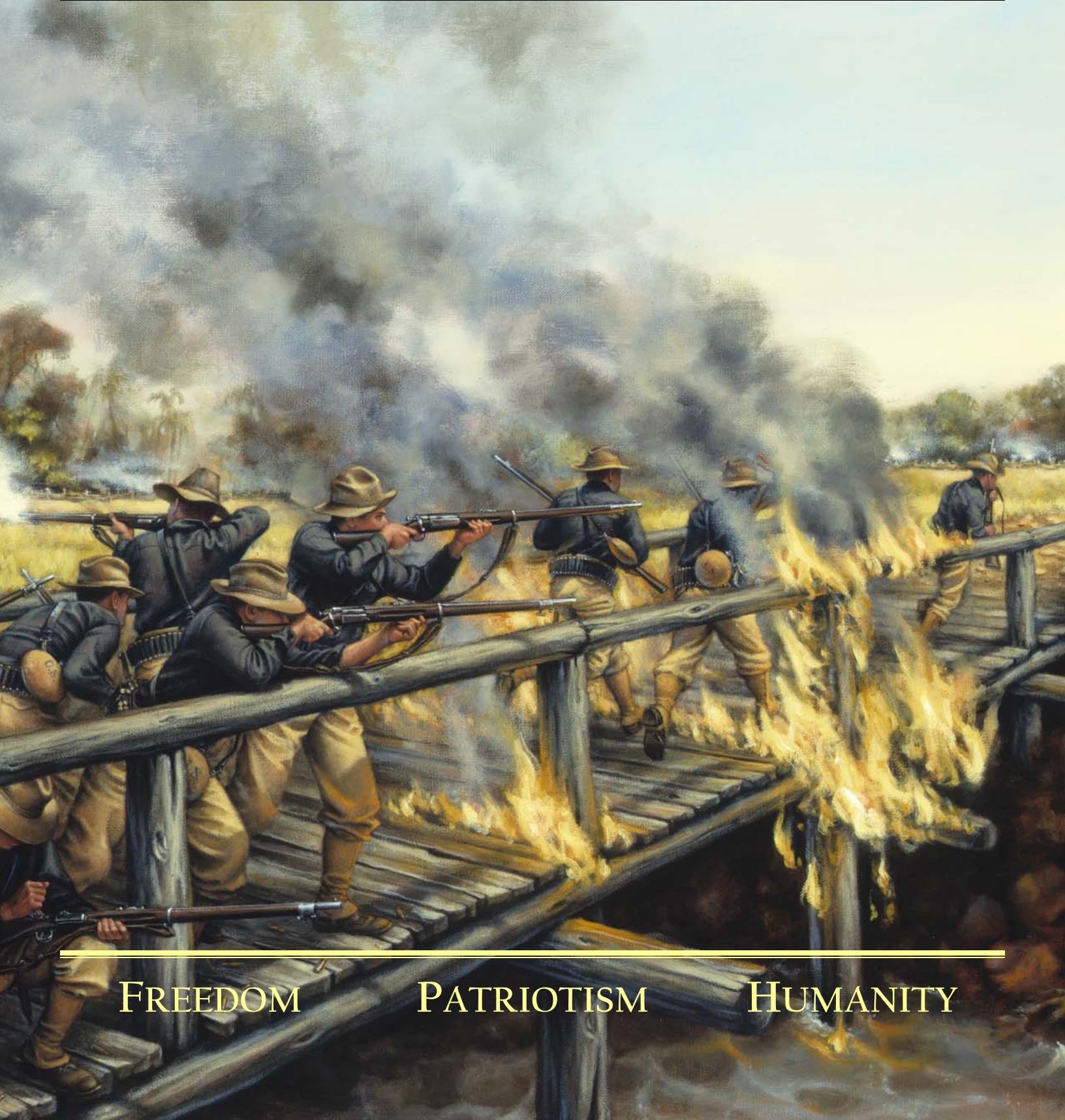

THE NATIONAL SON

VOLUME VI

SUMMER 2014

No. 4



FREEDOM

PATRIOTISM

HUMANITY



THE NATIONAL SON

Vol. VI Summer 2014 No. 4

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– 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

Yahoo Group of the Sons & Daughters

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

On the Cover: Painting "Soldiers in the Sun"

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

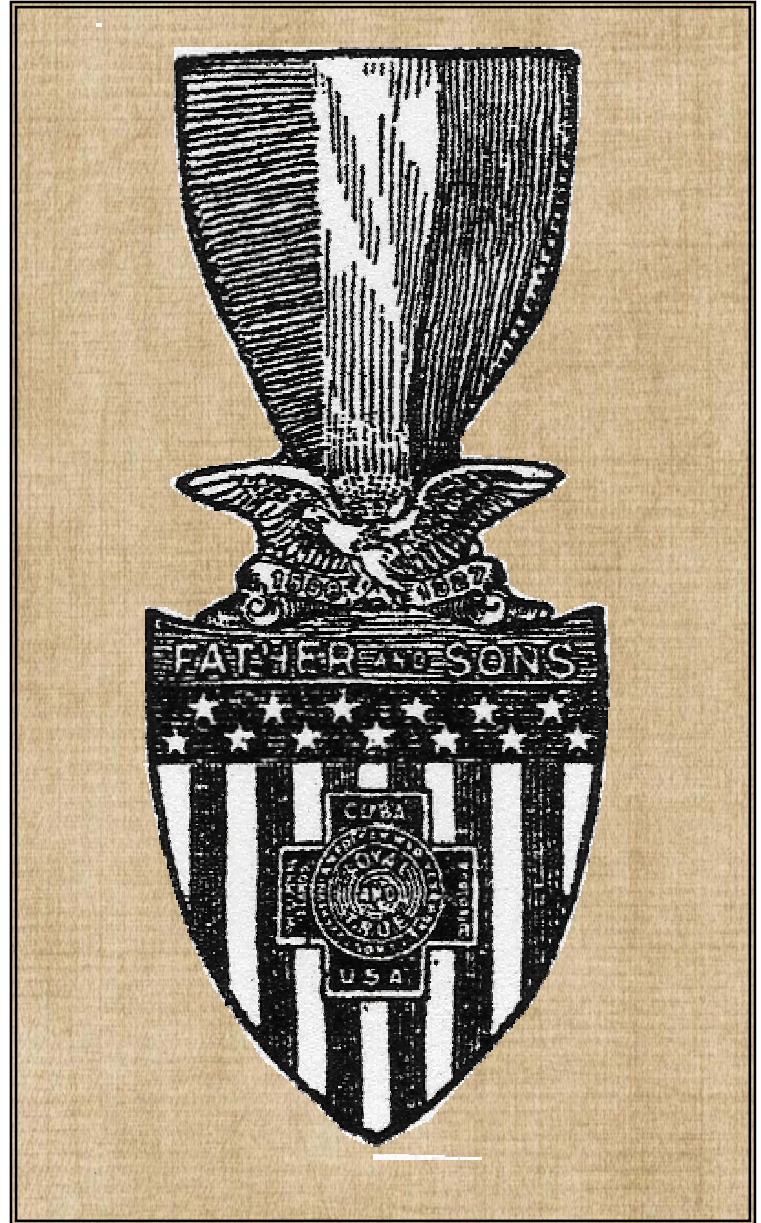
Brothers and Sisters,

I hope that all of you are doing well and in the best of health and spirits. More detailed information of the activities of myself and the other Officers of the Order will be found in the "On the Firing Line Section," however since that report there are a few other items of interest to report.

On Saturday, May 3rd, 2014, I represented the National Organization at the Confederate Memorial Day Services held at the South Carolina State House in Columbia, there was a decent sized crowd and it afford a good opportunity to mingle and meet with other Orders.

The work for the 78th National Convention (August 29th, 30th, & 31st, 2014) has been continued with a will, and it is hoped that all Brothers will make efforts to try and be in attendance to help us make this a successful and productive convention. Once again, if anyone has any input in regards to the convention, as to things that you might want to see, places you might want to go, items you want discussed, send them along to myself at Krobison@ssawv.org and I will be glad to look into having them included.

Also, at the time of writing this I'm glad to say that work is currently underway in the organization of two new camps within the order in Tennessee and California. It is hoped that these efforts will come to fruition, and all Brothers who are



able to assist in recruiting in those states are certainly encouraged to do so.

With that said I look forward to seeing each of you in August, so until then,

In Freedom, Patriotism, & Humanity,

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



WELCOME TO OUR NEWEST BROTHERS

AT LARGE MEMBERSHIP

Bro. Tyrone D. Brown of Pennsylvania

Great-Great Grandfather Jefferson Brown

Corporal, Company B, 8th U.S. Volunteer Infantry



BUFFALO BILL

AND THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

By National Historian Bro. George G. Kane

In 1914, William Frederick “Buffalo Bill” Cody was probably the most well known man in the world. His Wild West Show had traveled the world, especially Europe, playing before kings and queens, politicians and commoners. He traveled the United States extensively, staging his show in every state in the Union. His life was that of legend. He had been a Buffalo hunter for the railroads and the army; a gold rush participant; a wagon train worker; a civil war veteran (7th Kansas Cavalry); a Pony Express rider; a stagecoach driver; Manager of his own Wild West Show; Indian War Scout; and Medal of Honor winner. He also owned hotels, ranches, mines, and a newspaper, The Cody Enterprise, in Cody, Wyoming, a town that he had founded.

Because of his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, he was eligible to become an Honorary Member in the United Spanish War Veterans. Over the years, he traveled through thousands of cities and towns throughout the United States. Many of these locations had USWV Camps located within their borders. Yet none of these camps had ever offered “Buffalo Bill” an honorary membership. In 1914, Carl M. Thygesen Camp No. 11, Department of Washington and Alaska, USWV of Seattle, Washington offered Bill the honor and he accepted. He was mustered into the camp on Memorial Day, 1914. Camp Commander W.C. Edwards, other camp and department officers, camp and auxiliary members and local politicians welcomed Bill into the camp as an honorary member. The humble Bill promised to send an autographed photo of him to the camp.

The camp promised to frame and mount the photo in a place of honor on the wall of the camp room in the State Armory.

Buffalo Bill had only a few years left to live. Unfortunately, he went bankrupt due to some bad investments. Bill was an easy touch lending money to friends and strangers alike. He died January 10th, 1917, of kidney failure at the age of 70 at his sister's house in Denver, Colorado. Luckily, the final indignity came 24 days after his death. In April 1916, Congress revised the standards of the Medal of Honor and passed an act codifying the new regulations. Only Officers and enlisted men of US armed forces could receive the medal. Cody was a civilian scout. In November of 1916, the US War Department stated "Mr. Cody's gallant services as a scout in the Indian Campaign of 1872 came within the definition of military service, entitling his name to a place on the roll with the additional pension accruing to men on that roll." Less than a month after his death in January 1917, Cody's right to the medal was revoked by the US Army along with 910 other recipients. Four other Indian scouts from the Indian War campaigns also lost their medals.

Cody had originally been awarded the medal in 1872 for his actions at the Battle of Summit Springs, July 11th, 1869, on the Platte River in Nebraska. It was rumored that he had killed the Cheyenne Chief of the Indians, Tall Bull. He also rescued a white female hostage from the tribe. Both statements turned out to be an invention of one of Buffalo Bill's partners in later years. There had been two white female hostages at the battle, one was killed and the other wounded by "friendly fire."

In 1977, the medal of the only female recipient, Dr. Mary Edwards Walker, was reinstated. A reevaluation of others on the revoked Medals of Honor list began. In 1989

the US Army reinstated the Medals of Honor to Cody and the four scouts. Their now revised citations listed only "Gallantry in Action." In a final irony, Cody converted to Catholicism the day before his death. Bill had been a long time Mason and this society was in charge of his funeral. At that time it was a mortal sin for a Catholics to belong to the Masons and could lead to excommunication.

Bill's sister had his body buried on Lookout Mountain in Golden Colorado, much to the chagrin of the city of Cody, Wyoming. The two cities have been quibbling about the body ever since. As recently as 1948, the American Legion of Cody, Wyoming, called for the return of the body, offering a reward. The American Legion of Denver, Colorado, created a unit to guard the tomb until a deeper shaft for the body could be blasted out of the bedrock.



(Left) Honorary Membership Badge of the United Spanish War Veterans; (Right) Congressional Medal of Honor

MEMORIAL DAY

From National Patriotic Instructor Everett E. Blevins

Memorial Day is best known as the “unofficial start of summer” and as such has lost the true meaning and history of this holiday.

Many communities started a memorial day to honor the war dead of the War Between the States. Some even began as the war was closing. Some cite the first memorial days conducted in Kingston, Georgia, in 1865 for both Confederate and Union while still occupied by remnants of Sherman’s army and is the longest continuous observation. Some cite liberated ex-slaves in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1865 originating the holiday. However, the official birthplace of Memorial Day is Waterloo, New York. The village was credited with being the birthplace because it observed the day on May 5th, 1866.

This year May 5th marks the 146th Anniversary of General Order No. 11 creating Decoration Day from Major General John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the premier organization of Union veterans. General Logan, who served in the 31st Illinois, is said to have been impressed by the way the South honored their dead with a special day. He decided the Union dead needed a similar day. He established Decoration Day as a time for the nation to decorate the graves of the war dead with flowers declared that Decoration Day should be observed on May 30th. It is believed that date was chosen because flowers would be in bloom all over the country and is because it was not the anniversary of a major battle.

On May 30th, 1866, flowers were placed on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery. Arlington was the pre-war home of Robert E. Lee and became a cemetery when the Union started burying dead on the property in retaliation for Lee following his state of Virginia out of the Union. In 1873, surviving Lee family members sued the U.S. Government in hopes of gaining compensation for the seizure of Arlington. The United States Supreme Court ruled in favor and ordered the Federal government pay \$150,000 for the property citing illegal seizure and the property could no longer operate as a plantation.

The first state to officially recognize the holiday was New York in 1873. By 1890 it was recognized by all of the northern states.

Many of the Southern states refused to celebrate Decoration Day, due to lingering hostility towards the Union Army and also because there were very few veterans of the Union Army who lived in the South. Some southern cities did have large Union Veteran populations. Fitzgerald, Georgia, was settled by a former Union drummer boy in 1895 as a community for vets from both sides of the war. Tallapoosa, Georgia, was established in 1860 but post war was sold off by a land company, attracted a large number of veterans. Tallapoosa was listed as the largest per capita Grand Army of the Republic posts in the South flourished in the 1890s. Remnants of the GAR influence can be seen in their large patriotic observations and the memorial park in town and in literature to sell land.

The Spanish-American War brought the nation together. About a dozen former Confederate officers, most famously Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler, and likely hundreds of men put on the blue for the “splendid little war.”

After World War I, Decoration Day expanded from Union dead to commemorate the more recent dead of Spanish American War and World War I. Some southern states began to participate, but also retained a separate holiday for their Confederate dead.

In 1915, Moina Michael, inspired by the poem “In Flanders Fields” came up with the idea to wear red poppies on Memorial day. She sold poppies to her friends and co-workers giving the profits to servicemen in need. The tradition was carried to France by Madam Guerin who made artificial red poppies to raise money for war orphaned children and widowed women from World War I.

In 1921, poppies were sold by the Franco-American Children's League for war orphans of France and Belgium. In 1922, the Veterans of Foreign Wars took over the cause and became the first veterans' organization to nationally sell poppies.

In 1954, Congress changed the name from Decoration Day to Memorial Day although the term was first introduced in 1882 but only gained popularity after World War II.

Memorial Day as moved by the National Holiday Act of 1968 moved holiday to the last Monday of May starting in 1971 to give federal employees a three-day weekend. The same act also moved Washington's Birthday and Veterans' Day to Monday.

In 1997, “Taps” was played at 3:00 p.m. on Memorial Day observed on many radio and television stations across the Nation as Americans paused to remember the men and women who have lost their lives in service to our country. In 2000, Congressional and Presidential resolutions were signed to observe the new tradition leading to S. 3181, the

“National Moment of Remembrance Act” was signed into law in December 2000 codifying the tradition.

Veterans' Day was restored to November 11th in 1975 effective in 1978. Presently there is a movement to restore Memorial Day to 30th May. In March 1989 the first bill was introduced in the Senate by the late Sen. Daniel Inouye (Hawaii), which called for the restoration of the traditional day. Every now in congress it is reintroduced and several companion bills have been introduced to the House. The effort is supported by several patriotic organizations.

For more information on Memorial Day visit <http://www.usmemorialday.org/> and <http://www.suvcw.org>.

“DOFFED THE GRAYS AND DONNED THE BLUES”

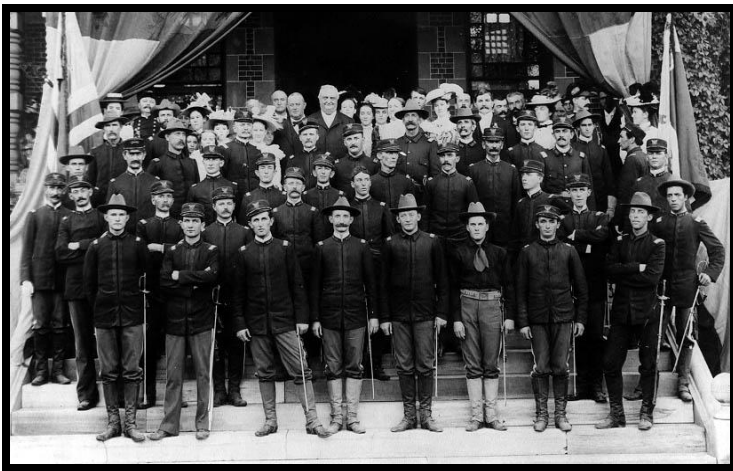
THE 2ND N.C. VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

By Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II

With the destruction of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana, Cuba, on February 15th, 1898, and the ensuing declaration of War between the United State and Spain that April, President William McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years service, unless sooner discharged, on April 23rd, 1898, from this number North Carolina was called upon to provide three regiments of infantry (two white and one colored) for service, or around 3,000 officers and men. That same day Adjutant General Andrew D. Cowles of the State issued a telegraphic order to all the commands of the State Guard requesting to know if they would be willing to volunteer for service, this was

followed on the 27th by an order calling out the companies and issuing orders for the recruitment of new companies.

As part of this order the companies that would eventually form what would be known as the Second North Carolina Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers, were instructed to assemble in Raleigh at what would be designated as Camp Dan Russell. The camp itself was situated at the State Fairgrounds, and was named in honor of Governor Daniel Russell; the site is now a residential and business area across from the campus of the North Carolina State University.



The Officers of the 2nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment with Governor Russell at the State Capital in Raleigh, North Carolina

The nucleus of the regiment was five companies from the State Guard which arrived at Camp Dan Russell in early May, those companies being the “Fayetteville Light Infantry” of Fayetteville, the “Pitt Rifles” of Greenville, the “Lumber Bridge Light Infantry” of Lumber Bridge, the “Edgecombe Guards” of Tarboro and the “Wilmington Light Infantry” of Wilmington. To this was added seven additional companies, which were recruited for service in the War with Spain, as well as numerous new recruits who joined the regiment from throughout the state, the largest portion

coming from those counties in the western portion of North Carolina. Among the first units to arrive at the camp was the “Fayetteville Light Infantry” which marched into camp dressed in Confederate Uniforms, the men marched to their company street where they ceremoniously “doffed the gray and donned the blue,” showing that Southern volunteers would fight just as well for the Union as their fathers had for the Confederacy.

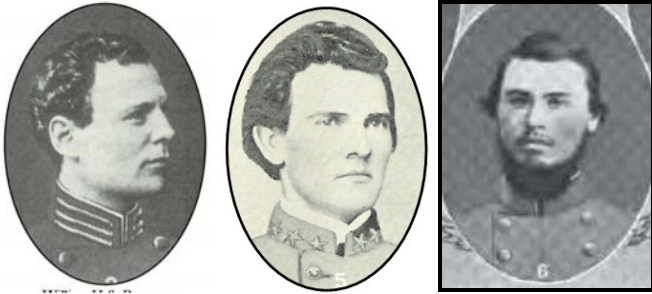
From May 9th to 27th the regiment underwent the necessary medical examinations and were mustered into United States service by companies, by the Mustering Officers. Company D on May 9th, Companies F, G, K & L on the 13th, Companies C & I on the 15th, B on the 16th, H on the 24th, M on the 25th, A on the 26th, and finally Company E on the 27th. Upon completion the regiment was mustered into United States services with a total of 52 officers and 930 enlisted men for a period of two years service, unless sooner discharged, as the Second North Carolina Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers.

The twelve companies were organized and recruited from the following counties: Company A (Fayetteville Light Infantry) from Cumberland County; Company B from Rutherford County; Company C from Burke & Caldwell Counties; Company D from Guilford County; Company E (Pitt Rifles) from Pitt County; Company F (Lumber Bridge Light Infantry) from Robeson County; Company G from Gordon & Mecklenburg Counties; Company H from Buncombe County; Company I (Edgecombe Guards) from Edgecombe County; Company K (Wilmington Light Infantry) from New Hanover County; Company L from Buncombe County; and Company M from throughout the state

The men comprising the regiment were a diverse and unique set with varying backgrounds, a number of the officers and men coming from the State Guard, to which was added a large number of new recruits with no experience in the soldiering trade. There was also a West Point graduate and regular army officer, William Toliver Wilder [1865-1957] had been appointed as one of three Major's of the Regiment, at the time he was serving as a First Lieutenant with the 25th United States (Colored) Infantry Regiment in Florida, he would return to the 25th Infantry after the discharged of the 2nd Regiment, and would retire from the service in July of 1920 as a Colonel. To this number were added thirteen men whose services set them apart from the rest; these men had been trained in the most trying school of modern warfare under some of the most well known military leaders of their time, men like General's Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. Jackson, James Longstreet, and Robert F. Hoke, in that famed Army of Northern Virginia from 1861 to 1865. They were a group of Confederate Veterans from throughout North Carolina who could have remained home, but despite their age still stepped forward for service when the call was made.

At the head of the regiment was fifty-three year old Colonel William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn of Henderson. He was born on July 23rd, 1845, at Jamaica Plains near Boston, Massachusetts, being raised at the family's plantation in Northampton County, North Carolina, along with his siblings, including his younger brother Henry King Burgwyn who would later serve as the Colonel of the 26th North Carolina Infantry, being killed at Gettysburg in July of 1863. At the commencement of the Civil War he was attending the University of North Carolina, which school he left to take an active part with the cadets of the Hillsboro Military Academy. In September of 1861 he enlisted and was elected

as the Second Lieutenant of Company H of the 35th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, being promoted to First Lieutenant in 1862, and to Captain in 1863, and in January of 1864 was detailed as an Aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Thomas L. Clingman, commander of a brigade of North Carolinians serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, acting for a time as the brigades Assistant Inspector General. On September 29th, 1864, he took part in the assault upon Fort Harrison near Petersburg, Virginia, in the assault he was cut off with several others of the command and captured, being sent north he was held first at the Old Capital Prison in Washington, D.C., before being transferred to Fort Delaware where he remained from October of 1864 to February of 1865. He was paroled on February 27th, 1865, and returned to his home to await exchange, which was never to come and on May 1st, 1865, he was included in those who were surrendered with the command of General Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina. Following the war he continued his education, graduating from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1870, as well as from Washington Medical University in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1876 with a Medical Degree. In 1870 he was admitted to the Maryland State Bar and opened a law office in Baltimore, which he operated until 1882, during this time he was married to Miss Margaret Carlisle Dunlop [1848-1941] in November of 1876, and served as the Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland National Guard. In 1882 he returned to North Carolina, settling in Henderson, and operated several banks, as well as being the President of the Henderson Female College from 1886 to 1891, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain was serving as the National Bank Examiner of the Southern States, having been appointed in 1893.



(Left) Colonel W.H.S. Burgwyn, (Center) Chaplain E.A. Osborne, (Right) Captain S.J. Cobb in Confederate Uniform

Among the other Confederate Veterans in the regiment were two of the three Majors, John Whitaker Cotton (sometimes shown as Cotton) [1845-1922] who had served as a Private in Company A of the 3rd North Carolina Artillery Regiment, and after the war was a Brigadier General in the North Carolina State Guard from 1891 to 1896; and Benjamin Franklin Dixon [1846-1910] who had enlisted as a Private in Company G of the 49th North Carolina Infantry Regiment in February of 1863, being promoted to Third Lieutenant in June of 1863, Second Lieutenant in February of 1864, and Captain in January of 1865, having been wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, in May of 1864 and was captured on April 1st, 1865, at the Battle of Five Forks, Virginia. Also on the regimental staff was Quartermaster (Captain) Robert Burns Davis [1834-1918] who had served as a Private, and then 1st Lieutenant, in Company G of the 14th Virginia Infantry Regiment from 1861 to 1862, and was the 1st Lieutenant commanding Company C of the 1st Virginia Artillery Regiment, firing his final shots in April of 1865 at the battle of Sailor's Creek; and Chaplain Edwin Augustus Young Osborne [1837-1926], the military rank of a Chaplain was that of a Captain however Chaplain Osborne had far more experience than that. In May of 1861 he had enlisted as the 2nd Lieutenant of Company C of the 4th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, he

was soon promoted to Captain in July of 1861, and in the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, on May 31st, 1862, he was shot through the thigh. Recovering from this wound he rejoined his regiment and was again wounded in action and captured on September 17th, 1862, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland, being paroled that same month and exchanged in December. Upon rejoining the regiment he was promoted to Major in December of 1862, and was with them throughout their campaigns in Virginia and Pennsylvania, being wounded in the right hand on May 19th, 1864, at the battle of Spotsylvania, he had two of his fingers amputated, and was promoted to Colonel of the regiment on July 18th, 1864. He was transferred on April 1st, 1865, to the Veteran Reserve Corps due the disability related to his wound, however not satisfied he requested a staff assignment that would allow him to continue to serve, but before this request could be granted the fall of Richmond occurred, and on May 13th, 1865, Colonel Osborne was paroled at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Of the twelve company commanders in the regiment four had served in the Confederate Army; William Terrell Reilly Bell [1843-1917] of Company B had enlisted in 1861 as a Private in Company I of the 59th Virginia Infantry Regiment, being elected Third Lieutenant shortly thereafter, and was captured on February 8th, 1862, at Roanoke, Island, North Carolina. Being paroled he rejoined his regiment and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, he was detailed as a Drill Master for a time, and was temporarily assigned to command Company I of the 9th Virginia Infantry January to August of 1864 before being assigned to duty as the Enrolling Officer in Fluvanna County, Virginia, in December of 1864. Edmund Jones [1848-1920] of Company C enlisted in 1864 at the age of sixteen as a Private in Company F of the 3rd North Carolina Cavalry Regiment,

then part of Barringers Brigade of Lomax's Division with the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was part of the forces that broke through the Union lines near Appomattox Courthouse prior to the surrender at that place. James Thomas Smith [1847-1923] of Company E had served as a Private and Sergeant in Company C of the 24th North Carolina Infantry Regiment from 1864 to 1865. And finally Stephen Jorden Cobb [1839-1914] of Company F who had enlisted as a Private in Company D of the 51st North Carolina Infantry Regiment on April 26th, 1862, and was wounded in action on May 31st, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Virginia; the wound was such that it disabled him from further service and on November 29th, 1864, he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, being surrendered as part of the forces of General Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, on May 1st, 1865.

Officers were not the only Veterans to enter the service; included among the rank and file were Private Albert G. Freeman of Company B who in October of 1864 he enlisted as a Private in Company I of the 56th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, he was captured on April 2nd, 1865, at Five Forks, Virginia, and was released on June 26th, 1865, from Point Lookout, Maryland. And Musician Henry A. Blow [1848-1910] of Company E, formerly a private in Company K of the 67th North Carolina Infantry Regiment during the War.

After being mustered into service, the regiment settled down to the camp life of the Volunteer soldiers for the next two months at Camp Dan Russell. Drill was begun, and the men were taught the discipline necessary to make them into soldiers, and the School of the Soldier, Company, and Battalion was started, the old Confederate Veterans having to learn the new techniques of modern warfare right

alongside of the younger men. The matter of supplying the volunteers with the proper uniforms and equipment plagued the men in the early days, and was an especial problem for Colonel Burgwyn, at the first regimental review held on May 27th showed more than half the men had not yet been issued either uniforms or weapons, and it was not until July 8th that the first regimental target practice was able to be held. An additional issue was the fact that the regiment had still not been assigned to any specific Army Corps, a rather inglorious distinction that was shared with only two other Volunteer regiments at the time, and efforts were made on behalf of the regiment to obtain assignment to one of the commands, however these were to no avail.



A Regimental Parade of the 2nd Regiment at Camp Dan Russell in Raleigh, North Carolina, in July of 1898.

On July 17th six companies of the regiment were ordered to move to various points in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Companies A and E under the command of Major Wilder were sent to Tybee Island, Georgia, near Fort Pulaski; Companies D and G under Major Dixon to Land's End on St. Helena Island near Port Royal, South Carolina; and Companies C and I under Major Cotton to the St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine, Florida, where

they were placed on duty guarding prisoners. Shortly afterwards additional orders were issued detaching Companies F and M to Fort McPherson near Atlanta, Georgia, where they were to serve for a short time as the post garrison, while the Regimental Headquarters, and Companies B, H, K and L remained at Camp Dan Russell.

The Regimental Headquarters, and the four companies in Raleigh remained there until August 7th, when, as a result of a fear that an outbreak of typhoid fever within the camp was about to become epidemic, they were ordered to move to St. Simon's Island near Brunswick, Georgia, leaving behind on a small camp guard at Camp Dan Russell. At the same time Companies F and M were relieved from duty at Fort McPherson and joined the companies at St. Simon's Island. The camp at this location was described as being pleasant, the men being able to take advantage of sea bathing, fishing, boating, as well as having access to clean drinking water that came from an artesian well nearby. This was a contrast to Camp Dan Russell, which despite the assertions that the camp was healthy, there were several issues regarding the purity of the drinking water, and several of the wells at the camp were closed due to contamination.

The various detachments of the regiment continued in their routine of duties at their respective posts throughout the months of July and August. The only item of note occurred on August 31st, 1898, when a hurricane struck the camp of Companies D and G at Land's End on St. Helena's Island, the tents of the command were blown down and ripped apart, while the camp itself was submerged under water, the two companies sustained a fairly severe loss of both personal and company property, but through the efforts of the officers and men no lives were lost. Despite the storm the two companies would remain on duty at the post until September

13th when they were relieved by a detachment of the South Carolina Heavy Battery.

On September 2nd the War Department issued orders for the regiment to prepare to be mustered out of United States service, and to report to camp at Raleigh and begin the process of gathering all regimental arms, equipment, and property; as Captain Stephen J. Cobb of Company F wrote afterwards, "Uncle Sam appeared to have no further use for us." As such the various detachments of the regiment began to break their respective camps and prepare for the move to Raleigh. Prior to their departure the part of the regiment at St. Simon's Island were treated to a grand barbecue given them by the city of Brunswick as a token of their appreciation for the conduct and services of the men of the command. At the same time the two companies stationed at the St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine, Florida, received the praise of the local newspapers that applauded them for their efficiency and good conduct while stationed there.

On September 14th, 1898, the various detachments of the regiment began arriving in Raleigh, North Carolina, and moving to Camp Dan Russell, began the process of preparing to be mustered out of United States service, the work of making out reports, final statements, clothing accounts, collecting equipment, and accounting for the regimental and company property was begun. On September 20th, with the exception of a camp guard, the men of the regiment were furloughed for thirty-days to return to their homes, with instructions to report at the end of that time at the regimental encampment at Raleigh. The designated date for the expiration of the furlough would have placed the regiment in camp during the North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh, enabling many of the men from the western part of

the state the chance to attend, and offered a chance for the regiment to be seen by its fellows Carolinians as a body.

However during the furlough the orders were altered and the men instructed to report to their respective home stations to be mustered out of the service. As such from November 3rd to 25th, 1898, the regiment was mustered out of United States by companies throughout the state of North Carolina; Company G on the 3rd at Raleigh, Companies H, L & M on the 7th at Asheville, Companies B & Con the 10th at Morganton, Company D on the 12th at Greensboro, Companies A & F on the 16th at Fayetteville, Company K on the 18th at Wilmington, Companies E & I on the 23rd at Tarboro, and finally on the 25th the Regimental Field & Staff officers were assembled at Raleigh; the final count being a total of 49 officers and 1,213 enlisted men mustered out of service.

After the regiments mustering out the feeling that they could have done better service was present, as with so many of the volunteer regiments who never left the continental United States; but as was written in the brief account of the regiment's services in the "Roster of North Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish American War, 1898-1899," in 1900, "Should there be occasion for further hostilities with Spain, it will be regretted that so fine a body of soldiers, remarkable for uniformity of size and regularity of height, well drilled and disciplined, should have been disbanded, that they were not given the opportunity of fighting at Santiago or charging over the San Juan Hill, was no fault of theirs, for no one who knows the personnel of officers or men doubts in the least, that all that was wanting to make the record of the Regiment a source of pride to the state and an honor to the command, was the opportunity."

During the regiment's brief term of service from May to November of 1898, a total 54 officers and 1,342 enlisted men had served in its rank. Of this number 1 officer was transferred and 4 resigned their commissions, 55 enlisted men were discharged due to disability, 1 by a general court-martial, and 26 per orders of the War Department; 27 of the men deserted, and 20 died of disease during their service, a total loss of 5 officers and 129 enlisted men.

ON THE FIRING LINE

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

Alexander M. Quinn Camp No. 173

March, 2014: The Alexander M. Quinn camp of Lebanon, Pennsylvania participated in the Lebanon County Zammelaar (aka German Fest) event on March 22, 2014. President Jim McAteer and Secretary Bill Bailey "manned" a booth at the event, giving out Spanish American War materials and talking to visitors about potential relatives who served during the war. Trustee Ken Jones also participated in the event. Patricia McAteer also talked to visitors and distributed material regarding the Daughters of '98. Two Sons applications and one Daughters application were distributed (but not yet returned) during the event.

April, 2014: The Lebanon Alexander M. Quinn camp went to the Army Heritage and Education Center (AHEC) during April. We were given a guided tour and allowed to research our veteran ancestors. We also held our quarterly camp meeting during April and planned future events, including a trip to Camp Hastings in Mt. Gretna.

Bro. James M. McAteer, National Senior Vice President.

National President's Report

Saturday, May 20th, 2014.

The following is a report of the activities of the office of National President for the months of March and April 2014.

Throughout the months of March and April (2014) the usual work of answering emails and letters has continued, with a number of emails being received and responded to regarding matters from membership inquiries to requests for assistance in tracing ancestors.

Work has been done on obtaining information about the services and lives of the Chaplains of the United States Navy who served from February 15th, 1898, to July 4th, 1902. This work consisted of locating information, photographs, papers, gravesites, and any and all other information on those Chaplains who served. The work is ongoing, however at this time of the 33 Chaplains in service the graves of 22 have been located and confirmed; biographies on these 22 have been written and submitted to the Cemeteries and Find-A-Grave pages of each. Upon completion of the research on these 33 Chaplains the information will be put into one document and sent to the Navy Chaplains Corps, as well as being placed on the history page of the Micah J. Jenkins Camp No. 164's website.

March 1st, to March 31st. On March 16th, a conference call of the Council of Administration was held; the primary topic of discussion was the 78th National Convention. More information about this meeting can be found in the minutes of the meeting, which were published on March 20th.

Following the Council of Administration meeting I spoke with a representative of the National Encampment of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in regards to

placing an advertisement for the SSAWV in their National Encampment booklet. He has sent the necessary information and instructions, and as soon as the design is set for the advertisement the funds and paperwork will be sent.

On March 27th, General Orders No. 2 were issued through myself and National Secretary Bro. Adam Gaines.

At the end of March I was contacted with an inquiry from a Brother-At-Large in Tennessee in regards to the formation of a Tennessee Camp. Bro. Gaines and myself are working with him to try and see that the effort is successful, and are supplying him with the necessary information.

Also during the month of March efforts were begun to rebuild the archives of the Order, as such a copy of the minutes of the 40th National Convention (1976) were obtained from the Wisconsin Historical Society, and with the help of Bro.'s James McAteer and Robert McAteer, of the Quinn Camp, a copy of the 38th National Convention (1974) minutes from the Pennsylvania State Archives, along with a history of the Department of Pennsylvania of the Sons. It is my hope that within the next few years we can assemble the minutes of the majority of all of our National Conventions.

April 1st to April 30th. On April 2nd I received a message, through email, from a report with the Washington "Post" of Washington, D.C., regarding the United Spanish War Veterans, and speaking with him on the phone discussed the conflict as well as the matter of those persons who are still on the Veterans Administrations Pension Rolls as receiving pensions from the War with Spain.

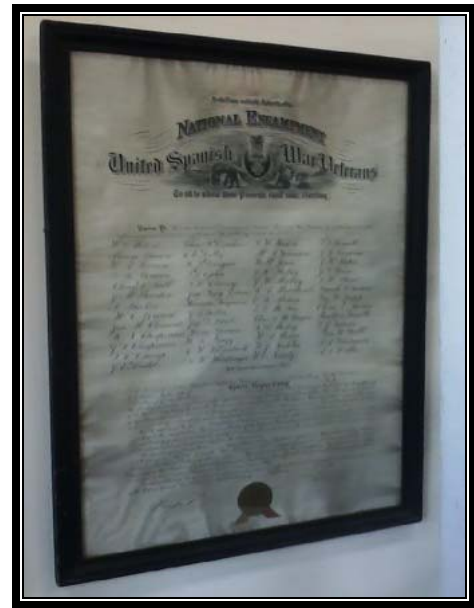
On April 6th, I was contacted, through email, by the Fairfax County History Commission; the email was regarding a large stock they have of the book "City of Canvas: Camp Russell A. Alger and the Spanish American

War.” The Commission had a large number of these books that they were unable to sell and they wished to donate them a group who could put them to use in some way, the books could either be picked up in person or shipped at the receiving groups expense. After speaking with them on the phone, and consulting with several Brothers of the Order, it was decided to accept for the Order 120 of the books (3 boxes); the shipment arrived at my residence on Saturday, May 10th, the total cost for the shipment, which is to be reimbursed to them, is \$62.25. As to the exact plans for what will be done with these books; that is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Council of Administration.

On Thursday, April 13th, I attended the “Field of Conflict” Battlefield Archeology Convention at the Marriott Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina; being present as a volunteer with the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum. The Convention was very interesting and it was intriguing to meet and speak with those who were present. Taking the opportunity to speak with those present in individual conversations about the War with Spain, as well as other periods of history, and the sites of the various encampments of the troops.

On Saturday, April 26th, I attended the “Firing on Fort Sumter Ball” in Spartanburg, South Carolina, representing both the Sons of Spanish American War Veterans and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The ball was held at the American Legion Hall in Spartanburg and upon arriving I was much surprised to find hanging on the wall in a picture frame the original charter of the Epton-Roper Camp No. 3 of the Department of South Carolina, United Spanish War Veterans. I have spoken with a representative of the American Legion Post in Spartanburg and will be sending them information regarding the Epton-Roper Camp,

and hopefully being able to ensure the preservation of the charter for future generations.



78th National Convention. During this time, a good deal of work has also been done regarding the 78th National Convention. Following the National Council of Administration conference of March 16th, the contract was signed with the Hyatt Place Hotel; the National website was updated with information for Registration, Programs, and a basic itinerary of what will be taking place; and arrangements for a Color Guard, Convention Ribbons, and other such items have been addressed.

In Freedom, Patriotism, and Humanity,

Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II, National President.

National Public Relations Officer Report

Media Advisory: The Columbia Convention is an excellent public relations opportunity for members. Merely issue a news release to your local press stating your local chapter is preparing for the convention or that several members will be attending to represent your chapter to

"engage in memorial and celebratory activities that will honor American men and women who rendered service during the Spanish American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion." The general announcement can include personalized comments and refer readers to a local point of contact or to the SSAWV website for more information.

Bro. Greg Eanes, Public Relations Officer.

National Historian's Report

For the last six months I have been transcribing to Excel the Obituaries listed in the Taps section of the annual encampment journals of the Massachusetts Department of the USWV. I have a complete set of these journals from 1915 to 1967. 1915 was the year that the State of Massachusetts agreed to print USWV journals. I have been unable to locate any journals before this year. The journals not only list the day of death, but the rank and SAW unit of the deceased. Many list the cemetery where the veteran is buried. I have completed this section of the database and I am currently scouring various other sources for Death dates and other info of Massachusetts SAW, Philippine Insurrection and Chinese Relief Expeditionary Veterans (all grouped together by US Pension Laws). I also have a database of Spanish American War Nurses, which I may or may not combine with the first database.

I am also starting to put together a history of the USWV which the National Commander has asked me to create for the SSAWV web site. I will take most of this info from my book on the History of the USWV. I have a number of resources dealing with the USWV veterans of other states which I hope to digitize sometime in the future including Nebraska and California.

I am still working on a complete list of Sons Camps. I hope to ask the membership for help in the Next National Son newsletter. At some point I hope to put together a program which will help find ancestors who were veterans of the SAW, PI and CRE campaigns. I believe this will help to increase our membership. Especially if people were unaware of ancestors who were veterans of these wars. There are a number of excellent web sites on the internet which can help anyone's search for their Span Am Veterans. www.spanamwar.com might be a good starting point. Its unfortunate that the List and photos of the Commander-in-Chiefs of the USWV recently vanished with the death of the Illinois member who ran that web site. We might want to recreate this site on the Sons website at some time in the future.

Bro. George G. Kane, National Historian.

National Real Sons Officers Report

This memorial is located in Yonkers, New York, at the junction of Warburton St. and Manor House St..

Jerome L. Orton, Real Sons Officer.



THE BULLETIN BOARD

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

78th National Convention, August 2014. The 78th National Convention of the Sons of Spanish American War Veterans will be held on August 29th, 30th, & 31st, 2014, in Columbia, South Carolina. The Convention is being hosted by the Micah J. Jenkins Camp No. 164, SSAWV, and the Palmetto Fort No. 90, Daughters of '98.

The convention hotel is the Hyatt Place, reservations can be made by calling the Hyatt Place Columbia/Harbison hotel front desk at (803) 407 – 1560; mention the *Sons of Spanish American War Veterans* to receive the group discounted rate. A block of fifteen (15) rooms has been reserved for the Order, with the cut-off date to reserve your room being August 8th, 2014. Reservation requests received after the cut-off date will be based on availability at the Hotel's prevailing rates.

More information about the National Convention will be made available over the next few months; and all brothers are encouraged to mark their calendars and plan on attending! 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.

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 fountains 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.