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# THE NATIONAL SON

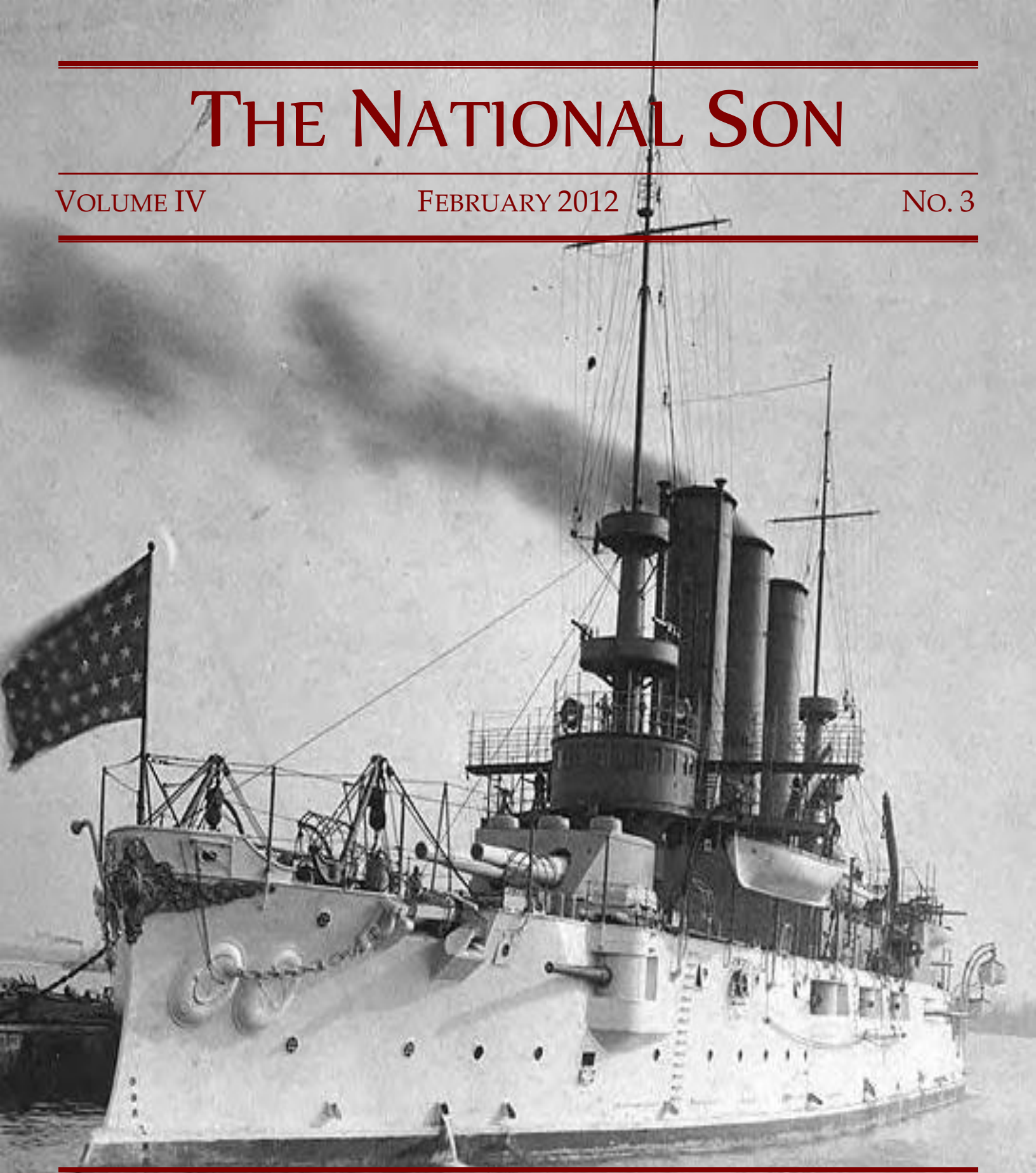
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VOLUME IV

FEBRUARY 2012

No. 3

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**FREEDOM**

**PATRIOTISM**

**HUMANITY**



## THE NATIONAL SON

Vol. IV February 2012 No. 2

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The *National Son* is published quarterly by the National Organization, Sons of Spanish American War Veterans, and is sent out both electronically and by regular mail. Any person or organization wishing to contribute an article is welcome to do so, all submissions should be sent in via e-mail to the Editor at [Johnnyreb6@aol.com](mailto:Johnnyreb6@aol.com) or by mail at:

113 Old Forge Road  
Chapin, South Carolina, 29036

### – SUBMISSION SCHEDULE –

Winter Deadline – October 26th

Spring Deadline – January 26th

Summer Deadline – April 26th

Fall Deadline – July 26th

*The Official Newsletter*  
*Of the National Organization*  
**SONS OF SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS**

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## National Website

[www.ssawv.org](http://www.ssawv.org)

## Yahoo Group of the Sons & Daughters

<http://groups.yahoo.com/groups/SonsofSpanishAmericanWarVeterans>

*On the Cover: An image of the U.S.S. Maine taken in 1897*

## AMERICANISM

*Americanism is an unflinching love of Country, loyalty to its institutions and ideas, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.*

## THE SENTRY'S POST

Brothers and Sisters,

I hope that this edition of the "National Son" finds all of you doing well and in the best of spirits.

My apologies for the delay in the sending out of this latest Spring edition of our newsletter, however due to unexpected delays I was unable to send it out in February as had been planned. However summer's edition will be sent out on time towards the end of May, and hopefully we will be able to avoid any more unforeseen delays.

I'd like to once again put out a call for any and all submissions of articles, photo's, quotes, poems, etc... or other things that Brothers and Sisters of the Orders wish to send that is appropriate. All submissions can be sent to myself either by email (Johnnyreb6@aol.com) or by regular mail at 113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, SC 29036.

With the coming of summer things in the Order have an appearance of beginning to pick up, the Jenkins Camp in the South will be holding its Santiago Day Memorial Service in Augusta, Georgia, in July, the National Convention will be taking place in August in Ohio, and throughout the Order Brothers are working on locating the graves of the Veterans and recording their locations as well as the locations of monuments, memorials, and other sites of interest. Also several in the Order have been giving talks to various groups



*"Far better is it to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checked by failure...than to rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in a gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."*

President Theodore Roosevelt

about the Veterans of the Spanish American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. It is hoped that these activities will continue and our work at ensuring the Veterans memory will continue for many more years to come.

With all that said I hope that you all enjoy this latest edition of the National Son, any corrections, suggestions, or comments are always welcome. Until then,

In Freedom, Patriotism, & Humanity,

National Editor Kenneth H. Robison II.



## WELCOME TO OUR NEWEST BROTHERS

### AT LARGE MEMBERSHIP

#### Bro. Colonel Robert Fagan

Great-Great Uncle Hosea Ballow Fagan  
Company K, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment

#### Bro. James R. Gill

Great Grandfather Private John L. George  
Company E, 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment

#### Bro. Brian S. McDowell

Great Grandfather John Daniel McDowell  
Company G, 3rd Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment

#### Bro. William M. Moore

Associate Membership

#### Bro. Richard A. Puckett

Great Grandfather Oscar A. Smith  
Company A, 1st No. Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment

#### Bro. Raleigh H. Watson Jr.

Grandfather Seaman David H. Watson  
United States Navy

### MICAH J. JENKINS CAMP NO. 164 (S. CAROLINA)

#### Bro. James D. "Buddy" Bell

Grandfather William D. Whitener  
Company D, 6th United States Volunteer Infantry Regiment

### NELSON A. MILES CAMP NO. 610 (ILLINOIS)

#### Bro. Brian S. Rose

Great-Great Grandfather Corporal Francis Delbert Rose  
Company M, 47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment

#### Bro. Steven Rose

Great Grandfather Corporal Francis Delbert Rose  
Company M, 47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment

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## THE BATTLE OF BINTONG CHURCH

AUGUST 14TH, 1899

*By Bro. Greg Eanes of Virginia*

In August of 1899 the Filipino-American war had been in progress for seven months. The war of movement was winding down as Filipino forces began to scatter and conduct small unit operations, a prelude to the long guerilla war to come. In order to ensure the safety of the supply lines of the main maneuver forces U.S. Army regiments were gradually diverted from major field operations to occupation and security duties.

Among these units was the Third U.S. Infantry, the nation's 'Old Guard.' The Third arrived in the Philippines in February 1899 in time to participate in the first phase of the Philippine campaign. The Army of the Philippine Republic was virtually destroyed in a series of offensive actions in

which the Third Infantry participated until August when it was assigned security duties.

The Third Infantry was stationed in Bulacan province and had responsibility for guarding the rail, road and water lines of communication northeast of Manila. A part of the Third's mission was to engage in counter guerilla operations when intelligence information was received of Filipino insurgent activity. One such operation near Bintong Church nearly resulted in the Third Infantry's capture of General Pio de Pilar.

**Warning Report.** The event began with a simple telegram on a hot Saturday afternoon. On August 12, Captain Arthur Williams, Company B, commander of the sub post of Quingua, received a telegram from the regimental adjutant at Baliuag giving warning of an insurgent force in the Quingua area. Williams decided to investigate the report. He said, "With a small detachment, I proceeded on a reconnaissance up the Bustos road to the parish church, about two miles from [Quingua], learned through natives that insurrectos were farther out...". Being late in the day, Williams did not want to be engaged without support and returned to Quingua that evening.

Williams reported his findings and was directed to send out patrols to make contact the next morning. Capt. William R. Sample, commander of Company D, also at Quingua, conducted a patrol south of town towards Guiguinto. First Lt. Arthur M. Edwards, Company B, led a patrol of seven men (one corporal and six privates) north towards Bustos.

Edwards small force departed Quingua about 8:45 a.m. He reported, "I proceeded carefully in scouting formation, being myself very near the front, for about two and one-third miles, when I halted my party and went to [a] hedge near by a road to look across the open field with my glasses. In a

moment I discovered that there was a line of insurgent soldiers numbering over 50, about 175 yards in advance of us, and advancing toward us. I thereupon turned to have my party return to Quingua to give information, and we were just retracing our steps when a column of insurgent soldiers, numbering about 60, and equipped with rifles and blue and white checked uniform, came into sight around a bend less than 100 yards distant."

Edwards group was detected and the Filipinos fired on the Americans. Outgunned, outnumbered and with enemy closing on two sides, Edwards sought to find a way out of a bad situation. He said, "Owing to our scarcity in numbers I did not attempt to engage this column, but retreated hastily for about one-half mile, when we were out of sight around a turn in the road. During this first retreat we were fired upon continuously by individual fire...but escaped without any casualties."



Edwards sent two men back to Quingua "with the information I had gained and I fired several shots at the skirmish line in the field, hoping that they might be heard at Quingua. I then withdrew entirely to meet what re-enforcements that might be sent. These proved to be 25 men of Company B." With the re-enforcements were Williams,

acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Pitcher and one acting hospital steward.

Capt. Williams directed Edwards “to take a line covering a road to the ferry crossing.” Williams said, “As the men at the disposal were very few, the line was very attenuated, and owing to vegetation and the fact that the Bustos road is a continuous village of nipa huts, each surrounded with rough fences of bamboo twigs, it was not found advantageous.”

Edwards said his increased force “advanced to the point where I had first seen the enemy and soon discovered him in force and fortified in the Bintong Church and it seemed prudent to withdraw.” As Williams used field glasses to watch the Filipinos fortifying the church, he observed another 100 insurgents 800 yards to his right front “and still others moving to our right and rear.” The Americans, now numbering about 33 troops, were facing about 210 Filipinos who appeared to be deploying to capture the Americans.

Williams said, “Having located the insurgents and found that they were in force, and my command being very small, I deemed it best to withdraw, as we were in danger of being cut off. In anticipation of that danger I had sent a courier back for reinforcements.”

Williams said, “The enemy did not pursue me, although they did considerable firing.” As the Williams-Edwards force fell back, Company K under Lt. F.T. Stetson joined them. Company K had been in Quingua while on escort duty from Baliuag and responded to Williams’ call for assistance.

Private William Forster was wounded slightly in the right leg just above the ankle about this time. Williams said a Mauser bullet hit Forster, “which lodged in [his] ankle...Forster pluckily walked the whole distance back.”

Falling back to Quingua, Williams established an outpost with a sandbag breastwork across the Bustos Road to deny the enemy access to the ferry across the Bagbag River. He also provided works for interior defense of Quingua to protect against an insurgent attack on his outpost. Williams’ total force with B, C and K companies is estimated at about 180 troops.

The location and size of the enemy force was reported to higher headquarters via telegraph. By 10 p.m. Third Infantry commanding officer Col. John Page, in Baliuag, was directed “to punish this force.” Page opted for a classic pincer movement. He directed Capt. L.W. Cooke with Companies E, F and G, along with Troop K, Fourth U.S. Cavalry and one 3.2-inch field gun of the Third Artillery to proceed from Baliuag on the north side of the Bagbag River cross the river at 4:00 a.m. and proceed south to Bintong by the Bustos-Guingua Road. Capt. Williams with Companies B and D would make a simultaneous northward movement on Bintong from Quingua, also at 4:00 a.m. Williams’ southern force was to serve as the decoy while Cooke’s larger force attacked the Filipinos from the northern approaches. A blocking action would support the two attacks with Company I directed to guard the Bagbag River crossing the shore opposite Bintong.

**Cooke’s Advance.** Cooke recalled, “The morning was very dark, the river had suddenly risen, and one man, Corporal [Peter] [C]arson, Company G, was drowned in crossing.” The cavalry took the advance and had proceeded three miles from the river crossing when they met and engaged a Filipino outpost on the road. About 25 Filipinos manned the position and opened fire. This initial contact alerted the main Filipino force, which deployed to engage the Americans.

Cooke said, “The cavalry dismounted, deployed to the left of the road and began firing volleys” at a range of about 450 yards. The infantry came up with two companies deploying to the left of the cavalry while the third company remained on the road. The Americans drove the outnumbered Filipinos back taking the outpost but the main Filipino force responded to the scene and began extending its line to outflank the Americans. Cooke said, “The enemy’s right overlapped and necessitated a refusal of my left.”

It was about this time that Company C appeared as an unexpected reinforcement, dispatched by Col. Page after Cooke’s main force departed. Cooke said C company’s arrival was “very opportune” as they immediately deployed to refuse the American left flank and protect the main effort.

Cooke’s force pressed their advantage in numbers. He said, “The advance was made with great difficulty, owing to the swampy and muddy condition of the rice fields... The engagement lasted for about an hour, my command only halting to fire volleys, when the enemy finally disappeared, passing eastward to my left. Cooke said his men “behaved with great coolness, the officers exercising the most perfect control.”

**The Southern Force.** Williams’ southern force started one-half hour late. Williams said he took all available men and proceeded north on the Bustos road about 4:30 a.m. to “attract the enemy’s attention and give opportunity for [the] force from Baliuag, crossing at Bustos, to attack him.”

Company D took the advance with 76 men. Company B was in support. The men packed full canteens and enough food “for a light lunch”. Company D’s Capt. Sample said, “Half the company was disposed as advance guard, and proceeded cautiously along the Bustos Road towards Bustos. When about two miles from Quingua, fire was heard to our

front indicating that a battalion of the regiment from Baliuag, moving to Quingua, had come in contact with the enemy and was engaging him. I hastened the advance as best as the road would permit until sighting scouts of the other battalion, when I moved the company to the right of the Baliuag battalion, which by this time had the insurgents on the run and out of effective range.”



By 7:30 a.m. Cooke’s force had reassembled on the road and made contact with Williams’ force. The entire force marched to Quingua. Williams’ men were back in their quarters by 10 a.m. Cooke’s force used a ferry to cross the Bagbag River and was in Baliuag by 5p.m.

**Summary.** Local natives reported 15 Filipino guerillas were killed and estimated 70 were wounded. At least six of the killed were left on the field. Private Charles A. Brooks, Company F, was the only American killed in the action however two men, a Corporal Larson and Private Max Jackson, Company C, were drowned during the initial early morning crossing of the Bagbag River.

According to native reports the Filipino force engaged was General Pio de Pilar’s brigade. They said Pilar was in direct command of his troops in the engagement and was seriously wounded. According to Cooke, one native “who

came in from San Miguel...says General Pilar was there, shot through the body and was spitting blood.” Pilar’s wounding, coupled with heavy casualties and the concentration of a larger American force undoubtedly influenced the Filipino force to retreat rather than to continue operations in the area.

While the Americans utilized the war principle of mass, the Filipino use of outposts (security) provided adequate warning to prevent them from being surprised. Further, the late start of the Williams’ southern force prevented a unified effort or adequate execution of the original plan because the northern force ended up engaging the enemy first. Had the southern force started on time, it might have engaged the Filipinos first, possibly keeping their attention long enough for the northern effort to surround or block the Filipino line of retreat.

As a result of Pilar’s escape, there would be other engagements between his insurgents and the Third U.S. Infantry. Pilar would escape capture each time eventually surviving the conflict by surrendering to U.S. authorities in June of 1900.

---

## AT BUOY SIX

*By George C. Bugbee*

**9 P.M.**

Not one battle lantern glimmered  
O’er Havana’s tides that night;  
Not one flash of menace shimmered  
From our good ship’s bulwarks white;  
When, ports sealed and gangways open;  
Her death engines inboard swung;  
In good faith with troth unbroken,

At her buoy, tide-rasped, she hung.  
In the quiet of their quarters  
As the long watch ebbed away;  
Cradled by the bay’s black waters  
Thrice a hundred brave men lay,  
Lay and slumbered. Lord! Was a Pity  
Stricken dumb or palsied then,  
That no voice from that thronged city  
Might awake those flame-doomed men?

**10 P.M.**

When night’s sable slaves had rounded  
One more shackle in her chain,  
‘Mid their task they paused dumbfounded  
At the hour’s work of bane;  
E’en the sentries on El Moro,  
Bitter though their hearts might be,  
From those ramparts gazed in sorrow  
At this scene of agony.  
Sleep, ye loyal souls – our nation  
Now a radiant shaft uprears;  
Garlanded with Grief’s ovation,  
Crystallized from her own tears.  
In plain sight, from gulf to ocean,  
With chilled hand but throbbing vein,  
Does Columbia write “Devotion”  
O’er the martyrs of the Maine.

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## SERVICE OF A TAR HEEL

### CAPTAIN STEPHEN J. COBB

#### 2ND NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS

*The following was taken from Volume VIII (1900) of the "Confederate Veteran" Magazine, with minor editing.*

In October of 1858, I became a member of the "Lumber Bridge Light Infantry," which was organized in 1847, and served as a private, sergeant, and Lieutenant. On April 27th, 1862, I enlisted in the well-known "Scotch Tigers," which became Company D of the Fifty-First Infantry Regiment, North Carolina Troops. During 1862-1863 the regiment was assigned to duty at points on the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. We took an active part in a battle near Goldsboro, North Carolina, on December 15th, 1862, and drove the enemy within their lines at New Berne. In July of 1863 the regiment was hurried to Charleston, South Carolina, which was then vigorously attacked by a

most formidable fleet and a large land force, which had secured position on the lower end of Morris Island. This island is about three miles long and from two hundred to five hundred yards wide. The regiment was sent to Battery Wagner, a sand fort was built on a narrow part near the middle of the island, and was considered the key to the situation. The Confederate forces consisted of the Fifty-First Regiment, about seven hundred and eighty-five men and officers; four companies of the Thirty-First North Carolina Regiment; one or two companies of the Sixty-Third Georgia Regiment, heavy artillery; and the city battalion from Charleston – numbering in all about eleven hundred men. On the morning of July 18th, 1863, the enemy having completed their arrangements for our destruction and the fort also, the entire fleet and numerous land batteries of straight and mortar guns opened fire on us. In a short time nearly all our guns were dismounted or otherwise disabled. We were helpless. All we could do was to screen ourselves as best we could and keep our flag flying, which was shot down several times during that awful day. Late in the afternoon the land forces of the enemy formed in columns of regiments, and, under cover of their artillery fire, advanced. Leaving our places of shelter while the shells were bursting or falling among us at the rate of over one hundred per minute, we rushed to our battered-down breastworks. The advance line of the enemy, which was a Massachusetts regiment of Negro troops (54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment), had advanced to less than one hundred yards, and the artillery fire suddenly ceased. We poured into the advancing columns a deadly fire – which soon drove them back with heavy loss. Among the killed was Col. Shaw (Colonel Robert Gould Shaw), of the Negro regiment, who fell a short distance in front of our works, pierced by many bullets. There were seven bullet holes in his hat, which was worn for some time

afterwards by a boy who had lost his hat a day or two before. Two more vigorous assaults were made on us and repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The assaulting forces were variously estimated at from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men. Our whole infantry force actually engaged was about nine hundred – surely not over one thousand. The loss sustained by our regiment was thirty-four killed and forty wounded. The enemy admitted a loss of between three thousand and four thousand. Gen. Stone's report of this battle, as published in the '*Philadelphia Times*' some years ago, gives these figures.

The regiment remained on the islands around Charleston several month's, and returned to North Carolina and had a number of minor engagements with raiding parties in Eastern North Carolina.

The opening of the campaign in 1864 found us in Virginia as a part of General Thomas L. Clingman's Brigade, which was composed of the Eighth, Thirty-First, Fifty-First, and Sixty-First North Carolina Regiments. The brigade was in Major General Robert F. Hoke's Division, which consisted of Clingman's and Kirkland's North Carolina Brigades, Hagood's South Carolina, and Colquit's Georgia Brigade, all of which did valiant service and suffered heavily during the severe campaign in Virginia in 1864.

Early in May of that year General Benjamin F Butler ascended James River with a large fleet of gunboats and transports and landed a force said to be about thirty-thousand strong at City Point, about midway between Richmond and Petersburg. A force of about ten thousand Confederates was hastily gotten together under General P.G.T. Beauregard, and the battle of Drewry's Bluff was fought on May 16th, 1864, in which Butler's army was completely routed, and retreated so as to secure the protection of his gunboats. It

was there that Beauregard with his comparatively small force "bottled up Butler" after he had lost in killed, wounded, and captured several thousand men and a large portion of his artillery.

In the several engagements with Butler's forces our regiment suffered heavy losses. During the battle at Drewry's Bluff President Davis was on the battlefield with General Beauregard.

From that time on fighting was almost a daily business. On May 31st and June 1st bloody battles were fought at Cold Harbor, in which our regiment suffered heavily. (The writer was disabled for further service during the war by a wound received May 31st at Cold Harbor.) Our regiment and brigade took an active part in the numerous battles around Petersburg during the summer, and fought their last battle in Virginia on September 30th at Fort Harrison. To give some idea of the desperate fighting done by the regiment in 1864 I would state that it numbered about nine hundred on May 1st, which number was reduced to forty-five guns and eight officers by October 1st. In December 1864, our division was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina, where it recruited in numbers to about four thousand. Soon Fort Fisher fell, and the evacuation of Wilmington became a necessity. Sherman's army was now invading our State in pursuit of our reduced army under Joseph E. Johnston. General Hoke joined forces with Johnston, and as a result the last and one of the severest battles of the war was fought at Bentonville, in Johnston County, North Carolina, on March 19th, 1865. The surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston soon followed.

Some years after the war my old company was reorganized and became Company B of the Second Regiment, North Carolina State Guard. I was made First Lieutenant at the reorganization, and held that office until

October 12th, 1892, when I was elected Captain. I was still holding that position when war was declared against Spain in April of 1898, and volunteers were called for. My boys asked me to lead them in battle against the Spaniards. Without a dissenting vote the company volunteered on April 27th, and was accepted by the governor. In due time we reported in camp at Raleigh, where two regiments were quickly organized. My company became Company F of the Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. After two months drilling at Raleigh we were placed on duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, until September, when Uncle Sam appeared to have no further use for us, and we were ordered back to North Carolina, and were formally mustered out November 16th, 1898. I then permanently retired from military life.

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## ON THE FIRING LINE

This section is for the reports of activities and events of the various Camp of the Order.

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### **Micah J. Jenkins Camp 164 (South Carolina)**

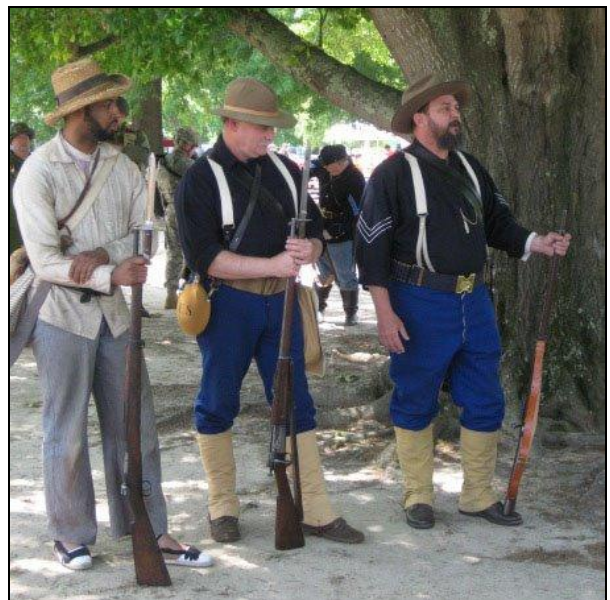
Since the last report from the Camp our Brothers have been busy in working on locating and documenting the graves of Spanish American War Veterans. Towards the end of December an initial survey of Mount Hope Cemetery in Florence, South Carolina, resulted in the identifying of the graves of over 300+ Veterans who served from the Revolutionary to First World Wars, including about a dozen Spanish American War Veterans.

Camp President Robison has been giving a presentation entitled "*When Northern Bands Played Dixie: Civil War Veterans in the Spanish American War*" to various

organizations over the past couple of months the latest being to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, in January to the Quattlebaum Camp of Batesburg-Leesville, South Carolina, and in April to the Wade Hampton Camp of Columbia, South Carolina, these talks have been well received and have done much to further the memory of the Veterans of the War with Spain.

On April 21st & 22nd in Camden, South Carolina, Brothers Brian Sharp and Buddy Bell took part in the Armies Thru Time Living History in Camden, South Carolina, donning the uniforms of Spanish American War Soldiers and laying out a fine display. They did a first rate job, and pictures of them can be found included with this article. They will be doing a similar timeline in May at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, which is sure to be as successful as the one in Camden was.

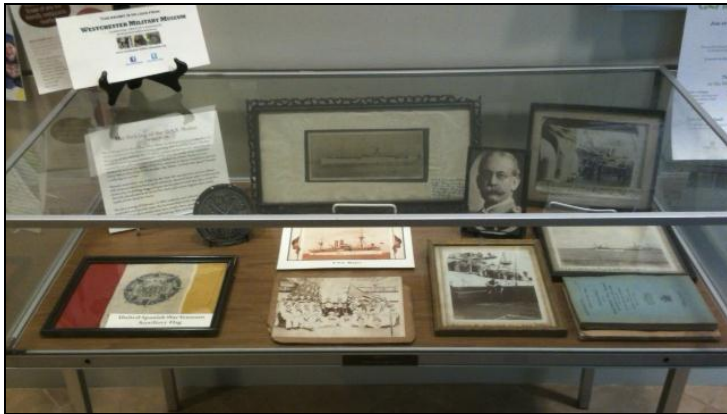
The camp is preparing at this time for its annual Santiago Day Memorial Service in Augusta, Georgia, in July of 2012. All Brothers and Sisters are welcome to join us, and make the event a success, the event will be followed by a meeting of the camp at the Augusta Museum of History.



## Joseph M. Leonard Camp 168 (New York)

The following email was received from Brother Michael S. Bennett of the Leonard Camp for the ‘National Son’ regarding the setting up of two display cases on the Spanish American War at a local library in New York.

*“I may have mentioned (or not) that I work with a local military museum. This year, to try and bring the museum out into the public, we’ve had a series of outreach exhibits which we’ve placed in local libraries. Of course with the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War upon us, the Civil War has been the most requested exhibit – but we’ve had other exhibits displayed as well. I just installed an exhibit on the Spanish-American War yesterday. Some of these artifacts are from the museum’s existing collection, and some things are from the collection we acquired with a Civil War collection from a museum in Western New York.”*



## THE BULLETIN BOARD

The following are the announcements, General Orders, and other such information that the Brothers of the Order should be aware of.

**Membership Medals.** Membership medals are available from the National Supply Officer. The cost is \$22.00; which includes shipping. For more information on how to place an order contact Brother Kiger at (859) 341-6235 or by mail at 278 Gettysburg Road, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, 41017.

**Graves Registration.** Today in many cemeteries throughout the United States, hundreds of Spanish-American War Veteran’s graves remain un-marked, unknown, and forgotten. One of the primary purposes of our Order is the preservation of their memories. As a part of this we are calling on all members of the Order to assist in locating and documenting the locations of these graves. If you know of the location of the grave of a Spanish American War Veteran, or think there may be one in a particular cemetery, take the time to contact the National Graves Registration Officer with the information, so that the Veterans grave will be recorded in the National Organizations records. Once the veterans service is confirmed the Graves Registration officer will create a page for the Veteran on the Find-A-Grave website (if one does not already exist, with as much of a biography for the soldier as can be obtained.

**Planning on Moving?** Please remember that if you are planning to re-locate (move) to let the National Secretary or Treasurer know of your move so that we may be able to keep in touch with you.



## THE DAUGHTERS OF '98

### AUXILIARY OF THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

National Fort Captain Johanna A. McGrath

National Fort Adjutant Berna M. Reinwald

520 Main St., Bradford, OH 45308

32028 Mount Vernon Rd, Rockwood, MI 48173

## THE DAUGHTERS

The membership of the Daughters of '98 is composed of daughters, granddaughters, great granddaughters, legally adopted daughters, stepdaughters, foster daughters, daughters in law, grand daughters in law, nieces and grand nieces, cousins of anyone eligible for membership in the United Spanish War Veterans, who have reached the age of five (5) years.

Its objects are to bind closer together the descendants of the United Spanish War Veterans, to perpetuate the memory of those who carried the flag to victory in 1898, to endeavor to hold high the standards of the organization, and to encourage the aims and aspirations of the United Spanish War Veterans.

By resolution approved at the National Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 23rd to 28th, 1947, the Daughters of '98 were granted certain legal rights to function. Substance of the Resolution is as follows: "Two or more Forts shall be grouped and called a Department. The newly formed Department will then proceed to form a National Fort. The local Forts shall function through their Departments, the Departments through their National Fort, and the National Fort will function under the direction of the National Auxiliary, U.S.W.V."

On August 30th, 1960, the National Fort, Daughters of '98, Auxiliary, USWV, was granted a charter by the National

Auxiliary, USWV. The charter was presented to National Fort Captain Ada Knecht by the National Auxiliary President Kathleen Galvin.

The National Fort consists of 14 officers, some of whom are elected and some appointed.

Cadets participate in services held on February 15th [The date of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine] Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Flags and Banners are carried in the Massing of Colors. Floral Tributes are placed. Many cities have Hiker Monuments where ceremonies are conducted at special times.



The Spirit of '76 will live forever in the hearts of the Daughters of '98. We pledge ourselves to always revere the founders of this great land, and to preserve the memory of our fathers, the United Spanish War Veterans. God bless

those sisters who are still with us. In your golden years may you find consolation in knowing that the Daughters of '98 will assist you as long as the need exists.