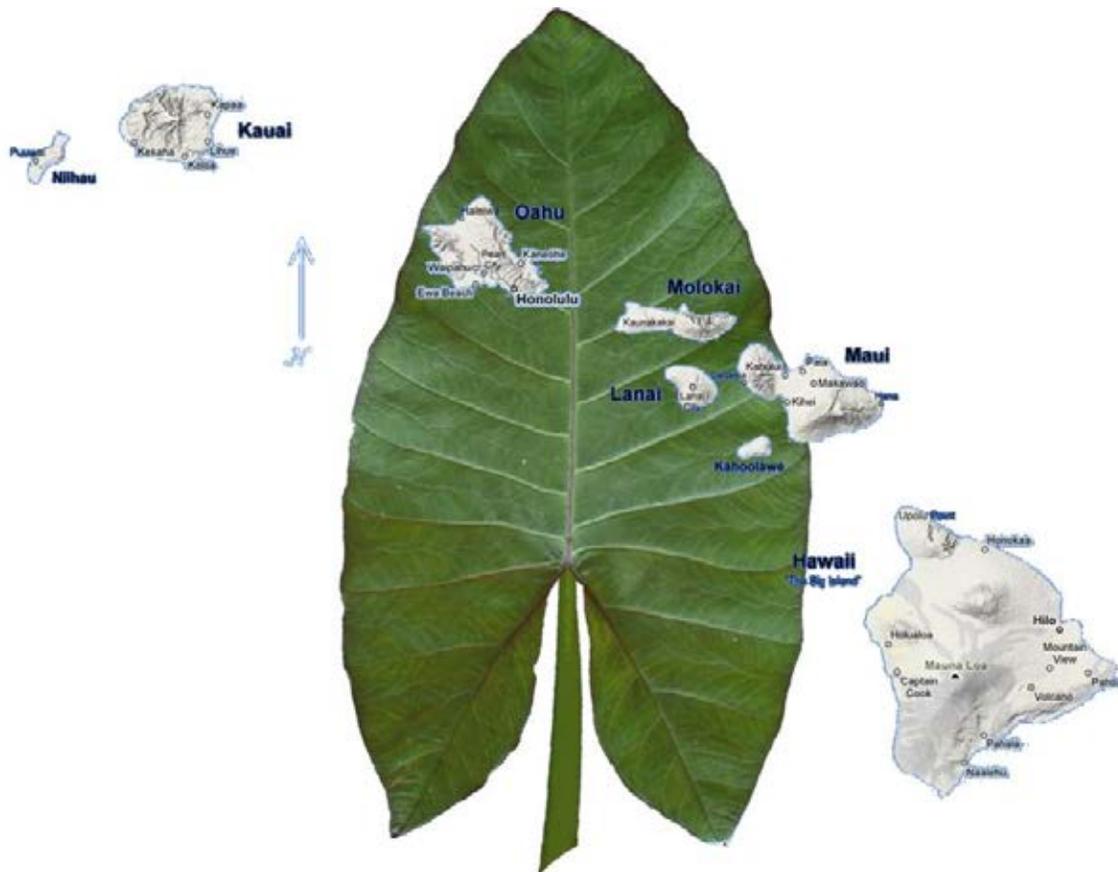


1st NY Volunteer Infantry "10th New York National Guard" In the Spanish American War

THE
1st New York Volunteer Infantry
(Tenth Battalion)
IN THE
Spanish American War
1898 - 1900



COMPILED BY
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Bn Cdr 210th Armor March 1992 - September 1993
Historian 210th Armor Association

1st NY Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish American War 1898-1900



THE latter part of the eighteenth century beheld Spain the proud mistress of a domain upon which she could boast that the sun never set. At the close of the nineteenth hardly a vestige of that great empire remained. In 1898 its possessions had dwindled down to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. A rebellion by the people of Cuba against the rule of Spain had been going on for several years. Governor General Weyler, who represented the Spanish Crown, through the methods he used in trying to put down the rebellion, turned the sympathies of the people of the United States toward the cause of the Cuban revolutionist. "Butcher" Weyler, as he was called, was soundly denounced in this country.

While the United States government maintained a "hands off" policy as between Spain and the Cubans, it kept the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor to be on hand in case of danger to Americans. On February 15, 1898, the "Maine" was blown up and 260 members of her crew killed. Spain was blamed for the destruction of the battleship and the people of the United States became inflamed over the outrage and demanded action be taken to put an end to the trouble in Cuba. Through diplomatic channels Spain was advised to quit Cuba and allow the people of that island to set up their own government. Spain declined to take such action. Then the United States demanded that Cuba be set free. On April 21, 1898, diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States were broken off and the next day the Atlantic fleet, which had been waiting for the order, was directed to establish a blockade of all the seaports of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Fleet, under Admiral Cervera, was in Santiago Bay and the outlet of the bay was blockaded by the American naval ships. On April 24th Spain declared war on the United States and on April 25th the United States, through its Congress, which was in session at the time, declared war on Spain. Admiral George Dewey was in the Orient with the Pacific Fleet and was ordered to start for Manila and destroy the Spanish Fleet at that place. History tells how, within six hours after he had arrived off Manila harbor, he had carried out this order. Every Spanish ship was sunk, the forts at Manila had capitulated and the United States had gained a new empire.

As soon as President McKinley had approved the Declaration of War passed by Congress, volunteers were asked for from the several states. New York State's quota was 12,000 infantrymen and two troops of cavalry in the first call. The New York State National Guard was ordered mobilized at Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, Long Island, including the two troops of cavalry, Troops A and B of New York City. The Seventh Infantry of New York and the Seventy Fourth Infantry of Buffalo refused to answer the call as organizations although many of the members of each regiment volunteered their services by enlisting in the regiments that had volunteered and in regiments which were organized when the second call for troops was sent out which was on May 25, 1898.

FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENT ORGANIZED

In accordance with section 1, General Orders No. 8, General Headquarters, S. N. Y., dated A. G. O. Albany, April 27th, 1898, the Commanding Officer of the Third Brigade, N. G., Brigadier General Robert Shaw Oliver, ordered to organize two Regiments from organizations of his Brigade, formed one of these two Regiments of the Tenth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Battalions and the 44th Sep. Company of his Brigade, and designated it the "First Regiment, National Guard, composed of organizations of the Third Brigade." The Regiment thus organized consisted then of Companies A, B, C and D of the Tenth Battalion, the 5th, 14th, 16th and 24th Separate Companies of the 12th Battalion, the 3d, 20th and 33rd Separate Companies of the 17th Battalion and the 44th Separate Company. It appearing that the 16th Separate Company would find it difficult to recruit the required number of men, it was relieved and replaced by the 15th Separate Company. The companies of the Tenth retained their company designations in this new regiment as follows:

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Company A	A Company, 10th Battalion, Albany, CPT, Frank Rockwell Palmer; 1st LT, Adrian Whitford; 2d LT, Howard Udell McMillen.
Company B	B Company, 10th Battalion, Albany, CPT, Charles Bleeker Staats; 1st LTs, Clarence Strevell, William Dixon Manon, Harry Caleb Staats; 2d LTs William Dixon Manon, Harry Caleb Staats, Edward H. Burton.
Company C	Company C - C Company, 10th Battalion, Albany, CPT, James Edward Roach; 1st LT, Christopher Gresham; 2d LT, Edward Oliver.
Company D	D Company, 10th Battalion, Albany, CPT, William Benjamin Gracie; 1st LT, William Flower Wheelock; 2d LT, James Ezra Smith.
Company E	Forty-Fourth Separate Company, Utica, CPTs, Lewis E. Goodlier, Arthur Walter Pickard; 1st LTs, Arthur Walter Pickard, Franklin Thomas; 2d LTs, Franklin Thomas Wood, James H. Goodale.
Company F	Thirty-Third Separate Company, Walton, CPT, James Curtis Martin; 1st LT, Charles Henry Boice; 2nd LT, Arthur E. Outhoudt.
Company G	Third Separate Company, Oneonta, CPT, Ursil Alonzo Ferguson; 1st LT, Herman Arvin Tucker; 2d LT, Fred W. Boardman.
Company H	Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, CPT, Charles Henry Hitchcock; 1st LT, Harry Preston Worthing; 2d LT, Charles N. Hinman.
Company I	Twenty-Fourth Separate Company, Middletown, CPT, Amos Everett McIntyre; 1st LTs, George Ernest Wallace, Abraham Lincoln Decker; 2d LTs, George Ernest Wallace, Abraham Lincoln Decker, Albert Nickson.
Company K	Fifteenth Separate Company, Poughkeepsie, CPTs, John Kelsey Sague, Wilbur Vossler; 1st LTs, Wilbur Vossler, Clarence Dague; 2d LTs, Clarence Sague, Lucius J. Slater.
Company L	Fifth Separate Company, Newburgh, CPT James F. Sheehan; 1st LT, Alexander Gillispie Dexter; 2d LT, William Henry Mapes.
	
Company M	Fourteenth Separate Company, Kingston, CPT, Robert Fulton Tompkins; 1st LTs David Terry, John A. Hubane; 2d LTs, John A. Hubane; Joseph M. Flower.

The above list shows the changes in the officer personnel of the First Volunteer Regiment during its tour of duty during the Spanish American War.

STATE REPLACEMENT UNITS (fore-runner of WWI's NYG)

In order to meet the requirements of the State Constitution it was necessary, when the National Guard companies were mustered into Federal service, that provision be made to recruit organizations within the state to take their place. Major George F. Hilton, Inspector, Third Brigade, was assigned to organize and recruit the Tenth Battalion. Lieutenant Frank S. Harris, was assigned to recruit Company A; 2d LT Jesse W. Fursman, Company B; Major C. F. Van Benthuyssen, Company C; former 1st Sergeant James W. Shattuck, Company D; 1st LT Julius G. Smith, 3d Separate Company, Oneonta; 1st LT Albert Dodds Minor, 31st Separate Company, Mohawk; LT H. B. Moremus, 32d Separate Company, Walton; 2d

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LT W. A. Clark, 44th Separate Company, Utica. When the original companies making up the First Volunteer Regiment returned from the War the officers of these new companies were rendered supernumary, if they were not members of the original organizations, but the men were retained in State service to complete their terms of enlistment.

COMMANDER AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS

On April 29th, on recommendation of General Oliver, the Governor appointed General Thomas H. Barber, former Inspector General of the State, as Colonel commanding the First Regiment.

Cadet at U. S. Military Academy from 1 July 1863, to 17 June 1867.

2nd Lieutenant, First Artillery, 17 June 1867.

Garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 1 Oct. 1867, to February 1870.

Military Academy at West Point, Assistant Professor of the French language, 28 February 1870, to 17 January 1873, and principal Assistant Professor 10 July 1872, to 21 August 1876.

Promoted 1st Lieutenant 1st Artillery, 10 July 1872.

Academic Department, U.S. Military Academy, in Europe. 28 August 1874, to 30 April 1875, in charge of the Department of French during the absence of the Professor of the French Language in Europe.

Fort Whipple, Va., from 4 Sept. 1876, to 21 June 1878.

Instructor of Signal, Fort Whipple, VA., 17 Jan 1878 to 17 June 1878

leave of absence in Europe 17 January 1880, to 7 April 1881.

Duty with Company at Fort Adams, RI., until 1 May 1881.

Yorktown, Va., Division of the Atlantic, 22 Sept. 1881. detailed as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. S. Hancock, 22 Oct., detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Columbus, N. Y., April 6th, 1882 to 1 May 1882.

Resigned US Service July 1st, 1885.

National Guard service, State of New York: Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General 1st Brigade, 30 Nov. 1886 to 5 Oct. 1887.

Resigned and honorably discharged NY Service 5 Oct. 1887.

Colonel 12th Regiment, 31 Dec. 1888 to 12 Sept. 1889.

Brigadier-General and Inspector General, 12 Sept. 1889 to 29 Apr. 1898.

Colonel 1st New York Volunteer Regiment 2 May 1898 to 6 Feb 1899

Brigadier General U. S. Vols.. Feb. 6, 1899



Colonel Thomas Barber
2 MAY 1898 – 6 FEB 1899

Major Horatio Potter Stacpole, formerly of the 10th Battalion, was appointed as Lieutenant Colonel, James T. Chase and Walter Scott were commissioned Majors of the First Regiment and Robert T. Emmett, who had been appointed adjutant of the regiment, was promoted to major after reaching Camp Black. That same day Lieutenant Strevell was made regimental adjutant which position he held during the time the regiment was in service. For some reason Adjutant Strevell was not promoted to the rank of CPT until the regiment had returned to Albany and was waiting to be mustered out of service. The battalion adjutants were First Lieutenant William Flower Wheelock and William Henry Mapes who were appointed on May 27th. Frank Burch Edwards was made a battalion adjutant on July 2d. CPT Bronson Winthrop was the Quartermaster and Major Charles Edmund David, regimental surgeon. The assistant surgeons were CPTs George Ramsey, Lewis T. Griffith and Maurice Ashley. Rev. Karl Schwarts was the chaplain.

Prior to leaving for Camp Black the companies of the regiment were assembled in their armories throughout the state and those members who did not wish to volunteer for the war were allowed to remain at home. It was impossible for some of the men who had families depending on them for support to leave home. This was true in Albany as well as other places. In some instances the company commanders, knowing the financial condition of the members of his command, refused, in spite of the protests of the men themselves, to allow them to volunteer. Pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 70 and 72, dated Adjutant General's Office, Albany, April 30th, and May 1st, respectively. the organizations of which this regiment is composed left their home stations in time to take trains for Camp Black at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, as follows: The 20th Separate Company at 11 p. m. May 1st; the 33rd Separate Company at 12:15 a. m. May 2nd; the 24th Separate Company at 3 a. m. May 2nd; the 3rd Separate Company at 3.55 a.m. May 2nd; the 44th Separate Company at 5.30 a. m. May 2nd; the 10th Battalion at 8.30 a. m. May 2nd; the 15th Separate Company at 11:30 a. m. May 2nd, and the 5th Separate Company at 10.45 a. m. May 2nd, 1898.

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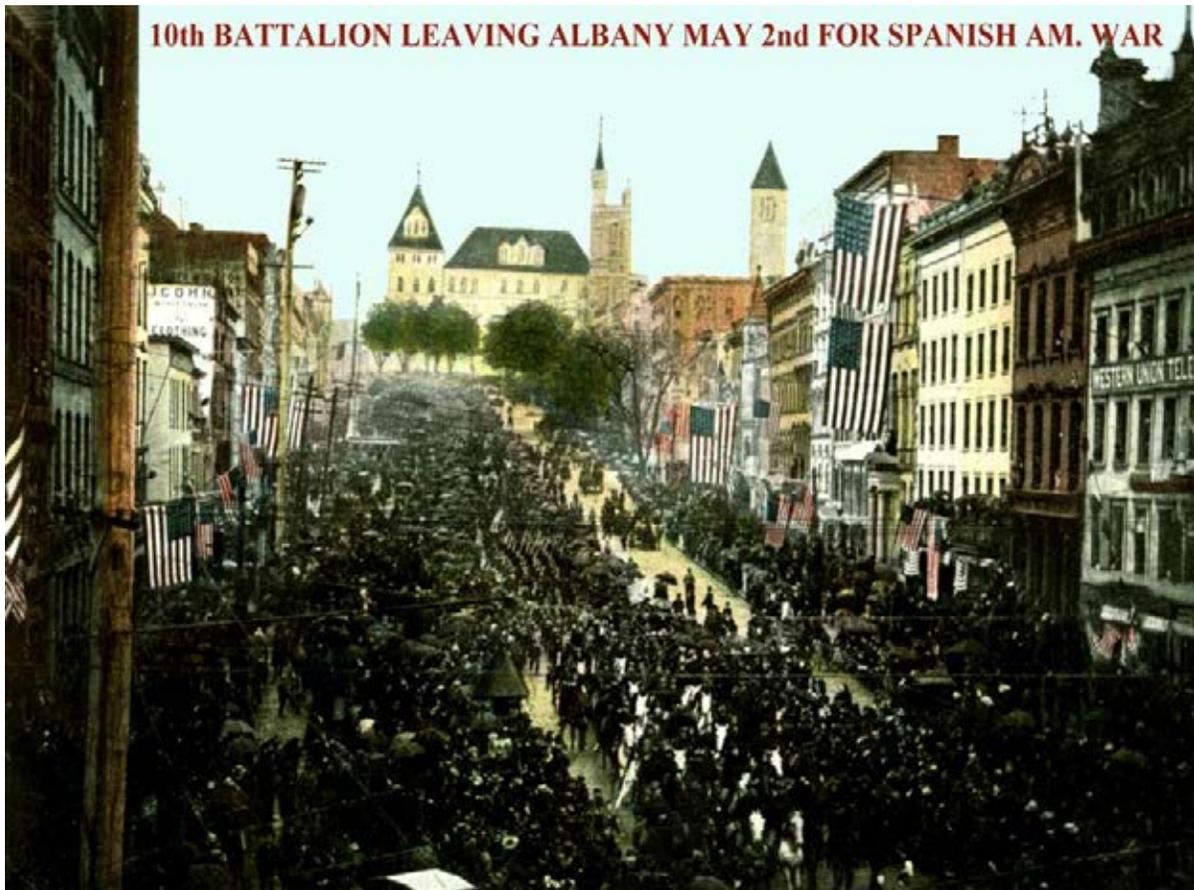


Lieut.-Col. Walter Scott. Major Robert T. Emmet.
Lieut.-Col. Horatio P. Stacpole.
Major James T. Chase. Major John K. Sague.
FIELD OFFICERS FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

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Departure of the Tenth Battalion from Albany for the Camp at Hempstead, L. I., Monday, May 2, 1898.



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Camp Black Not a Picnic Ground



NOTE: Backpack appears to be a Merriam Patent Knapsack as described later

Camp Black was anything but a picnic ground while the New York State National Guard remained there to be mustered into United States service and then sent to the stations they were to occupy during the war. Hempstead Plains, on which the camp was located, is a flat, level piece of ground, Hicksville being nearest village and the only oasis in the vicinity. The members of the Tenth Battalion, and the other troops concentrated in the camp did not suffer from the lack of water. In fact they lived in water and slept in water during the month they remained there. It wasn't deep enough to swim in but it was deep enough to make it a most miserable place to stay. It rained practically every day during that month of May. The weather was also cold and, although about two feet of straw was placed in the tent to sleep on, the water oozed through this flooring and the men had a wet bed every night. The cook had a hard time keeping the fires going in order to prepare the meals. There was one hotel at Hicksville and the bar of that hostelry did a thriving business until the camp authorities put a ban on the place. Every soldier who was at Camp Black during the month of May, 1898, will never forget the experience.

The regiment was mustered in the United States service and became in accordance with General Orders No. 11. A.G.O. S.N Y., series 1898, the "First Regiment, Infantry, New York Vols." May 20th, 1898. At the time of muster in, the regiment consisted of forty-seven officers and 972 enlisted men. On the 6th of June, Colors were presented to the regiment by Mr. Talbot Olyphant, representing the society of "The Sons of the Revolution" in presence of the Command and of a large assemblage of citizens. The colors were formally accepted by Colonel Barber with appropriate ceremonies.

Special Orders, No. 122, Headquarters, Department of the East dated June 7th, 1898, assigned the regiment to the following stations: The Colonel, Headquarters and Two Companies to Fort Columbus,

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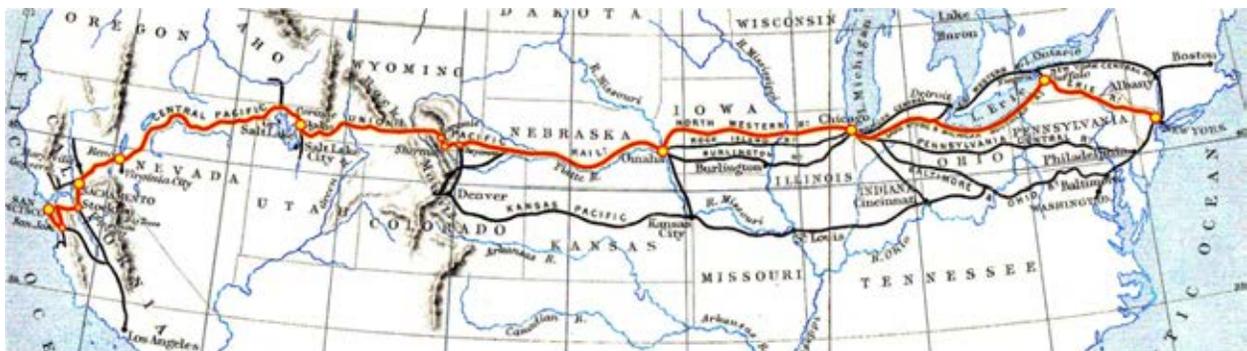
New York Harbor; Lt Col. Stacpole, a Major and five Companies to Fort Hamilton, and a Major and five Companies to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

June 11th, the Regiment, except Company H, still in measles quarantine, left Camp Black at noon, and the Colonel, Regimental headquarters, Major Scott, Assistant Surgeon Griffith, and Company G. proceeded from Long Island City in the Government boat "General Meigs" to Fort Columbus. Major Emmet and Assistant Surgeon Ashley, and Companies A, B, C, D of the First Battalion and F attached went in a government transport to Fort Wadsworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stacpole, Major Chase, Surgeon Davis, Chaplain Schwartz and Companies E, I, K, L. and M of the Third Battalion went in a government transport to Fort Hamilton. June 15th, Company H joined headquarters at Fort Columbus. While stationed in the forts of New York Harbor, the regiment was brought up to full strength with the arrival of 301 additional recruits.

July 7th, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 141, Headquarters, Department of the East, dated June 28th, 1898, the Colonel with Headquarters and Companies G and H left Fort Columbus, Lieutenant-Colonel Stacpole and Companies E, I, K, L and M left Fort Hamilton and Major Emmet, with Companies A, B, C, D and F left Fort Wadsworth and proceeded in transports to Jersey City, pier 6, Erie Railroad. At 5 p. m. of that day the regiment left Jersey City en route for San Francisco, via Erie Railroad, in four sections. The first section consisted of one Pullman sleeper for the Colonel, Surgeon Davis, the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and the officers of Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, nine tourist sleepers occupied by Companies I, K and L; the second section consisted of nine tourist sleepers occupied by Companies G, H and M, in charge of Lieutenant Decker; the third section consisted of one Pullman sleeper, Lieutenant Colonel Stacpole, Majors Chase, Scott and Emmet, Assistant Surgeon Griffith, Chaplain Schwartz and the officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, and nine tourist sleepers, occupied by Companies C, E and F; the fourth section consisted of nine tourist cars occupied by Companies A, B and D, under charge of Lieutenant Staats, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Ashley. The baggage was carried in cars attached to each section.

July 8 at 10 p. m. to July 9 at 3 a. m. the regiment arrived at and left Chicago. Ill., the sections having been transferred to the Chicago and North Western Railroad to Omaha, Nebraska.

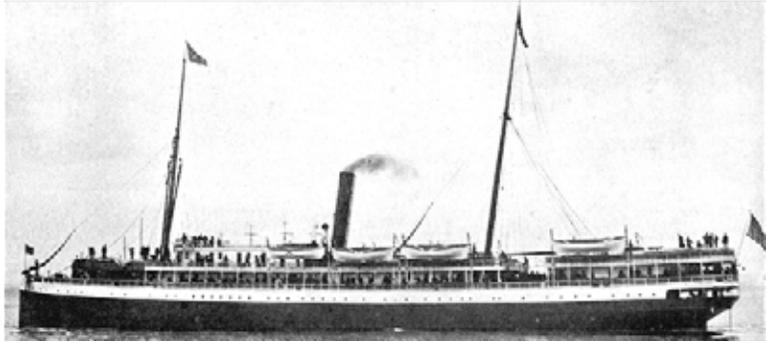
July 9th at 6 p. m. to July 10th at 4 a. m. the regiment arrived at and left Omaha, Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, without change of cars. July 11th at 1 p. m. to 10 p.m. the regiment arrived at and left Ogden, Utah, on the Southern Pacific Railway. July 13th at 3 and 11 a. m. the first and second sections of the trains arrived at San Francisco, Cal., and the troops carried in them proceeded to Camp Merritt. On the same day the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps. July 14th, 8 a. m., the third and fourth sections arrived and the troops joined these at Camp Merritt. The troops had received triumphant welcomes at every whistle stop and arrived to a hero's welcome in San Francisco.



The regiment was first sent to Camp Merritt, but was moved the following day to the Presidio, since Camp Merritt was already suffering from poor sanitary conditions. In San Francisco, the men of the First New York found that they were less than halfway to their final destination, which would be Hawaii then

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Colonel Barber, with Quartermaster Winthrop and Assistant Surgeon Griffith, left San Francisco on the steamer "**St. Paul**" on July 29th for Honolulu and arrived August 6th to select the site for the camp of the regiment in the Hawaiian Islands.



Regimental history, and even a picture in "*New York in the Spanish American War*," shows the 1st NY Volunteers raising the first American Flag. Although Colonel Barber was the senior Army Officer present, the lead units of the 1st NY Volunteers did not arrive in Hawaii until 2 days after this ceremony. It's also been stated the 1st NY Volunteers were the first troops to occupy Hawaii. The Kingdom of Hawaii was a sovereign nation from 1810 until 1893 when the monarchy was overthrown by resident American (and some European) businessmen, and with an occupying force of a Company of Marines they petitioned the US to annex Hawaii. President Cleveland and Congress decided not to support these annexationists. Sanford B Dole was named President in 1894. However in 1898 with the start of the Spanish American War, and given the strategic location of Hawaii, President McKinley and Congress quickly passed a bill to annex this sovereign nation, which was formalized with the 12 August ceremonies. Not our finest moment in history. The 1st NY Volunteers' garrison was also temporarily suspended as the Senior command when King's Brigade of Volunteers stopped over en-route to the Philippines, and General King was temporarily the first commanding general of the Department of Hawaii.

FIRST TRANSPORT

August 5th, Companies I, K, L, M and C, commanded by Major Chase. with Sergeant-Major Burton, Assistant Surgeon Ashley, Hospital Steward Hogan, Hospital Corps, Privates Cowles, Company H, and Rappe. Company B, left Camp Presidio, Cal. and boarded packet "**Charles Nelson**," bound for Honolulu, and sailed August 6th. The NELSON, was an old Klondike steamer, and was totally unfit for service. Pvt Booth of Co. K, wrote home that on this transport the men were treated like cattle and the trip took nine days. Six hundred and fifty men were on the old Steamer packed in bunks two deep and four high with no air. He reported they were fed on salted beef and prunes and that one fellow became insane and jumped overboard in mid ocean. He was saved but a sailor lost his life in trying to save him. He also said that the old tub took fire five times and broke down once on the voyage, with the New Yorkers and US Volunteer Engineers it limped into Honolulu Harbor on August 14, 1898, two days after the melancholy annexation ceremony at Iolani Palace--then called the Executive Building. They were met at the pier by their commander, Colonel Barber, who had preceded them to the newly established camp. The 3rd Battalion, 2nd U.S. Volunteer Engineers ("2nd Engineers") arrived in Honolulu on the Nelson. The engineers were sent to build a military post and to survey strategic locations such as Pearl Harbor.



TEMPORARY CAMP

The 1st temporary camp was established on August 15, 1898 by the 1st N.Y. on the "infield" of the racetrack at Kapi'olani Park. This was a one mile racetrack with a large open infield. It was located about five miles outside of Honolulu near Waikiki. The 3rd Battalion, 2nd U.S. Volunteer Engineers began laying out the camp. The two commands were camped alongside each other, as though they were one large regiment. This "racetrack camp" of the 1st N.Y. and 2nd Engineers was not named.

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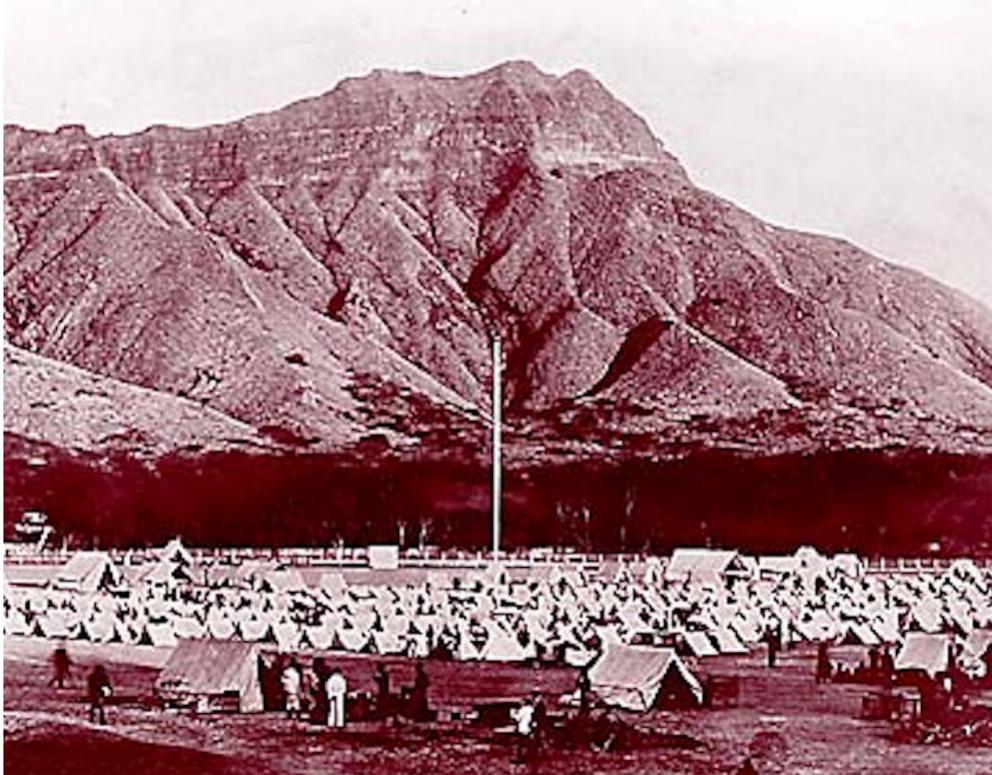


Camp inside of race track at Kapiolani Park, later Camp Otis, Philippine expeditionary troops

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Camp inside of race track at Kapiolani Park, later Camp Otis, Philippine expeditionary troops



Camp inside of race track at Kapiolani Park, later Camp Otis, Philippine expeditionary troops

FIRST HOSPITAL

Local hospitals were used for the sick soldiers until Independence Park Hospital was established on August 15, 1898. The Red Cross also established a hospital for soldiers in the Child Garden Building on Beretania Street in June, 1898. The Independence Park Hospital was located in a dance pavilion at Independence Park, southeast of the corner of Sheridan and King Streets. The Independence Park Hospital was



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closed in January, 1899. A November 1, 1898 letter from a member of Company I of the 1st N.Y. reports that General King had visited the military hospital at Independence Park and officially condemned the place as a hospital site because of the heat and humidity.

SECOND TRANSPORT

While first companies were enroute, on August 10th Adjutant Clarence Strevell with 48 enlisted men of Company D departed for Hawaii aboard the **MARIPOSA**, arriving a week later on the 17th, and joined the men of the 1st New York already in Hawaii. The main body of the 2nd Engineers also arrived in Honolulu on August 17.



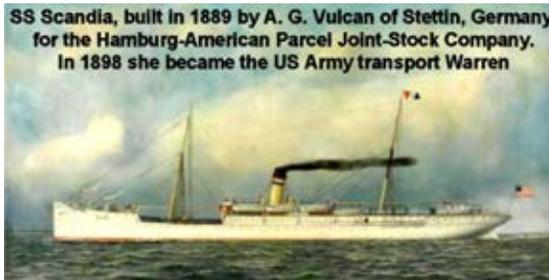
THIRD & FOURTH TRANSPORTS

August 18th, Chaplain Karl Schwartz, Surgeon Davis and Companies F, G and H, under command of Captain U. A. Ferguson, Company G, boarded the steamship "**Alliance**" and sailed at 4.30 p. m. arriving at Honolulu, Hawaii 11.30 a. m., on August 27th. On August 27, 1898, Companies F, G and H of the 1st N.Y. arrived and camped on the Irwin tract of property at the foot of Diamond Head, just east about 3-400 yards and visible from the racetrack camp. The final group, consisting of LT Colonel Stacpole, Majors Scott and Emmett with the Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B and the remainder of Company D departed on August 27 11:00 a.m. aboard the transport **SCANDIA**, (renamed **USAT WARREN**) arriving in Honolulu on September 2nd 8:30 a.m. This last group joined the previous group at the Irwin Tract.

The steamer Alliance was built at Curaçao in 1895
59 ft 4 in length, 12 ft 10 in beam and 5 ft depth



SS Scandia, built in 1889 by A. G. Vulcan of Stettin, Germany for the Hamburg-American Parcel Joint-Stock Company. In 1898 she became the US Army transport Warren



SS Scandia, built in 1889
1898 renamed the US Army Transport Warren



SS Scandia, built in 1889
1898 renamed the US Army Transport Warren



CAMP MCKINLEY #1

This was the beginning of the move from the racetrack camp. On August 30, 1898, Companies C, E, I, K, L, M and a detachment of Company D moved to the Irwin Tract. The Irwin Tract camp was named "Camp McKinley," in honor of the president, about August 22, 1898. On September 3, the remainder of the regiment arrived and also camped at Camp McKinley. The 2nd Engineers also moved to Camp McKinley and camped alongside the 1st N.Y. While the regiment was gradually moving to Hawaii, the fighting of the war had ended. Spain and the U.S. had agreed to an armistice in mid-August.

Pvt Booth of Co K wrote in a letter home in September and described the first camp on the Irwin Track. He describes the camp as being at the foot of Diamond Head an extinct volcano the immense gully's and crevasses from long passed hot lava pouring down its side into the sea that the whole island is of volcanic origin, along shore the lava formations are peculiar in the extreme and large quantities of coral is also found. The crater of this old monument is five hundred feet deep with a lake in the center

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and there are picturesque views from the rim. Honolulu can be seen at the foot of Punch Bowl another extinct volcano with its harbor full of brigs & steamers with the cruiser PHILADELPHIA and old timer MOHCAN guarding the coast. The island of Molokai where the unfortunate lepers are exiled for life can be just distinguished. The palm trees, cocoa-nut palms and banana plants are growing on all sides, the green Pacific dashing up on the lava reef along shore so many feet beneath you is fit picture for any artist to copy.



1st New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the mess line at Camp McKinley. USAMPH #1438

According to an official New York state publication: The camp site was chosen by a Board convened for the purpose, consisting of officers of the 1st Regiment, New York Volunteers, and of the 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, and approved by Colonel Barber. It was near the only ocean-bathing beach on the Island and the reported site of a proposed Sanitarium selected by the resident physicians in the immediate vicinity of the best residential quarter of the Island. In addition it had shade in the park, a drill and parade ground on the racecourse, city water, and was accessible. The troops used the bathing facilities at the Sans Souci Resort which was located on the beach at the southeast corner of the park. Newspaper articles indicated they were unhappy with the facilities. This beach is still known as Sans Souci Beach.

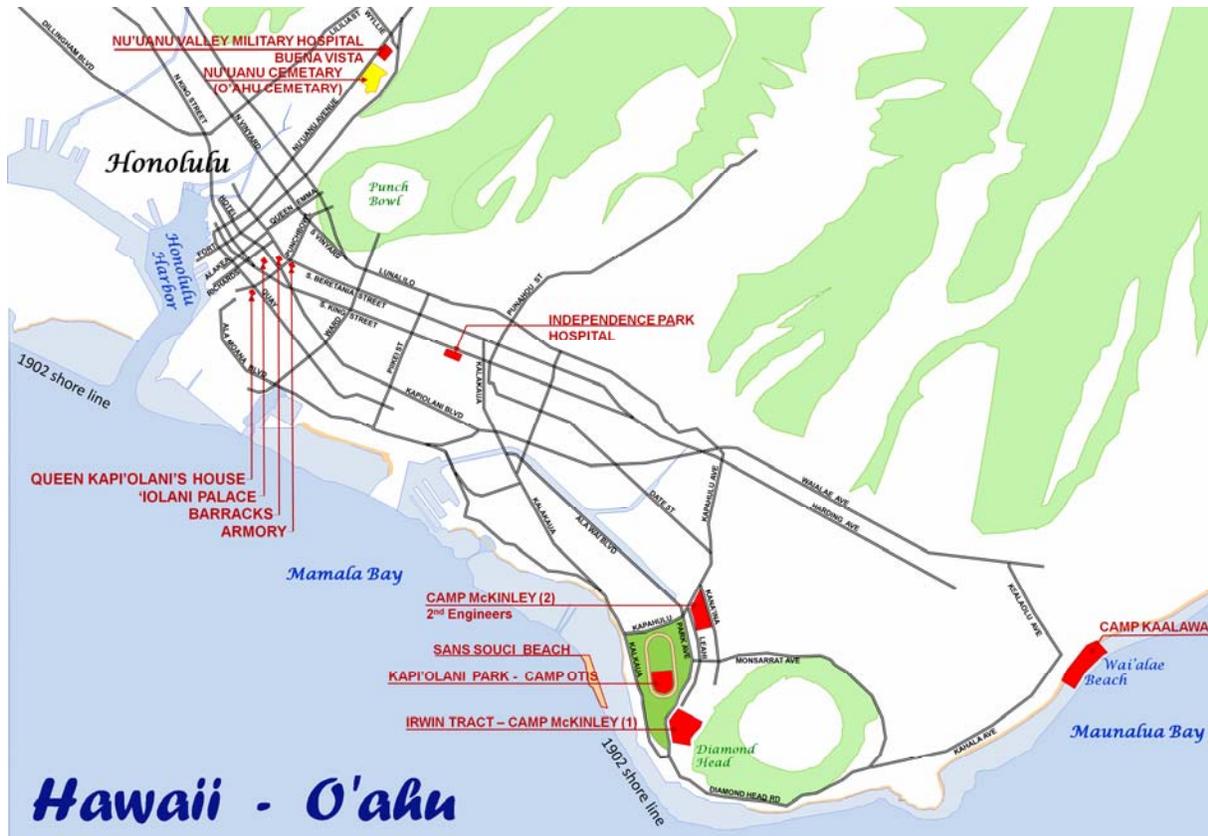


Company L mess or laundry team



Recent photo of Kapiolani Park

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PHILIPPINE EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS

On August 27th General King's Brigade of Volunteer Regiments en-route to the Philippines arrived on the troop ship Arizona and were left in Honolulu when the ship went on to Manila. They took the camp site at the race track that the 1st had vacated. Named Camp Otis, it was a short-lived camp for these Philippine expeditionary troops. The soldiers camped inside the racetrack at Kapi'olani Park. The camp was later moved east within the racetrack to a point "nearly opposite Camp McKinley." Camp Otis consisted of detachments of the 3rd U.S. Artillery, the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the 18th U.S. Infantry and detachments of recruits for the 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry, 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry ("1st Neb.") and other units already in Manila. Camp Otis was abandoned about November 7, 1898 when the Arizona returned and the troops departed for Manila.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF HAWAII

The Military District of Hawaii and Camp Otis were established in September, 1898. Official orders of the time stated:

Hdqs. Dept. of California, Sept. 4, 1898. For better administration and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the territory lately constituting the Hawaiian Republic is hereby constituted a Military District, to be known as the District of Hawaii, under command of Brig. Gen., Chas. King, U.S.V., with Headquarters at Honolulu. The officers in charge of supply depots in that city will, in addition, act as Chiefs of the Staff Departments they represent.

The troops present in the District will be consolidated into two camps, one to be called Camp McKinley, consisting of the 1st New York Volunteers and Battalion of U.S. Volunteer Engineers as now, under command of Col. T.H. Barber, 1st New York Vols.; and another to be called Camp Otis, comprising all expeditionary troops temporarily in the District, and commanded by the senior officer of those forces present.

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CAMP KAALAWAI

Owing to the prevalence of malarial and typhoid fever in the command, it was deemed advisable to move the regiment to a camp more remote from the unsanitary conditions of and in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, and dysentery was also a problem. Company E of the 1st N.Y. moved to Wai'alaie on October 22 on the north side of Diamond Head, about seven miles from Honolulu and three miles from Camp McKinley.²⁶ Company H was moved October 27 and Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, I and L about November 4. The camp was on the Paul Isenberg estate on the beach at Wai'alaie. This camp became the regimental camp, at least temporarily. A letter from a member of Company I of the 1st N.Y. while at this camp states: "The tents are pitched on the sandy beach at Wai'alie (sic) . . ." The discovery of "scores" of human skeletons on this camp site caused the "tall tale" that the camp was located where Kamehameha initially landed on O'ahu and defeated the islanders. This "health resort" camp was called Camp Kaalawai. One of the newspaper articles refers to Camp Kaalawai as being "around Diamond Head" in Wai'alaie, Ka'alaawai Beach is on the southeast side of Diamond Head, south of Wai'alaie. There are numerous references to the camp being on the beach at Wai'alaie, so it is not clear why it was named after a completely different place. Major Edward Field, Inspector General for the Department of California, who inspected the First Regiment at Wai'alaie Beach, said in his report "This command has been unusually well instructed in drill and tactics, probably as well as any volunteer organization in the service. The companies are composed of intelligent and willing men, many of them educated and representing an excellent class in the communities where they reside. They would make excellent field soldiers." (full Report at the end appendix)

CAMP SAGUE

On November 8, 1898, Companies K and M along with a small group of men from Company I of the 1st N.Y. sailed from Honolulu to Hilo on the island of Hawai'i, and from there marched to the Kilauea volcano. The troops landed at Waiakea in Hilo and stayed in a large warehouse for one night before going to the volcano. The detachment returned to Honolulu on November 27.

A November 24, 1898 letter from a member of Company I of the 1st N.Y. indicates the camp was near the crater of the volcano, about two miles from the Volcano House "in a large [koa] grove with lots of dead wood on the ground." The camp was named after Major John Sague of the 1st N.Y. who was in command of the detachment. The troops were in this camp for only three days, returning to Honolulu on December 5th.

DISTRICT OF HAWAII DISCONTINUED

The Military District of Hawaii and Camp Otis lasted only until early November, 1898:

Upon the arrival of the U.S. transport Arizona at Honolulu, H.I., the District of Hawaii will be discontinued, the Commanding Officer thereof turning over all records, etc., pertaining to that district to Col. Thomas H. Barber, 1st New York Vols., commanding Camp McKinley. Brig. Gen. Charles King, U.S.V., will then embark on the Arizona for Manila, P.I. with all officers and enlisted men designated in S.O. 111 and 118, c.s., D. Cal., and temporarily delayed in Honolulu; and including all others of the Expeditionary forces fit for duty and left at that station by transports other than the transport Tacoma. Upon arrival at Manila, Brig. Gen. King will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific.

HEALTH ISSUES

In late November, General Merriam reported on the health problems of the troops in Honolulu:

From San Francisco Maj. Gen. Merriam telegraphs: "Reports from Honolulu to Nov. 14. Arizona sailed for Manila with Gen. J. King's detachment, Nov. 10, leaving about 160 men in the hospital. Statement of sick in general hospital as follows: Typhoid cases, 1st New York Regiment, 63, and expeditionary troops, 48; total typhoid, 111; malarial fever and others, including convalescents, 1st New York Regiment, 99, and expeditionary troops, 102; total, 201. Total patients, 312." Gen. Merriam gives it as his opinion that the city of Honolulu is thoroughly infected with typhoid fever. He thinks that in a measure this is possibly due to the men that were sent from here with the disease, who were taken off the transports at Honolulu and put in

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hospitals there. Gen. King's departure abandons Camp Otis, and Gen. Merriam says it will not be again occupied by troops. Camp McKinley has also been moved to new ground, and every possible sanitary precaution taken to insure the good health of the men.

NATIVES AND LANDSCAPE

Pvt Booth described the natives as a funny lot, half Negro (**native Hawaiians were not Negroes or part Black**) and half Malay (**there were no Malays in Hawai'i**) but that they were intelligent and honest. During the 1890s most American naval men stationed at the Hawaiian Station thought the native Hawaiians, including King Kalakaua and Queen Lili'uokalani were blacks and treated them with contempt. Virtually without exception, whites (haoles) in the islands were racists. He thought the Chinese and Japanese predominated plus Portuguese and about 8,000 Americans of which some were very rich and had beautiful homes along the road to the camp in the area called Waikiki. This was near the prettiest place on the island Kapiolani Park created by King Kalakaua in the 1876 and named for Queen Kapi'olani (1834–1899). The exquisite landscape was laid out in little squares surrounded on all sides by minute streams lined with palms of all species tall grasses and crossed by bridges of most unique construction in the center of one of these squares was a band stand a perfect canopy of electric lights where every Wednesday Eve the troops were treated to a concert by the Honolulu Band composed entirely of natives. They played all of the home tunes and national airs and nearly made a fellow homesick. He also described a dusty dirty camp where every night they hunted for centipedes before lying down and every day the worst looking lizards and bugs crawled out from under their property. Quite a dichotomy between the beauty all around and the realities of camp life.



CAMP GULSTAN

This was the name given to the Waikiki chapel named in honor of Catholic Bishop Francis R. Gulstan:

About 300 members of the N.Y. Regiment attend divine service at the Chapel at Waikiki every Sunday. This chapel was build through the efforts of the Catholic ladies of Honolulu. They call the place Camp Gulstan after Bishop Gulstan. It is a pretty structure, built of cocoanut leaves, like the native 'lanai.' Palms and cut flowers adorn the altar. Several tables are fitted up with writing materials. A tank of ice water and an abundance of literature make it a comfortable place of rest for the weary soldier.

Mass is celebrated each Sunday at 8:30 a.m. by Rev. Father Valentine. A choir composed of soldiers enliven the services. Those wishing to go Sunday can meet at guard house at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

SECOND HOSPITAL

In October, 1898, concern over conditions at Independence Park Hospital and the large number of sick soldiers required that additional hospital space be obtained. The overflow required the use of local hospitals and a hospital camp on the Dow lot on the south slope of Punchbowl. The Nuuanu Valley Military Hospital, at a spot known as Buena Vista, was established in early November, 1898. The hospital was also known as Buena Vista Hospital. It was located at the former John Paty home, known as Buena Vista house, which was on the east side of Nu'uanu Avenue at Wyllie Street. The Paty house was immediately south of Rosebank, the home of F. A. Schaefer. 45 Cottages and other buildings on the Paty property were also used for the hospital. In addition, frame buildings for hospital wards were constructed. The hospital was still being used in late 1904 although it was then called the U.S. Army Hospital.⁵⁰ It was likely used until the Fort Shafter Hospital was opened in July, 1907.

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Buena Vista Hospital, Honolulu, late 1898 view East



Buena Vista Hospital, Honolulu, late 1898 view North

MASCOTS

Pvt Booth wrote home about all the animals the soldiers had acquired, including a regimental mascot which was a young bear named Jennie. They also had a crow that had come all the way from Middletown the home of Co. I, a dog from Kingston and one from Newburgh. He had acquired a fox terrier pup from a farmer here known as Bob's Brother and there were a great many dogs that look just like him and a good many people are looking for fox terriers."

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

The Regiment's dress parades were fine and the Regiment had a regimental band of twenty five pieces. Uniforms during the Spanish American war were a mixed bag of uniforms remaining from the Civil and Indian Wars, State Militia issues, and new issues for tropical conditions. Both a new kacki uniform and a white tropical uniform were issued to federal and volunteer units.

Staff officer pictures in the Adjutant General's report indicates some in old pattern blue coats with black braiding, light blue pants with white stripes and shoulder boards representing Infantry. The Infantry was in the middle of a change over from white to light blue as a branch color. Others are shown in the new

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kacki uniform. This consisted of the 1884 fatigue jacket 6 ounce cotton duck, two breast pockets, five button front in brown (kacki) with light blue cuffs, collars and epaulets. Trousers of the same material with two slant front pockets and one back pocket. . The Company of Military Historians has published a uniform plate that also shows an issue of a white undress coat with white braiding and trousers issued to men in warm climates. A publication "*Reminiscences*" apparently shows the 1st wearing these white uniforms, but this writer has not seen a copy.

Officer hats worn were the dark blue garrison cap with either a state militia or federal eagle embroidered cap plate, or the M1885 campaign hat (tan). Black belt with brass buckle, the New York plate buckle had a wreath with an NY in old english lettering. Collar brass varied, following is a listing of NY officers;

LTC Scott, old pattern blue coat, "USV" "1" MAJ Emmet, Kacki, "1" only
LTC Stacpole, Kacki, "1" only
MAJ Chase, old pattern blue coat, "USV" "1" MAJ Sague, old pattern blue coat, "NY" "1"
COL Barber, Kacki, "1" only

Swords worn were the standard infantry pattern.

Enlisted personnel wore the dark blue flannel 1883 campaign shirt, a long sleeve pullover three button shirt. This could be worn with the old blue trousers or the new 6 ounce cotton duck trousers with two slant front pockets and one back pocket. Pvt Booth wrote that they been issued light flannels, duck suits and a fatigue uniform of brown canvas (this may be a reference to khaki) which were cool. This consisted of the 1884 fatigue jacket 6 ounce cotton duck, two breast pockets, five button front in brown (kacki) with light blue cuffs, collars and epaulets and the aforementioned trousers. The Company of Military Historians has published a uniform plate that also shows an issue of a white 5 button coat and trousers issued to men in warm climates. A publication "*Reminiscences*" apparently shows the 1st wearing these white uniforms, but this writer has not seen a copy. In the picture of a mess line of over 31 soldiers one may be wearing white pants. NCOs also wore the old dark blue sack coat with white piping and white sleeve ranks representing infantry.

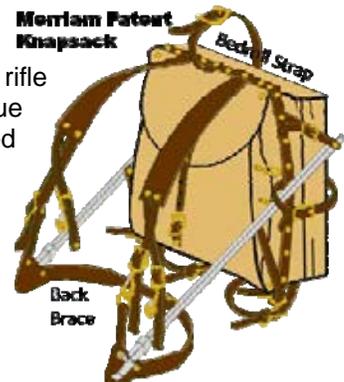
All soldiers had the M1885 campaign hat, most likely stenciled in black with "1", "10" or their former separate company designations. Camp pictures show a lot of soldiers still wearing a dark blue garrison hat or kepi for regular duty. All soldiers and officers were issued black shoes and canvas (tan) leggings.



M1888 45/70 Springfield Rifle with ramrod bayonet

New York troops were most likely armed with the M1888 45/70 Springfield rifle with ramrod bayonet. The cartridge belt for the Springfield was issued in a blue canvas and had a Mills Plate buckle. New York used a Mills Plate stamped with a "NY."

Companies A through D of the 10th Battalion had "Merriam Patent Knapsacks", likely still stenciled with their company and a "10." The separate companies had US regulation clothing bags as knapsacks, likely still stenciled with their separate company number. Troops also had the M1880 regulation army model canteens.



The picture following shows a soldier in the blue flannel shirt with kacki trousers, leggings, black shoes and campaign hat. He is cradling his Springfield for a long hike and is wearing a cartridge belt with NY Mills Buckle. The Sergeant is wearing a blue sack coat with white piping, blue trousers, leggings and black shoes. His clothing bag is still stenciled 44th Sep Co (Utica). LTC Stacpole is wearing a new kacki uniform with black belt an NY plate buckle, regulation sword and campaign hat with crossed rifles and a

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"1." The Captain is wearing pattern blue coat with black braiding, light blue pants with white stripes and shoulder boards representing Infantry. He also has the blue US garrison hat and his insignia is "USV 1."



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CAMP MCKINLEY #2

The 2nd Engineers built barracks and other buildings for the new Camp McKinley just north of Kapi'olani Park. The south edge of the camp was only about a quarter of a mile from the park. The engineers moved to be near the construction site in early November, 1898. In early December, 1898, the first Camp McKinley was abandoned and the camp moved to the new barracks on Kapahulu Road. The barracks were occupied by the 2nd Engineers on November 27, 1898 although work on the camp buildings continued until March, 1899. This new Camp McKinley remained in existence until Fort Shafter was opened in late June, 1907. The camp was located just south of Kapahulu, between Leahi and Kana'ina avenues. As the 1st NY departed 30 Nov and 14 Dec they likely did not occupy this camp.

DEATHS WHILE IN SERVICE

Between May 2, 1898, when the regiment left for Camp Black and February 26, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out of service sixteen deaths occurred in the command as follows:

- Co F Private Burton M. Beardsley, November 26, 1898, Typhoid, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co G Artincer George I. Peet, January 9, 1899, Typhoid, Post Hospital, Fort Logan, Colorado.
Private Charles F. Carter, October 30, 1898: Typhoid, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
Private Burton Woodbeck, November 11, 1898, Typhoid, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
Private John V. Stringsteen, December 4, 1898, Typhoid, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co H Private Charles Thompson, October 15, 1898, Typhoid, Post Hospital, Camp McKinley, H. I.
Private Clarence H. Porter, October 28, 1898, disease, Post Hospital, Camp McKinley.
Private George H. Crowley, November 12, 1898: U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
Private Albert Glasby, November 21, 1898, disease U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co I Private Alfred G. Weller, November 26, 1898, Disease, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co K Private Fred Wardell, November 30, 1898, Poisoning, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co L Private Hudson B. Moore, December 23, 1898, Typhoid, General Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
- Co M Corporal Herbert A. Gruch, May 30, 1898, Disease, Camp Black, Long Island, N. Y.
Sergeant Walter E. Van Gaasbeek, December 20, 1898, disease, Hospital, Hila, H. I.
Private Granville I. Wells, December 1, 1898, disease, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.
Private George Van Keuren, November 4, 1898, disease, Post Hospital, Honolulu, H. I.

It will be noticed that not a single man from any of the companies from Albany is included in the above list.

CAMP CEMETERY

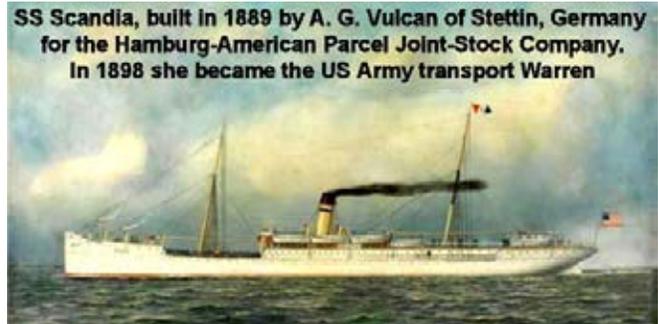
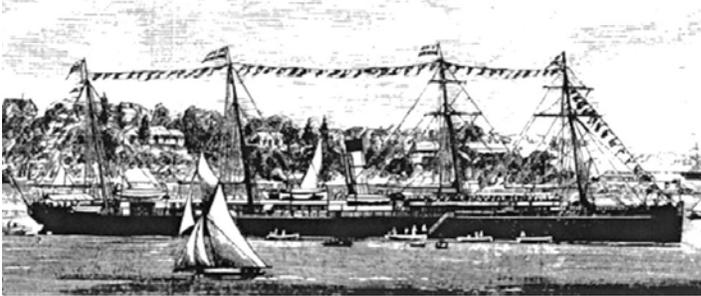
According to newspaper articles, many of the soldiers who died in Honolulu were buried at the Nu'uuanu Cemetery, now known as the O'ahu Cemetery, at 2162 Nu'uuanu Avenue. This is just south of the Buena Vista Hospital site described above. At least one soldier was buried in the King Street Catholic Cemetery at 839 South King Street. News accounts don't mention any cremations, although this would have been a way to try to avoid further sickness. These Honolulu burials are a mystery. Existing cemetery records do not reflect the initial burials, let alone disinterment for shipment of remains back to the U.S. mainland.

DEPART HAWAII

The regiment was ordered to San Francisco per Special Orders No. 201, Headquarters Department of California. After a stay of a little more than three months the First Regiment left Honolulu for the United States. On November 30, Colonel Barber, Lieut. Col. Stacpole and regimental headquarters, with companies A, B, D I, and L embarked for the return trip to San Francisco aboard the transport **AUSTRALIA**, arriving on December 6. The following day, Major Emmett with Companies C, E, F and G embarked aboard **ALMEDA** in Honolulu, arriving in San Francisco on December 14. Acting Major Sague with the remainder of the regiment arrived on the **SCANDIA** (renamed the USA Transport **WARREN**) on the 17th. Arriving units were encamped at the Presidio awaiting further orders and transportation.

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Seamship Australia, built 1875, Oceanic Steam Ship Co.



While these men were en-route, the Spanish American War ended on December 10, 1898 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

RETURN TO ALBANY

On December 15th, orders having been received directing the regiment to return to its home station and there await muster out of the Federal service, Colonel Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel Stacpole, Major Emmet, Adjutant Strevell, Quartermaster Winthrop and Assistant Surgeon Griffith with Companies A, B, D and L left for New York, arriving December 22nd. December 19th Major Scott with Companies C, E, F and G left for home station, arriving December 26th. December 20th, Major Sague with Companies H, K and M left San Francisco arrived at home station on December 27th.

The companies were sent to their home stations where they were held in their armories until mustered out of service from February 20th to 26th, 1899. At the time of muster out, the regiment consisted of forty-six officers and 1,216 enlisted men. During its term of service, the regiment had twenty-four enlisted men die of disease, and had seventeen more discharged on medical disability. Three men deserted.



Golden Gate NRA, Park Archives, TASC Negative Collection, GOGA 3500.278

Troops arriving in San Francisco, returning from deployment.

HAWAII 1898

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NEW COMMANDER 1st NY VOL INF REGT

On February 6th Colonel Barber was relieved of command of the regiment and on the same day LT Col. Stacpole was promoted to Colonel. John K. Sague, who had been an acting Major was commissioned a major and Lieutenant Strevell, who had been regimental adjutant was commissioned a CPT.

United States Service.-- Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Regt., N. Y. Vols., 20 May 1898. Colonel 6 Feb. 1899, to 26 Feb. 1899.

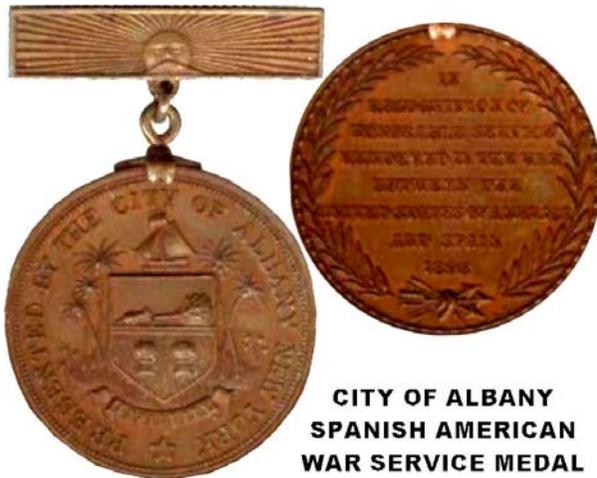
In State Service.- Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., 6 May 1867; Corporal, 9 March 1868; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 23 March 1869; First Sergeant, 16 April 1870; Adjutant, 10th Regt., 16 Dec. 1871; resigned, 20 Feb. 1873; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 10th Regt. 28 Feb. 1876; CPT, 19 Dec. 1877; Brevet Major, 31 Dec. 1881; Major 10th Battalion, 20 June 1891; Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regt., 29 April 1898; Colonel, 1st NYV Regt 6 Feb. 1899. 26 Feb resigned and appointed MAJ Commander 10th Battalion. Resigned, 11 September 1899. Died, 3 June 1901.

Colonel H. P. Stacpole
20 JUN 1891 – 29 APR 1898
6 FEB 1899 – 11 SEP 1899



Back in Civil Life Again

After the muster out of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, the 10th Battalion and its members reverted back to the former status as a part of the New York National Guard. On the day before the muster out Colonel Stacpole resigned that office and returned to his former position as Major commanding the 10th Battalion. The Adjutant General granted permission for the members of the Tenth to wear on their uniform coats the medal presented by the City of Albany. This presentation was made by Governor Theodore Roosevelt.



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GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS

The Governor General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, Canada, came to Albany on an excursion on Monday, September 4, 1899, and the Tenth, in full dress uniform, met the visitors at the railroad station and acted as hosts during the stay of the Canadian troops. That the visitors appreciated the courtesies extended is evidenced by the set of beautiful memorial resolutions which are on exhibit in the Tenth Infantry Armory.



DEWEY PARADE, NYC

The home coming of Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay was to be a big event in New York City on September 29 and 30, 1899. The Tenth Battalion went to New York to witness the naval parade on September 29th and to take part in the land parade held the next day. On 11 September Major Stacpole resigned and Major James F. Hyatt, of the staff of the Third Brigade, was placed in command of the battalion for the trip to New York. The Tenth chartered the steamer "Baldwin" leaving Albany the night of the 28th and arriving in New York early the next morning. The steamer was the headquarters of the battalion while in New York.

The New York National Guard, of which the Tenth Battalion was a part, was headed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt in the land parade on the 30th. Thousands of Albanians were along the line of march and lustily cheered the Tenth as it passed.

In connection with this celebration the people of New York City presented Admiral Dewey with a handsome home and showered other gifts on him. A short time afterward Dewey deeded the property to his wife, an act which caused a revulsion of feeling against him and which became most bitter. He was still the hero of Manila Bay but was no longer the idol of the American people.

NEW COMMANDER 10th BATTALION

Frank R. Palmer was commissioned a Major on November 9, 1899, and assigned to command the Tenth relieving Major Hyatt. Major Palmer was a native of Albany. He was a student at the Albany Military Academy and when he graduated, enlisted in Company A, November 20, 1888. He was made a Sergeant, February 11, 1890, a Second Lieutenant, February 15, 1893, and CPT February 21, 1896. He was in command of A Company when the latter volunteered for the Spanish-American war and was CPT of A Company, First New York Volunteer Infantry during the war. Major Palmer died in April, 1900, CPT Edgar V. Denison commanding the battalion which acted as the funeral escort on April 23d.



MAJ Frank Rockwell Palmer
9 NOV 1899 – died 21 APR 1900

The 10th Brigade, NYG, has commemorated the service of its forebears each year on the first Sunday in May at **Graceland Cemetery, Albany, NY – Spanish War Memorial**, along with members of the Sheehy-Palmer Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars (which, itself, was an outgrowth of the United Spanish War Veterans). In 2011 an added connection between the 10th and the VFW post was identified, as Frank Rockwell Parker was the Commander of the 10th battalion in 1899 when the original Camp was established by veterans of the 10th. Major Palmer died suddenly in April 1900 and the Camp was named for him. As the establishment of the original Palmer Camp was primarily made up of 10th

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Battalion and 1st NY Vol. Inf. Regiment veterans, as the Camp was named for a former Commander of the 10th, and as a number of 10th Veterans are buried here, this has become a touchstone for the 10th Brigade NYG.

NEW COMMANDER 10th BATTALION

On May 19, 1900, James L. Hyatt was made a major and placed in command of the battalion.

**Acting 11 SEP 1899 – 9 NOV 1899
19 MAY 1900 – MAR 1903
MAJ JAMES L. HYATT**

The death of CPT Denison occurred December 31, 1900. CPT Denison had served in the Tenth Regiment and Tenth Battalion for more than 30 years. He first enlisted as a musician on February 10, 1864, shortly after the 177th Regiment returned from the Civil War, and remained in the regiment until 1872 when he took his discharge. He enlisted in Company B April 1, 1878, promoted to Corporal November 28, 1878; Ordnance Sergeant 10th Battalion, October 8, 1881; First Lieutenant, November 23, 1882, and CPT May 10, 1883. He was CPT of Company B during the Spanish-American war. For the funeral, which was held January 2, 1901, Company A was detailed as escort, the other companies of the battalion turning out without arms.



FLANNEL ABDOMINAL BANDS

The Assistant Surgeon of the Battalion had been reading the Field Service Regulation in regard to the kind of underclothing and socks the men should wear when on field service and then talked the matter over with Major Hyatt who issued an order that when in the field the men of the battalion should wear light woolen underclothing and socks, and, if they could not get the light wool should wear the blue flannel shirt without any underclothing. The order also recommended that flannel abdominal bands would prevent sudden chilling of the digestive organs thus preventing intestinal indigestion. Practically the same thing was recommended to the troops when they went out for the Spanish American war, especially the abdominal flannel band. The Assistant Surgeon or Major Hyatt had never worn one of these abominable contraptions, if they had, they would not have recommended its use. The theory was that in the southern states the days were warm and the nights cool and the bands were to overcome the sudden change in temperature. During the heat of the day the bands irritated the skin and brought out a rash which caused all kinds of discomfort. After a few days the men threw the bands away and when they had the "bellyache," took a dose of "magnetic balm" in a little water, although three fingers of any kind of whisky was better and more effective.

APPENDICES:

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August 12, 1898, annexation ceremony at 'Iolani Palace
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Last Shell Fired at Santiago Bay

1st NY Volunteer Infantry "10th New York National Guard" In the Spanish American War

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Camp Merritt and Presidio photographs, Golden Gate NRA, Park Archives, TASC Negative Collection.

USAT Warren, *U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph*, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY -- NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER.

Steamship Australia leaving Seattle with gold miners, The McCune Collection at JFK Library, City of Vallejo.

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Steamship St. Paul is from a Post Card of "The Steamer St. Paul, a wreck off Point Gorda." This same picture is in *Heydays in Mattole*, p. 69. The picture also appears in *Images of America, Trinidad*. Also mentioned in *Regional History of Petrolia and Mattole Valley*, p. 18. The front on view of the Steamship St. Paul, National Library of Medicine, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/344.html>

Steamship St. Paul, Project Gutenberg's *A Woman who went to Alaska*, by May Kellogg Sullivan

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Commander's pictures from "*75 years with the 10th Regiment Infantry*", New York State Military Museum collections, and "*New York in the Spanish American War*"

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On the 12th of August, Colonel Barber, accompanied by Lieut. Bronson Winthrop, 1st Lieut. and Surgeon L. T. Griffith, both of the 1st New York Volunteers, and Major William C. Langfitt, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, represented the Army at the Annexation' ceremonies of transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

August 12, 1898, annexation ceremony at Iolani Palace

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, August 14, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the participation of the forces under my command in the ceremonies attending the change of sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands, which took place at noon on Friday, the 12th instant:

As the report of this important event will be a matter of record in the files of the Navy Department, and as occasion may occur hereafter to refer to it to know what was done by the naval force on that occasion, it is made more in detail than it would otherwise be.

The force under arms from the PHILADELPHIA and MOHICAN attending the ceremonies consisted of four companies of infantry and two sections of artillery...

The Hawaiian National Guard met our force at the landing and escorted them to the front of the executive building, where they took position in column on the driveway leading to the front of the building, the head of the column being close to the official stand. The Hawaiian troops were in position, a battalion on each side of the head of column of our men. (See Appendix B for position of troops during the ceremony.)

The official stand was in front of the executive building, one side for the Hawaiian officials, the other for the United States minister and his attaches and the officers of the Navy and Army. **Colonel Barber, of the First New York Volunteers, was third in the line of precedence, as the ranking officer of the army present** and next to me. The remaining officers of the Navy and Army were seated according to rank, there being in all twenty officers of the Navy present on the official stand and five of the Army.

All the officials having been seated except the president and his cabinet, the United States minister and his attaches, myself, **Colonel Barber**, and four of the ranking naval officers, the ceremonies commenced by the entrance on the platform from the executive building of the president and his cabinet, followed a moment later by the United States minister and the American officials mentioned above. After all were seated prayer was offered by the Rev. G. L. Pearson, of Honolulu. Minister Sewall then rose, and addressing President Dole, formally communicated to him the text and purpose of the joint resolution of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. President Dole then formally tendered the

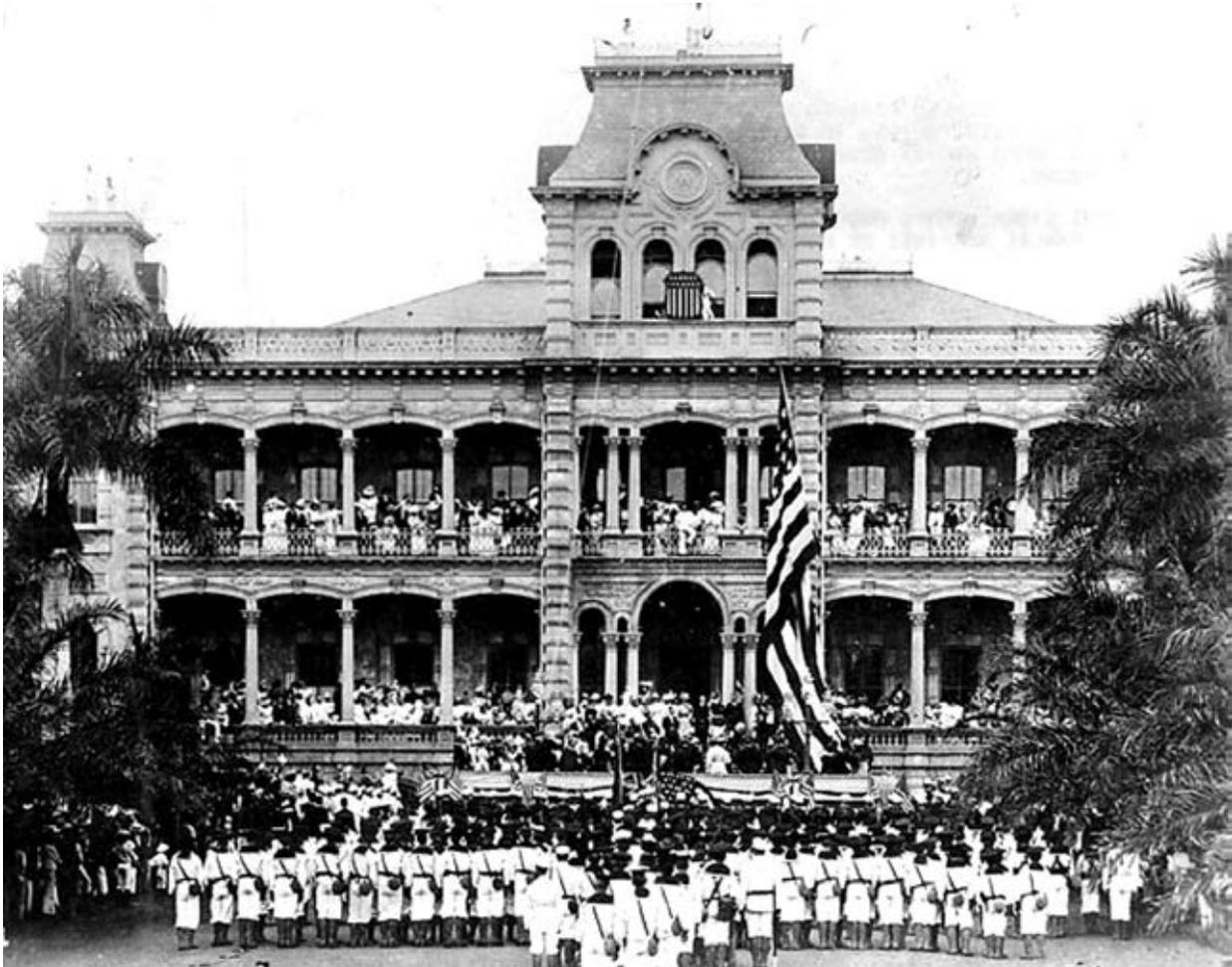


Hawaii State Archives →

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sovereignty of the islands, with all the public property of the Hawaiian Government, to the United States through our representative, Minister Sewall, who accepted it in the name of the United States Government.

The actual ceremony of exchanging flags was then begun by the Hawaiian band playing Hawaii Pono, the national anthem. Colors were sounded, and, a 21-gun salute was fired by the shore battery and by the Philadelphia and Mohican, after which the Hawaiian flag was slowly hauled down, all the spectators standing uncovered.



Hawaii State Archives

Minister Sewall then turned to me and requested me to perform the duty intrusted to me, of hoisting the United States flag, and upon signal from me, as had been prearranged, colors were sounded, the flagship band played the Star Spangled Banner, and the United States flag was slowly hoisted on the flagstaff of the central tower of the executive building, two smaller flags being hoisted at the corners of the building to provide for the possibility of the main halyards carrying away; and 21 guns were fired by the Philadelphia and Mohican and the shore battery when the flag had reached the truck, all the spectators standing uncovered. The Hawaiian flag was hauled down, and the large United States flag hoisted by four men from the Philadelphia and Mohican, two from each ship, directly from the inner corners of the platform.

After the United States flag had been hoisted and the salutes had been fired Mr. Sewall made a short address, and then communicated the directions of the President continuing the present government officials in office until Congress should provide a form of Government for the islands.

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The chief executive of the Hawaiian government was then sworn in by the chief justice, followed by the members of his cabinet, after which our men and the local troops marched to the drill grounds, where the military officers, including the staff officers of the chief executive, were sworn in.

The battalion from the PHILADELPHIA and MOHCAN then returned to the ships, escorted to the landing by the local troops. This concluded the participation of the force under my command in the change of sovereignty of these islands.

I am much indebted to LT A. G. Winterhalter flag lieutenant, and to LT Philip Andrews, flag secretary, for their assistance arranging the details of the ceremonies connected with the raising of our flag, and for seeing that they were properly carried out.

I am gratified to be able to report to the Department that the ceremonies throughout were a complete success in every particular, and were rendered very impressive and dignified by the simplicity and lack of ostentation of the carefully prepared programme. The battalion from the two ships presented a fine appearance, and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Department on the opportunity given the Navy to take such a prominent part in an important event in the history of our country.

Very respectfully,
J. N. MILLER,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief Pacific Station.

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REPORT OF MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A.

COPY.

Subject: 4157. I. G. O.

All official communications to this office should be addressed " To the Inspector General,

U. S. Army, Washington, D. C."

War Department, Inspector General's Office,
Washington, March 1, 1899.

Commanding Officer,
1st New York Vol. Infantry,
New York City.

Sir.- The following extracts from the report of an inspection of the Post of Honolulu, H. I., made November 21st, to December 2, 1898, by Major Edward Field, Acting Inspector General, Department of California, are furnished for your information.

Very respectfully,

THOS. T. KNOX, Acting Inspector General.

REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

"Ten companies of the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry were reviewed at their camp on Waialae Beach, in light marching order, formed in two battalions. The passage in review was the best of any Volunteer Regiment I have seen since the war began and I have seen nearly all the Regiments that passed through California. Salutes excellent, dress almost perfect, rear ranks strictly closed up."

"Military appearance and bearing very fine, active, clean built, well set up for volunteers."

"The arms and equipments were, considering their age, in really wonderful condition. I inspected them quite minutely and did not find a poor musket in the ten companies. Many of them were faultless and almost all in first class condition. This of course refers to their care."

"The uniforms were, considering their wear, well cared for and generally well fitting. Belts, brasses and scabbards were in the same uniformly smart condition, many of them up to our orderly standard."

DRILLS, EXERCISES, ETC.

"The First New York Volunteer Infantry were drilled in regimental, battalion, company drills, bayonet exercise, individual drill and extended order. They show the same excellence in drill as they did at review and inspection."

"Their officers are all thoroughly up in their duties. The CPTs can drill the regiment, Second Lieutenant can drill the battalion. I regretted that the limited ground 'did not give more scope for the regimental drill in which I imagine this regiment is the equal of any volunteer organization that has been raised. Battalion and company drills were equally good."

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"The volley firing was excellent."

POLICE

"The camp was scrupulously clean and all approaches and surroundings thoroughly policed."

BEHAVIOR

"The behavior and general appearance of officers and men during the stay of the Inspector at the post was commendable."

INSTRUCTION

"This command has been unusually well instructed in drills and tactics, probably as well as any volunteer organization in the service."

"All the companies are exceptionally well up in tactics and are composed of intelligent and willing men, many of them educated and representing an excellent class in the communities where they were raised."

"They would make excellent field soldiers. They are young, intelligent, spirited, patriotic, especially well drilled and some who have served in the National Guard, excellent shots."

COPY.

Subject: 4157. I. G. O.

All official communications to this office should be addressed " To the Inspector General,

U. S. Army. 'Washington, D. C.'"

War Department, Inspector General's Office,
Washington, March 1, 1899.

Col. T. H. Barber,
First N. Y. Vol. Inf.,
New York City.

Sir.- The following extract from the report of an inspector of the Post of Honolulu, H. I., made November 21st, to Dec. 2, 1898, by Major Edward Field, Acting Inspector General, Department of California, is furnished for your information.

Very respectfully,

THOS. T. KNOX,

Acting Inspector General.

"Colonel Barber has been an excellent commander under the most trying circumstances and has been the victim of much undeserved attack. He is devoted to his men, untiring in trying to further their welfare and interests, of good judgment and the most sterling integrity. Much of the abuse to which he has been subjected is the result of a systematic attempt on the part of the local hoard of health and that part of the press controlled by them to maintain the position that Honolulu is normally healthy and free from typhoid and malarial fevers in face of the facts that there is not a sewer in the town, all drainage being by cesspool, that the climate is practically tropical, that the town is mostly low and is surrounded by a perfect network of wet ditches, rice, banana and taro

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plantations, and that Kapiolani Park, on the edge of the town, is intersected in every direction by canals which are simply big ditches. To maintain this improbable thesis the army and army administration have been "persistently and venomously attacked to show that all sickness is due to neglect on their part."

Extract from report of Major E. Field, Acting Inspector, General Department of California:

"Chaplain Schwartz, First New York Volunteer Infantry, was on duty in the Post Hospital, where his services have been most valuable. He is highly spoken of by everyone, officers and men, and instead of being the fifth wheel that a Volunteer Chaplain usually is, has been doing excellent work on behalf of humanity."

For the five months preceding the arrival of the regiment in Honolulu and shortly thereafter, viz.: from May 1st, to Oct. 2nd, the Regiment had lost two men, one at Camp Black and one at San Francisco.

"At a special meeting of the Board of Health of Honolulu held Friday, Dec. 29th, 1899, the report of the Civil Sanitary Commission was read, accepted and the recommendations of the three commissioners adopted. The following extracts will account for the illness among the regular and volunteer troops contracted at Honolulu during the preceding year, 1898. President Dole of the Hawaiian Islands, Minister Mott-Smith, Minister Young, etc., were reported present with the Board during the meeting."

"We are not surprised at the indignation expressed when a citizen finds he is living in a community where fresh meat is exposed for sale in shops within a few feet of which are cesspools reeking with filth and vermin, from which come clouds of flies; where restaurants have cesspools with no other covering than the kitchen floors, into which cockroaches crowd by the thousand after a night of foraging over tables and dishes; where poultry is kept huddled for weeks in small coops one above the other; where poi is manufactured and sold in shops sour with fermented slime; where kitchens are built next to foul smelling privies, and so arranged that a ray of light never enters them; where sinks are maintained with long, leaking drains; where cesspools and privy vaults are crowded together or combined and left unopened year after year to saturate the ground with filth and germs; where cesspools are often without ventilation of any kind excepting the crevices of the floors above or perhaps a rickety wooden vent ending within two feet of a sleeping apartment window, which is overcrowded at night with occupants, and where the ground is often without drainage, so that the seepage from the surroundings accumulates and becomes stagnant."

"Nothing should be forced to the front in the discussion of proper sanitation of this city more vigorously than the water supply. With a system of reservoirs collecting its surface water for distribution to our houses, there is now absolutely no attention paid to the purifying of the water before it reaches the consumer."

"Whereas the increase of typhoid fever and other febrile diseases offers a dangerously favorable ground for such further spreading which is and, unless counteracted, will continue to be a menace to the lives of our people, etc., etc."

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Last Shell Fired at Santiago Bay

George Edward Graham, a former member of Company D, 10th Battalion, who was the correspondent for the American Press Association aboard Commodore Schley's flagship, the "Brooklyn," during the naval engagement between the Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Cervera and the United States ships which had been on duty blockading the Cuban ports, and who was in a position to watch every stage of the battle, sent the last five inch shell fired aboard he "Brooklyn" on that memorable occasion, to his former company and it was one of its prized possessions in its armory in Albany. The shell case had been embellished with a silver base and rim and three silver handles had been placed on it. On a silver plaque the following is inscribed:

**CARTRIDGE CASE
OF THE LAST FIVE INCH PROJECTILE
FIRED AT
CERVERA'S FLEET
BY THE
U. S. S. BROOKLYN
JULY 3, 1898
PRESENTED TO
COMPANY D, 10TH BATTALION, N. G. N. Y.
BY
GEO. EDWARD GRAHAM
A FORMER MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
WHO STOOD BY THE SIDE OF
COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY
DURING THE BATTLE.**



The report of the battle which Graham sent to his Press Association caused a Congressional investigation as to who the credit for sinking and destroying the Spanish fleet should go-Commodore Schley or Admiral Sims who was in command of the American fleet in the Cuban waters. Graham, when he appeared before the investigating committee as a witness, declared that all the fighting in connection with the destruction of the fleet was done under the direction of Commodore Schley and before Admiral Sims in the Flagship "New York," arrived on the scene. He declared that Admiral Sims refused to allow Commodore Schley to take the surrender of Admiral Cervera, but intercepted the boat which Schley had sent for the Spanish Admiral and took him aboard the New York and took the surrender himself, failing to acknowledge the work the ships under Commodore Schley had done on that memorable third of July.

Since 1898 with reorganizations, the relocation of later units out of the Washington Avenue Armory and the closure of that armory, the possessions associated with the 10th have been scattered throughout the area and museums. As of 2013 this piece of history was on display in the State Capitol building.