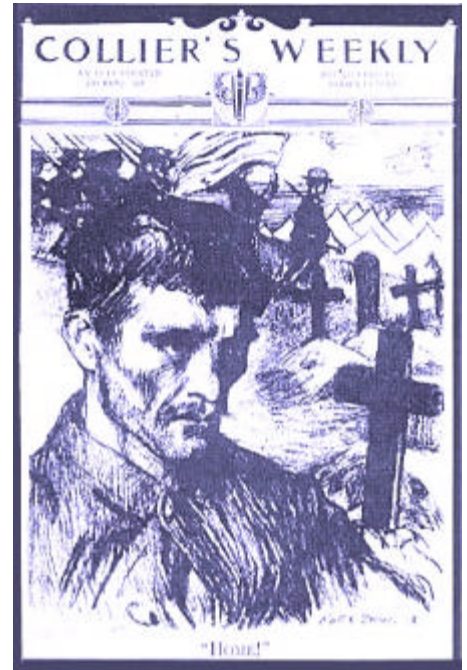
Early on, the Spanish Governor-General mistakenly thought the smoke of battle near Cavite in Manila Bay signified a Spanish victory, and cabled this welcome news to Madrid via the underwater telegraph that was Manila's only link to the outside world. On the morning of May 2nd, Commodore Dewey notified this Spanish official that, since that cable was **INDEED** the only way communications could be sent from Manila, it should be considered **NEUTRAL** so that he could use it as well. When the Governor-General refused, Dewey dispatched his sailors to dredge up and cut the cable, ending the direct flow of information out of the Philippines. It was the first step in what would have been, but for the later loss of American lives...

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The Walking Dead

Perhaps nowhere was the inept manner in which the veterans of the Spanish-American War were received home more vividly illustrated than at Camp Wikoff, a "hospital" built on Long Island, New York and named for Colonel Charles Wikoff who had been killed during the Spanish American War. Intended to be a place for returning veterans from the *sick camps* to get well, it became instead a place for them to die.

The first veterans began arriving at the hastily established tent-hospital on August 9th. There wasn't an ample supply of potable water, and almost no food. An article in *The New York Sun* reported, *"There are no board floors in (the tents), but strips of canvas are spread on the ground and the men lie on them with their own uniforms for pillows and army blankets for covering. The men are all pale and wasted. In one tent, two men burst out crying when a reporter asked them if they were getting all they wanted to eat."*



Collier's Weekly demonstrated the grim reality of Camp Wikoff on the cover of their magazine, a sad portrait with the caption beneath that read "HOME!"

Food rations arrived slowly, some filled with worms. Medical supplies were in short supply, and sanitation was almost non-existent. The first veteran died at Camp Wikoff on August 17th. During its two-months of operation, 21,000 veterans passed through its squalor, another 250 war veterans died.

Stories about the conditions of the camp moved the citizenry to act, descending on the the camp with food, blankets, water, and whatever else they could muster. *The East Hampton Star* wrote:

"There must be a screw loose somewhere when Uncle Sam's soldiers, backed by a country of unlimited resources, are...compelled to depend upon charity for food."

It was perhaps, a fitting epitaph for the Splendid Little War that claimed fewer than 500 lives in combat action, resulted in an unqualified victory that launched the United States into prominence as a world power, and ended with more than 4,000 non-combat deaths...to the lingering effects of foreign service. Indeed, no war is ever SPLENDID....

Sadly, how quickly the valiant who serve are forgotten, when the peril of war has passed.

On August 13, 1898 all hostilities ended with the signing of the peace protocol establishing an armistice until the terms of peace could be negotiated and signed by both the United States and Spain. The *Splendid Little War* had reached its conclusion.

FOR ALL TOO MANY YOUN AMERICAN MEN



IT'S ENDING AS NOT SO SPLENDID

The Rough Riders transport took them to Montauk, New York where they were met by throngs of adoring citizens who had hung on their exploits through the reports of the media. All were hailed as heroes, their intrepid Colonel returning a larger-than-life American legend. As the soldiers left their ship, someone in the crowd yelled out to ask Colonel Roosevelt how he felt.

"I've had a bully time and a bully fight. I feel as big and as strong as a Bull Moose!"

The crowd responded with cheers of approval. Colonel Roosevelt had returned to his hometown, the most popular man in America.

Despite his popularity with the people, not everyone loved TEDDY. The Colonel's outspoken criticism of Secretary of War Alger's handling of the war had created personal enemies in high places. General Wheeler recommended Colonel Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor, an action endorsed by General Shafter and General Lawton...both Medal of Honor recipients themselves. Had it been left to the people to decide, his award would never have been in doubt. Instead, the recommendation had to pass through the higher echelons in Washington, D.C.; the one place in America where Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was NOT a legend. Many historians believe it was Secretary Alger himself who was most instrumental in denying the award to Theodore Roosevelt in his lifetime.

Charges of incompetence on the part of Secretary of War Russell Alger subsequently led President McKinley to appoint a special commission to investigate the charges. Among the most reported issues revolved around the rations the soldiers had dubbed "Embalmed Beef". During the hearings, General Nelson Miles charged that Alger and other War Department officials, in collusion with meat-packers, had deliberately sent the American troops in the Caribbean, meat that had been injected with dangerous chemicals as an experiment. Though these charges were never proven, the public uproar against Alger forced him to resign in 1899. (Russell Alger did subsequently return to Washington, DC to serve as a Senator from his home state of Michigan from 1902 until his death in 1907.)

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for the country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward."

Spoken by President Theodore Roosevelt, June 4, 1903



Even as General Miles was departing for his Puerto Rico campaign, the soldiers from the Santiago campaign were looking forward to the return home. Young American men who had eagerly swamped recruiting stations only months earlier to volunteer their services to their country, now looked forward to returning home with equal and greater emotion. In those brief months these young men had traveled to foreign shores, witnessed unspeakable death and horror, suffered ravaging wounds and diseases, and matured far beyond their years.

In our Nation's Capitol, Secretary of War Alger issued orders for the manner of their return. General Shafter and his men would come home throughout the month of August, with one qualification. **ONLY** those veterans in the *well camps* would be allowed to touch the shores of their homeland. The Secretary would not risk importing Yellow Fever and Malaria by allowing the sick soldiers to return. It was a final indignity to men who had suffered much, and given all.

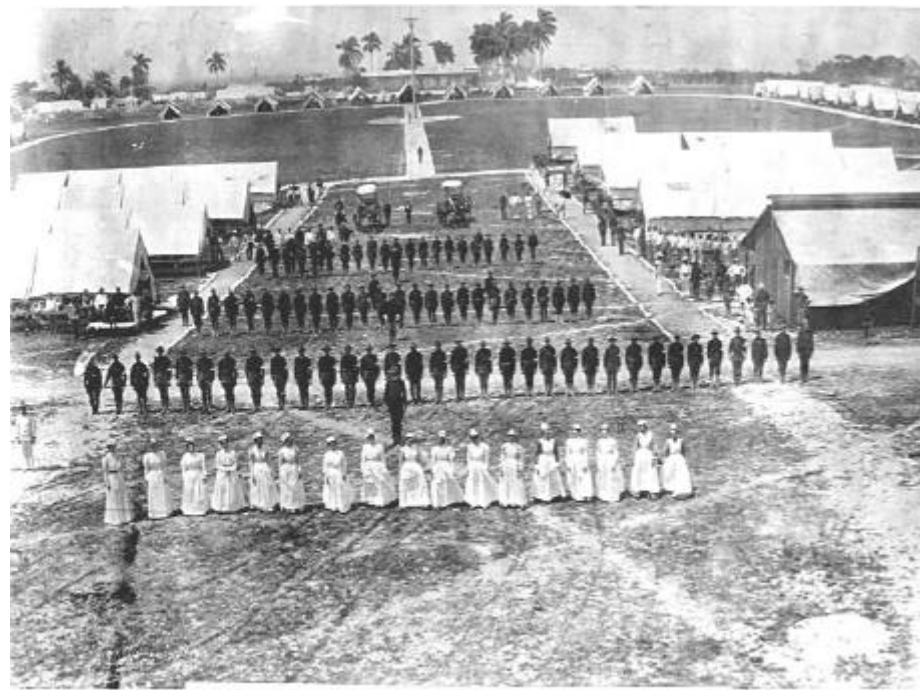
In Cuba the brigade and division commanders called a meeting to address this new issue. All of the field officers were angered at the Secretary's decision, and feared that unless they got their sick soldiers home quickly, they would be condemning all of them to death. Even so, most of these high-level officers were career men with little desire to defy their civilian boss and jeopardize that career.

Attending that meeting was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, now a brigade commander himself. Roosevelt was also a victim of Malaria, a disease he carried in his body for the rest of his life. With no career to protect, but feeling the responsibility for the care of the men he loved, Roosevelt volunteered to report back to Secretary Alger. Following the meeting the intrepid Colonel prepared a telegram urging the Secretary to reconsider his position, urging *"If we are kept here it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die."* In his unflinching tendency to speak bluntly and to the point, his report was emphatic.

To increase public pressure on the Secretary in this regard, General Shafter intentionally leaked the contents of Colonel Roosevelt's communications to the Associated Press. The President and Secretary of War first read the words of Colonel Roosevelt in the newspaper. Needless to say, both the President and Secretary Alger were none too happy with the upstart *hero of San Juan Hill*.

On July 28th General Shafter was ordered to begin the immediate return of his troops "to prevent an outbreak of yellow fever". On August 7th, Roosevelt and his Rough Riders boarded the transport *USS Miami* for the return home. Over the ensuing weeks, the remaining veterans of the war in Cuba and Puerto Rico followed them--both the sick and the well.

Over the following two years more than 1,500 women served from Cuba to Puerto Rico, in the Philippine Islands, and on a Naval Hospital ship. Fifteen nurses died of Typhoid Fever contracted from their patients during the Spanish-American War.



HOSPITAL FIELD, 1st DIV, 7th ARMY CORPS, CAMP COLUMBIA,
HAVANA CUBA 1899

Two years after the end of the Spanish-American War, the valor of these civilian volunteers to the U.S. Army provided a turning point in American military history. General George M. Sternberg was Surgeon General of the United States during the period of the Spanish-American War. Initially dubious of even the contract use of civilian women volunteers, in his 1899 Annual Report he wrote:

"American women may well feel proud of the record made by these nurses in 1898-99, for every medical officer with whom they served has testified to their intelligence, and skill, their earnestness, devotion and self-sacrifice."

The following year Sternberg requested a bill to establish the ARMY NURSE CORPS. That bill was enacted as part of the Army Reorganization Act of 1901, and a contract nurse from the war with Spain, Miss Dita H. McKinney was appointed as the first Army Nurses Corps Superintendent. For the first time in American history, women finally had an official role in the United States military.

the call for volunteers went forth, and this time, to a man, the soldiers of the 24th Infantry stepped forward to render their services. Said the surgeon of that valiant act:

"There is more real heroism in marching into a fever-stricken tent and staying there day and night...than there is in making a single charge up any hill. Yet, I made the demand, asking the colonel of the regiment to appeal to his men so that, say, a dozen of them would come as volunteers to work in the hospital. 'Tell them that when they go in they will have to stay in, and that I want no man who is not willing to face danger.'

He made the call not twelve men, not a hundred men, but every single man in the regiment. There was not one Negro who stayed behind. (It was) as fine a bit of heroism as was developed in the whole war.'" (Leslie's Weekly, 3 November 1898)

The great compassion and courage of the men of the 24th Infantry did not come without great price. For six weeks they performed the job no other soldiers would volunteer to do. Only 24 among their ranks escaped sickness during their tenure at the hospital, and 31 men of the regiment died.

The Army Nurse Corps

The United States Military had always accepted any idea of including women among its ranks with great reluctance. Despite the fact that women had bravely served their nation since the American Revolution, such service was only accepted as a CIVILIAN service. Indeed for many years, American law prohibited women from military service. During the Civil War, Dr. Mary Walker served through numerous battles as a contract surgeon, a civilian hired to treat the wounded from the fields of battle. Throughout her years of service, which included time as a prisoner of war, Dr. Walker served with courage and distinction. Following the end of the Civil War, Dr. Walker petitioned Secretary of War Edwin Stanton for a commission as an Army major. Stanton denied her request, but did recommend that President Johnson award her the Medal of Honor. She became the first, and only woman in history, to receive that award.

In the early days of the Spanish-American War, Congress authorized the Army to hire civilian nurses and contract surgeons to care for the anticipated casualties of that war. These were *soldiers* in their own right, though they were denied that title by the Army. They remained civilians, hired for their skills of medical mercy, and paid thirty dollars a month for their service. In Cuba, when eight regiments refused to serve as guards for the hospital at Siboney that housed so many sick and dying veterans, these nurses did their best to ignore the dangers and perform their duties. Among the nurses in Cuba was Annie Wheeler (pictured here, daughter of General *Fighting Joe* Wheeler, who became known as *The Angel of Santiago*.



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR DIDN'T END IN TIME!

By the July 17th capitulation of the Spanish at Santiago, General Shafter's force was already well on its way to defeat from within. In the last two weeks of July the hospital at Siboney continued to fill. It signaled the brewing of a new war, a war of words between the commanders in the field and the commanders on the home front.

It is reasonable to assume that military planners were well aware of the potential for a military disaster at the hands of the tropical climate and mosquitoes well in advance of the Cuba operation. Indeed history reflected that more than one military force had suffered disastrous results in previous incursions in the Caribbean. This concern was addressed by the timing of the invasion, planning it for the months of July and August, when yellow fever was least prevalent. It wasn't enough.

Shafter's force had begun landing in Cuba on June 22nd, already suffering from too many days cramped in the hold of transport ships, and ill-dressed and ill-supplied for tropical warfare. Ten days later when these same soldiers attacked the heights over Santiago, many were already suffering from the early stages of disease, and in the days of trench warfare that followed, the malady spread rapidly. Shafter could see the toll disease was taking on his Army, which is why he requested permission to attack the city immediately. President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger denied his request, citing the heavy casualties to American soldiers such a battle would create. Shafter realized that if he maintained his soldiers in their trench positions around the city for any length of time, the casualty rate would rise as quickly from disease as it would from battle, requesting permission on July 3rd to move his soldiers five miles further inland where he felt the threat of disease would not be as strong. Again the general's request was denied.

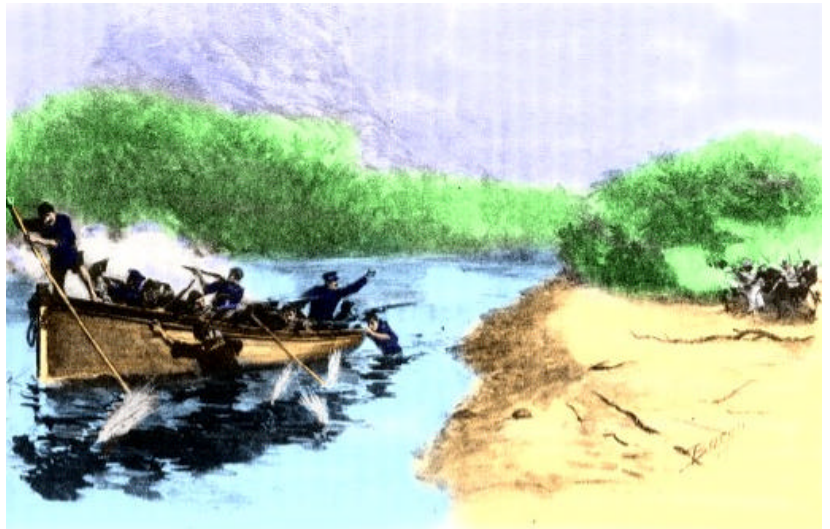
By the end of July the situation in Cuba was critical. American soldiers were jaundiced and running high fevers (the term *Yellow Fever* stems from the combination of jaundice and fever). In its advanced stages, victims often vomited dark blood, giving the deadly malady another nickname..."the black vomit". Secretary Alger ordered General Shafter to separate his forces into two camps: the sick camps, and the well camps. The largest of the sick camps was the makeshift tent hospital at Siboney. Those who were well, did their best to keep a distance from those who were sick.

Colonel Charles Greenleaf was the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Siboney. He had very little to work with. Even his tents were borrowed...from the state of Michigan. Shafter's V Corps had been sent to war poorly supplied for combat, the medical corps was even more poorly supplied to treat the casualties of that combat. Greenleaf requested help from the combat forces returning from Santiago. General Shafter was hesitant to order any unit to Siboney, realizing he would be ordering men to expose themselves to great potential for infection. Instead, he offered a call for volunteers. Eight different regimental commanders ignored the call for volunteers. On July 16th the Buffalo Soldiers of the 24th Regular Infantry arrived at Siboney. Again

The two small boats entered the passage fifty yards apart, connected by ropes and a chain. The chain formed something of a drag-net, which the boats slowly pulled along until it snagged on one of the many mines in the harbor entrance. When this happened, the two boats would carefully close in on the mine while the brave sailors assigned this hazardous duty cut the contact wires. Then the explosive contents were destroyed, rendering the mine harmless.

For two days the two small boats remained at their task, the courageous sailors from the *Marblehead* destroying one mine, then moving on to find yet another. *"The task was perilous in the extreme,"* said Seaman Samuel Triplett, one of the volunteers. *"But it was accomplished expeditiously and without the loss of a single man."*

Seaman Triplett's job was made even more dangerous by pockets of resistance from the shore. He later recounted the scene as the two boats went about their two-day mission. *"The Spaniards ashore eyed us keenly as we rowed toward them, and fully understanding our design waited with their fire until we would be within their reach. No sooner had we come within reach of their fire than they began to open up on us, and for a time it rained bullets and deadly missiles. Their fire did little damage, and a number of steam launches which accompanies us on the expedition protected us from a more direct and certainly more effective attack."*



Over the two days of July 26th and 27th, these brave sailors found and destroyed 27 such contact mines. Four of them received Medals of Honor.



William Morin

William Spicer

Axel Sundquist

Samuel Triplett

These were the LAST Medals of Honor of the Spanish-American War!

Overlooking the large harbor at Guantanamo was Camp McCalla, still firmly under the control of Colonel Harrington's Marines. Since the battle at Cuzco, the Spanish had withdrawn most of their forces from the jungles around the vast harbor, and confined their activities to the city. Believing themselves out-numbered, the 7,000 man force were hesitant to mount further major attacks on the Marines.



Guantanamo Bay is a harbor of distinctive design, almost like being "two harbors in one", stretching ten miles inland. The outer harbor that sat beneath Camp McCalla is dotted with numerous inlets. It is narrow, but deep enough to accommodate even the larger of America's warships. For weeks these ships had patrolled the waters with impunity, and General Miles' troop transports had spent a week in the outer harbor awaiting his return from meetings with General Shafter at Santiago.

Further inland is the larger expanse of Bahia de Guantanamo, nearly six miles long and five miles deep. Inside rests the port of Caimanera with its natural moorage and well constructed piers. The port city of Caimanera served as the primary shipping point for the city of Guantanamo, which is actually 20 miles inland from the bay that bears its name.

Guantanamo Bay had seen plenty of activity since the arrival of Harrington's Marines and had served as a re-coaling station for the Navy for weeks. With hostilities winding down and the demands for landing replacements and supplies for the American soldiers in Cuba, by late July the time had arrived for the Navy to finally venture into the inner reaches of the bay. Despite the strong American presence in the outer harbor, however, Bahia de Guantanamo was anything but safe for shelter. The small inlet that connected the two bodies of water was a dangerous passage, filled with deadly mines.



The mines themselves were French-made, constructed to explode upon contact with the force of a 45-pound blow. This meant they were dangerous not only to large ships, but even to smaller landing craft. The mines contained forty-five kilograms of explosive guncotton, and would easily destroy a small craft and wreak major damage on larger vessels. Clearing the entrance to the inner harbor would be a tedious and dangerous job, and would have to be accomplished under the watchful eyes of Spanish soldiers still trying to recover from the surrender of the entire southeastern region of Cuba.

On the morning of July 26th, two small boats set out from the *USS Marblehead*, patrolling just outside Guantanamo Bay. In those small boats was a group of sailors, tasked with entering the harbor near Caimanera to find and destroy these dangerous mines. The process was simple in design, effective in its implementation, and extremely hazardous to say the least.

FIGHTING A NEW ENEMY



The Closing Days of the Splendid Little War

While General Miles and his I Corps were departing for the landings at Puerto Rico, the war in Cuba was winding down. The Spanish navy had suffered a defeat from which it would never recover, and with the capitulation of Santiago, most hostilities ended. The ground war that began scarcely six weeks earlier with the landing of Colonel Huntington's Marines at Guantanamo Bay had been bitterly fought, but the victories that ranged from the Cuzco Well to the heights over Santiago had been won with relatively little loss of life. Indeed American battle deaths for the entire campaign (including the US Naval actions in both theaters of operation) were less than 500 men.

Throughout the three-week siege to take Santiago, General Shafter had watched his fighting force slowly dwindle away through an attrition caused, not so much by enemy bullets or fierce battles, but by a new enemy. His soldiers might well have encamped around the city of Santiago to cut off the enemy from any resupply, even if it took months to "starve out its defenders", were it not for the tropical diseases that were decimating his ranks. Veterans of the campaign described long days spent in muddy trenches that were re-filled with rain water during cold nights. The puddles bred mosquitoes that not only made life miserable, but tenuous. Rations of *embalmed beef* provided little sustenance, and Shafter's V Corps didn't have TIME to wait out the forces inside Santiago. It was these factors that pushed the general to pursue the surrender of General Toral with increased vigor in the early part of July.

With the *capitulation* of the Spanish forces on July 17th, a steady stream of American soldiers could be seen returning to the over-crowded hospital at Siboney. Meanwhile, the hard-won victory opened the way for General Miles to launch his Puerto Rican campaign, departing from Guantanamo Bay with his troop ships on July 21st.



ARMISTICE

With the Armistice came a cessation of hostilities in both the Caribbean and the Pacific, and the opening of the peace talks that would ultimately end the Spanish American War. As a result of those negotiations, the island of Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain. On October 18th the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the capitol city at San Juan, and on January 1, 1898 the Caribbean Island officially became a part of the United States of America.

General Miles summed up the action when he said:

"The island of Puerto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest, and became a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by the invaders, but, on the contrary, was successfully propitiated. A people who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries hail with joy the protection of the Great Republic. One of the richest sections of country over which our flag now floats has been added and will be of lasting value to our nation, politically, commercially, and from a military or strategic point of view. The possession of that island also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless."



The military campaign in Puerto Rico (July 25 - August 13, 1898) did indeed come to be known as a "Moonlight Picnic" or as "General Miles Picnic". No Medals of Honor were awarded during the brief action, but in 19 days the 16,253 Americans fought six engagements, seized control of half the island (capturing 23 of the island's 70 towns), accounted for nearly 500 enemy casualties and prisoners, with the loss of only 7 American lives.

President McKinley said, *"This campaign was prosecuted with great vigor...generous commendation is due to those who participated in it."*

General Miles credited his soldiers stating: *"The troops have maintained the fortitude of the American character and the honor of their arms."*

War Correspondent Richard Harding Davis answered Humorist Finley Peter Dunne's comments by stating: *"It's hardly fair to send the Puerto Rican campaign down in history as a picnic."*

"Puerto Rico was a picnic because the commanding generals would not permit the enemy to make it otherwise...By taking all the towns en route and picking up every Spaniard it met on the way, the army would surround San Juan with the island already won. Then with the navy in the harbor and the army camped about the city, San Juan would, as a matter of common sense, surrender...its inception and start was most brilliant and successful."

Las Marias

General Schwan's troops rose early on the morning of August 13th to pursue the enemy. At 7:30 A.M. their Puerto Rican Scouts reported that Colonel Soto's retreating forces were within striking distance, attempting to ford the rain-swollen Rio Prieto River near the town of Las Marias. Backed up against the flood waters of the Rio Prieto, the Spanish had no where to run when the Americans attacked. The men of Schwan's cavalry, 1st Kentucky and 11th Infantry made short work of the embattled Spaniards, killing 3, wounding 27, and capturing 56. There were no American casualties, it had been an unqualified victory to smash the last large enemy force in the west. After clearing the battlefield, the Americans rounded up their prisoners and set up camp where minutes before they had traded shots with Colonel Soto's men.



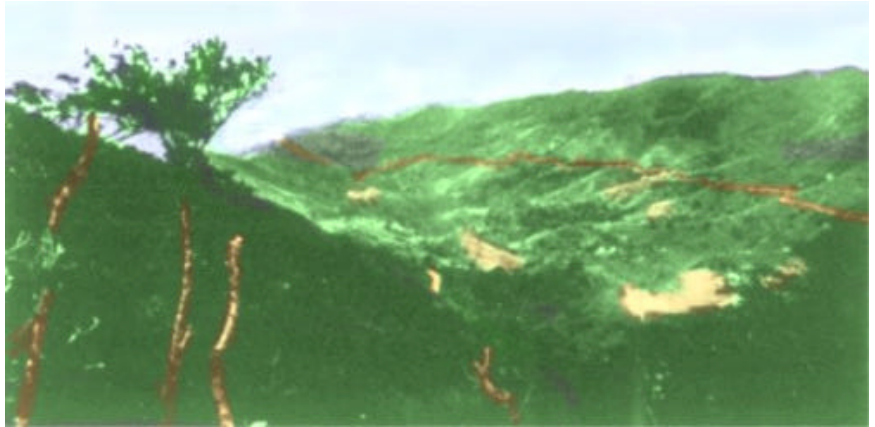
Miles to east, an unusual drama was unfolding near the heights of Guamaní. As the sun rose over the mountains, General Brooke's forces were preparing for a major battle. The 4th Ohio was poised in position to fall on the enemy's flank after the initial frontal assault by their comrades of the 3rd Illinois and 4th Pennsylvania. The attack would commence with the artillery bombardment. The big guns were already lined up, awaiting the order from General Brooke himself to "open fire". Only moments before the order was to be given, a courier approached the American commander to hand him a written dispatch. In the early morning light, General Brooke read the telegraph, notifying him that Spain had signed the Peace Protocol, and that an Armistice was now in force.

So close was the moment of the assault, and so nervous and tense were the men, General Brooke feared that if he shouted an order to "Stand Down", it would be mistaken for the order to "Commence Firing". In a dramatic gesture, he stepped in front of the big guns to announce that the war in Puerto Rico was over.

In a similar, but less dramatic fashion, General Wilson received word of the Armistice at Abonito Pass, and recalled his men, already poised for their own assault.

Abonito Pass

Meanwhile in the east, General Brooke's division was continuing to try and force their way northeast through the rugged mountains north of Guamani to link up with General Wilson at Cayey. The Ernst Brigade had found the highway out of Coamo well defended by Spanish forces, holed up in the



mountains. Following the battle to take the city on August 10th, Troop C and members of the 2nd Wisconsin had attempted to push their way towards the high Abonito Pass. Numerous small skirmishes were engaged in throughout the day of August 10th, and the following day General Wilson ordered small elements of his force to probe enemy positions in the mountains around the pass to determine both enemy positions and strength. Reports indicated that more than 1,200 Spanish soldiers had fortified their positions in the high central mountains.

On August 12th the American artillery opened fire on the pass to provide cover fire for the 2nd and 3rd Wisconsin to move off the Spanish flank and take up positions near Barranquitas at the enemy's rear. Six big guns from Battery F, 3rd Artillery moved forward with troops from the 3rd Illinois and the 4th Ohio, when heavy fighting broke out. From his position with the American forces, War Correspondent Richard Harding Davis observed the action and wrote that the Americans were met with *"a terrific fire of shrapnel, cannon shell, and Mauser bullets (that) did much damage to our infantry."* Two soldiers of the 3rd Wisconsin were killed, and 4 Americans were wounded.

As night fell on August 12th, the ground campaign in Puerto Rico was shaping up for what might well be its most critical day of battle.

- The Spanish held two strong positions on San Gervacio and Colon Hills overlooking the Abonito Pass. General Wilson had poised the 2nd and 3rd Wisconsin to the enemy's right/rear flank at Barranquitas, and dispatched Troop C of his New York Cavalry along a north/south line behind the most prominent enemy positions. His plan was to commence the assault with daylight on the morning of August 13th.
- In the mountains of Guanami a few miles east, General Brooke's forces were positioning themselves for a battle to open the way for their march to join Wilson's division. The 4th Ohio was deployed on a night march to flank the enemy on the hills to the west, while the 3rd Illinois and 4th Pennsylvania prepared for a frontal assault. His plan was to open the dawn on August 13th with heavy artillery fire, attack from the front to engage the enemy, and then have the 4th Ohio swoop in suddenly in from the flank.
- Miles away to the west at Mayaguez, General Schwan had dispatched 6 companies of the 11th Infantry and one company of the 1st Kentucky to join his cavalry in the pursuit of the retreating Colonel Soto. Weather hampered their progress throughout the day, and after marching only ten miles, the rain-soaked soldiers made camp for the night. The plan was to rise early on the morning of August 13th, continue the pursuit, and hopefully find and defeat Colonel Soto and his men.

The Campaign on the Western Coast

The mission delegated to General Theodore Schwan was a daunting one as well. Departing Yauco even as Richard Harding Davis was accepting the surrender of Coamo, the Civil War veteran who had earned the Medal of Honor for his heroism in rescuing a wounded officer at Peebles Farm, Virginia was faced with a great responsibility. Facing his Independent Brigade would be the Spanish Regulars of the 24th Rifle Battalion, 6 companies of the Alfonso XIII auxiliaries, as well as other scattered Spanish and Puerto Rican guerilla forces. On the first day of his move westward, he forced his soldiers on a 12-mile march to San German, only to learn that a force of some 1,500 Spanish soldiers from the garrison at Mayaguez had been dispatched to meet and defeat him.



On August 10th elements of Schwan's brigade continued their march along the road from San German to Mayaguez. Near Hormigueros the road wound through a valley bordered by a high ridge called the Silva Heights. From their position thereon, the Spanish forces engaged Troop A of Schwan's 5th Cavalry. The American's dismounted to take up positions below, and struggled to return fire on the enemy while two companies of the 19th Infantry, supported by artillery and Gatling guns, entered the battle. From the Silva Bridge the reinforcements brought the Spanish under intense fire, enabling the horsemen of the cavalry to remount and attack the right flank. With the arrival of the 11th Infantry add further to the American fusillade, the Spanish soldiers were left with no option but to retreat, leaving behind 3 dead, 6 wounded, and 136 prisoners. Schwan's brigade suffered 15 wounded and 2 killed in action.

After setting up temporary camp on the Silva heights for the night, the following morning Schwan's Independent Brigade continued their drive to Mayaguez, arriving by 8 A.M. to find that the Spanish had abandoned the city to retreat east towards Lares. In three days the brigade had marched through 45 miles, engaged in a major battle, and taken several cities. General Schwan rested his weary soldiers throughout the day and night of August 11th, but did send his cavalry troop along with some Puerto Rican scouts to follow the retreat of the Spanish under Colonel Julio Soto Villanueva.

"It (Coamo) must have surrendered by now," I shouted. "It's been half an hour since Ernst crossed the bridge."

At these innocent words, all my companions tugged violently at their bridles and shouted "Whoa!"

"Crossed the bridge?" they yelled. "There is no bridge! The bridge is blown up! If he hasn't crossed by the ford, he isn't in the town."

But by now the Porto Rican ponies had decided that this was the race of their lives, and each had made up his mind that, Mexican bit or no Mexican bit, until he had carried his rider first into the town of Coamo, he would not be halted. As I tugged helplessly at my Mexican bit, I saw how I had made my mistake. The volunteers, on finding the bridge destroyed, instead of marching upon Coamo had turned to the ford, the same ford which we had crossed half an hour before they reached it. They now were behind us. Instead of a town which had surrendered to a thousand American soldiers, we, seven unarmed men and Jimmy (a young boy who ran copy for one of the correspondents), were being swept into a hostile city as fast as the enemy's ponies could take us there.

Breckenridge and Titus (two young officers from the commissary department) hastily put the blame upon me.

"If we get into trouble with the General for this," they shouted, "it will be your fault. You told us Ernst was in the town with a thousand men."

I shouted back that no one regretted the fact that he was not, more keenly than I did myself. Titus and Breckenridge each glanced at a new, full-dress sword. "We might as well go in," they shouted, "and take it anyway!" I decided that Titus and Breckenridge were wasted in the Commissariat Department. The three correspondents looked more comfortable.

"If you officers go in," they cried, "the General can't blame us," and they dug their spurs into the ponies.

"Wait!" shouted Her Majesty's representative (Captain Paget of the British military attache who had been invited to witness the battle for Coamo as a guest of General Wilson). "That's all very well for you chaps, but what protects me if the Admiralty finds out I have led a charge on a Spanish garrison?"

Upon entering the town to find the Spanish had departed, the unarmed group with Davis was met by the mayor, who "begged to surrender into my hands the town of Coamo."

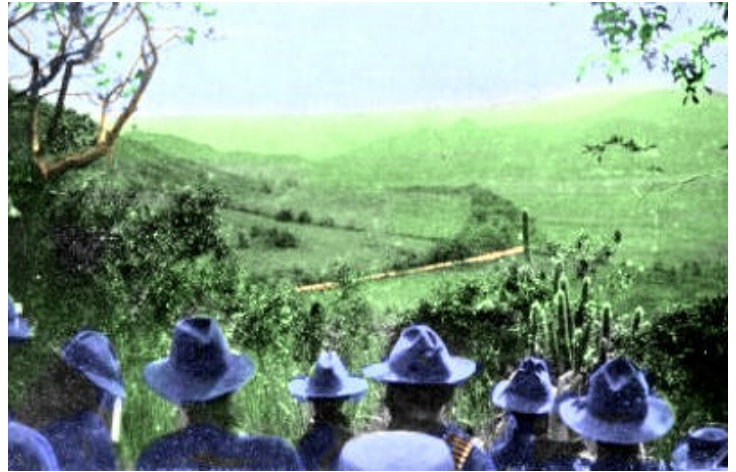
I bade him conduct me to his official residence. He did so, and gave me the key to the cartel, a staff of office of gold and ebony, and the flag of the town....Then I appointed a hotel-keeper, who spoke a little English, as my official interpreter and told the Alcalde (mayor) that I was now Military Governor, Mayor, and Chief of Police, and that I wanted the seals of the town. He gave me a rubber stamp with a coat of arms cut in it, and I wrote myself three letters, which, to insure their safe arrival, I addressed to three different places, and stamped them with the rubber seals. In time all three reached me, and I now have them as documentary proof of the fact that for twenty minutes I was Military Governor and Mayor of Coamo.

My administration came to an end in twenty minutes, when General Wilson rode into Coamo at the head of his staff and three thousand men. He wore a white helmet, and he looked the part of the conquering hero so satisfactorily that I forgot I was Mayor and ran out into the street to snap a picture of him. He looked greatly surprised and asked me what I was doing in his town. The tone in which he spoke caused me to decide that, after all, I would not keep the flag of Coamo. I pulled it off my saddle and said: "General, it's too long a story to tell you now, but here is the flag of the town. It's the first Spanish flag," - and it was - "that has been captured in Porto Rico.

**From "The Taking of Coamo
By Richard Harding Davis**

Coamo

As morning dawned across the mountains of Puerto Rico, the 3d Wisconsin was poised just beyond the city of Coamo. During the night the 16th Pennsylvania had marched, or perhaps more appropriately crawled, across a small but passable trail to position themselves on the far side of the city and cut off any attempt by the enemy to retreat towards San Juan, 35 miles north.



At 7 A.M. General Wilson ordered his artillery to open fire on a Spanish blockhouse before the city and the battle for Coamo began. In less than an hour, the main force had moved within 2 miles of the main entrance on the road from Ponce, and suddenly the advancing Americans could hear the sounds of combat on the far side of the town. The 16th Pennsylvania engaged the enemy in a deadly crossfire, as the 2nd and 3rd Wisconsin assaulted from the front under the leadership of General Ernst.



The battle for Coamo was brief...but deadly. Six Spanish soldiers were killed including two ranking officers, and thirty-five Spanish soldiers were wounded in the action. Ten American soldiers were wounded, and for the first time, one of the American soldiers was killed. When the city surrendered to General Wilson, the battle yielded 167 Spanish prisoners of war. Those soldiers that managed to escape before the first Americans entered the city were pursued for 5 miles by the horsemen of Brooklyn's Troop C, New York Cavalry before the Americans were turned back by heavy fire from the Abonito Pass.

The surrender of Coamo provided one of the interesting footnotes to the Spanish-American War. Though the victory and surrender were officially credited General Wilson, war correspondent William Harding Davis was the first to accept the enemy flag...entirely unexpectedly.

Davis and his fellow correspondents had been observing the attack on Coamo from the ranks of the artillery, when he noticed General Ernst rapidly moving towards the bridge leading into the city. Breaking away from the group, Davis and six other unarmed men (most were fellow correspondents), raced at a gallop to witness the surrender of the 5,000 Coamo residents to a single man. To conserve time, they crossed the river at a ford rather than wasting extra time riding to the bridge. As they approached the city, Davis later recounted the conversation:

town preparatory to the entrance of their main force, only to have the city surrender to one or two soldiers. During the brief period from August 4 - 9 while the American forces were mobilizing for the march to San Juan, in fact, correspondent Stephen Crane ventured alone into the countryside beyond Ponce. The Spanish forces in the nearby town of Juana Diaz had already fled in the face of the American landings nearby, and as the lone newspaper reporter walked into the city he was mistaken by the civilian population as the advance guard for the American army. The town quickly surrendered to him and, for the next three days, the bored correspondent *ruled* the city while its dignitaries entertained him. Fellow *New York Journal* correspondent Richard Harding Davis later reported the event under the title "*How Stephen Crane Took Juana Diaz*".

The *reign* of Stephen Crane ended on August 7th, when General Wilson's troops entered Juana Diaz, and the Red Badge of Courage author returned to his role as a reporter, covering the advance of the American Army towards Coamo. On August 8th General Henry's division departed Ponce to traverse the mountain trail to Utuado and then on to Arecibo. The same day General Brooke's soldiers moved out towards Cayey. Meanwhile, the Ernst Brigade was facing a formidable opposition at Coamo. For these men the day was spent probing the enemy defenses and scouting for tactical advantages. Late in the afternoon a small trail was found, and two battalions of the 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered on a night march to the far side of the city to take up positions.

Guamani

August 9th was to be one of the most critical days of the San Juan campaign. General Schwan departed Yauco early in the morning, even as some 60 miles away the soldiers of Hains' Brigade moved into the mountains below the heights of Guanami just northwest of Guayama. Companies A and C of the 4th Ohio were operating as a forward reconnaissance element for the Hains Brigade when they came under fire from soldiers of Spain's 6th Provisional Battalion. Taking up positions near the Guamani River Bridge, a brief but bitter skirmish followed. The third battle for the Americans since their landing at Guanica, it resulted in seven wounded. The Spanish forces suffered 2 dead and 15 wounded. It was the costliest battle yet, and the stakes were about to go even higher.

THE CAMPAIGN AUUST TO

Eleven days into the Puerto Rico invasion, General Miles had all his forces in place. On August 6th he ordered General Schwan and his Independent Brigade to muster at Yauco. General Henry's Provisional Division was spread between Guanica, Yauco and Ponce. General Wilson's Ernst Brigade was poised at Ponce, and General Brooke was ashore at Arroyo and Guayama. The American forces controlled the entire southern coast of Puerto Rico, and the Spaniards were fleeing quickly northwards.

The trans-Puerto Rico highway ran from Ponce to San Juan, and the Spanish war planners fully expected Miles to assemble his army for a massive invasion via that route. As Governor General Macias' troops retreated towards San Juan, they did their best to destroy bridges, damage the roadways, and fortify positions in the central mountains. The ground campaign, the march on San Juan, began in earnest on August 6th...and once again General Miles elected to prosecute his war in a most surprising manner...dividing his forces in a four-pronged attack.

Under the ground command of Brigadier General Hains, Booke's Division moved northwest towards Cayey, where they were to join the northeasterly march of General Wilson's Division under Brigadier General Ernst. Then the combined units would proceed north through the mountains to march on San Juan. General Henry's Garretson Brigade would travel due north, following a mountain trail discovered by Captain Whitney and thought to be impassible by the Spaniards. Garretson's Brigade would pass through Utuado to take up a position at Arecibo. Brigadier General Schwan's Independent Brigade was the *wild card* in the plan, tasked with moving northwest to drive out the Spanish forces, and then turn eastward to meet up with Garretson at Arecibo to march on San Juan from the west.



The ground campaign was unconventional, dividing the force in the face of the enemy, and posing the threat of a "divide and conquer" tactic by the Spaniards. General Miles recognition of this danger is apparent in the orders issued to General Schwan:

"You will drive out or capture all Spanish troops in the western portion of Puerto Rico. You will take all necessary precautions and exercise great care against being surprised or ambushed by the enemy, and will make the movement as rapidly as possible, at the same time exercising your best judgment in the care of your command, to accomplish the object of your expedition."

Indeed General Schwan would accomplish his mission, crossing 92 miles of Puerto Rican soil in 8 days to capture 9 towns and 326 enemy soldiers. The drive by Schwan's brigade, as well as the efforts of the other American units, would not be without opposition (with the exception of General Garretson's Brigade that managed to make their trip to Arecibo without incident). But the campaign was in no small part, successful because of the eagerness with which the local citizenry welcomed the arriving Americans. It was not uncommon for advance scouts to enter a

On the same day that the shore party from the *Puritan* was landing at the Fajardo lighthouse, Captain Wainwright of the *Gloucester* was landing a party of bluejackets and marines at Arroyo. They were met on the beach by a curious crowd of local citizens, including the alcade (mayor). The enemy was nowhere to be found, and Lieutenant Wood quickly detailed his terms for surrender of the city before moving over to the nearby blockhouse. As the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, the assembled crowd cheered, welcoming the army of occupation. That evening a Spanish guerrilla force under Captain Salvador Acha probed the American position. A few rounds were exchanged with little effect on either side. In the darkness, Captain Acha quickly withdrew towards the larger inland city of Guayama.

On the following day (August 2nd), General Brooke landed with his staff and a contingent of the 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry to set up camp in and around Arroyo. On August 3rd Brigadier General Peter C. Hains, the ground commander for General Brooke, went ashore with the men of the 4th Ohio and the 4th Pennsylvania. In the two days that followed, the entire body of the last division of General Miles' I Corps departed their sea-going transports, bringing the ground forces to more than 15,000 men.

As the last of General Brooke's artillery and cavalry units came ashore on August 5th, General Hains directed his soldiers of the 3rd Illinois and 4th Ohio northeast towards the larger town of Guayama. Less than a mile from Arroyo, the Americans came under fire. In only the second engagement of the Army's campaign in Puerto Rico, two members of the 4th Ohio were wounded. The skirmish lasted less than half-an-hour, and then the advance resumed almost unopposed (though one additional American was wounded). By noon the Spanish forces inside the city could observe the approach of the 4th Ohio from the tower of the cathedral. Overwhelmed by the sheer size of the American force approaching the city, the Spaniards fled and abandoned the city. A short time later the 4th Ohio entered the city to the cheers of the local citizens, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled over yet another Puerto Rican city.

THE FAJARDO LIGHTHOUSE

When General Miles unexpectedly changed the invasion site for the Puerto Rican campaign while crossing the Mona Channel, the USS New Orleans was patrolling the northeast coast of the island awaiting the arrival of the Army's I Corps. As the convoy from Cuba turned into Guanica, the USS Dixie was dispatched to advise the New Orleans of the change in plans.



Over the week that followed, the New Orleans mission became one of awaiting the troop transports from the United States, to advise them to proceed to Guanica. That mission accomplished with the passing of General Schwan and General Brooke, the New Orleans departed for re-coaling at Tampa. She was replaced on July 31st by the USS Puritan under the command of Captain Frederic W. Rodgers.

As the Puritan steamed along the coastline the following day, Captain Rodgers could not ignore the presence of the lighthouse outside the city of Fajardo. It was the landmark that should have been the landing site for the US Army in Puerto Rico. That afternoon he ordered a contingent of sailors, marines, and Puerto Rican volunteers to go ashore. When the USS Amphitrite, USS Leyden, and the USS Hannibal arrived off Fajardo on August 2nd, they were greeted by the sight of the Stars and Stripes flying from the lighthouse.

On the morning of August 3rd, the 25-man Spanish garrison at Fajardo became aware of the American presence and notified San Juan. They were ordered to withdraw, leaving the city almost at the mercy of the invading Americans. For two days a frantic Dr. Santiago Veve Calzada implored the Spanish authorities to dispatch troops to defend his city. When that failed, he turned instead to the invaders. On August 5th the doctor went to the lighthouse himself, to seek protection for the city from the Americans. After being rowed to the Amphitrite, the doctor convinced Captain Barclay and Captain Rogers of the Leyden to enter his city and occupy it.

Entering the city with Dr. Veve and a contingent of Marines, that day the United States flag was hoisted over the Fajardo Customs House and its City Hall. Captain Barclay organized a local militia to keep order and protect the town of some 700 residents. Inside the city there was jubilation at the arrival of the American forces, until the populace learned the following day that 200 Spanish soldiers under Colonel Pedro del Pino had been dispatched by Governor General Macias to recapture the city. In the face of this new threat, the residents fled to the Fajardo lighthouse to seek protection from the landing party there.

On August 7th the forces under Colonel Pino entered Fajardo to find it nearly deserted. As darkness fell, Pino directed his forces in an attack on the Fajardo lighthouse. In the opening engagement, the Marines extinguished the lights, signaling the ships offshore that they were under attack. Almost immediately, the big guns roared, dropping large shells in a protective pattern around the tenuous position. Before dawn, the Spanish retreated into the city.

With daylight the commander of the USS Cincinnati sent a party of Marines ashore under the command of Lieutenant John A. LeJeune, who would one day rise to the position of Commandant of the Marine Corps. Together with a similar Marine detachment from the Amphitrite, LeJeune evacuated the civilians for transport to Ponce, and the lighthouse was abandoned.

Inside the city Colonel Pino's men tore down the United States flags that flew over the Customs House and City Hall. When the Americans abandoned the nearby lighthouse, he returned to San Juan to display them as his trophies of war. While the action at the Fajardo lighthouse was NOT a defeat in strict military terms, it was the only time that American forces were forced to withdraw from any position during the campaign in Puerto Rico.

would turn the local populace towards a negative bent, General Miles issued strict orders for behavior among the visiting American forces. Through these and other steps to gain the loyalty of the people of southwestern Puerto Rico, General Miles was able to enlist the enthusiastic support of some 3,500 young men to act as interpreters and guides for his campaign in Puerto Rico, and gain the confidence and loyalty of nearby cities that had not yet seen the arrival of the American soldiers.

The landing of General Wilson's Division went smoothly, many of the residents of Ponce volunteering to act as stevedores to expedite the process. By evening the Americans were setting up camps and preparing for the next phase of the invasion. For General Miles, the Port of Ponce provided an excellent harbor for the continuation of his campaign. With an underwater telegraph cable running from Ponce to Jamaica and Cuba, his new headquarters was now connected to the outside world. It was this new means of communication that enabled him now, three days after the initial landing, to telegraph Washington, DC and advise Secretary Alger of his landing (already reported in the news media) and his progress.



Two more elements of General Miles I Corps were still en route on July 29th, and the Americans used it and the following day to rest and prepare for the coming sweep across the island. On August 30th, back in Washington, D.C., French ambassador Jules Cambon approached President McKinley on behalf of Spain, to inquire about his terms for peace. The president responded the following day, the last day of July 1898. It was the same day on which the last two elements of General Miles invasion force arrived at Guanica.

Arriving from Tampa were the 2,896 men of Brigadier General Theodore Schwan's Independent Brigade, and more than 5,000 soldiers under the command of Major General John R. Brooke. General Miles sent Schwan's brigade ashore at Guanica with orders to move north to Yauco, from which they would later launch a westward sweep of the island. The six transports carrying General Brooke's force were held at Ponce for two days, whereupon Miles dispatched them eastward 60 miles, with orders to land at Arroyo. General Miles was about to make another daring, impractical military decision in his bid to free Puerto Rico of Spanish rule. In the meantime, his counterparts in the US Navy had some daring ideas of their own...on the far side of the island!



Ponce, Puerto Rico

July 28, 1998

Rodolfo Figueroa watched the Spanish soldiers approaching the prison cell where he was being held and rose slowly to his feet. The young Puerto Rican man had been apprehended the previous night, and charged by the Spanish with cutting the telegraph wire that connected Ponce with San Juan. He was well aware of the fate that awaited him. With the dawn on the morning of July 28th the Spanish soldiers would come for him, then escort him to the place of their choosing, and administer their punishment for his deeds. Now the moment had arrived, and Rodolfo stood to be led away to his execution.

As he shuffled along, encircled by the Spanish soldiers, he noted a sudden change in the atmosphere. For some reason the attention of his captors had been drawn elsewhere. Looking off towards the harbor, Rodolfo Figueroa noted the reason. Entering Port au Ponce were several large ships, the war ships of the United States of America. In their surprise, the Spanish soldiers panicked and began a hasty withdrawal. Rodolfo Figueroa whispered a prayer of thanks and slipped away in the confusion.

As the American warships entered the harbor, a column of United States infantry was making the 10-mile march to Ponce from Guanica, accompanied by General Nelson Miles himself. Just beyond the warships sat the transports with the men of General Wilson's 1st Division, which would virtually double the American presence on the island.



As the Spanish soldiers fled into the mountains to the north, inside the city a delegation was assembled and sent to the *USS Massachusetts* to greet Commander Higginson. They assured him that the American occupation would be welcomed in Ponce. When General Miles arrived by land and was joined by General Wilson, the local delegation met them and provided a carriage to transport them into the city proper to Casa del Rey, the Port of Ponce Customs House. Along the route, and throughout the city, they could see the decorations for a large, patriotic celebration. The flags of virtually every nation adorned houses and buildings throughout the city...flags of every nation that is, except for Spain.

At Casa del Rey the two American generals were met by Civil Governor Toro and Mayor Ulpiano Colon. The arrival of the Americans was every bit as enthusiastic as had been the reception at Yauco the previous day, and Casa del Rey itself would become General Miles headquarters for the duration of the Puerto Rican campaign.

In the joyous celebration that swept through the southern port city, political prisoners were released and the hand of friendship was quickly extended to the invading force. General Miles was quick to grasp the proffered hand, and even turn it quickly to his advantage. He announced to the people that the invasion of Puerto Rico by US troops was meant to bring those people a "**BANNER OF FREEDOM**".

To insure stability in Ponce, General Wilson declared a limited but not oppressive martial law throughout the city. To insure that no improper incident on the part of the American troops

At 2 A.M. on the morning of July 26th, General Garretson was deploying his soldiers in the Seboruco Hills near the hacienda, unaware that Lieutenant Colonel Puig had forces deployed along the nearby hills as well. When the Spaniards opened fire, Garretson sent five companies to make a direct assault on the enemy forces in the hills as well as the hacienda. Now there was little else to do but await dawn.



With the first rays of daylight, the American invasion continued, General Garretson's brigade pushing the Spanish forces backward. Lieutenant Colonel Puig called for his reserves, only to learn that most had deserted in the darkness. Before pulling back towards Yauco, the remaining Spanish forces launched a flanking attack against the Seboruco Hills. Though brief and futile, it was the first major battle of the war in Puerto Rico. The battle of Yauco resulted in the first American casualties as well, four men wounded but none killed. The Spanish suffered 16 men killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Puig pulled back to Yauco in an attempt to destroy the rail terminal. The quick advance of Garretson's brigade, forced him to withdraw before the task could be accomplished. In the three days that followed, Puig withdrew all the way to Arecibo on the north coast of the island, leaving most of southwestern Puerto Rico open to the American advance.

Within 48 hours of the landing at Guanica, the city of Yauco was solidly under American control. The soldiers of Garretson's Brigade were welcomed into the city amid great joy, enthusiasm, celebration-- albeit some reservation. Mayor Francisco Megia, the same man who had telegraphed warning of the American arrival at Guanica to Governor General Macias a day and a half earlier, now welcomed the Americans as virtual *saviors*. Gathering the civilian populace together, he pronounced:

"CITIZENS: Today the citizens of Puerto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States of America by the Major-General of the American army, General Miles.
"Puerto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back, in the name of her government, by General Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.
"Citizens: Long live the government of the United States of America! Hail to her valiant troops! Hail Puerto Rico, always American!"
Yauco, Puerto Rico, United States of America

Even as mayor Megia was welcoming the American troops to Yauco, six miles south General Miles was welcoming other American soldiers. On the afternoon of July 27th the transport ships from Charleston, South Carolina arrived off the coast of Guanica with the 3,500 men of Major General Henry Wilson's 1st Division (under the field command of Brigadier General Oswald Ernst). General Miles instructed the transports not to unload at Guanica, but instructed them to turn east to the Port of Ponce, preceded by the warships *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp* and *Gloucester*.

THE INVASION JULY TO AUGUST

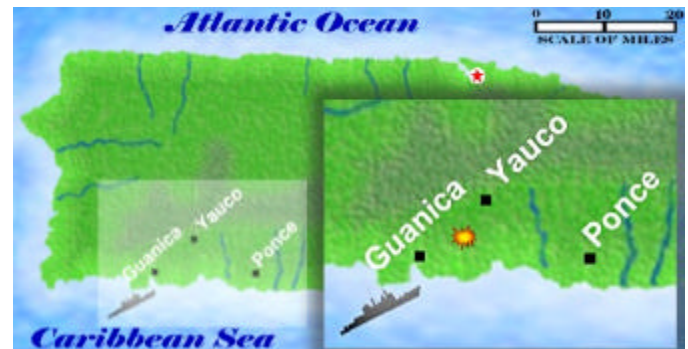
Brigadier General Guy Vernor Henry was an old soldier with much experience. Born on a military fort in the Indian Territory, he rose to the rank of colonel during the Civil War, where he was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading his brigade of the 40th Massachusetts in two assaults on the Confederate works at Cold Harbor, Virginia. During that action he had braved enemy fire, despite having two horses shot out from under him, to lead and encourage his soldiers.



In Puerto Rico, despite the relative ease with which his division landed, General Henry was not going to take anything for granted. While elements of his division bedded down in their two camps, he ordered Brigadier General Garretson to assemble seven companies of the 6th Massachusetts and one company of the 6th Illinois for a move northward to the railroad terminus at Yauco, five miles north of Guanica.

The push to Yauco was the first steps in General Miles' developing NEW plan to topple San Juan and the Spanish rule over the island. Miles was privy to great intelligence regarding the Spanish positions, the terrain, and the loyalties of the general populace, thanks to Captain Henry F. Whitney. Whitney had arrived to join the force in Cuba, after a solid reconnaissance and espionage mission to the Island of Puerto Rico. Traveling with the Division from Guantanamo to Guanica, Whitney was able to thoroughly brief General Nelson on what he could expect to find on the island. It was no doubt, this information which included observations that the force could land easily and almost unopposed to the welcome arms of the civilian populace, that caused General Miles to select Guanica as the initial landing site.

Miles was also aware that just five miles north of Guanica was the railroad terminus at Yauco, with track running west and north along the island and also extending eastward through the city of Ponce, only six miles further. The Port of Ponce was a deeper harbor than the one at Guanica, and with three more elements expected to arrive soon from the United States, if Miles could secure Ponce it would make the invasion much easier.



Governor General Macias recovered quickly from the surprising news of the American landing at Guanica, and took steps on the evening of Miles' arrival to protect Yauco. Late that night he ordered his forces in the area to take up positions along the road from Guanica to Yauco, and dispatched Captain Salvador Meca and his company to occupy Hacienda Desideria just two miles north of Guanica.

Two additional companies under Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Puig joined Captain Meca in the effort to reinforce the road, struggling against the darkness to take up positions. They were still trying to plot their fortifications as Brigadier General Garretson moved out of Guanica shortly after midnight with seven companies of the 6th Massachusetts and Company G of the 6th Illinois.

Almost immediately the men of General Henry's division began unloading. An ample supply of small landing craft was found in Guanica harbor to expedite the process. Private Carl Sandburg of Company C, 6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry described the events in his diary:

"July 25 - Sighted Porto (sic) Rico early in the morning (Exciting stuff) while Gloucester entered harbor at Guanica and thre shells around the vicinity. We could see regulars advance across field, cut down wire fence with machetes."

By 11 A.M. General Miles completed his landing, unopposed save for the brief skirmish by the landing party from the *Gloucester* earlier. General Henry directed his division to set up camp in two areas, one on the eastern shore of the bay, the second mid-way between the bay and the town of Guanica.

As darkness fell, and with it a drizzling tropical rain, the keeper of the Guanica lighthouse passed word to the mayor of the nearby town of Yauco that the Americans had arrived. Promptly the message was telegraphed to Governor General Macias at San Juan.

In Washington D.C. General Miles civilian superior, Secretary of War Alger, did not learn of the landing at Guanica until the following day...when it was reported by the Associate Press in the American newspapers. He reacted in both surprise and chagrin. In fact, General Miles didn't formally advise the War Department of his change in landing sites until three days AFTER the landing, when he cabled Secretary Alger from Ponce to say:

*"Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Puerto Rico.
"This is a prosperous and beautiful country.
"The Army will soon be in mountain region.
"Weather delightful; troops in the best of health and spirit.
"Anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in future results.
"Results thus far have been accomplished without loss of a single life."*

General Miles breach of military protocol might well have been a career-ending incident, had not the following two weeks quickly demonstrated its wisdom, if not outright brilliance. The Commanding General of the United States Army totally surprised the Spanish forces waiting to repulse the invasion at the Cape of San Juan. In fact, he had landed on the island almost totally opposite the proposed invasion site, where the enemy was vastly unprepared. The cities and towns in the region were garrisoned primarily by small contingents of Spanish soldiers, and populated by a people not altogether unhappy to see the arrival of the American troops. These factors allowed not only General Henry's division, but the three subsequent forces that landed over the following week, to make their incursion without the loss of a single life.

THE LANDIN ULY

Had General Miles sought prior approval upon changing his Puerto Rican landing site, he would have probably met great skepticism. Captain Francis Higginson, Commander of the USS Massachusetts took issue with the change in plans because the harbor at Guanica was too shallow to accommodate the larger transports and battleships of the US Navy. General Miles troops would land without adequate naval bombardment. Naval Captain Alfred T. Mahan was blunt in his criticism of the decision:

"The Porto (sic) Rico landing...at Guanica, and the initiation of operations there, appears to me a military stupidity so great, that I can account for these acts only by a kind of obsession or vanity, to do a singular and unexpected thing."

In General Miles favor was the element of surprise, and the fact that the northeastern cities and towns of Puerto Rico tended to be the most loyal to Spain, while the southern and western towns and villages tended to be more sympathetic to the American cause.



At 5:45 A.M. on the morning of July 25th, the invasion of Puerto Rico began. The smaller armed yacht *Gloucester*, which had given such a good account of itself in the naval battle of Santiago and which was still under the command of Captain Richard Wainwright, entered the harbor first. In the pre-dawn darkness its incursion went unnoticed.

At 8:45 a landing party of bluejackets and Marines went ashore to land at a pier on the east side of the harbor, utterly surprising the small force of 11 Spanish soldiers at a blockhouse on the beach. At a distance of 300 yards the two sides opened fire, the Americans supported by gunfire from the *Gloucester*. The Spanish force sustained four casualties, including their commander Lieutenant Enrique Mendez Lopez, and quickly withdrew. By 9 A.M. the Marines raised the Stars and Stripes from the blockhouse, before moving further north to set up a defensive position they named Camp Wainwright.



THE PLAN

The plan for the invasion of Puerto Rico approved by President McKinley, Secretary Alger and the War Department called for General Miles to steam eastward with General Henry's Provisional Division to the far side of the island, then north. While en route, transports carrying the other three elements of I Corps were departing Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News to join Henry's Division at the Cape of San Juan on the northeast side of the island, where they would land and make the short march on the capitol city. The actual landing would take place near the lighthouse at Fajardo.



The movement of I Corps drew a lot of attention state-side, and was quickly picked up by the news media. Even as the troop ships moved eastward from Guantanamo Bay, American newspapers were broadcasting the planned invasion of Puerto Rico, including the fact that the Americans would land at Cape San Juan. The Spanish were alerted to the plan and began preparations to repulse this invasion.

As the convoy entered the Mona Channel, General Miles made the first in a series of daring but tactically brilliant command decisions. Without notifying the War Department or Secretary Alger, he ordered his transports to head instead for the south-western port city of Guanica. Miles dispatched gunboats to Fajardo to patrol the waters and watch for the arrival of the other convoys, to inform them of his decision and direct them to join him at the opposite end of the island.



to depart for Tampa for the Cuban invasion, the War Department instructed General Miles to begin assembling a force for action in Puerto Rico.

Unlike General Shafter's V Corps that mustered at Tampa in a conflagration that opened the ground war amid confusion and inept logistics, General Miles I Corps began preparations at multiple locations. Pulled together from a coalition of regular army, regular cavalry, volunteer infantry, and state militias, a force of more than 15,000 soldiers prepared in three ports, to debark for Puerto Rico:

Major General Nelson Miles' I CORPS			
Charleston, SC	Charleston, SC	Newport News, VA	Tampa, Florida
Provisional Division BGen. Guy V. Henry 3,500* men	1st Division MGen. James Harrison Wilson 3,571* men	MGen John R. Brooke 5,444* men	Independent Brigade BGen. Theodore Schwan 2,896* men
BGen Henry Garretson's Bde. 6th Massachusetts Vol. Inf. 6th Illinois Volunteer Inf. 2d US Cavalry 19th US Infantry (1 Battalion) Regular Arty Batteries Provisional Engineers	BGen Oswald Ernst's 1st Bde. 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers 2d & 3d Wisconsin Volunteers 1st Kentucky 6th Illinois Volunteer Inf. 3d US Light Artillery (Batt. F) 5th US Light Artillery (Batt. B) NY Volunteer Cavalry (Troop C)	BGen Peter Hains' Bde 3d Illinois 4th Ohio & 4th Pennsylvania H Squad, 6th Regular Cavalry A & C Troop, NY Vol. Cav Light Arty: PA, IN, IL and MO Signal Corps Battalion Dynamite Gun Detachment	11th US Infantry 19th US Infantry (1 Battalion) 1st Kentucky Volunteer Inf. Troop A, 5th Regular Cavalry 3d US Light Artillery (Batt. C) 5th US Light Artillery (Batt. D)

*Estimates

On June 26th, four days after General Shafter's V Corps began landing at Daiquiri in Cuba, General Miles departed Washington, DC to join the Provisional Division under Brigadier General Guy V. Henry in Charleston, South Carolina. The transports carrying the division's 3,500-man force sailed out on July 7th, four days after the Spanish fleet had been destroyed at Santiago Harbor. General Miles was well aware of the Spanish defeats at El Caney, San Juan Hill, and in the well publicized naval battle of July 3rd. He was also aware that General Toral was still stubbornly refusing to surrender, despite General Shafter's repeated demands. Before steaming for Puerto Rico, General Miles steamed south to Cuba, arriving to meet with General Shafter on July 11th.

General Henry was prepared to land his Provisional Division to reinforce General Shafter, but it was quickly apparent that this would not be necessary. After going ashore to meet with General Shafter, Miles dispatched his troop transports to Guantanamo Bay to await developments. On July 14th General Miles joined Shafter in his meeting with General Toral to negotiate the *capitulation* of Santiago. General Toral was overwhelmed by the arrival of Miles forces, not realizing that they were bound for Puerto Rico, and this new threat may have contributed to his ultimate capitulation on July 17th.

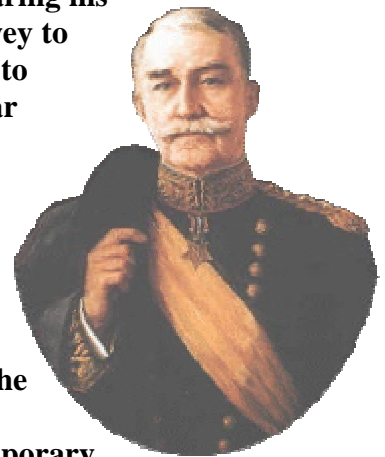
With the situation in Cuba resolved, General Miles was anxious to continue his voyage to Puerto Rico. Admiral Sampson delayed the campaign when he refused to dispatch armored cruisers and battleships to escort the troop transports until July 21st. It was a difficult period for the soldiers that filled the troop transports, confined for ten days to their cramped quarters as their ships lay at anchor in the tropical climate, so news of the departure from Guantanamo for the 4-day journey to Puerto Rico was quickly welcomed. The convoy was escorted by the *USS Massachusetts*, *USS Dixie*, and the *USS Gloucester*.

empire, and the island was viewed in many ways as an extension of the homeland rather than a colony. The crown had invested considerably in the island, developing more than 150 miles of railway (with almost an equal amount under construction in 1898), and a careful system of wagon roads to link all major cities and ports and connect to the capitol. Puerto de San Juan, well protected under the shadow of El Moro Castle, boasted one of the largest and best natural harbors in the Caribbean. In the year prior to the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain, Madrid had granted the island a limited autonomy. Puerto Rico had a great degree of self-rule under the authority of the Spanish-appointed Captain General (Governor) Manuel Macas y Casado.

When war was declared on April 25, 1898 General Macas moved quickly to protect his island should the United States attempt to invade. He suspended individual rights which, on an island where the inhabitants had relished their relative autonomy, it created something of a backlash among a people that had in general been either supportive or passive to Spanish rule. In the capitol city he held patriotic ceremonies where those who refused to swear allegiance to Spain were arrested or deported. Despite his heavy-handed response and subtle leanings towards America in some communities, many inhabitants remained loyal to the crown. Local media tended to be pro-Spain, and blasted the *United States imperialism*. Groups of Guerrillas Montadas (Mounted Guerrillas) formed to repel any invasion, nearly ten thousand Puerto Rican volunteers supplementing the Spanish Army to defend the island.

Meanwhile in Washington, D.C. President McKinley was preparing his nation for war. As Secretary Russell Alger was directing Admiral Dewey to embark for the Philippine Islands, and dispatching Admiral Sampson to blockade Cuba, the General of the Army submitted a report to the War Department.

Major General Nelson Miles was an impressive leader. Born in Massachusetts, Miles learned the basics of military tactics from a retired French officer who had lectured him at night after Miles had spent the day working in a Boston crockery shop. In 1861 the young man earned a commission as a first lieutenant by raising a company of volunteers for the 22nd Massachusetts regiment. During the four years of civil war that followed, Miles was wounded four times, received the Medal of Honor at Chancellorsville, and achieved the temporary rank of major general by the age of 26.



Following the Civil War, Miles was commissioned a colonel in the regular army in 1861 and spent 21 years on the western frontier. It was Miles who had driven Sitting Bull into Canada after the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Miles who captured Chief Joseph of the Nez Pierce, and Miles who had put down the Ghost Dance disturbance that ended with the battle of Wounded Knee in 1890. Though the massacre at Wounded Knee badly damaged General Miles reputation, he was promoted to Major General and in 1895 became the Commanding General of the Army.

With the outbreak of war, General Miles looked beyond the Philippine Islands and Cuba, sending a report to the War Department recommending an invasion to expel the Spanish from the island of Puerto Rico. His request was initially denied by military planners while General Shafter's V Corps was being readied for the land invasion of Cuba. Prior to that invasion, on May 12th, Admiral Sampson had steamed his squadron to Puerto Rico in search of the Spanish flotilla, and shelled the Moro Castle at San Juan. The following month on June 7th, the same day in which Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt finally received orders in San Antonio

Picnic in **PUERTO RICO**

With the capitulation of the Spanish forces at Santiago on July 17th, the Spanish-American war was for all practical purposes, over. There would yet be a brief engagement at Guantanamo and even additional engagements in the Philippine Islands. There would also be one remaining campaign, the effort to wrest Puerto Rico from Spanish control. General Nelson Miles had been placed in command of the effort, spearheaded by his own I Corps. The campaign was almost overlooked next to the conquests in Manila and Santiago, and was accomplished with very little loss of life. From his sheltered office back in New York, humorist Finley Peter Dunne described the 19-day American effort as:

"A Moonlight Picnic"

East of the Dominican Republic and only 1,000 miles from Florida is the tropical island of Puerto Rico. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493 and claimed for Spain, it is the easternmost of the West Indies group of islands known as the *Greater Antilles*. To the north is the Atlantic Ocean while the southern shores are caressed by the warm currents of the Caribbean Sea. To the west, separating the island from the Dominican Republic, is the deep Mona Passage, an important sea lane to Latin and South America (and later to the Panama Canal).

The island itself is rectangular in shape, approximately 100 miles across and 35 miles from north to south. Puerto Rico's less than 3500 square miles land mass would fit three times inside the small state of Maryland, and three-fourths of the tropical paradise consists of mountains broken only by coastal plains.

Unlike the island of Cuba, that had been in a state of constant upheaval and revolution against Spanish rule for decades, and unlike nearby Haiti and the Dominican Republic which had already achieved independent national status, Puerto Rico had quietly endured the rule of Madrid for 400 years. More than 8,000 Spanish soldiers were garrisoned across the island, and the port at the capitol city of San Juan was one of the most fortified cities in the Spanish empire.

In many ways, Puerto Rico had received some degree of preferential treatment from Madrid over the years. Rule on the island was not as oppressive as elsewhere through the Spanish



The Spanish Cavalry charge at the mouth of the Mani-Mani rivers was among the last major engagements of the Spanish-American War. For all practical purposes, Cuba had been wrested from the control of Madrid and all that remained was to *mop up* enemy outposts and negotiate a final settlement of the island's war for freedom. The United States had already indicated its intent NOT to acquire Cuba, and was indeed prohibited from conquest of the Island by the Teller Amendment.

While the Teller Amendment prohibited American expansion in Cuba, however, it did not restrict the American expansion in the Pacific, or even elsewhere in the Caribbean Sea. Back at Santiago, General Nelson Miles looked east towards the last morsel of the Spanish Empire in the *New World*. Before peace would be negotiated, he determined it was in the interests of his country to wrest it from Spanish control as well.

Lieutenant John Heard was a 38-year old, 1883 graduate of the Military Academy at West Point when he was sent to Cuba as a part of the 3d US Cavalry. His mission was similar to that which had resulted in near tragedy at Tayacoba less than a month before, when Privates Bell, Lee, Thompkins and Wanton went ashore to rescue the stranded remnants of their own force.



With eleven men from his Cavalry unit and a force of 40-50 Cuban filibusters, Heard departed Florida on the wooden transport *Wanderer* in a mission to land supplies and ammunition to Cuban forces on the northwest coast of the Caribbean island. The landing was planned to take place at the mouth of the Mani-Mani River, only six miles from the Spanish garrison at Bahia Hondo, west of Havana. The close proximity to the large enemy outpost made his mission doubly dangerous.

On the morning of July 23rd, Heard began directing the unloading of the supplies and ammunition from the *Wanderer*, at a distance of only 400 yards from the heavily forested shoreline. A large force of Cuban insurgents was to be waiting in the nearby jungle to provide protection for the mission, as well as to receive the new supplies. Unknown to Lieutenant Heard at the onset, only about 200 Cuban freedom fighters were on the beach.



The initial landing went smoothly, soldiers and crew of the *Wanderer* reaching the beach to unload the badly needed supplies. Then, unexpectedly, a heavy fire began to rain down on the beach from the nearby jungle as a force of 1,000 Spanish cavalry charged the landing party.

With cool efficiency, Lieutenant Heard shouted orders in an attempt to calm the now panicked filibusters. Vastly outnumbered, Heard ordered his men to lie down and open fire on the advancing Spaniards. The quick response mounted the the American officer halted the charge, and the enemy withdrew into the jungle to regroup. They left behind a large number of casualties to the effective fire of the shore party.

Knowing the Spanish cavalry would, upon retiring to the jungle, plan and mount another assault on his small force, Lieutenant Heard ordered his men to load their small craft and return to the *Wanderer*. In the evacuation, the intrepid officer was careful to insure no one would be left behind, including a number of severely wounded members of his 3d Cavalry or his filibusters.

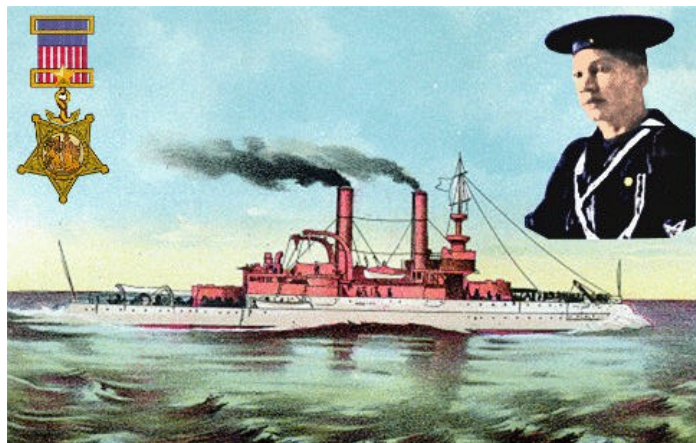
The withdrawal was prompt and well organized, and effected none-too-soon. As the small boats came along side the *Wanderer*, the Spanish cavalry charged again, sweeping the mouth of the river with their Mausers. Hundreds of bullets peppered the wooden hull of the *Wanderer*. In Lieutenant Heard's subsequent Medal of Honor citation it is noted that, "*After two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine-room on the Wanderer, the ship having become disabled, this officer took the position held by them and personally transmitted the orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger.*"

As was the case with all too many historical records of valor in the Spanish- American war, Lieutenant John William Heard's Medal of Honor citation was a major understatement of his personal courage and leadership.

Even as the capitulation of General Toral and his forces at Santiago de Cuba did not end the death toll of American servicemen and sailors in Cuba, neither did it end all armed engagement or other associated dangers of two countries trying to negotiate a settlement to the war.

Three days after the capitulation, the *USS Iowa* was patrolling the Caribbean when, at 7 o'clock in the morning it was shaken by an explosion. A manhole gasket in one of the boilers of fire-room Number 2 blew out, and with it the compartment filled with live steam. Boiling water covered the floor as the 120 degree liquid flew from the boiler under immense pressure.

In a nearby compartment, Coppersmith Philip Keefer and Second Class Fireman Robert Penn heard the sound of the erupting boiler, and rushed into the dangerous inferno. Robert Penn noted a badly injured coal-passer, blinded by steam and both feet scalded, about to collapse. With no thought for his own safety, he rushed to the aid of his fellow sailor, pulling him from the boiling sea that swept the floor of the fire room, and carried him to safety.



Immediately returning, Penn found that Coppersmith Keefer had braved the fire, boiling water and hot steam to carry out fires from two inboard furnaces of boiler B. With several inches of boiling liquid now covering the floor, Penn fashioned a rickety bridge by throwing a plank across some ash buckets. While a third sailor held the planks, Robert Penn carefully negotiated his perilous gangway to carry out the remaining two fires.

The brave actions of Robert Penn and Philip Keefer resulted in the prompt control of a dangerous situation that could have resulted in disaster for their ship and many of their fellow sailors. For that action on July 20, 1898, both men were awarded Medals of Honor.

On that same afternoon, General Leonard Wood was named Military Governor of Santiago. Upon entering the city, he found the population sick and starving from the protracted siege, and immediately embarked upon a humanitarian campaign to feed, cloth and treat the civilian population. The young lieutenant John J. Pershing later described the conditions faced in and around Santiago:

"Old and young, women, children and decrepit men of every class--those refined and used to usury, together with the ragged beggar--crowded each other...It was a pitiful sight. The suffering of the innocent is not the least of the horrors of war."

Elsewhere, other small battles continued. On July 21st four US gunboats entered the harbor at Nipe where, after a fierce one-hour bombardment, the port was captured. Further to the northwest, another heated battle occurred on July 23d. Save for the courage of First Lieutenant John William Heard, it would have spelled disaster for the American soldiers.

for which he had served and to which he had sworn his allegiance, would "capitulate" his Army and the city of Santiago. The capitulation would include all of southeast Cuba, including the 11,500 Spanish soldiers remaining at Santiago as well as another 12,000 enemy throughout the region.



On July 17th General Toral presented his sword to General Shafter in the formal capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and the surrounding regions. Sick and weary American soldiers lined up across their six miles of trenches to witness the end of their war. At exactly 12 noon the American artillery boomed a salute as the Stars and Stripes were raised over Santiago.



With the capitulation of General Toral and his army, the Fifth Army's campaign in southeast Cuba ended in an unqualified victory. For all practical purposes it also signaled the end of the Spanish-American war, save for a few skirmishes elsewhere around the island, and a brief campaign into Puerto Rico. Perhaps however, it opened the most unsplendid chapter of that *Splendid Little War*.

With the capitulation, American units like the 71st New York Infantry (shown here), began leaving their trenches to move back to Siboney. Large numbers of the men were gravely ill with Malaria, Yellow Fever, and other tropical illnesses. Eventually the war that had lasted only three months and claimed fewer than 500 American combat deaths, would in its relatively peaceful time of recovery, claim more than 5,000 more lives.



prey to tropical diseases. Morale was low, and every day it became more difficult to arouse them to vigorous action."

General Shafter realized that his hoped-for ground victory over the Spanish would quickly vanish unless it came soon. His Fifth Army was losing the battle to the tropical climate almost as quickly as Spain's Navy had lost its ships to the Americans. On July 6th he sent word to General Toral that his patience had worn thin. If the Spanish commander didn't surrender, Santiago de Cuba would be shelled and destroyed by the American guns. General Toral requested time to communicate with General Blanco in Havana before making such a decision, and General Shafter granted extra time. Whether as a gesture of good will, or as a humanitarian gesture towards the now ill members of Richmond Hobson's volunteers, General Toral also released the eight valiant prisoners on July 6th. Six Spanish officers were released by the Americans in the friendly exchange.

On July 8th the Spanish squadron from Cadiz, Spain, at last en route to the Caribbean, was recalled to protect the homeland. There would be no relief for the Spanish defenders. On July 9th the Fifth Army was reinforced however, by the arrival of the First Illinois and the First District of Columbia Regiments under General Randolph. General Shafter sent word to General Toral that, unless he surrendered, his attack on the city would commence at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th of July.

Two hours before the deadline, General Shafter extended his surrender demands again, coupled with the promise that if the Spanish Commander complied, all of his soldiers would be transported home to Spain. When General Toral continued to resist, the battle was renewed.

Actually, it was the Spanish soldiers that fired first when the deadline passed, but their efforts were brief and lackluster. There was little *fight* left in the embattled and doomed Dons. The Americans answered the Spanish guns with heavy fire, supported by a horrible rain of artillery from the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Morro Castle was reduced to rubble, and devastated what remained of the Spanish forces. Within 48 hours General Toral sent word to General Shafter that he would resist no longer.



In the interim between the renewed battle and General Toral's reluctant decision to end the fight, General Nelson Miles arrived in Cuba. The man who had earned the Medal of Honor during the Civil War, and who had been named Commanding General of the Army three years earlier, came to Cuba to confer with his senior ground commander on how best to end the stalemate at Santiago. On July 14th General Miles joined General Shafter in meeting personally with the Spanish commander to negotiate the surrender.

The meeting was indeed an open negotiation. General Toral was left with no other option but, to make his tough decision more palatable, General Shafter agreed to avoid the use of the word "surrender". Instead, General Toral, now with the permission of the government in Madrid

The uneasy truce ended on July 5th, and General Shafter sent word anew to General Toral to surrender the city to the Americans. Near famine conditions had fallen upon the city, and General Toral opened the city's gates for the civilian inhabitants to escape before the imminent American bombardment could begin. "They were received with compassion and kindness," one American soldier later wrote. "The rabble were hungry, and stricken with disease and infection. They were truly more menacing to the Americans than all of the soldiers of Spain. Houses and huts in which yellow fever was raging were visited regularly, and the dangerous germs of this and other diseases were inhaled as a matter of course."

Still, the Spanish general chose to hold out his own beleaguered forces. During the night of July 5th he began preparing his crumbling fortress to withstand assault from the sea as well as from land. As darkness fell over the harbor, he sent the *Reina Mercedes* out with a skeleton crew under the leadership of Ensign Nardiz. The ship that had been the first to fire on the *USS Merrimac* was about to attempt an almost identical mission.

It wouldn't be a major loss, certainly not compared to the Spanish warships that had been lost two days earlier. The *Mercedes* had no armor, a limited battery of guns, and only three of the ships ten boilers were still operable. Ensign Nardiz mission was to steam his ship into the harbor entrance beneath the towering Morro Castle, then drop his anchors fore and aft to hold the ship in place while it was scuttled to block any entrance by the American ships.

It was near midnight that the *Mercedes* reached the harbor entrance, only to fall under the glare of search lights from the *USS Massachusetts*. The American warship, along with the nearby *USS Texas*, immediately opened fire. Ensign Nardiz dropped his anchors and the *Mercedes* began quickly sinking (it was never determined if the sinking was at the hands of the American warships or the vessel's own crew), precisely in the chosen spot. Unfortunately for the ship's daring crew, a shell from one of the American warships cut the stern spring cable and the current in the harbor swung the doomed cruiser to the edge of the channel. As had been the case of the *Merrimac* little more than a month earlier, despite the courage of the crew, the *Mercedes* was also only partially successful. It came to rest in the shallows just below the Morro Castle. It now seemed there was nothing to stop the American Army from completely destroying Santiago de Cuba.



Outside the city, young American boys found their dreams of combat glory filled with nightmares of fighting an unseen enemy that was not vulnerable to bullets or artillery. Though the enemy soldiers that manned the guns in and around Santiago were living on "borrowed time", victory was not assured for the Americans. "The men had been standing day and night crouched in trenches - often knee deep in water from thunderstorms, and always short on rations," reported General Marcus Wright of the 22nd Infantry. "The oppressive heat and sickness was having a detrimental effect on the troops. They were unprotected from the drenching rains, and fell easy

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

In the jungles around Santiago, American soldiers heard the sounds of the naval battle of July 3rd. For them it was a signal that something major was happening, and word of Cervera's defeat spread quickly. Initially, General Shafter had set a deadline of 10 A.M. on July 4th for the surrender of the city. In view of the unexpected naval battle within hours of issuing his ultimatum on July 3rd, and at the urging of the representatives of foreign governments still residing in Santiago which came out personally to meet with the American commander, General Shafter extended the deadline an extra day.



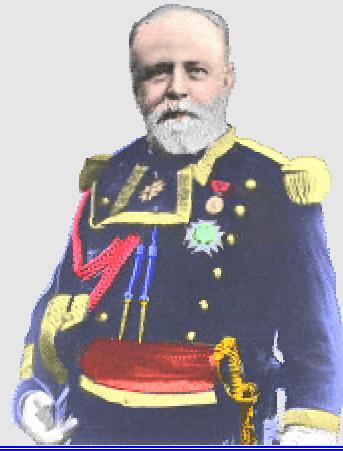
Inside the besieged city, General Jose Toral, who had assumed command from the wounded General Linares, faced increasingly dangerous possibilities. Surrounding him in the hills and jungles on three sides were the American soldiers. So close had the Americans pushed towards Santiago, by July 4th the 22nd Infantry Regiment had moved within two hundred yards of the enemy rifle pits on the north-east edge of the city. "We were so close to the Spaniards," Captain Wassell later stated, "that we could yell at each other. Some of our men could speak Spanish, and many verbal exchanges took place - usually ending in mutual cursing." To the west, Santiago Harbor seemed eerily empty, patrolled now only by the *Reina Mercedes*.

Named for the wife of King Alfonso XII of Spain, the *Reina Mercedes* was launched in 1887 and served near her homeland until 1893 when the unprotected (unarmored) cruiser was dispatched to serve in the waters around Cuba as the flagship of the Spanish Navy in the region. Upon the arrival of Admiral Cervera's squadron in Santiago Harbor, *Reina Mercedes* was tasked with patrolling the harbor entrance. She was the same ship that had fired on the *USS Merrimac* during the early morning darkness of May 3rd when Richmond Hobson and his volunteers had valiantly attempted to scuttle their own aging collier to block the harbor entrance.

During the June 6th bombardment of Santiago by the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, the *Reina Mercedes* took 35 hits and was badly damaged. Among the Spanish casualties of that night was the *Reina's* captain, Commander Emilio Acosta y Eyermann. He was the first Spanish Naval officer killed in the war.

General Toral pondered the new dangers posed to the fortified city with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Before the six ships could depart the harbor, it had been necessary for the removal of the torpedoes that had served as protective mines. With those mines now gone, along with the six Spanish ships, Santiago was subject to possible siege from the sea should Admiral Sampson choose to send his own warships into the harbor.

THE END OF AN EMPIRE



The once mighty and far-flung Spanish Empire evaporated with the wisps of smoke that still spiraled into the heavens on the morning of July 4th. The American ships were crowded with defeated Spanish sailors, many of them wounded. Indeed the victorious sailors were conspicuous by their reverent treatment of their captured foes. Later, upon his return home, Admiral Cervera wrote in his official report:

"The Americans clothed and fed our men--giving them anything they needed. The victors suppressed their shouts of joy in order not to increase the suffering of the defeated--and all vied to make our captivity as easy as possible."

One American newspaperman heralded the valiant last gasp of Cervera's squadron when he wrote: "If Spain was served as well by her statesmen and public officials as she was by her sailors, she might still be a great country."

Indeed Admiral Cervera and his men had never had a chance--outnumbered and outgunned--they had obeyed orders with full knowledge that their fate was sealed the moment they left the confines of Santiago Harbor. In all, the big American battleships fired 9,429 shots to utterly destroy all six of the Spanish ships. Of Cervera's 2,227 officers and men, 323 were killed and 151 wounded. The more fortunate were taken prisoner by the Americans, some 1750 Spanish sailors and officers. The less fortunate reached the shoreline to attempt to reach their friendly fortress at Santiago. Most were caught and executed in the jungles by Cuban insurgents. (Those taken prisoner by the Americans were subsequently sent to the United States where they were held until the end of the war, at which time they were returned to Spain. Admiral Cervera was held at the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland where he was more an honored guest than a prisoner of war. He returned to a hero's welcome in Spain after the war's end.)

Among the wounded rescued by the *Iowa* was Captain Eulate, a naval officer most of the Americans had heard of and come to respect by reputation as a fine military man, long before the battle at Santiago. Before lowering a chair to hoist the wounded enemy captain aboard the *Iowa*, Captain Evans ordered the guard of marines on the quarter-deck to salute him as he came aboard. When the Spanish captain was aboard, he slowly and painfully rose from his chair, saluted Captain Evans and, with tears in his eyes, kissed the hilt of his sword before extending it towards the conqueror. In an unusual gesture, Captain Evans declined to accept the proffered sword. Suddenly the *Viscaya* exploded in flames as Captain Eulate extended his arms and anguished, "*Adios, Vizcaya. There goes my beautiful ship, captain.*" Turning, Captain Evans led the wounded enemy commander to the cabin where doctors treated his wounds.

In all, the *Iowa* rescued 272 crewmen and 30 officers from the *Viscaya*. The *Iowa's* paymaster issued uniforms to the naked enemy soldiers, and each man was provided dinner and encouraged to eat his fill. The American wardroom and steerage officers gave up their staterooms to house the battered enemy sailors.

Nearer the mouth of the harbor, the small *Gloucester* was engaged in similar rescue efforts, picking up survivors and transferring them to the nearby *Harvard*. By nightfall, nearly 1,000 former enemy, many of them seriously wounded, were aboard the latter. Among those rescued by the *Gloucester* was Admiral Cervera. Cervera was transferred to the *Iowa*, where he boarded wearing a thin flannel suit over his undershirt, a suit given him by Lieutenant Commander Wainwright of the *Gloucester*.

The crew of the *Iowa* crowded the deck as the half-naked Spanish Admiral came aboard hatless and in a borrowed suit, to receive a full admiral's guard. The American crew cheered the legendary naval officer loudly, rendering every courtesy and respect. With quiet dignity, the gray-haired Spanish officer dutifully proffered his sword in surrender. Again, the American captain declined the symbol, opting to return to the valiant warrior of the seas, the dignity he deserved. Said Captain Evans, "*He was every inch an admiral, even if he had no hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him a thoroughbred.*"

Perhaps, however, no person summed up so simply yet eloquently, the naval battle at Santiago as did Lieutenant Huse, the executive officer of the *Iowa*. On the day after the historic battle he addressed the captured Spaniards and stated:

"We have gained the victory.....

.....but the glory is YOURS!"

Valor abounded on both sides during the battle that destroyed an empire, the majority of which lasted less than two hours. For his courage aboard the *USS Brooklyn* in the face of the enemy fire, Marine Private Harry MacNeal was awarded the Medal of Honor. He was the last Marine of the Spanish-American war to earn that honor as, indeed for all practical purposes, the "Splendid Little War" ended with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Hostilities would continue for a brief time, and there was to be yet a campaign in Puerto Rico before the formal end of the conflict. As the hulking ruins of the once mighty Spanish Armada burned along the southeastern coast of Cuba, it became the eulogy for an ancient world order and the birth of a new world super power from the west.



No account of the naval battle at Santiago can be completed however, without consideration of the empathy of the victors in the aftermath, or the dignity of the vanquished in their defeat. Admiral Sampson returned in the *New York*, too late to participate in the victory he had longed for, to find his sailors still risking their lives to rescue the battered enemy.

As the *Viscaya* reached the shore and the three faster American warships continued pursuit of the *Colon*, the *USS Iowa* began dropping its smaller boats to pick up Spanish sailors who were now battling the sea, as well as new dangers. Captain Robley Evans later recalled the aftermath thus:

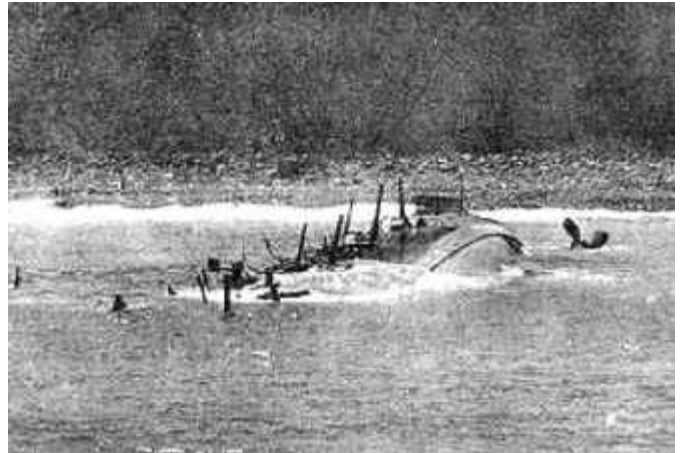
"Men...were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks (of the Vizcaya). I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting men who were struggling in the water, after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing with the water.

"My boat's crews worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man...clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors onto the Iowa's quarter deck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in it. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honors from the Iowa. Some examples of heroism, or more properly, devotion to discipline and duty, could never be passed. One man on the Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin, but he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony."

In the sick bay of the *Vizcaya* Captain Eulate, a naval officer highly respected by both sides, lay while being treated for his own wounds. *"Almost faint from the loss of blood I resigned my command to the executive officer with clear and positive instructions not to surrender the ship but rather to beach and burn her,"* he recounted. *"In the sick bay I met Ensign Luis Fajardo, who was having a serious wound dressed. When I asked him what was the matter with him he answered that they had wounded him in one arm but he still had one left for his country. I immediately convened the officers who were nearest and asked them whether there was anyone among them who thought we could do anything more in the defense of our country and our honor, and the unanimous reply was that nothing more could be done."* As the *Viscaya* moved towards the shore at Acceraderes, her decks were awash with flames. As it struck the ground that would mark the end of her gallant but futile race, burning sailors leaped into the sea to swim for safety. The American battleships had ceased firing, and the *USS Iowa*, now catching up to the other three ships of Schley's squadron, diverted for a humanitarian mission.

The *Colon* was six miles ahead of the battle, but slowing as the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* continued pursuit. The resulting run would last until nearly one o'clock, and would cover sixty miles. Shortly after noon the *Colon* had used all of its good Spanish coal, and switched to the inferior coal obtained at Santiago. Loosing speed, the American warships began overtaking her, firing big guns in its path. All hope of escape vanishing, the *Colon* struck her colors and headed for shore, sailors opening the sea cocks to completely sink the vessel. When at last the *Colon* slipped beneath the Caribbean swells, only her port guns remained visible, pointing skyward. The naval battle of Santiago harbor was over, and Admiral Cervera's fleet was utterly destroyed.



THE NAVAL BATTLE AT SANTIAGO HARBOR

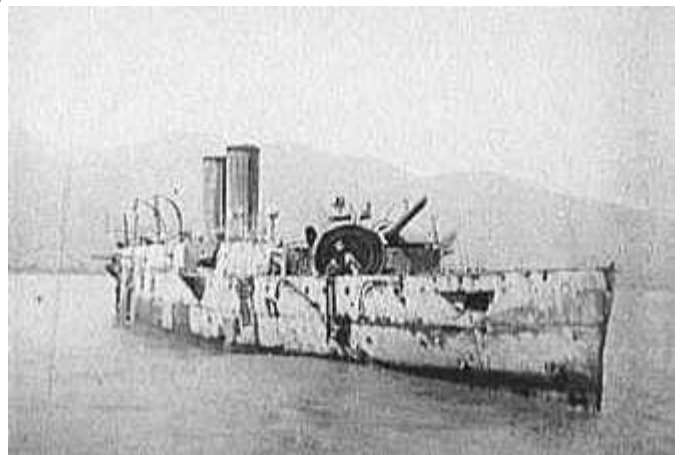
cruiser had heavy armor, but quickly began to crumple beneath the sheer force of the multiple guns. The Spaniards returned fire, but most was ineffective. Two or three enemy rounds did crash through the superstructure of the *Brooklyn*, one of them piercing the gun deck. Commodore Schely instructed Captain Cook to obtain a casualty report, only to learn that two men had been slightly wounded. Certain the report was in error and that there must indeed be a higher rate of casualty, Captain Cook ordered the messenger to, *"Go down to the hospital and tell Dr. Fitzsimons to report to me the number of dead and wounded."* As the messenger departed to reconfirm the amazing but good news that the American sailors had escaped danger, the only major American casualty of the day fell.

Twenty-five year old George Ellis was a clean-cut, devoutly religious young sailor who had often lamented the lack of a chaplain aboard his ship. The day prior to the naval battle at Santiago, he had received a number of religious tracts in the mail from his church back home, and quickly distributed them among his fellow sailors. One of the *Brooklyn's* officers stated, *"he had impressed me very much because he had what so few of us have, the courage to acknowledge in the presence of a conglomerate lot of men, such as you find on the warships, his belief in God, and his love for his religion and his church."* That morning the Chief Yeoman had visited with the same officer, sharing with him a recently received photo of his wife and baby.

As the guns of the *Viscaya* attempted to respond to the incoming fire from the American ships, Yeoman Ellis was on the conning tower with Commodore Schley and Captain Cook. It was his job to mark the range between the warring ships, a job that required him to make readings from in front of the 8-inch turret, a dangerous and exposed position.

Commodore Schley noted that the *Viscaya* seemed to be turning and Yeoman Ellis rushed to his position to take a new reading. *"Twelve hundred yards,"* he shouted back to the commanders. The American's adjusted their guns, as the *Viscaya* continued to unleash volleys of its own fire. Most of the enemy shells were high but with a discernible thump, one of the shells slammed into Yeoman Ellis, decapitating him and dropping his lifeless torso to the deck. Blood and brain matter sprayed the conning tower, staining the uniforms of the commanders. Dr. DeValin rushed forward, noting quickly that the young sailor was dead. Another sailor stepped to the doctor's side to assist him in throwing the headless body into the sea, a harsh but commonly necessary action during a battle at sea. From the conning tower Commodore noted their actions and shouted quickly, *"Don't throw that body overboard. Take it below, and we'll give it a Christian burial."* Chief Yeoman Ellis was the only American killed on any of the American ships during the naval battle at Santiago.

The continued pounding had taken its toll on the *Viscaya*. The reason Schley had noticed a change in the range was because the besieged Spanish cruiser had made a swift turn to the south as if to ram the *Brooklyn*. Moments after Yeoman Ellis was struck down a big shell from either the *Brooklyn* or *Oregon* crashed into the torpedo room of the *Viscaya*, setting off an explosion that tore off her bow. As the men of the *USS Texas* continued to pound the battered enemy ship, its fate was sealed. Cheers erupted across the decks as the Americans watched the *Viscaya* turn towards the shoreline in its death throes. Above the din Captain John Phillip ordered, *"Don't cheer boys! Those poor devils are dying."*



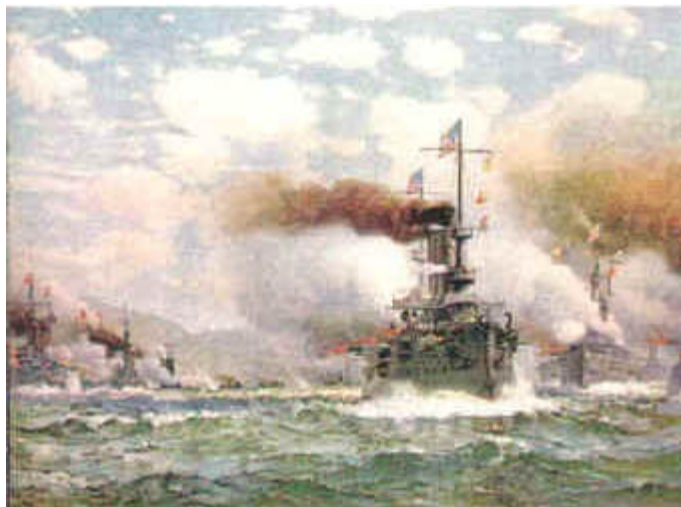
As the *Gloucester* raced towards the *Pluton*, its presence forced the *Indiana* to cease fire to avoid destroying the armored American yacht. For minutes the three smaller vessels traded shots with their smaller guns, the *Gloucester* daring to pit itself against both the *Pluton* and *Furor*. Suddenly a 12-inch shell from one of the larger American warships crashed into the *Pluton*'s side, piercing the light armor to crash into the forward boilers. The resulting explosion literally ripped the small destroyer's decks to shreds. Yawing to the starboard and moving towards the beach, the *Pluton* struck the headland causing a large section of the bow to sheer off.

Meanwhile the *Furor* lost momentum and began turning in circles, the tiller ropes fouled by the remains of one of the ship's dead boatswains. In grisly desperation, Spanish sailors were cutting the body in pieces to free the steering mechanisms when another shell destroyed the boat's engine. Quickly the surviving Spaniards abandoned ship and not a moment too soon. A large shell from the *Oregon* slammed into the engine room, blowing the entire ship into small pieces. The fast sinking destroyer would be the only Spanish ship in the squadron that would not reach the shoreline in the course of the battle.



It was nearly 10:30, and in less than one hour the US Navy had utterly destroyed four of Cervera's six ships. The cannonade had been among the worst ever witnessed in any Naval battle. Hundreds of Spaniards had died, many were wounded, and survivors strained against the sea to reach the safety of shore. Unfortunately for many, Cuban insurgents were scouring the shoreline for these survivors, and the insurgents were NOT intent on taking prisoners. Amazingly, as two enemy ships sped towards Cienfuegos, and while four others lay sinking and burning, not a single American had been killed in the battle.

Meanwhile the *Brooklyn* was in hot pursuit of the remaining enemy ships, followed closely by the *Texas* and *Oregon*, these having built up steam for the case. The faster *Colon* had overtaken the *Viscaya*, which had received some hits as it left the harbor. Both ships had become



handicapped by their long period of idleness inside Santiago Harbor. Their hulls were now covered with the natural organisms of the sea that had accumulated during the period of activity. This created a drag to slow them down. Usually capable of 20 or more knots, both were able only to muster close to 15 knots, and their speed dropped with each passing minute allowing the *Brooklyn* to overtake the *Viscaya* as the *Colon* moved into the lead of the race.

The *Texas* and *Brooklyn* began firing as they came broadside of the *Viscaya*, unleashing a deadly rain from their guns. The Spanish

The full fury of the American guns of four battleships and one cruiser shredded the armored hull of the *Oquendo*, and within fifteen minutes her Captain was among the numerous casualties. His executive officer took command, only to be completely severed by the next salvo to bombard the ship. The third officer in command quickly met the same fate, and within ten minutes all remaining officers were killed or seriously wounded. It mattered little, for few survivors remained for any officer to command. The bodies of more than 100 of the *Oquendo's* crew littered the decks.

The attrition in the ranks forced the wounded Captain Lazaga to resume command of his own doomed ship. He ordered all remaining torpedoes launched in a desperate hope of exacting some damage on the American war ships before he lost his own, then ordered the decks of the *Oquendo* sprayed with oil and set on fire to insure that his vessel would never be salvaged by his enemies. Only ten minutes after the *Teresa* was abandoned, the *Oquendo* ran aground less than a mile from the flagship and broke in two. Fifty-seven large rounds had pierced the armor of the *Oquendo* to seal its fate. Captain Lazaga was not among the few survivors, and was assumed lost in the flames that destroyed his once proud armored cruiser.



In slightly more than half an hour, two of Cervera's ships had been totally destroyed. His sole hope of any victory lay in the prospect of the *Vizcaya* and *Colon* out-running the American ships. Both had emerged from the harbor prepared for a race, but the surprised American fleet was not. Only the *USS Iowa* on the eastern edge of the blockade was up to full steam. The nearer *Brooklyn*, among the speediest of the American warships, had been at half-power to conserve coal. It would take twenty minutes for most of the American ships to reach full steam and give chase. Meanwhile, the last two ships of Cervera's squadron had emerged. They were the smaller destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor*, capable of outrunning most larger warships but no match for their big guns. Even worse, the reason that these small destroyers were capable of high speeds was the fact that each was only lightly armored. The big shells that began to rain around them were quickly spelling certain doom.

Stationed just to the east entrance of the harbor opening was the *Gloucester*, an equally small but well prepared gunboat. The former yacht of J. Pierpont Morgan named the *Corsair*, it had been purchased for \$225,000 by the Navy at the outbreak of the war and rechristened the *Gloucester*.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, the former Executive Officer of the *USS Maine*, had wisely held his position when the first four cruisers of Cervera's squadron emerged to clash with the larger warships of the US Navy. When the *Pluton* emerged the *USS Indiana* signaled "*Torpedo boats coming out.*" Despite orders to remain back while the larger warships dropped their heavy shells on the small destroyers, Wainwright ordered the *Gloucester* into action. (He later claimed he miss-read the *Indiana's* signal to say, "*Gunboats close in!*" It remains for historians to guess if this was true, or if it was simply the eager Lieutenant Commander's excuse for ignoring orders to get his share of the action.)

The unlikely turn to port by the *Brooklyn* was never fully explained by Commodore Schley, and would become the subject of debate in years to follow. It was, by any measure, a fortunate turn of events. Admiral Cervera knew that the *Brooklyn* was one of the fastest of the ships in the US fleet, and had turned the *Teresa* to ram her, only to find his efforts thwarted by the unexpected turn of his target eastward.

"Look out for the *Texas*, sir!", the *Brooklyn*'s navigator called out as quickly as he noted the very real danger of a collision between the two US vessels.

"Damn the *Texas*!" Commodore Schley shouted back. "Let her look out for herself!" In all probability, it was only the quick action of Captain Philip in reversing both engines, that prevented the two ships from colliding.

Meanwhile, the *Teresa* was taking a pounding from all five of the big American ships. Captain Conchas was killed in the initial volley, falling at the side of Admiral Cervera who, in the absence of other officers, personally took command of his flagship. A 8-inch shell from one of the American ships slammed into one of the *Teresa*'s gunshields, destroying two 5-inch gun positions and killing all members of the gun crew. Two 13-inch shells from the *Oregon* slammed into her hull, exploding in the after torpedo room with much destruction and great loss of life.

As the first ship out of the harbor, the *Teresa* became the first and primary target of the American blockade. Within minutes it was riddled with gaping holes and fires raged across and throughout the obviously doomed cruiser. "*The enormous American projectiles tore through the sides of our vessels--setting them on fire and dealing death on every side,* " Admiral Cervera recalled. "*I signaled my fleet that the hope of escape was impossible, and to hug the shore and wreck their ships rather than allow them to be captured.*"

Less than half-an-hour had passed since the *Teresa* had emerged from Santiago Harbor when Admiral Cervera ordered the burning Spanish cruiser to head towards the shoreline. His hopes of scuttling his flagship were thwarted by the fires that prevented surviving sailors from reaching the sea cocks that would flood the vessel and send it to the bottom. Near the shore only a few miles from the opening at Santiago Harbor, Cervera struck the colors and ordered his men to leave the ship and swim for the shore. Stripped to his underwear and assisted by his son, Lieutenant Angel Cervera, the legendary Spanish admiral then followed his crew to safety. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* had taken 29 direct hits from the American guns.



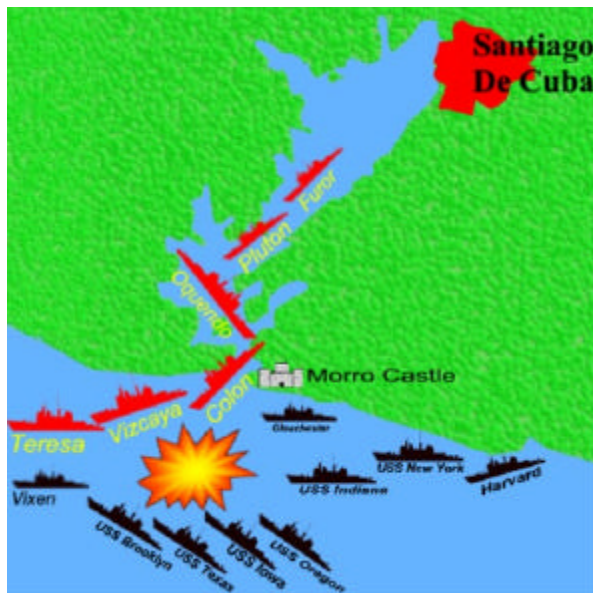
Following behind the wake of the *Teresa* came the *Vizcaya* and *Cristobal Colon*, neatly spaced at to emerge at 7 minute intervals. While Admiral Cervera's flag ship was taking the full force of the American blockade, these managed to emerge nearly unscathed to turn hard towards the west. Hugging the coast, both ships traveled under a full head of steam and managed to initially break free of the cordon. As the *Teresa* had turned in flames towards its final demise near Nima-Nima cove, the fourth ship in the line was beginning its run. With the quickly escaping *Vizcaya* and *Colon* moving beyond range of the American guns, it was the *Almirante Oquendo* that became the primary target of the guns that had just destroyed the *Teresa*.

The ship's bell had just rung three times... 9:30 A.M., as the *Brooklyn's* quartermaster noticed a black cloud rising to the sky near the entrance of Santiago Harbor. It was a cloud that was quickly moving towards the open sea, and he instantly realized what was happening. *"Report to the commodore and the captain that the enemy ships are coming out,"* he shouted into his megaphone. There was no need. Commodore Schley had already witnessed the surprising site on the horizon.

"We'll give it to them now!" he shouted exuberantly. Looking eastward he could no longer see the *New York*. The Admiral's flagship was already well away from the blockade on its brief trip to Siboney for the meeting with General Shafter. The long awaited Caribbean counterpart to Admiral Dewey's earlier victory in the Pacific was now in the hands of the fleet's second in command.



As quickly as Admiral Cervera's flagship *Teresa* cleared the shoals it turned hard to starboard, unleashing a volley of fire on the *USS Brooklyn* with its forward guns as the captain ordered full speed in a do-or-die race westward. The *USS Iowa* was first to return fire, its six-pound guns responding to the Spanish bombardment while the *Brooklyn* began a quick loop before making a hot pursuit. Moments later the hull of the *Viscaya* came into view, turning quickly to follow the *Teresa* westward. And then, one-by-one, the remaining ships of the Spanish flotilla followed suit, steaming out in 7-minute intervals *"as gaily as brides of the alter,"* Captain John Woodward Philip of the *Texas* later recalled.



Despite the galling fire from the American ships, the element of surprise almost worked, throwing the US ships into a brief moment of confusion. Commodore Schley ordered his flagship hard to starboard to fire its aft turret guns at the *Teresa*. Though the move brought Admiral Cervera under a devastating fire that slammed hard into the side of his ship, the move also put the *Brooklyn* directly in front of the *Texas*, moving quickly from its position east of the *Brooklyn* to give chase. *"The smoke from our guns began to hang so heavily and densely over the ship that for a few minutes we could see nothing."* Captain John Philip later recalled. *"Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing towards us and across our bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her bows and great clouds of black*

smoke pouring from her funnels was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns and seemed so near that it took our breath away."

followed by *Almirante Oquendo*. All four armored cruisers of the squadron would be followed by the smaller destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor*.

As Admiral Cervera prepared to make his dash for freedom, he received news from lookouts at the Morro Castle, informing him of the departure of the *New York* to the east, a welcome bit of news. He had also learned that the formidable *USS Massachusetts* had left its blockading position to re-coal at Guantanamo Bay. Despite this surprising good report, he knew that once he left the harbor he would be out-manned, out-gunned, and in a race for his life. The departure of the two US ships could not temper his foreboding sense of disaster...reflected in his speech to his men shortly before the exodus began.

"Crewmen of my Squadron!

"The solemn moment of fighting has come. The sacred name of Spain and the glorious honor of her flag so demands. I want you to assist me in this rendezvous with the enemy dressed in our full-dress uniforms.

"I know my order has surprised you because of its inadequacy but its the uniform which Spanish sailors dress in the great solemnities and I do not believe that there is a more solemn time than that when a soldier is going to die for his fatherland.

"The enemy covets our old and glorious hulls. They have sent the whole power of their young navy against us so as to achieve this goal, but they will be only able to take the splinters of our ships, and they will only be able to take our sabers from us when, as corpses, we remain floating in this waters which belonged and belongs to Spain. My sons, the enemy is superior to us in strength but they are not in courage. Hoist the flag and surrender no ship. Crewmen of my squadron, up with Spain!

"Sound the trumpet for the combat. May God receive our souls."

Shortly before 9:30 the *Maria Teresa* rounded Socapa Point. Admiral Cervera excused the civilian pilot who had guided the ship through the narrow harbor, encouraging him to depart with great haste and presenting him with a voucher and the words, *"Do not forget to show my certificate so that they pay you for today's service."* Beyond the point the sea was calm and a bright sunshine had broken through the morning haze to sparkle across the blue Caribbean and reveal the hulking giants of the United States Navy, laying in wait for just this moment. Admiral Cervera steeled himself for the moment, looking across the sparkling waters at the gray hulls of four impressive American battleships, the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, and two armed yachts. Perhaps he felt a little like David facing Goliath, only with a sinking feeling that this time the giant would exact his revenge. Standing crisply at attention, impressive in full dress uniform, he gave the command and the *Teresa* opened fire as it raced into the open sea and the steel jaws of certain death.



Cervera was incensed. His squadron of six aging vessels was no match for the naval force arrayed against him outside the harbor. But the valiant Spanish Admiral's orders were clear, mingled with the notation that, *"If we should lose the squadron without battle, the morale effect in Spain would be disastrous."*

Admiral Cervera sent orders to recover all his seamen serving in the trenches ashore, then assembled the captains of his ships to plan their move. At the same time he sent a letter to General Linares stating:

"I have considered this squadron lost ever since we left Cape Verde--to think otherwise is madness. I shall never be one to consider myself responsible before God and history, for the lives sacrificed on the altar of vanity--and not in the true defense of our country."

As the Spanish captains met with Admiral Cervera, the men aboard ship began building up steam in response to Cervera's orders to be prepared to depart by 2:00 P.M. Meanwhile the discussion centered on the process. Many of Cervera's captains were seasoned naval veterans who saw the folly of their orders, and some urged their Admiral to defy General Blanco's orders. Cervera was a man of character, a military man who would never bring himself to disobey an order regardless how insane, and would hear nothing of it. So the meeting turned to the when and the how.

The primary consideration was whether to break out under cover of darkness or in the daytime. Each option had its own set of potentials and perils. Slipping out in the dark of night posed great risk for those who would navigate the narrow, mined harbor. If one of the ships was grounded or detonated a mine, it could effectively accomplish what Lieutenant Hobson had failed to do in sinking the *Merimac*. Cervera also knew that the darkness was only temporary. Every night the American ships had illuminated the harbor entrance with their huge search lights.

The final consensus was to make a daylight run, the six ships steaming boldly out of Santiago harbor after navigating the narrow channel, and then turning west in the open waters of the Caribbean to head for Cienfuegos. But it would not happen on this day. The following day would be Sunday, and in the early morning many of the sailors aboard the American ships would be at religious services. Admiral Cervera would lead the way himself in his flagship *Infanta Maria Teresa* at 9 o'clock in the morning.

July 3, 1898

Santiago De Cuba

For weeks in the earlier month of May, Admiral Sampson had scoured the Caribbean in search of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from Cape Verde. When at last he found the elusive Spanish flotilla, it was safely tucked into the harbor at Santiago. For a month his ships had patrolled the harbor entrance, waiting for the moment when at last he could turn his guns on the legendary naval force to exact a glorious victory. In an ironic twist of fate, just as Admiral Cervera was preparing to finally engage the US Naval fleet, Sampson's flagship *New York* was steaming away from Santiago for the commander's meeting at Siboney with General Shafter.

In the darkness of the previous evening Admiral Cervera's ships had taken aboard their smaller gunboats, shortened cables, and prepared their armaments for battle. The small gunboat *Alverado* worked throughout the channel, removing six Bustamente torpedoes that had been placed in the harbor entrance as mines. Admiral Cervera began pulling his ships into single file, first his flagship *Teresa*, followed by the *Vizcaya*, then the fast armored cruiser *Cristobal Colon*,

check, refusing him permission to attack the city in a move that would create a mass grave of American war dead.

In desperation, on the morning of July 3rd, General Shafter cabled Washington, D.C. to request permission to withdraw his troops five miles to the northeast where they would be further removed from the deadly enemy fire. Though it would mean giving up the hard earned ground above Santiago, the general saw it as his only salvation. Secretary of War Alger promptly denied the request. At a loss for what to do, one of Shafter's aides made an unusual suggestion...that General Shafter issue a demand to the Spanish general to surrender the city. Within an hour the American commander sent word to General Toral that unless he received word of surrender by 10 o'clock the following day, he would immediately begin shelling the city.

In the open sea along the Cuban shoreline, Admiral Sampson was still at odds with General Shafter's tactics. Early on the morning of Sunday, July 3rd he sailed east to Siboney aboard his flagship *USS New York* to meet with the American ground commander. In a sense, the American ground forces had fallen victim to a third foe, an inter-service rivalry between the Navy and the Army as to how to proceed. Shafter felt that the Navy was not giving proper support to his troops, and Sampson felt that Shafter had taken the wrong approach to capturing Santiago, denying him the opportunity to engage the blockaded enemy fleet. Neither man realized that, even as they contemplated the stalemate, events beyond either man's control were unfolding that would settle the matter once and for all.

It was a situation that Spanish Rear Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete had predicted from the moment he had received orders from Madrid two months earlier to sail his small squadron from their anchorage in Cape Verde. At that time he had responded by replying:

"Nothing can be expected of this expedition (to Cuba) except the total destruction of our flotilla. With a clear conscience I go to the sacrifice, but I cannot understand the (Spanish) navy's decision."



When the American forces stormed San Juan Hill on July 1st, Cervera's ships had been locked inside Santiago Harbor for six weeks. As the Spanish soldiers were sent reeling backward by the fierce American assault, many of Cervera's sailors fell back with them. His ships landlocked, the Spanish Admiral had stripped his ships of some of their bigger guns, outfitted as many sailors as he could with rifles, and sent them ashore to reinforce the Spanish ground positions.

All Spanish forces in Cuba were under the leadership of Captain General Ramon Blanco y Erenas back in Havana. Following the American victories of July 1st, General Blanco became concerned that Admiral Cervera's ships might soon fall into the American's hands. On the early morning of July 2nd he cabled Cervera through General Linares (who had not yet been wounded):

"Ship with the greatest dispatch all your seamen and leave at once with the squadron."

Welborn jumped from his sheltered position to rush to the injured private's side. While his men watched in amazement from their trenches, the young lieutenant, now completely exposed to enemy fire, quickly carried the wounded private to safety. For that act, Lieutenant Welborn was subsequently awarded the Medal of Honor.



Though the initial counter-attack was quickly and soundly repulsed, the bombardment continued throughout the day. The Spanish were nearly surrounded at Santiago with 16,000 Americans to the east, General Garcia and his 3,000 Cuban insurgents to the west, and the harbor blockaded by the US Navy to the south. General Vara del Rey had been killed at El Caney the previous day, and when the top ground commander General Arsenio Linares y Pombo was wounded by an American round in his left shoulder, General Jose Toral took command of the Spanish forces at Santiago.

Estimates of the Spanish strength in Santiago vary, depending upon which historical account one reads. The numbers range from 6,000 to 10,000 troops, deployed throughout heavily fortified positions. Though surrounded and outnumbered, they were not ready to admit defeat and comforted themselves with the knowledge that any attempt by the American forces to storm the city would meet with formidable opposition. During the darkness of night on July 2nd, their numbers were increased when 3,000 Spanish soldiers under Colonel Escario managed to move past General Garcia's insurgents to reinforce the city.

Under that same darkness, American soldiers huddled in their trenches for another chilling night in the jungles. The not-so-splendid legacy of the Spanish-American war was quickly taking a toll on them. The trenches themselves were filled knee-deep with mud and water from the daily rain storms, and quickly became breeding grounds for the mosquitoes. Dysentery, malaria, and yellow fever spread rapidly through the ranks. Provisions were either non-existent or slow in arriving, and the canned beef that the men referred to as "embalmed beef" was of little value to those who became hungry enough to endure it.

The stream of wounded that had been making its way to the make-shift hospital back at Siboney was soon joined by scores of soldiers who fell victim to an enemy more formidable than the Spaniards. If General Shafter's soldiers hoped that by surrounding Santiago they needed only to outlast the isolated Spaniards, they would be doomed to failure. Quickly the jungle was exacting more American casualties than enemy bullets or artillery. General Shafter recognized this, and wanted to move quickly. President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger were all that held him in

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT SAN JUAN HILL

Because of the high degree of publicity the charge at San Juan Hill received in the media, it is often erroneously thought of as the climax to the ground war in Cuba. To the contrary it was, but for the brief skirmishes at Guantanamo Bay, Cuzco Well and Las Guasimas, the opening volley in that campaign. Despite a subsequent truce, two weeks of fighting would follow as the American soldiers struggled to survive not only enemy snipers and heavy guns, but deadly tropical illness that would claim more lives than bullets.



When General Shafter's forces took San Juan and Kettle Hills, they simply pushed the Spanish defenders back to their second line of defense, a line perhaps even more formidable than the position they had held on the heights. Throughout the night following the famous charge, General Lawton's troops moved south from El Caney to link up to the right of the cavalry. It took until 2 in the morning to move the American artillery forward to support the troops now camped on and around the hills. Theodore Roosevelt later recorded that:

"We finished digging the trench soon after midnight, and then the worn-out men laid down in rows and their rifles and dropped heavily to sleep. About one in ten of them had blankets taken from the Spaniards....if the men without blankets had not been so tired that they fell asleep anyhow, they would have been very cold, for, of course, we were all drenched with sweat, and above the waist had on nothing but our flannel shirts, while the night was cool, with a heavy dew. Before anyone had time to wake from the cold however, we were all awakened by the Spaniards, whose skirmishers suddenly opened fire on us."

The sun rose on July 2nd to cast its light across long lines of trenches in which young soldiers had prepared themselves against an expected counter-attack. Some of the trenches were filled with water, and the hardships of the night along with the wet tropical climate began taking its toll on the men's health.

It was near 10 o'clock when the Spanish came. Though tired and miserable in their trenches, still surrounded by the bodies of dead and dying comrades, the American line was well prepared and repulsed the enemy all along the front. The total failure of the enemy attack however, did not mean it was any the less deadly.

As the Spanish attacked the trenches held by the 9th U.S. Infantry, a young American was shot in the chest. Reacting to his agonizing wound, the soldier jumped up and then fell over the embankment...rolling toward the enemy. One of the nearby leaders was 2nd Lieutenant Ira C. Welborn who, just months earlier, had graduated from West Point. Heedless of the angry Mauser bullets that whipped through the air and kicked up dirt all along the embankment, Lieutenant

