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# THE NATIONAL SON

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VOLUME VI

SPRING 2014

No. 3

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FREEDOM

PATRIOTISM

HUMANITY



## THE NATIONAL SON

Vol. VI Spring 2014 No. 3

### – NATIONAL OFFICERS –

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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: "Load!" 1st Kentucky Volunteers in Porto Rico, 1898*



## AMERICANISM

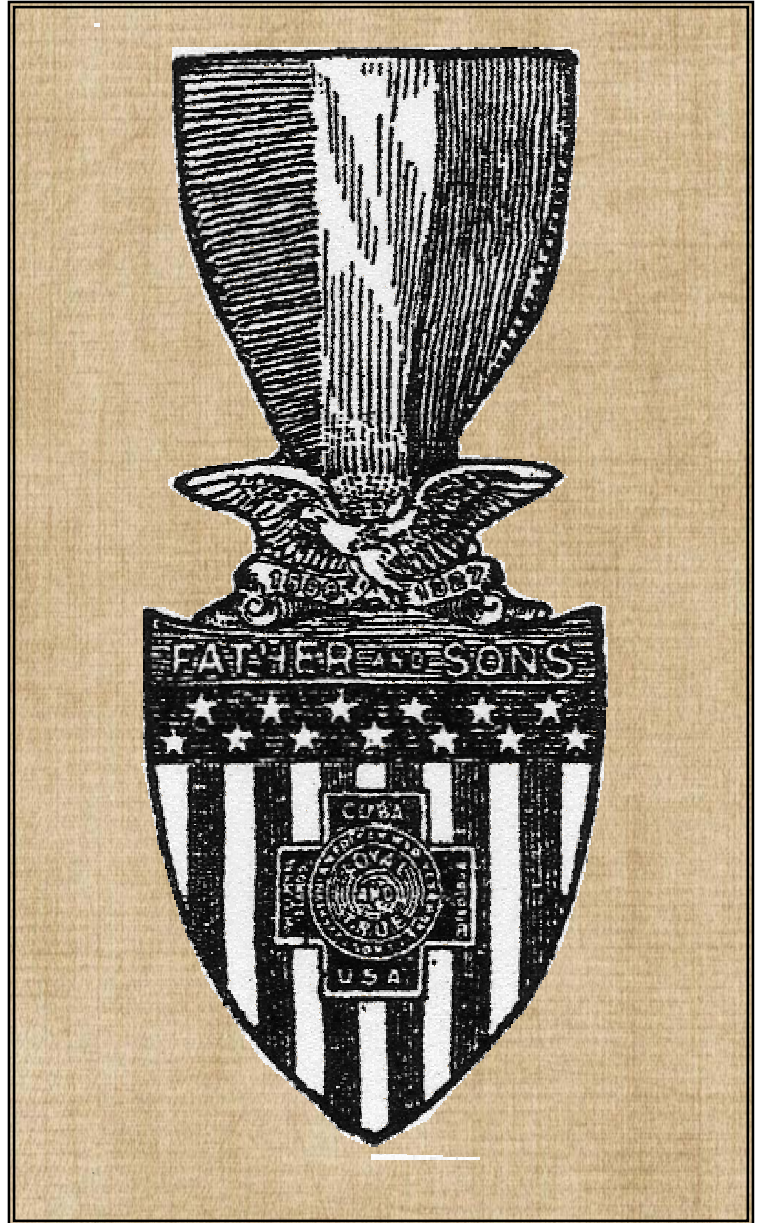
*Americanism is an unflinching love of Country, loyalty to its institutions and ideas, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.*

## DOWN THE WIRE

Brothers and Sisters,

I hope that this edition of the National Son finds all of you well and in the best of health and spirits. As you can see from the newest brothers section we continue to grow, which is always a good thing, and we welcome our newest Brothers into the order and hope that they will join us in our efforts to preserve the memory of the Veterans of 1898 to 1902; however we also recently lost Bro. Arthur Davis, At Large, who passed away in January of this year.

The month of March has been a busy time; the work has begun on the 78th National Convention, which I would like to make sure everyone knows that the updated dates for the convention are the weekend of August 29th, 30th, & 31st, 2014. The National Convention hotel will be the Hyatt Place in Harbison/Columbia, South Carolina, which contracts were signed with on Wednesday, March 19th, we have a block of fifteen rooms of which one has already been reserved. It is hoped that all Brothers will make an effort to join us this year to make this a memorable and productive Convention. 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 as part of the Convention.



With that said be on the lookout for more information regarding the Convention on the website, in the Newsletter, and in General Orders, if you have any questions feel free to ask and we will be glad to get back to you.

Until then, stay safe, and I remain as always,

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. John R. Dial of New York**

Great Grandfather Horatio R. Dial

Sergeant, Company F, 9th United States Infantry

**Bro. Brett C. Ernest of California**

Great-Great Uncle Ratchford D. Wollam

1st Sergeant, Company A, 6th California Infantry

**Bro. William P. Strain Jr. of Pennsylvania**

Grand Uncle Samuel Strain

Private, 57th Company, Coast Artillery Corps

**Bro. Robert H. Tidd of Iowa**

Grandfather Gustavus Walker Tidd

Private, 103rd Company, Coast Artillery Corps

parents moved to Williamsburg where he obtained his childhood education, he then went on to attend the Manhattan College in Brooklyn, New York, from which place he graduated with a Bachelors of Arts in 1883, and later a Master of Arts in 1912. Following graduation in 1883 he entered St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, New York, and after completing his studies was ordained as a Priest in the Roman Catholic Church on December 17th, 1887. His first assignment as a Priest was at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in New York City, where he served as the assistant rector from December of 1887 until February of 1895.

On March 2nd, 1895, he was appointed as a Chaplain in the United States Navy, being the third Roman Catholic ever appointed, and after passing the necessary examinations was assigned to duty aboard the U.S.S. Maine from September 17th, 1895, to March 23rd, 1898. On February 15th, 1898, in Havana Harbor, Cuba, the USS Maine exploded violently injuring or killing 260 of her crew, of Chaplain Chidwick's actions that day a United Spanish War Veterans Annual report recounted:

"At the fateful hour, 9:15 o'clock February 15, 1898, when the battleship Maine went to her destruction, Chaplain Chidwick was saying the Holy office of the Priesthood in his quarters. Feeling the shock of the explosion and believing that Moro Castle had opened her batteries on the ship, he rushed out on deck. The sight that met his eyes was terrible. The pride of the American Navy was a mass of twisted steel as a result of the explosion. Fire was ragging in every part of the vessel and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying were heart rending. Unmindful of himself and thoughtless of danger he went about rescuing the wounded and consoling the dying. A Havana paper, the next morning stated that the voice of the Chaplain could be heard over the

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## CHAPLAIN OF THE MAINE

### FR. JOHN PATRICK SYLVESTER CHIDWICK

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*By Bro. Kenneth H. Robison II, SSAWV*

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John Patrick Sylvester Chidwick was born on October 23rd, 1863, in New York City, New York, the son of John Bagley and Margaret O'Reilly Chidwick. At an early age his

waters of Havana Harbor calling to the men to consign themselves to the Almighty, asking forgiveness. All this time the magazines had threatened to blow up. Space will not allow a full description of his work, both on that dreadful night and the days of suspense that followed. Or the dreadful sickness that he contracted from caring for the charred remains of his beloved countrymen.”

Of his actions on February 15th, 1898, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the *Maine*, would write in a dispatch to the Navy Department: “Chaplain Chidwick charged with all matters relative to the dead. His conduct is beyond praise.” Following the loss of the ship Chaplain Fr. Chidwick conducted the burial services over the men who had been lost at the various cemeteries in Havana, Cuba, where the crew were interred. In February of 1912 the wreck of the *Maine* was re-floated and towed to sea, where on March 16th, 1912, she was finally laid to rest, Chaplain Fr. Chidwick conducting the religious services prior to her final sinking. He then returned to Arlington National Cemetery that same month where he conducted the graveside services for those members of the *Maine* whose remains had been recovered when she was raised.

Returning to duty he served aboard the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* from April 12th to October 10th, 1898, was stationed at the Naval Yard at Washington, D.C., from January 4th to June 28th, 1899. On March 3rd, 1899, he was promoted to Chaplain, with the rank of Lieutenant, in the Navy, and following his service at the Naval Yard was aboard the receiving ship U.S.S. *Vermont* from June 29th, 1899, to February 16th, 1901. This was followed by duty aboard the U.S.S. *New York* from February 16th, 1901, to July 31st, 1903; which saw his promotion to Chaplain, with the rank of Commander, on September 11th, 1902. On September 24th,

1903, Chaplain Chidwick resigned his commission in the United States Navy for the purpose of returning to the ministry in New York.



*Father Chidwick, taken ca. 1897-1898*

Following his resignation he returned to New York where has served as the pastor of St. Ambrose’s Catholic Church from March of 1904 to August of 1909, during which time he also performed the duties of the Chaplain of the New York City Police Department from February 8th, 1906, to September 6th, 1909. In August of 1909 he was appointed as the President of St. Joseph’s Seminary in New York, serving until 1922, as well as serving as the President of the Catholic Summer School of American from 1912 to 1916. In 1916 his Holiness Pope Pius X elevated Fr. Chidwick to the position of domestic prelate (Right Reverend Monsignor) in the church. From 1922 to 1935 he served as the rector of the Church of St. Agnes in



Manhattan, New York, in addition to his duties as the President of the College of New Rochelle in New Rochelle, New York, from February 12th, 1924, to January 13th, 1935.

In the years following his experiences aboard the U.S.S. Maine he was called on numerous times, and gave a great many talks and speeches on behalf of the veterans and their organizations throughout the country. In addition to his work as a priest, Father Chidwick was a founding member of the Spanish War Veterans, serving as its first Chaplain, when the organization was merged with others to form the 'United Spanish War Veterans' he became a member of the Department of New York, and served several years as the Department Chaplain, and was elected as the National Chaplain-In-Chief of the USWV in 1920.

Father Chidwick died on January 13th, 1935, at St. Vincent's Hospital in Greenwich Village, New York, and was buried with all honors and rights at the Calvary Cemetery in Woodside, Queens County, New York.

As a tribute to his memory the United Spanish War Veterans erected a plaque on the National U.S.S. Maine Monument at Columbus Circle in New York City, New York, the plaque reads:

IN MEMORY OF RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN P. CHIDWICK

CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

CHAPLAIN, UNITED STATES NAVY,

IN SERVICE ON THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

AT THE TIME OF HER DESTRUCTION.

DEDICATED BY THE SPANISH WAR VETERANS

SEPTEMBER 15, 1935.

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## MILITARY MEDALS

### OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

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*By Bro. Allan Wenzel, SSAWV*

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For a small war the campaign medals for the actual weeks covering the Spanish-American conflict are numerous. This due to the facts that; it had been over fifty years since the United States had been involved in a war with another sovereign nation and this time the nation was a powerful European country; and during the years prior to entering the 20th Century the U.S. had not deemed it fitting to follow the European tradition of awarding uniform wearing medals to naval and military personnel for their services. George Washington had set the tone by refusing to allow his officers to receive medals for what was considered their duty and/or to wear Orders from their homelands. Thus, when the United States reversed this hundred and twenty plus year tradition, having awakened to a new national pride, they made up for lost time. During the same years as most of the Spanish-American War medals were being authorized and issued so were medals for the Civil War (both an Army and a Navy-Marine Corps varieties) and an Army medal for the Indian Wars.

A total of five medals were awarded for actions against Spain, plus two occupation medals, and one further war campaign medal, for a total of eight medals in nineteen designs and ribbon variety differences, for the short period of 1898-1902, the years designated by the United States Government as the Spanish-American War period. These medals included three (six) for just Navy and Marine Corps personnel, three just for Army personnel, two (three) for the

same campaign for both the Army and Navy-Marine Corps - having different designs but (eventually) the same ribbon. The Navy and Marine Corps varieties being the scarcest due to the fewer numbers being awarded.



### BATTLE OF MANILA BAY (DEWEY) MEDAL

This commemorative medal is most often referred to as the Dewey Medal because it bears on the obverse a profile of (then) Commodore George Dewey, who achieved a stunning victory over the Spanish, during which the entire fleet opposing Dewey was either decimated or captured. Congress authorized the medal on June 3, 1898 to be awarded to every officer and enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps who were crewmembers on the ships comprising the Asiatic Squadron having participated in the Battle of Manila Bay. On the reverse side of each medal issued is engraved the name of the ship on which the recipient served. The ribbon is blue with a large gold central strip, the colors of the United States Navy.



### WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN (SAMPSON) MEDAL

This commemorative medal is popularly referred to as the Sampson Medal because it bears on the obverse a profile of Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron. His force gained a decisive victory over a Spanish fleet in the five-hour Battle of Santiago de Cuba, destroying every vessel. Congress authorized the medal on March 3, 1901 to be awarded to every officer and enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps who served aboard any ship taking part in the naval operations in the West Indies from April 27, 1898 to August 14, 1898.

On the reverse side at the bottom is inscribed the engagement and date for which the medal was initially issued. Bars were authorized for placement on the ribbon bearing the names of each of the forty-seven different engagements or skirmishes ships of the North Atlantic



Squadron took part in. The ribbon itself is suspended by a bar bearing the name of the ship on which the awardees were stationed aboard. There are medals having six and seven engagement bars attached. Marines of the First Marine Battalion who landed and fought in Cuba were awarded the medal with a blank ship pin bar at the top. The ribbon is dark red having a large dark blue center stripe.

The medal was produced in two types. The first proved inadequate in providing enough ribbon space to attach the battle/engagement bars. A second variety was then produced and issued having a squared cornered ribbon allowing for the attachment of multiple bars.

### WEST INDIES CAMPAIGN MEDAL

This medal was authorized in 1908 to be awarded to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who were serving aboard ships stationed in the West Indies. The obverse of this medal bears a likeness of Moro Castle in Havana Harbor, Cuba.

The ribbon was yellow with a red stripe 1/4 inch from each side. The red stripes were changed to blue in 1913 out of respect to a then friendly Spain.



This medal was rarely awarded since the recipients would already be entitled to the West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, and could not receive both medals for the same reason. The issuing of this medal was short lived as it was discontinued.



### SPANISH CAMPAIGN MEDAL

The Army variety was authorized in January 1905, and awarded for the following locations and dates of service: Cuba for May 11, 1898 to July 17, 1898, Puerto Rico for July 24, 1898 to August 13, 1898, and the Philippine Islands for July 24, 1898 to August 13, 1898. A castle having rounded corner towers as is found on the coat of arms of Spain is bourn on the obverse.

The Navy-Marine Corps varieties were authorized in 1908, to be awarded to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who were either stationed afloat in the active theatre of naval operations or ashore in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands or Guam between May 1898 to August 16, 1898. The obverse is nearly identical to that of the discontinued West Indies Campaign Medal bearing the likeness of Moro Castle.

The ribbon was originally yellow with red stripes near each side, the colors in the Spanish Flag. In 1913 the ribbon was changed to yellow with a blue stripe near each side, out



of respect to the then friendly nation of Spain. Thus there are four varieties of this medal in existence.

### SPANISH WAR SERVICE MEDAL

This medal, also known as the “National Guard Medal” because most of the recipients were members of these state units, was authorized on July 9, 1918. It was awarded to members of the Army who rendered service between April 20, 1898 to April 11, 1899, and who were not eligible to receive the Spanish Campaign Medal. The ribbon is emerald green with a yellow stripe near each side.



SPANISH WAR SERVICE MEDAL

### ARMY OF CUBA OCCUPATION MEDAL

With the Spanish peace treaty signing on December 10, 1898 came the acquisitions of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam, which Spain had to relinquish to the United States. These new territories of the United States required the stationing of additional occupation troops until local governing bodies could be put in place.

This medal was authorized in 1915 for the Army personnel who were stationed in Cuba from July 18,

1898 to May 20, 1902. The obverse bears the coat of arms for the new Cuban Republic. The ribbon contains a wide blue central stripe flanked on each side outward to the edges with a thin yellow, wide red, and thin blue stripes.

### ARMY OF PORTO RICO OCCUPATION MEDAL

This medal was authorized in 1919 to be awarded to the Army troops who were stationed in Porto Rico from August 14, 1898 to December 10, 1898. The obverse of this medal is identical, with the exception of the legion, to the Spanish Campaign Medal. The ribbon contains a wide red central stripe flanked on each side outward to the edges with a thin yellow, wide dark blue, and thin red stripes.



ARMY OF PORTO RICO OCCUPATION MEDAL



ARMY OF CUBA OCCUPATION MEDAL



PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL, Army



PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL, Navy and Marine Corps

## PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL

The Americans stationed in the Philippine Islands found they had inherited a guerrilla warfare problem from the Spanish. The Filipino people had been fighting for independence and continued to do so after the United States took possession of the Islands. Freedom fighters launched an assault on the United States troops stationed at Manila on February 4, 1899, which turned into a whole new war, referred to as the Philippine Insurrection. The most ferocious guerrilla fighters were the Muslims called Moros of the southern islands. On July 4, 1902, a civilian government replaced the military government of the Philippine Islands. This date is considered the end date by the United States Government for inclusion in the Spanish-American War.

The Army medal was authorized in 1905 and awarded to all officers and enlisted men having served in the Philippine Islands from 1899 through 1913. The obverse bears a coconut palm tree, representative of the Philippines, with a lamp of enlightenment on one side and the scales of justice on the other. Since this medal was awarded for such a long period of years an additional date can sometimes be found either engraved or scratched under either the lamp or scales. The ribbon contains a wide dark blue central stripe flanked by red stripes and narrow blue border stripes.

The Navy-Marine Corps medals were authorized in 1908 and awarded to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served aboard sixty-four ships stationed in the waters of the Philippine Islands, performed duties ashore, or who service on Mindanao Island, between February 1899 to November 1905. The obverse features the old gate of Manila City. Originally the ribbon was of equal strips of red, yellow, and red, but was changed to match that of the Army medal ribbon in 1913.



**Reverse Sides of the Medals**

The reverse sides of the West Indies Campaign Medal, the Navy-Marine Corps Spanish Campaign Medal, and the Navy-Marine Corps Philippine Campaign Medal are identical, with the exception of having either “United States Navy” or “United States Marine Corps” at the top above an eagle clutching an anchor (Plate a).

The reverse side of the Army Spanish Campaign Medal, Cuba Occupation Medal, Porto Rico Occupation Medal, and the Army Philippine Campaign Medal is identical, bearing an eagle clutching flags (Plate b).

Most of the above medals, except the Dewey and Sampson Medals, were issued with one of three recognizably different numbering systems found on the rim. Unnumbered medals were also struck in later years for awardees that had not as yet received his medal.



## GHOSTS OF A FORGOTTEN WAR

### NAVAL ARCHIVISTS DISCOVER TROVE OF NEVER BEFORE SEEN PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT

*By Snejana Farberov, from the Daily Mail Online (United Kingdom), published on February 8th, 2014*

Archivists at the Naval History and Heritage Command in Washington DC were going through a backlog of artifacts this week when they came across an unexpected treasure: a wooden box filled with 150 original glass plate photos from the Spanish-American War.

‘The plates were individually wrapped in tissue paper and include full captions and dates, which were likely prepared by the photographer, Douglas White,’ said Lisa Crunk, NHHC's photo archives branch head.

The large container fitted with a leather shoulder strap came with an etching on the cover explaining that it contains photographic slides of U.S. naval military activities in and around Manila, Philippines, during the Spanish-American War of 1898, which were made by war correspondent Douglas White.

The archivists at NHHC did some digging and discovered that White was a reporter and photographer at the San Francisco Examiner, then owned by controversial publishing magnate William Randolph Hearst.

Crunk noted that the collection of rare images, which had been hidden from public view for over a century, is significant because the Navy played a pivotal role in every aspect of the conflict between the U.S. and Spain, which

played out over ten weeks of fighting in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

‘American planners and leaders anticipated that the fight with Spain would be primarily a naval war,’ she said. ‘The U.S. Navy's victories at Manila Bay and Santiago de Cuba were pivotal events that turned the course of the war and joint Army-Navy operations at Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Manila sealed the success won by the U.S. Navy's command of the seas.’

On April 25, 1898, the U.S. declared war on Spain following the sinking of the Battleship Maine in Havana harbor on February 15 of that year.

The conflict was fueled by newspaper magnates Joseph Pulitzer and Hearst, the owner of the Examiner – widely regarded as the fathers of ‘yellow journalism’ – who used sensationalistic headlines and exaggerated accounts of ‘atrocities’ committed by the Spanish in Cuba to sway public opinion in favor of the war.

The armed conflict, which ended on the ground in August, was officially concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Paris December 10, 1898, establishing the independence of Cuba, and ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States.

As the victor in the war, the U.S. also was allowed to buy the Philippines Islands from Spain for \$20million.

The war had cost the U.S. \$250million and 3,000 lives, of whom 90 per cent had died from infectious diseases, according to information from the Library of Congress.

The cache of 116-year-old glass plates showing scenes from the various theaters of war was uncovered in an archival storage space at the Washington Naval Yard as

staffers Dave Colamaria and Jon Roscoethe were laying the groundwork for a major upgrade of their collection.

'The images are an amazing find, though they were never really lost - they were simply waiting to be re-discovered,' Crunk said.

Among the black-and-white photos shot by White in 1898 is one showing American troops disembarking from a ship onto small boats near Cavite, Philippines.

Another undated glass plate depicts the burning of San Roque, Philippines, during the conflict, while a third shows damage to Fort San Antonio Abad in Manila caused by eight-inch shells from the U.S. Navy cruiser Olympia.

As part of NHHC's planned overhaul, all the images in their possession would be digitized in high resolution, catalogued and uploaded onto the organization's website for easy access.

The Naval History and Heritage Command is responsible for the preservation, analysis, and dissemination of U.S. Naval history and heritage.

It is composed of many activities including the Navy Department Library, the Navy Archives, the Navy art and artefact collections, underwater archaeology, Navy history, nine museums, USS Constitution repair facility and the historic ship Nautilus.

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## ON THE FIRING LINE

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

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### Alexander M. Quinn Camp No. 173

The Alexander M. Quinn camp in Lebanon, PA, was silent during the month of February. Constant and heavy snowfalls proved that decision to be wise.

I did arrange for the camp to participate in Zammelaaf (German Fest) during the month of March. We reserved a table and the camp is prepared to distribute information about itself and the Lebanon County soldiers who served during the Spanish American War. In addition, I arranged a camp meeting with the archivist at the Lebanon County Historical Society during April to learn how the camp can assist in locating and displaying Spanish American War material within the historical society.

Bro. James M. McAteer, Alexander M. Quinn camp

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### National Public Relations Officer Report

Dear Brothers;

Localized public relations/outreach efforts on the anniversary of the USS MAINE sinking were executed selectively targeting weekly and daily newspapers throughout Virginia. The publication of only three letters has been confirmed. The combined circulation was about 28,000 editions (plus two online versions - see links). Averaging 2.8 readers per issue (the standard we used when I was in the newspaper business), we'll have reached out to about 78,000 readers. The online versions will remain until the links are dead providing us a venue for continued education and recruitment.

While it is hard to measure the impact of 'letters' educating others on history, anecdotal evidence suggests it was positive. I have received two letters (yes - letters, not e-mail) from two persons who wrote for the specific point of positively commenting on the USS MAINE article. One



expressed thanks for 'remembering' and the other said it piqued his interest to take proactive steps to learn more.

Comment: As one who has numerous letters to the editor, this is the only one in which I received letters from readers. Bottom line: Letters to the Editor work and help us further our mission of education and remembrance. Use them to our organizational advantage.

**Recommended Future Course of Action:**

We have another opportunity to remind folks of the war with the April 25 anniversary of the formal declaration of war between the United States and Spain. It would also be a good time to publicly solicit information in your local area of local Spanish-American War Veterans and their descendants. Who knows, we might even identify some additional 'real sons and daughters.' I will submit another draft letter for use via separate correspondence.

Greg Eanes, Public Relations Officer, Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans

<http://southsidemessenger.com/spanish-american-war-descendants-remember-the-maine/> - Letter to the Southside (Va) Messenger (circulation @ 3,000)

<http://www.martinsvillebulletin.com/article.cfm?ID=40879&back=archives> - Letter to Martinsville (Va) Bulletin (circulation: @17,200)

Another letter was published in The Crewe-Burkeville (Va) Journal (circulation @6,500)

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**National Real Sons Officer**

Yes, I remembered the USS MAINE. At the February 13, 2014 meeting of the Onondaga County American Legion, I gave a small talk about the Maine. This was most

appropriate because this is the month that the entire American Legion conducts The Four Chaplains ceremony. If you do not know what or who the Four Chaplains were, just google the words and read about it.

I need to put a few more pictures on the website.

There are over 40 people still receiving federal compensation due to SAW dependency.

A reporter from the WSJ called me and asked about this question.

In F, P and H,

Jerome L. Orton, Real Sons Officer

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## THE BULLETIN BOARD

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

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**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.

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**Bro. Arthur M. Davis Jr., Member At Large.** The following is from the "Courier-Post" of January 19th, 2014. Arthur M. "BUD" Davis Jr., age 88, of Kirkwood Section ( Voorhees Twp ), NJ passed away Thursday, January 16th, at Kennedy Memorial Hospital, Stratford, N J. Arthur was a Proud United States Navy Veteran who served in WWII on the USS Shadwell LSD-15. He also served in the Korean War on the USS Latimer APR -152 . He was a Life Time member of Raw - Tait VFW Post # 7334 of Somerdale, NJ He enjoyed a long Retirement with his beloved wife Pat in Little Marsh , PA until he returned to New Jersey in 2012. He worked at Curtis Publishing Co in Philadelphia and then the Golf Farm in Gibbsboro NJ from which he retired in 1987.

Beloved Husband of Patricia Ann (nee- Donahue) Davis. Devoted Father of Eileen (Charles) Brunetto, Patricia (Joseph) Giacoboni, Susan (Mark) Spitzner, Raymond (Karen) Davis, Thomas (Donna) Davis and Donald (Denise) Davis. Loving Grandfather of Six and also loving Great Grandfather of one.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to Sisters of I.H.M. Camilla Hall Immaculate, PA 19345.

**Membership Medals.** The Sons of Spanish American War Veterans membership medals are available for purchase from the National Supply Officer, Brother Jim Kiger. The cost for a medal is \$22.00; this includes the cost of 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.

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**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.

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**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.



# NATIONAL ORGANIZATION **SONS OF SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS**

*Devoted to the Memory of the Spanish American War Veterans*

## **Pre-Registration Form** **78th National Convention, Sons of Spanish American War Veterans** **August 29th to 31st, 2014 – Columbia, South Carolina**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title/Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Camp Name/Number or Member At Large: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

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Guest Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Guests do not pay registration fees unless they are members of the Order*

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To complete this registration form include a check or money order for \$5.00 made out to “*Sons of Spanish American War Veterans*” and mail to:

National Treasurer C.A.R. Robison  
113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, South Carolina 29036

Confirmation of pre-registration will be acknowledged through e-mail, or regular mail for those members without e-mail access. For more information on the National Convention contact [Krobison@ssawv.org](mailto:Krobison@ssawv.org).

**Pre-Registration deadline is Monday, August 11th, 2014**

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To make your hotel reservations contact the Hyatt Place Columbia/Harbison, 1130 Kinley Road, Irmo, South Carolina 29036, at (803) 407-1560, or online at

<http://columbiaharbison.place.hyatt.com/en/hotel/home.html>. Be sure to ask for the “*Sons of Spanish American War Veterans Special Rate*,” which is \$82 per night; all prices are subject to state and local taxes.





**NATIONAL ORGANIZATION**  
**SONS OF SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS**

*Devoted to the Memory of the Spanish American War Veterans*

**Official Program Booklet Advertisement Form**  
**78th National Convention, Sons of Spanish American War Veterans**  
**August 29th to 31st, 2014 – Columbia, South Carolina**

Show your support for the 78th National Convention by purchasing an advertisement in the Official Program Book Booklet, by placing an ad about your organization, business, books, or veteran ancestor, or by sending congratulations or greetings to members and attendees of the convention.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Size of advertisement to be sold (check appropriate box):

☐ Full Page (Color) – \$45    ☐ Full Page – \$35    ☐ Half Page – \$25    ☐ Quarter Page – \$15

Ad Text

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*Please scan and/or email a copy of your desired ad (including all artwork, graphics, logos, etc) to [pss\\_nyz@yahoo.com](mailto:pss_nyz@yahoo.com). If electronic format is unavailable, please mail a hard copy along with this form.*

Thank you for your sponsorship of the 78th National Convention. To complete this transaction, please remit with this form your payment by August 1st, 2014, made to “Sons of Spanish American War Veterans.”

National Treasurer C.A.R. Robison  
113 Old Forge Road, Chapin, South Carolina 29036

Confirmation of your payment and ad will be acknowledged through e-mail, or regular mail for those persons without e-mail access.