
THE NATIONAL SON

VOLUME VII

SPRING 2015

No. 2



FREEDOM

PATRIOTISM

HUMANITY



THE NATIONAL SON

Vol. VII Summer 2015 No. 2

– NATIONAL OFFICERS –

Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II
President

Bro. James McAteer
Senior Vice President

Bro. John S. Sims
Junior Vice President

Bro. Adam Gaines
Secretary

Bro. Christopher A.R. Robison
Treasurer

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 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

CONTENTS

Americanism	2
<i>The definition of Americanism</i>	
Down the Wire	2
<i>Message from the National President</i>	
Welcome to Our Newest Brothers	3
<i>Brothers who have joined the order since August of 2014</i>	
1st Alabama Infantry, U.S. Volunteers	4 – 6
<i>A history of the 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment</i>	
When the Flag Goes By	6 – 7
<i>A Poem from the War with Spain</i>	
Freedom, Patriotism & Humanity in Rural Illinois	7 – 10
<i>An account of volunteers of the 9th Illinois Infantry</i>	
On the Firing Line	11
<i>Reports from the Camps, Officers, and Brothers of the Order</i>	
The Bulletin Board	12
<i>Announcements and General Orders</i>	
The Daughters of '98	14
<i>Thoughts, comments, etc., from the Daughters of '98</i>	

National Website

www.ssawv.org

Yahoo Group of the Sons & Daughters

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

On the Cover: Unknown USS Maine, Arlington National Cemetery

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.

DOWN THE WIRE

Brothers and Sisters,

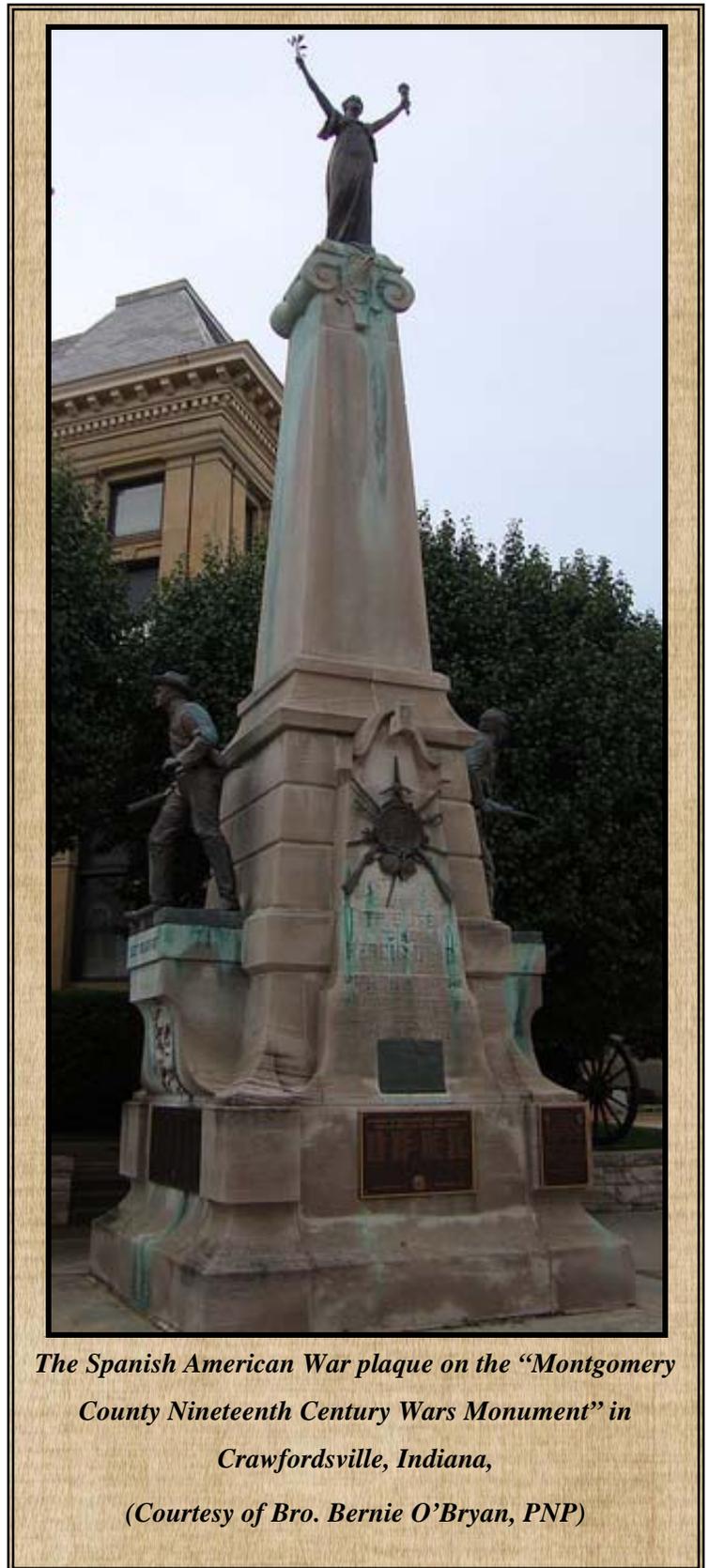
I hope that this edition of the National Son finds all of its recipients doing well, and in the best of health and spirits.

You will have to pardon the late release of this latest edition, however it was deemed proper to hold its publication to include the information on the 79th National Convention on September 11th, 12th & 13th, 2015, at Saratoga Springs, New York. This is sure to be a very productive Convention and it is hoped that everyone will be able to join us in camaraderie as well as business.

In the past months we have gained several new Brothers, as well as lost some as well; great loss is felt in the passing of Brother John O'Donnell-Rosales of the Cuba Libre Camp of Alabama, and he will be missed. As always I urge all Brothers and Sisters to continue in the efforts to recruit new members into the Orders, as well as to always strive to ensure that the memories of the Veterans of 1898 to 1902 are preserved through not only the actions of the Camps, but the actions of each of us as individuals.

In Freedom, Patriotism, & Humanity,

Kenneth H. Robison II, National President
Sons of Spanish American War Veterans



*The Spanish American War plaque on the "Montgomery County Nineteenth Century Wars Monument" in Crawfordsville, Indiana,
(Courtesy of Bro. Bernie O'Bryan, PNP)*



WELCOME TO OUR NEWEST BROTHERS

AT LARGE MEMBERSHIP

Bro. Matthew L. Adair of Michigan

3rd Great Grand Uncle Alva G. Glassmire
Wagoner, Company M, 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Bro. James D. Crabtree of North Carolina

Great-Great-Great Uncle Edwin A. Crabtree
Private, Company A, 2nd U.S. Infantry Regiment

Bro. David A. Davis of Nevada

Clarence Oakerson
Private, Troop L, 2nd U.S. Volunteer Cavalry

Bro. Eric S. Johnson of Ohio

Great-Great Grandfather William Weider
Private, Company L, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Bro. James R. Johnson of North Carolina

Grandfather William Clinton Johnson
Corporal, Company D, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Bro. Jesse C. LeNore of Indiana

Great-Great Grandfather Jacob Michalowski
1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry

Bro. James R. Martin of Mississippi

Great-Great Uncle Henry A. Martin
Private, Company E, 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry

Bro. William L. Martin Jr. of Indiana

Great Grandfather John H. Love
Private, Company K, 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry

Bro. William H. Pope of California

Grandfather Archibald W. Powell
QM Sergeant, Company I, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers

Bro. William L. Martin Jr. of Indiana

Great Grandfather John H. Love
Private, Company K, 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry

Bro. Robert Schachtsiek of Illinois

Grand Uncle Fred Schachtsiek
Private, Company I, 6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Bro. Brandon L. Sipple of New Jersey

Great-Great Grandfather Theodore Rush Sr.
Private, Company E, 14th U.S. Infantry Regiment

Bro. Edward L. Wilkinson of Ohio

1st Cousin, 2x Removed, Frederick N. Westrope
Private, Company H, 4th Texas Volunteer Infantry

MICAH J. JENKINS CAMP NO. 164

Bro. Eugene Slack III of Georgia

Associate Membership

1ST ALABAMA INFANTRY

U.S. VOLUNTEERS

By Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II, SSAWV

What would become the 1st Alabama Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers, was begun in 1885 under the guidance of Samuel Williamson John of Massillon, Alabama. In July of 1885 Mr. Johns began the organization of a new regiment of the Alabama State Guard to be headquartered at Selma, Alabama, and composed of men from the Western Northern and central portions of the state; by July of 1885 the organization was completed with the regiment composed of nine companies one battery of artillery, the men electing Mr. John's as the regiment's first Colonel. From this time until 1898 the regiment performed the routine camp, police and other such duties as were called upon it to perform by the Governor of Alabama. In January of 1898 the regiment was composed 667 officers and men organized into three battalions of twelve companies, these companies being Company 'A' from Woodlawn, 'B' from Florence, 'C' from Gadsden, 'D' from Anniston, 'E' from Decatur, 'F' from Huntsville, 'G' and 'K' from Birmingham, 'H' from Bessemer, 'I' from Oxford, 'L' from East Lake, and 'M' from Vernon, with the regimental headquarters being established at Birmingham, Alabama, under the command of Colonel Elijah Lee Higdon.

On April 23rd, 1898, President William McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers for service in the War with Spain, in response to this call the State of Alabama was requested to furnish two regiments of infantry and one battalion of infantry to be recruited largely from the existing

militia of each state. As such on April 30th Governor Johnston, through Adjutant General Robert F. Ligon, issued a call to the men of Alabama for volunteers for active service in the war.



Corporal White, Sergeant Hawkins, and Private Elliott of Company E, 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry

In response to this call the men of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of Alabama State Troops assembled at their respective armories and volunteered for service, of the regiment's twelve companies' ten volunteered, and on May 1st the men moved to Mobile. Throughout April and early May the men assembled at Camp Clark in Mobile, where they were examined for service, began to learn the duties and drills of a soldier and recruiting was commenced to bring the companies up to the required strength, it was during this time that two additional companies of volunteers were added to the regiment (Companies E & M) to bring it up to the required twelve companies. On May 9th, 1898, Companies G, K & L became the first volunteers of the regiment to be officially mustered into United States service

for two years service, unless sooner discharged; the companies would continue to be mustered into until the 24th when the organization was completed; from May 9th to 24th, the regiment was mustered into service as the First (1st) Alabama Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers, with forty-eight (48) officers and nine hundred and forty-one (941) enlisted men.

With the completion of the organization of the regiment orders were issued to prepare to break camp and on May 25th the regiment moved several miles to Camp Coppinger where it joined other units of the 4th Army Corps, being assigned to the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division. It was also at this time that President McKinley issued his call for an additional 75,000 volunteers, this request increased the number of men in each company to 106 officers and men, and as such recruiting details were quickly dispatched throughout the state to bring the regiments up to the required strength. At Camp Coppinger drills and training continued and the men waited and hoped to see service in either Cuba or Porto Rico, they remained at Camp Coppinger until late June.

From the beginnings of the regiments arrival at Camp Clark until the end of their service the health of the regiment would be problematic, on May 10th as the first men were being mustered into service several cases of acute diarrhea began to make their appearance and quickly spread throughout the rest of the regiment. The early belief being that it was caused by the change in the men's diets from regular food to the army ration, however on the 15th cases of tertian malaria began to appear and quickly spread throughout the regiment, only two of these cases developed into typhoid malaria and those men were quickly taken to the hospital in Mobile. With the move to Camp Coppinger in

late May the hope was that there might be an improvement in the health of the regiment, however the move only slightly helped and dysentery and malaria continued to plague the men of the regiment, from June 9th to 21st there being 77 cases reported in the regiment.

On June 25th, 1898, the regiment was detached from the 4th Army Corps and ordered to move to Miami, Florida, to join Major General Fitzhugh Lee's 7th Army Corps. Moving by rail they arrived at Miami later that day and were assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division and went into camp near that place, remaining throughout July and August. The regiments health in the early days at the new camp began to improve, however after two weeks the men started becoming ill in large numbers, the primary illness being identified as malarial jaundice, the main cause of this was thought to be a result of the poor water supply to the camp which consisted of wells that had been dug at a depth of twelve feet. Shortly afterwards several cases of measles also began appearing within the regiment, as well as the continued appearance of dysentery. On August 2nd, the regimental band, which had been operating without any instruments since the mustering in of the regiment, finally received a shipment of instruments for the band, this was a source of much pride and joy to the men who were able to enjoy their own musicians in camp.

On August 12th the regimental camp was moved to Jacksonville, the men arriving on the 13th and going into camp at Camp Cuba Libre with other units of the 7th Army Corps. While here the men continued in their routine duties, but were also assigned to the task of re-burying those volunteers who had earlier died of illness and had been improperly buried in and around Jacksonville. With the capture of Santiago de Cuba and the signing of the peace

protocol, the men in the regiment, who had enlisted to see active service, began discussing what was to happen to the regiment, and it was brought forward that there was talk about retaining them in the service to serve as an occupation force in Cuba a dispute arose between the officers and the men. Several of the officers of the regiment wished to keep the regiment in the service for occupation duty, while Colonel Higdon knowing the men's wishes sought to have the regiment released from its term of service. In the end the Colonel and the men persisted and the regiment was released from its two years service, and ordered were issued in early September for the regiment to prepare to be mustered out of the service. The matter would not quite rest even after the mustering out of the regiment as on November 1st, 1898, during a banquet held in honor of Lieutenant Colonel John B. McDonald by the former officers of the regiment in Birmingham, some former members of the regiment hanged in effigy from a post outside the hotel a dummy representing Chaplain O.P. Fitzsimmons on which was written "Chaplain O.P. Fitzsimmons, First Alabama Volunteers; He wanted to be a major, but he got left." The Chaplain had been one of the officers who opposed the regiments being mustered out of service along with the other officers.

On September 13th, 1898, the regiment broke camp and left Camp Cuba Libre and moved by rail towards Birmingham, Alabama, arriving at that place on the 14th and going into camp near there. After making out muster rolls, paying the men and handling other regimental and company business the men were furloughed to their homes for thirty-days (30) on September 19th. The men of the regiment reassembled in Birmingham in October, and on October 31st, 1898, the men formed near East Lake where they were officially mustered out of United States service, at the time the regiment numbered forty-nine (49) officers and one

thousand and eighty-nine (1,089) enlisted men, having lost during its service six (6) officers and three hundred and ninety-one enlisted men (391) to various causes, with sixteen (16) having died of disease.



WHEN THE FLAG GOES BY

By James Buckham, ca. 1898

When the Flag goes by on its gilder staff,
 And its silken folds in the sunshine laugh,
 I think of those other flags that lie,
 Faded and torn, in the armory.
 I think of the nation's glorified dead;
 I lift my heart, but I bow my head.
 How, when the clarion summons rang,
 Forth to the nation's aid they sprang!
 Red are you bars, in the sunlight tossed-
 Crimsoned deeper the blood they cost!
 'Drop your wreaths where the heroes lie,

And think of them when the flag goes by.

How brief the time while the eyes are wet!

We weep, we praise, but we soon forget.

We think of the glory of to-day,

And the past is folded and laid away-

The tattered flag with its blood-stained fold,

And the soldier sleeping beneath the mold.

O let no blazonry of pride

Efface the tablet of those who died!

God help us ever sincere and sweet

To hold the tribute that we repeat.

And out of our heart of hearts reply

To the solemn dirge, as the flag goes by!

A History of Freedom

Since the Prairie State's founding in 1818, Illinois has repeatedly answered her nation's call to duty. Illinois sent several companies totaling more than 10,000 men to the Black Hawk War (1831-1832), four regiments to the Mexican War in (1846-1848) and over 150 regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to the Civil War (1861-1865). During the Spanish American War (1898-1899), Illinois responded with nine infantry regiments (numerically designated one through nine), a cavalry regiment (First Illinois) and an artillery battery simply called "Illinois Artillery." All of the infantry regiments had a headquarters company with the line companies having letter designations A through M without the use of J. The infantry regiments were loosely organized around blocks of counties and recruited from therein. The 9th was organized mostly in down state Illinois with Company K coming from Jefferson County. The vast majority of the 110 men in Company K were from the county seat of Mt. Vernon. However, many men came from outlying areas. At least ten came from the small town of Waltonville and the even smaller town of Sheller. The full regiment was mustered into federal service between July 4th and 11th, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,279 enlisted men at the state capital in Springfield. By this time the major American advance on Santiago de Cuba, the battles of San Juan Heights and El Caney along with Roosevelt's charge up Kettle Hill, had all concluded.

Contributions of Patriotism

Since the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine on February 15, 1898, news of Spanish policies in Cuba and pre-war fever reached the farthest corners of the United States to include rural Illinois. Illinois regiments were forming. After President McKinley asked Congress for authority to use

FREEDOM, PATRIOTISM & HUMANITY IN RURAL ILLINOIS

By Bro. Robert J. Fagan, Colonel, U.S. Army

Freedom, Patriotism, and Humanity are very much alive in a lonely cemetery in rural Illinois. Named after a local prominent geographic feature in Southern Illinois, Knob Prairie Cemetery near the small town of Waltonville in Jefferson County has no less than four Spanish American War veterans who served together in Company K, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Holley J. Conlee, Wilburn N. Dodds, Hosea B. Fagan, and Ira Mannen are interred there. Although not arriving in time for combat, their experiences showed that occupation duty in Cuba was a dangerous and deadly business for the volunteers.

American military force to end Spanish rule in Cuba on April 11, 1898, military recruitment around the nation accelerated even faster. For many of the men in Southern Illinois, their fathers and grandfathers had fought in the Civil War just thirty-five years earlier. More than thirty Civil War Veterans are buried in the same Knob Prairie Cemetery as the Spanish American War veterans mentioned here. Many trials, tribulations, glory, adventure and brotherhood were surely discussed at the dinner tables in Southern Illinois. Attendance at one of the local Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) post meetings was duly noted and respected. This would be their son's war.

My ancestor, Hosea B. Fagan, enlisted for two years on June 28, 1898 at Mt. Vernon, Illinois as a Private under Captain Augustus Kirby, Commander of Company K, 9th Illinois Infantry. He listed his mother Amanda as the emergency point of contact with the address simply as "Waltonville, Illinois." Just before the turn of the century in a small rural Illinois town this would have been enough because everybody literally knew everyone else and a letter or important information from the war would have made it to the family. At the time of enlistment Hosea was 18 years old, 5ft. 8in. tall with a light complexion, grey eyes, brown hair and listed himself as a farmer, which was the profession of over ninety percent of the adult males in the county at this time. Hosea weighed in at 114 lbs. which seems a little light for his height and for an infantryman expected to carry half that weight in equipment, but other than "thickening of soft tissue on right side of face" and a "large scar" the brigade surgeon deemed him a "fit subject for military service." After a long trip to the state capital by train, he was mustered into service on July 10, 1898 with his father's permission. His enlistment documents are signed by Jesse A. Fagan stating that Hosea is "more than 17 years of age and I hereby

give my consent for him to enter the Army of the United States as a Volunteer for the term of two years." Captain Kirby signed next to Hosea's father. All of Hosea's companions from Jefferson County would have mustered in at approximately the same time.

Mustering in would have been a very busy time full of stress. Learning how to march, responding to bugle calls, drawing and using new equipment along with uniforms, living outside the county for the first time, and sleeping in new and probably uncomfortable bedding were the least of the soldiers' worries. Quickly, new and ill prepared foods along with less than ideal sanitary conditions while marching in the hot sun began to take their toll on the men. Hosea was sick with an unspecified illness twice during the month of July 1898 even before the regiment left Springfield. Luckily these were only two-day bouts of sickness and he was simply returned to "quarters" to recover. On August 3, 1898, the regiment was ordered south from its hot, flat home in Illinois to an even hotter and flatter home at Camp Cuba Libre in Jacksonville, Florida, to join Major General Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh Corps. The regiment arrived six days later and was assigned to the Corp's Second Brigade of the Second Division. While the 9th Illinois was in Florida, Spain and the United States signed an armistice on August 13, 1898, ending the war's fighting. In late August Hosea was again "sick in quarters" with unspecified illnesses.

The Seventh Corps took great pains such as moving troops to higher ground and improving cooking areas to create the most sanitary conditions possible, however; typhoid fever was an omnipresent reality. This terrible sickness struck Company K on October 13, 1898, causing the death of Holley J. Conlee. He died for freedom without even leaving the country. His tombstone simply states, "Died

in Jacksonville, Florida.” Holley J. Conlee was the second patriot in his family. His father Smith T. Conlee served in two different Iowa Infantry Regiments during the Civil War and is buried next to his son. Now missing at least one member, Company K, along with the rest of the regiment, was relocated to Savannah, Georgia, on October 21, 1898, and reassigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Seventh Army Corps. While the regiment was in Savannah, the Spanish American War officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898.



Grave of Holley J. Conley

While drilling and participating in “war maneuvers” the volunteers became physically stronger and better prepared soldiers. Marching in the heavy sand of Florida certainly would have built up their legs. Despite any adaptation to Army life, Hosea’s illnesses continued. He was sick and returned to quarters twice in late November and early December. Mid-December 1898 was no better. On December 17 he was “command referred” by the regimental surgeon to the hospital with acute bronchitis and then given quarters and returned to duty. Two days later on December 19 he was again referred by the surgeon to the hospital for “neuralgia back of neck and head” (nerve pain) and again given quarters and returned to duty.

Despite the end of open hostilities, the U.S. Army was needed for occupation duty in Cuba. At the start of the new year on January 3, 1899, the 9th Illinois, along with their sister regiment the 4th Illinois, boarded the Transport Ship MOBILE, for transport to Havana, Cuba, where it arrived two days later. Shortly after arrival, one of the regiment’s officers, but not a member of Company K, First Lieutenant S. F. McKnight was killed in a railroad accident. Occupation duty was tedious for the volunteers. Training and practicing for a war that was already over did not help their mental state. Being far from home and dealing with a different culture in a physically hostile environment were hard on the young men from Southern Illinois. On February 17, 1899, while at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Hosea was charged with being “absent from review,” which was in violation of the 33rd Article of War in that he “failed to repair at the fixed time to the place of review appointed by his commanding officer.” Either he had a good reason or his superiors and fellow Illinoisans took pity on the young man, because the charges were dismissed and signed by his First Sergeant and Company Commander the next day.

The boredom and monotony of malarial Cuba continued and Private Fagan had a real scare. He was hospitalized from March 15 to 21, 1899, with the mumps and at one point his temperature rose above 103 degrees. The regimental surgeon noted in his medical report that he initially feared typhus, but this turned out not to be the case. He was transferred from the regimental to the divisional hospital early during treatment, which required a move to Havana. On March 22, 1899, he returned from 1st Division Hospital back to Company K, 9th Illinois. Shortly thereafter on April 19, 1899, the regiment left Havana, Cuba, aboard the Transport Ship DIXIE and arrived back at Savannah, Georgia, two days later. After spending time in quarantine, the regiment

arrived in Augusta, Georgia, on April 28, where it was mustered out of service on May 20, 1899, with soldiers signing departure documents the same day.

During its ten-month term of service, the 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry did not see one day of combat but lost an officer and two enlisted men in accidents, twenty-seven enlisted men to disease or sickness and had forty-six men discharged on disability. The men of the 9th were not fired upon but many made the ultimate sacrifice and paid for occupation duty with their lives.

Humanity Continues

The men of Company K that returned home lived out the rest of their lives in various ways. Next to his original tombstone, Holley J. Conlee has a solemn and moving additional marker erected by his companions which simply states, "Erected by Members of Company K, 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Spanish American War." The stone is half covered with a stone curtain showing a life cut short at the age of 24 before the full act was over.

The first of the surviving three Knob Prairie companions to pass away was Hosea B. Fagan. During his ten months of military service he was sick on no less than seven occasions but returning to Illinois must have done wonders for his health. Trying out several walks of life, he died in 1925 at the age of 44 of a heart attack after starting the first public and pay-for-use gym in Burlington, Iowa. Although he does not have a military marker, his body was brought back home and laid to rest with full military honors.

Wilburn N. Dodds passed away in 1937 at the age of 79 and is buried with a military headstone. Alternating between the positions of public magistrate and justice of the peace most of his adult life, he was remembered as a true

community leader. The Mt. Vernon (Illinois) Register News obituary published on November 10, 1937, reads "of an intensely patriotic nature, Mr. Dodds served as a sergeant in Company K, Illinois volunteer infantry in the Spanish American War in 1898. He proved a good soldier, living up to his rule of giving wholehearted service in all the undertakings of life. He was a member of Eben Swift Post, No 94, United Spanish War veterans, and in the days of his health and strength took much interest in the organization, and the patriotic principles for which it stands..."



Graves of Hosea B. Fagan & Wilburn N. Dodds

The last of the four, Ira Mannen, returned to farming, married, and raised a family. He died in 1956 at the age of 77. He was born and raised in rural Illinois in a small portion of Jefferson County where, except for his military service, he spent all of his life. He does not have a military marker.

In a small, well-kept but infrequently visited cemetery these four men silently bear witness to the hazards of duty and military service during the occupation of Cuba during the Spanish American War. Many other members of Company K are buried throughout Jefferson County Illinois.

ON THE FIRING LINE

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

National Junior Vice President Bro. John Sims

I have expended significant energy and time adding to the grave registration project which is now located on our SSAWV Find A Grave site originally set up by Darryl Versteate. There are now over 7,000 entries which include virtual cemeteries for specific categories and virtual flowers on every veteran's memorial site. All SSAWV members are encouraged to check the site for ancestor inclusion and let us know if anyone needs to be added. I have also continued to represent the SSAWV at Chattanooga Area Veteran Council meetings and memorial services. I have distributed our brochures at the Chattanooga National Cemetery where a special notebook lists all the SAW veterans and at the Natl. Medal of Honor Museum of Military History which includes a special SAW display. In the coming weeks before our convention, I will be putting together materials supporting an invitation to meet here in Chattanooga, TN for the 2016 convention.

Respectfully submitted,

The Rev. Bro. John S. Sims

Real Sons Officer Bro. Jerry Orton

(Bro. Orton sent us in the following interesting picture)

The Spanish American War exhibit at the New York State Military Heritage Museum on Lake Avenue in Saratoga Springs, New York.



Micah John Jenkins Camp No. 164 (SC)

Over the past few months the members of the Jenkins Camp have been engaged in various events and activities.

In the month of June President Robison gave a presentation at the Nancy Carson Library in North Augusta, South Carolina, on South Carolina's Volunteers in the Spanish American War; the presentation included a display of uniforms and equipment as well as power point presentation on the volunteers.

On Friday, July 10th at the South Carolina Statehouse in Columbia, South Carolina, members took part in a Vigil in Memory of the Confederate Soldier, which service commemorated not only the services of the Confederate Soldier but the casualties of all American Wars from the Revolution through the present.

On Saturday, August 8th, members of the Camp took part in the Toy Soldiers Show at the South Carolina State Museum, where a layout was setup on South Carolina's Volunteer in the War with Spain, also included were displays on the Civil War and World War I by members of the Camp in addition to various time-periods being setup throughout the area. A number of flyers were handed out

about the Order and a large number of persons talked with regarding the Order and the Veterans.

The Camp is looking forward to the remainder of the month of August when we will be setting up several displays in conjunction with the Dutch Fork Historical Society & Museum to help educate the public about the history of South Carolina in the War with Spain.

Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II,

Micah J. Jenkins Camp No. 164, SSAWV



Spanish American War Display at the Toy Soldiers Show in Columbia, S.C., in August.



President Bro. Kenneth Robison in June at the Nancy Carson Library in North Augusta, South Carolina

THE BULLETIN BOARD

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

For Sale – City of Canvas. The National Organization has for sale several copies of “City of Canvas: Camp Russell A. Alger and the Spanish-American War” by Noel G. Harrison. The cost is \$10 per book, plus \$5 for shipping (total of \$15.00); and can be obtained by contacting Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II at Johnnyreb6@aol.com, or by mail at 113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, South Carolina 29036.

2015-2016 Officer Nominations. Any Brother wishing to serve, or to nominate another Brother, to a National Office should submit a nomination to the National Secretary (Bro. Adam Gaines – 293 Lakeside Drive, Harrow, Ontario, Canada N0R 1G0 - gaines_adam@hotmail.com) no later than August 21st, 2015, for consideration at the National Convention. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at the National Convention.

Amendments. Any and all proposed amendments to the Constitution, By-Laws, or Rules & Regulations of the Order should be sent in to the National Secretary (Bro. Adam Gaines – 293 Lakeside Drive, Harrow, Ontario, Canada N0R 1G0 - gaines_adam@hotmail.com) no later than August 21st, 2015, for consideration at the National Convention. All Amendments are made by a majority vote of the Brothers present and voting at the National Convention, provided, that such proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing prior to the opening of the National Convention. Original proposition may be discussed, altered or amended at the stated convention, having consideration thereof.

Life Membership Program. The Life Membership Program of the Order has been re-instituted, at the following rates; for persons \$400 for members five (5) to twenty-five (25), \$250 for members twenty-six (26) to fifty-nine (59), and \$125 for persons sixty (60) and up. A Life Membership Application can be obtained through the National Website or by contacting National Treasurer Christopher Robison at 113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, South Carolina 29036, or by email at SigSauer07@aol.com.

A Call For Donations. Any Brother or Sister of the Order who have copies of General Orders, Convention Minutes, National Sons, or other such documents pertaining to the Order, that were published prior to 2007, is asked to consider donating either the originals or copies of those items to the National Organization. Over the years the records of the Order have become scattered, and as part of the efforts to rebuild our Archives and History we are actively seeking to obtain copies of any of the above items

that members would be willing to donate. For more information contact Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II at Krobison@ssawv.org or by mail at 113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, South Carolina, 29036.

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 the SSAWV is the preservation of these Veterans 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 Veterans 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? Remember that if you are planning to re-locate let the National Secretary or Treasurer know of 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.