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Rochester and the Spanish-American War

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The last fifty years have wrought so many changes in the international scene that it is difficult to recapture the emotions and reconstruct the home-front responses to the Spanish-American War. Americans were then—no less than the rest of the world—unprepared for this nation's emergence as a world power and blissfully ignorant of the responsibilities such power involved. Yet many home-front responses were not unlike those we make today, and perhaps indeed they were setting tentative patterns for our wider participation in international affairs.

This possibility becomes clearer as we view the war's progress through the pages of the Rochester press. There, in tones less clamorous than those of the more sensational metropolitan papers, we hear the outbursts of indignation at Spanish tyranny and the echoes of Cuban cries for relief. Quick to report sensational atrocities, the papers were not so careful to examine the sources of their information or to weigh the merits of their suggested programs. The whole matter seemed at first less complicated than we would regard a possible intervention today, but this feeling was soon lost, and despite the incessant debate in the rival papers two dominant attitudes emerged: a lusty devotion to democratic ideals and a patriotic fervor towards the nation's destiny.

The Outbreak of War

The sympathy which many Americans had long felt towards the Cuban subjects of imperial Spain was aggravated in the mid-nineties by a renewed insurrection in the islands. Wild reports of atrocities and emotional pleas for relief filled the American press. Rochesterians shared the general interest in these reports and contributed with ex-

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ceptional generosity to the relief campaigns. Yet it must have seemed a far-off problem to most local residents before news arrived in April, 1895, of the narrow escape from Spanish capture of a yacht owned and operated by their fellow townsman, James S. Watson. Scarcely had the discussion of Watson's exploits in Cuban waters died down, when the arrival in Rochester of a United States secret service man stirred a new interest in international law. The government's attempt to check the flow of relief to the Cuban rebels was variously received, and for the first time our responsibilities as a neutral and our obligations as a neighbor were discovered in conflict.

Rochesterians could not even then easily suppress their humanitarian sympathies. Although the committee organized in 1896 to collect funds for Cuba remained anonymous, within a year it was staging public mass meetings without interference. The main speaker at these functions was usually Dr. Henry Lincoln De Zayas, a Cuban patriot, and with such prominent Rochesterians as Mayor George E. Warner and Susan B. Anthony presiding, the public responded generously. By 1898 several societies such as the Cuban Hospital Relief Association and the Cuban Famine Relief Society were collecting money and supplies to be forwarded to the central organization in New York. School children donated clothing and money, fraternal societies sponsored benefit entertainments and other groups likewise cooperated. Rochester won national prominence as a city outstanding in its Cuban relief work.

But Rochesterians were psychologically prepared to do much more than open wide their purses for the Cubans. Repeated and dramatic accounts of Spanish tyranny as told by numerous Cuban refugees challenged deep-seated beliefs in human freedom. Slowly the conviction grew, that in the name of humanity the United States must insist upon an independent Cuba. Moreover, American youths, nurtured since childhood on the glories of Civil War battles and the brave deeds of its heroes, were mentally prepared to fight. The sinking of the *Maine* on February 15, 1898, provided the necessary crisis which transformed conviction into action, as was to occur again many years later at Pearl Harbor. Moreover, since four Rochester men were aboard the *Maine* (only one, Amon Bronson, Jr., survived the explosion, while death claimed Francis Cornelius Phillips, John P. Etts and David Tehan), the city's human ties were directly involved and the response was immediate. Despite a few cautious journalists, notably on the *Post Express* and the *Union and Advertiser*, the local press was ready to believe Spain guilty.

Long before reliable reports had been received, news accounts had kindled resentment in the city.

The cry, "Remember the *Maine!*" aroused bitter feelings and soon became a battle-cry, but few stopped to consider the gravity of war. Instead, Rochesterians plunged into the nation-wide movement to raise funds for a *Maine* monument to be erected in New York City. Local theater managers donated their theaters and the services of their stock companies for benefit performances. Mayor Warner appointed an impressive committee to direct collection of the fund, and by May 30, C. F. Struble, in charge of the local collection, turned a sizable sum over to the national fund.

As Rochester's war fever mounted several prominent citizens began to organize volunteer military companies for service in case of war. Captain Benjamin Franklin, noting how rapidly men were enlisting (by April nearly 1,000 men had volunteered), exclaimed to a *Post Express* interviewer, "Why the war spirit is blazing, sir!" Even Civil War veterans, now advancing in years, offered their services to defend the home front should the Guardsmen be called. The National Guard and the Naval Reserves anxiously awaited orders calling them to duty. In the eyes of Rochester's civilians, the Guardsmen and the Naval Reservists were already heroes. Large demonstrative crowds gathered at the Armory (located at Monroe Avenue and South Clinton) to watch the military maneuvers which they unwittingly hampered.

Rochester's Naval Reserves bristled with pride when in March, 1898, Assistant Secretary of Navy Theodore Roosevelt stated in his annual report that there were a few groups of naval militia so well trained that in a sudden emergency they could be utilized at once. Secretary Roosevelt mentioned the Rochester Naval Reserve Station under command of Lieutenant E. N. Walbridge as one of these groups.

America's eagerness for war, as shown in the message sent by the United States government to Spain on April 21 (which was practically a declaration of war), left only one course for Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish ambassador in the United States; he asked for his passports and withdrew to Canada. As the unfortunate minister, en route to the Canadian border, passed through Rochester on the New York Central, about twenty curious persons gathered to observe the locked and darkened private car. Whether their curiosity stopped at that is not certain, but when Ambassador Bernabe reached Canada he complained that his car had been stoned and his party insulted at Rochester. The indignant city newspapers denied the charges emphatically, and the

Herald a few days later printed an explanation of the incident. According to United States secret service men, said the *Herald*, the sounds heard by Ambassador Bernabe were caused by railroad workers whose duty it was to check the condition of incoming cars by tapping their wheels. No offense had been intended.

An item appearing in the *Herald* a day before the above explanation causes one to wonder just how groundless Senor Bernabe's charges were! The article describes the dilemma of a swarthy-complexioned young man with fiery red hair who, when hurrying down State street, was called in very loud disparaging tones a "Spaniard." Soon "a howling mob of a hundred boys" was chasing him. According to the account, the ever-increasing crowd demanded that he be strung up, and if a police officer hadn't come to his rescue the story might have had a dire ending.

When the United States government formally declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898, Rochesterians in general were delighted. The city was suddenly ablaze with flags and decorative red, white, and blue bunting. Factories, offices, and clubs chose special flag-raising days at which patriotic exercises were held, and some employers even gave the workers a half-holiday in honor of the occasion. The war created such a demand for flags, that the city's supply was soon exhausted. Then bunting became scarce all over the country, and it was not until June that back orders for flags could be filled—at double the former price. The largest flag floated in Rochester, one belonging to Warham Whitney, measured 25x40 feet. Flags were so important that when the owner of a machine shop reported the theft of the American flag in front of his establishment, Assistant Chief of Police John C. Hayden ordered his detectives to arrest all Spaniards found in Rochester!

Rochester Militia Called Into Service

President William McKinley's request for volunteer State troops to fill the first call to arms was received enthusiastically by Rochester Guardsmen. On April 29, Captain H. B. Henderson of the Eighth Separate Company and Captain L. Bordman Smith of the First Separate Company received orders for their companies to report to Camp Black (named in honor of Governor Frank S. Black) near Hempstead, Long Island. They were to join the Third New York Volunteer Infantry made up of twelve separate companies and would be known as Company A (Eighth Separate Company) and Company H (First Separate Company). Guardsmen leaving their places of work found fellow employees

most generous with gifts of money or watches. Some employers promised to hold open the departing men's jobs, while a few firms continued to pay the absentees regular salaries. The Common Council, equally benevolent, adopted a resolution providing leaves of absence for all city employees volunteering for service.

On Sunday, May 1, 1898, scenes reminiscent of Civil War farewells were enacted in Rochester. After special church services on "patriotism," Rochesterians turned out fifty-thousand strong, in spite of drizzling rain, to wish the Guardsmen Godspeed. As the Armory was the starting point for the soldiers' march to the station, several amateur photographers lingered about the building taking snapshots of the men. For an hour before the companies left, Walsh's Brigade band played patriotic songs in Washington Square. Finally the 168 Guardsmen marched out of the Armory down Clinton Avenue South, escorted by the 54th Regiment band, by groups of G.A.R. veterans and the Naval Reserves. The parade turned onto Griffith Street and proceeded by way of Broadway to Alexander Street. A fund collected to cover the expense of this patriotic demonstration had gone mostly into 250 aerial bombs which were discharged at intervals during the march. (The report from each bomb was said to be equal in intensity to that of a ten-pound cannon!) Houses along the route were decorated with flags and bunting, and porches were filled with onlookers. When the parade approached the "Deke" house, its veranda overflowing with students each waving a small silk flag, one young man, carried away by the occasion, joined at the rear of the marchers trailing "the yellow emblem of Spain in the dust." Immediately "the hated flag was greeted with a storm of hisses from the crowd." The procession continued down East Avenue past the Rochester and the Genesee Valley clubs resplendent in the national colors, and then onto Clinton Avenue North past the decorated Eureka club. A vast crowd greeted Companies A and H at the Central station, and there, amid the cheering and excitement, many moving farewells were exchanged.

The men boarded sleeping cars provided for their comfort by C. Walter Smith, Captain L. Bordman Smith's brother. The State had reserved a sleeping car for the officers and day coaches for the men, but the Captain's brother would not permit discrimination. He believed that every brave man needed a good night's sleep in order to be in A-1 condition on reaching Camp Black.

The following day news of the American naval victory at Manila reached Rochester and newspaper extras were eagerly devoured. When

Admiral George Dewey's conquest was announced in chapel by Dr. Samuel A. Lattimore, acting University of Rochester President, the students shouted, stamped their feet, clapped hands and waved flags. Their voices broke out with a lusty "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and in their enthusiasm some of the boys proposed forming a military company.* On the following Sunday, the pastors of Rochester discussed the new responsibility which the Manila victory had placed upon the Anglo-Saxon race to carry civilization into Asia. The Philippine Islands could well serve as a supply base for missionaries extending Christianity and Western progress to the Far East. The Rochester Chamber of Commerce, wishing to celebrate the United States victories, held a rousing patriotic demonstration in Fitzhugh Hall on the evening of May 9. The 54th Regiment band played as an audience of 2000 gathered. Honorable Walter S. Hubbell spoke on "The Present War and Its Justification," Reverend Doctor T. Harwood Pattison on "How Englishmen Feel," and others on appropriate topics. A few weeks later the Common Council paid homage to Admiral Dewey by adopting Alderman De Villo Selye's proposal to change the name of the street known as "Boulevard" to Dewey Avenue.

In July, 1898, Rochesterians heard with excitement that they would receive a war prize direct from the great naval victory. The American Consul to the Philippines, Oscar F. Williams of Rochester, wrote to announce that he had secured a Nordenfeldt rapid fire gun formerly mounted on the Spanish flagship *Reina Christina*. He had been aboard both the *Olympia* and the *Baltimore* during the battle of Manila Bay relaying information concerning Manila to Admiral Dewey who readily granted his request for the cannon. Consul Williams expressed his desire to present the war relic in person as soon as he returned from his duties abroad.**

*They did not form a military company although several boys volunteered and were placed in various units.

**Admiral Dewey wrote to the Secretary of Navy highly commending Consul Williams for his able assistance both before and during the naval battle. See *Herald*, October 26, 1898.

A second gun was obtained in the same manner by Consul Williams who returned to Rochester in December, 1899, after two years of service in the Philippines. The first gun, from the flagship *Reina Christina*, was presented to Monroe County on November 28, 1902, and placed in the Armory. Years later it was removed to Mt. Hope Cemetery. On June 14, 1902, the second gun, from the cruiser *Castilla*, was presented to the City of Rochester and placed in Highland Park.

Inspired by Dewey's spectacular victory and impatient to engage the Spaniards, Rochester's well-trained Naval Reservists rejoiced when their national headquarters sent a consignment of cutlasses and revolvers. But when orders at last arrived, on May 13, eleven men only were directed to report to Philadelphia for physical examinations; those who passed were ordered aboard the monitor *Jason*. To men who had followed the recent adventures of Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, duty on the *Jason*, which was assigned to patrol duty in New York harbor, did not seem very alluring. Moreover, since the orders for the eleven men were unexpected and departure was scheduled the very same morning, a send-off such as the National Guardsmen had received was impossible. The boys began a quiet march from the Armory but at Court Street two young men carrying drums dashed before the sailors and began beating their drums loudly. In a short time the drums and marching sailors attracted a crowd which escorted the handful of seamen the rest of the way to the station.

In the meantime, Rochester Guardsmen at Camp Black received rigid physical examinations which rejected several men. In Rochester the State was recruiting men to fill the newly formed 101st and the 108th Separate Companies which would remain home to protect the city. In May sixteen members of the 101st and the 108th were sent to Camp Black as replacements for the Rochester men who had failed their physical examinations.

It wasn't long until complaint letters from the boys at camp reached Rochester. Poor food was the main grievance at first, and within a short time boxes and barrels of delicacies were on their way to the Rochester men from city business firms, clubs and individuals. On week-ends Rochesterians excursionsed to Long Island to inspect Camp Black and cheer up the boys, and also to congratulate Frank Yattau and Ernest Gorsline who had been appointed regimental instructors of the drum and bugle respectively. After three weeks of rigorous training, the Third Infantry received orders to proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia. The men cheered and hugged each other at the prospect of moving closer to the enemy for they hoped soon to be battling the Spaniards in Cuba.

Back in Rochester on May 27, a drum corps and hundreds of spectators gave a rousing send-off to ten Naval Reserves called for active duty on the auxiliary cruiser *Yankee*. With the departure of this unit, about 75 Reserves remained in Rochester without assignment. They could have enlisted in Buffalo for duty on the cruiser *Buffalo* but refused, hoping

to receive orders which would enable them to retain their identity as a Rochester unit.

Meanwhile the Third Regiment arrived at Camp Alger (named in honor of the Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger) on May 29. The men who had left comfortable homes in search of glory and adventure were here rudely awakened to the realities of camp life. Their complaints quickly mounted, listing unwholesome food, no bathing facilities, defective sewage, inadequate medical facilities, overcrowding, and the usual diseases resulting from filth. Water for drinking and cooking had to be carried nearly a mile in boilers and kettles and even this water was not pure. Soldiers' letters and news reports brought prompt action from Rochesterians who again shipped money and boxes of food to the grateful men of Companies A and H.

About June 7, the Third Regiment received orders to fill its ranks up to maximum strength. Recruiting parties were accordingly sent back to New York State for the necessary enlistees. The recruiters had no difficulty in obtaining volunteers despite the unfavorable reports of camp life, and as a rule ten men volunteered for every vacancy. In Rochester 65 men were recruited and sent on to join the regiment, making a total of 232 Rochester men at Camp Alger.

The next volunteers to leave the city were drawn from the Naval Reserve Station on July 11. Navy doctors temporarily assigned to Rochester examined the men and accepted 53 for duty, rejecting 15. Having two days to make plans for their departure, a committee headed by Charles U. Bastable prepared a royal send-off. Bands, a police platoon, veterans' organizations, a Navy gun squad and thousands of spectators escorted the Norfolk-bound group to the station. Each man was presented some flowers as a parting gift, and again all were loaded into sleeping cars reserved and financed by local contributions. At Norfolk the Rochesterians were assigned to many ships, among them the *Iowa*, the *Dolphin*, and the *Franklin*. Much to their disappointment they never served as a Rochester unit. Most of them never faced enemy gunfire, and few ever saw a Spanish ship although American cities along the Atlantic coast constantly feared attack and bombardment by the Spanish fleet.

Most of the honor and thrills of this war, as far as Rochesterians were concerned, fell to Lieutenant John G. Quinby, son of the late Brigadier-General Isaac F. Quinby, a professor of mathematics at the University of Rochester for many years. Isaac Quinby and General Ulysses Grant had been great friends, and when the latter became President of the United States he appointed Isaac's son to Annapolis. During the Spanish-

American War Lieutenant Quinby, executive officer of the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, fired the pneumatic dynamite torpedo guns at Santiago and thus became a naval hero overnight. Rochester was especially proud of Lieutenant Quinby, and the Veterans of Quinby Post (named after his father) sent him their congratulations for a job well done. He modestly replied that he was happy to have the "approbation of my beloved townspeople. Rochester! God bless Rochester! She is always first in my mind."

Answering the President's second call for troops, on July 27 the Seventh Battery, Light Artillery, New York Volunteers, paraded through Rochester to the Lehigh Station. The unit was escorted by veterans' groups, a drum corps, and the Newport Cycle Club whose members rode bicycles decorated with red, white, and blue bunting. The Seventh Battery, under command of Captain Lansford F. Sherry, was ordered to Camp Black where the group was destined to remain (much to the men's disappointment) during its entire tour of duty in the Army.

Captain Theodore S. Pulver* and 50 volunteers also left Rochester on July 27 en route to Buffalo to join other recruits in forming the 202nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. From Buffalo they were sent to Camp Black to be mustered in and to receive their physical examinations and training. These Rochester boys, increased to 104, formed Company I of the 202nd Regiment.

Civilian War Efforts

Meanwhile citizens on the home front were awakening to new responsibilities. On May 5, 1898, twelve prominent businessmen, headed by C. Walter Smith, held their first meeting to discuss plans to relieve soldiers' families in needy circumstances. They called on businessmen to contribute to this worthy cause, and collected \$1,000. In a month they had aided 28 deserving families. The local chapter of Colonial Dames, believing they would have more free time to devote and that they might perform the work with more "tact and delicacy," offered their services to the committee. Their offer was accepted and the responsibility of raising funds and visiting families was turned over to the ladies. A benefit was held at the Arsenal, and the Stuart Stock Company and the

*On June 21, 1898, the Common Council passed a resolution recommending that T. S. Pulver (former Clerk of the City of Rochester), a corporal in Company H, Third Regiment at Camp Alger, be appointed a Lieutenant in the Infantry. The resolution was signed by the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and stamped with the city seal and forwarded to the President of the United States. On July 13, 1898, T. S. Pulver was commissioned a Captain and transferred to Company I, 202nd Regiment.

management of the Cook Opera house gave a benefit performance for the fund. Though often the treasury was low, the Colonial Dames managed, nevertheless, to support the volunteers' needy families till all soldiers returned home.

The local Y.M.C.A. also raised funds, but for a different purpose. Their money was forwarded to national representatives, called the Army Committee, who used the funds to set up Y.M. "tents" in Army camps. The tents were equipped with wholesome amusements such as magazines, candy and cigarettes, and it was hoped that these diversions would help to sustain the morale of the men away from home. Religious services were also held in the tents.

Irondequoit chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution performed two distinct patriotic services during the war. First, under supervision of the national D.A.R. headquarters, they recruited a volunteer corps of 15 nurses in Rochester. To qualify, a woman had to be a trained nurse between 30 and 50 years of age, single, free of dependents, and of good character—on which point the recommendation of the D.A.R. would suffice. After meeting all these requirements the nurse received \$30 per month and served in hastily organized hospitals in the United States and in Cuba. Throughout the emergency 16 Rochester nurses volunteered their services.

As its second contribution the D.A.R. organized the War Relief Corps to act as Monroe County's agency in gathering canteen supplies for the Army. The Chapter established headquarters at the Watson House where money, canned foods, medicine, bandages, pins, pajamas, books, etc., were left for distribution to camps and hospitals. Materials for bandages, night shirts, etc., could be obtained at the Watson House by any person or group wishing to help. Many participated in this work—church clubs, ladies groups in surrounding towns and villages, various women's clubs and individuals. Frequent appeals to Mrs. M. H. McMath, head of the relief work, arrived from the very nurses the D.A.R. had enrolled for duty. Their letters describing the lack of hospital supplies and medicine, the unwholesome food and the shortage of doctors and nurses, stimulated the dispatch of more and more large boxes of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. This service continued until September 30 when Irondequoit Chapter brought its relief work to a close. The New York State Regent of the D.A.R. informed the Rochester chapter that it had made the best record of any city in relief work, and the *New York Tribune* noted that Rochester had sent more money and goods for soldiers' relief than any other city of its size.

The war stimulus lent renewed vigor to annual holiday celebrations and patriotism became the main theme of each. On Memorial Day a merry-go-round which played only patriotic tunes was featured at Genesee Valley Park. An estimated 30,000 flocked to Ontario Beach on the Fourth of July to witness the blowing up of the "Maine," but the spectacle had to be postponed when a strong wind threatened the venture's success. In spite of a pouring rainfall all workingmen's organizations turned out to march in the Labor Day parade. The principal feature of each participating group was its patriotic emblem. For the electrical workers a small boy dressed in a U. S. sailor uniform drove a goat (representing Spain) and captured the spectators' fancy, as did "Uncle Sam" smoking a Cuban cigar atop the American brewery float and "little darkies" dressed like natives waving American and Cuban flags.

Fireworks displays at the parks or on the shores of Lake Ontario were popular throughout the war. A typical exhibition was one sponsored by the Pain Fireworks Company of New York which featured all the important events in the fall of Santiago, the high point of which was the surrender of Spanish General Toral's sword to the American commander. At this point the audience shouted itself hoarse.

A *Post Express* reporter observed a different manner in which the war influenced Rochesterians. Members of the male sex walked straighter, held their shoulders back, chests out, heads alert, and the usual handshake greetings were replaced by snappy military salutes. Rochesterians were thus devoting much of their energy and enthusiasm to the war effort.

Camp Hardships and the Return to Rochester

In the meantime army life at Camp Alger, where Companies A and H were stationed, became more than disagreeable when in July the number of typhoid fever cases began to mount at an alarming rate. It was soon necessary to abandon the grounds and move the sick men to the Army hospital at Fort Myer, Virginia, or to hospitals in the Philadelphia area. Several typhoid patients were sent to hospitals in their home towns, among them Captain Smith of Company H who died at a Rochester hospital a month later.

The troops remaining on duty began a long, rugged march on August 3 which took them through Manassas, Bull Run, Gainesville, Haymarket and finally to Thoroughfare, Virginia, on August 9. During the first part of this march the sun beat down unmercifully upon the men and there was little water for either drinking or bathing purposes. Then rain came in torrents drenching the men and the ground so that campfires

could not be built either for drying off or for cooking. The mud became so thick that the soles were lost from government issued shoes, showing how poorly they had been constructed. Conditions at Camp Thoroughfare proved anything but desirable, and the boys once more wrote home describing the poorly clad, shoeless soldiers, and the lack of doctors and medicine. They wondered why a camp situated "right in our own country" was operated in this disgraceful manner. The Armistice, signed on August 12, made endurance of camp existence more unbearable. Was it necessary, many demanded, to remain at Camp Thoroughfare, or in the Army, for that matter, now that the war was over?

On August 29 the Third Regiment Infantry moved again, this time a short distance to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where routine drill was resumed. More Rochester men were stricken with typhoid or malaria and had to be removed to Philadelphia hospitals. Conditions at Camp Meade were likewise condemned in several articles printed in Rochester papers. Thus John Stewart, Treasurer of Mechanics Institute, who visited Camp Meade to see his son, Charles, a victim of typhoid fever, informed news reporters that while he had expected to find the camp in poor condition, its conditions were even worse than he had anticipated. The men slept on the ground in their tents, the food was unpalatable, and many soldiers lacking underclothing, coats and shoes, wore only overalls.

The boiling point was reached a few days later after the Rochester troops arrived at Camp Meade. News of the death of Captain Smith, always popular with the men, and a rumor to the effect that they would be shipped to Cuba "upset" Company A which was waiting impatiently to be mustered out and sent home. As a result Company A, excepting Captain Henderson and three followers, refused to drill or obey any orders until certain matters were clarified—they had seen and experienced enough Army glamour. The mutineers were placed under arrest by the Regimental Guard which collected all their belts and guns and piled them in front of Captain Henderson's tent. Although mutiny is a serious offense during an emergency and punishable by death, the insubordinates were released the next day and assured of being discharged in the near future. The men felt somewhat relieved and promptly returned to drill.

Rochester remained loyal to its volunteers. Reports of Army inefficiency had repeatedly provoked indignant protests from the home front. Thus in this final crisis, two highly respected groups, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, wrote a united appeal to Assemblyman O'Grady asking him to exercise his influence to

have Companies A and H mustered out. The ladies feared more Rochester boys might be needlessly attacked (and some fatally) by typhoid fever or one of the other diseases rampant in the Army camps; they urged that it was no longer necessary for the boys to remain away from home. Assemblyman O'Grady was favorably impressed by the plea and wrote immediately to Governor Black who appealed in turn to President McKinley and the War Department for dismissal of the Third New York Infantry. Soon word arrived that the Rochester companies would be home the next week.

Rochesterians welcomed the news and began to form elaborate homecoming plans. A committee of prominent citizens, presided over by Captain John J. Powers, met at the Armory to discuss reception arrangements. As the troop train would not arrive until two p.m. on September 12, too late an hour to serve the boys dinner in Rochester, the committee chartered a special car and engaged the fashionable caterer, Isaac Teall, to prepare food for 200 men. The soldiers were thus served their noon meal at Watkins Glen. At the Rochester Central station the welcoming committee and a huge crowd were present to meet the boys. As a troop train pulled into the station, the 54th Regiment band played through "Home Sweet Home" and "Johnny Comes Marching Home" before it was discovered that they were greeting the wrong train. Troops were being dispatched to their various home towns in three sections, and Companies A and H were in the last section.

When the third section finally pulled into the depot, the greeting hadn't lost in intensity because of the delay. Most of the boys looked healthy enough, but their uniforms gave the impression that they had been through the worst war battles. Three men, too ill to join the parade, were conducted home immediately. Fifteen others could not return to Rochester at this time as they had not sufficiently recovered to be removed from their hospitals. Another nine men, recuperating from illnesses and unable to march but eager to participate in the parade, were borne along in carriages. Many tender reunions were interrupted temporarily in order to begin the march to the Armory, led by chief marshal Colonel N. P. Pond and his staff and by the citizens' committee in carriages. They were followed by veterans' groups, Naval Reservists, fraternal societies, a police escort and finally Companies A and H. Four bands marched at proper intervals in the parade playing vigorously.

It was a moving scene—the music, the colors flying, flowers strewn in the soldiers' path, the City Hall bell ringing and Kimball's fog horn blowing. The cheering throng broke through the ropes anchored along

the sidewalks to hold the crowds in check, and the soldiers were surrounded and carried forward by the jubilant citizens. The parade was pronounced a tremendous success, and the citizens' committee commended Rochesterians for their patriotism as exemplified by the donation of nearly \$1,000 (which amply covered all expenses) within a few hours' notice.

The Navy began mustering out its Rochester sailors on September 4. Five boys from the *Yankee* came home first, then nine *Jason* men and twelve *Franklin* men (the only group to receive an organized welcome). For several months small contingents continued to arrive home from the nineteen ships on which the men had been scattered, but the majority of the 70 men were home by the end of the year.

The Seventh Battery likewise experienced an unexcitingly brief service career. Except for a short practice march to Far Rockaway, a short distance from Camp Black, the men's sojourn on Long Island was uneventful. The war ended, and, with no Philippine or Cuban duty assigned them, the men were granted 30-day furloughs. Early on the morning of September 16, the men arrived in Rochester. A rousing homecoming reception, which included breakfast at the Armory prepared by Teall, greeted them. On November 30 the Seventh Battery men were mustered out.

Company I of the 202nd New York Volunteer Infantry was destined to remain in service longer than any other Rochester unit. After receiving seven weeks of training at Camp Black, the men were transferred on September 13 to Camp Meade where, a month later, they became part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. On November 30 the 202nd was transferred to Camp Haskell near Athens, Georgia, and in a few days orders sent them to Savannah harbor where they boarded the transport "Minnewasca," destination Havana, Cuba. They arrived December 9, the first American regiment to land at Havana. The 202nd boarded a train going inland to Guanajay, province of Pinar del Rio, and established Camp Barrett outside the town. During February, yellow fever threatened the camp. Suspected articles were destroyed or disinfected, an isolation ward was set up and the main camp, renamed Camp Young, was moved to the opposite side of Guanajay. This location proved less favorable than Camp Barrett as water for camp use had to be carted in barrels over three miles of treacherous road.

The duties of the 202nd while in Cuba were all of a nature beneficial to the populace. The poor were fed, hospitals rehabilitated, sanitation facilities installed in towns, roads and bridges constructed, telephone

lines erected, postal routes established, etc. According to letters written by Company I boys to Rochester relatives, they were more than anxious to come home. Playing the role of liberator and rehabilitator was disheartening work, and the men were increasingly appalled by the filth, the disease, the poverty and lack of education among the Cubans and by the primitive nature of the country. They were no more ready for the responsibilities that go with national power than were the citizens back home. All alike rejoiced when on March 18 the boys received instructions to break camp and return to Savannah to be mustered out. In a few days they sailed from Havana, and after stopping at quarantine in the Savannah River, the 202nd was discharged on April 15, 1899, at Savannah. When Captain Pulver and Company I pulled into Rochester's Lehigh station on the morning of April 17, a cheering mass of citizens greeted them and a huge escort of both Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans, school children, police and firemen, paraded through the city streets to the Armory where dinner was served and Mayor Warner welcomed the company home.

Rochester also had men stationed in the Philippine Islands on occupational duty. Their exact number is not easily determined as they were scattered throughout several regular Army units and, therefore, did not leave records similar to those left by New York Volunteer units. Mopping-up enemy resistance, the thankless assignment of the occupational troops, was a complicated, dangerous job, long hindered by Aguinaldo's guerrilla activities. Conditions found in the Philippines, such as the ever-present filth, the lack of sanitation facilities and the ignorance of the natives, combined with a nostalgic feeling for "Home, U. S. A." made Philippine duty unenviable.

In command of American civil and military operations in the Philippine Islands from August 29, 1898, to May 5, 1900, was General Elwell S. Otis, Rochester's outstanding war hero. Otis had actively participated in the Civil War and various Indian campaigns and at the opening of the Spanish-American War held the rank of Brigadier-General. Following Dewey's naval victory in Manila Bay, Otis was appointed Major-General in charge of outfitting and shipping troops and supplies to Manila. Within two months he had dispatched the necessary men and materials to the Islands from San Francisco, and in July he sailed for Manila, reaching the city on August 21, 1898. General Otis was second in command to General Wesley Merritt until August 29 when General Merritt was ordered to attend the Peace Conference in Paris. Thus General Otis became Governor General of the Philippines and Com-

mander of the new military Department of the Pacific. It was a difficult assignment, darkened by many reserves, but General Otis was equal to the task, and when relieved of command on May 5, 1900, Aguinaldo and his staff had been captured and the insurgent army scattered. Plans for training and educating the Filipinos in self-government had been launched.

When General Otis returned to America, Rochester claimed him as its own. June 15, 1900, was proclaimed "Otis Day" in his honor. A magnificent temporary triumphal arch was erected at East Main Street and East Avenue through which passed a grand parade of city officials, various civilian organizations and military units. About 50,000 western New Yorkers poured into Rochester to participate in the ovation, and the *Democrat and Chronicle* estimated the total crowd at 100,000. The round of banquets, speeches, band concerts, and patriotic displays continued for several days, and the celebration was hailed as the largest Rochester had seen.

Thus Rochester's first large participation in international war was officially ended on a triumphant note. The adventure had not all been glorious, but most citizens were eager to forget the hardships, the frustrations and afflictions of camp life. Good fortune had kept the list of fatalities down to a bare minimum. In fact, after the three lives lost on the *Maine* explosion, only one Rochesterian fell in battle, Elmer G. Wood, a member of the regular army in the 13th U. S. Infantry, killed at the battle of El Caney in Cuba. Seven died of typhoid and other diseases and one was killed in a railroad accident, making a loss of twelve in all, among a total of at least 500 local men in the services.

But these were not the most surprising results of the war. America had taken its place among the family of nations, assuming responsibilities scarcely dreamed of a few years before. Already a debate was raging in the Rochester press as throughout the nation over two disturbing questions: Does the Constitution follow the flag? Shall we rule, assimilate, or abandon the Philippines and/or Porto Rico? The implications back of these questions are still troubling us today as we consider the various aspects of the struggle for collective security. Perhaps a year or two ago we could have passed judgment on the policies and performances of our predecessors of 1898-1900, but the events of 1950-51 in this same field teach us humility and foster a desire to learn rather than judge. Then as now the results may be baffling, but we can join in honoring those who went forth to serve.

Deaths of Rochester Men in the Spanish-American War:

Francis Cornelius Phillips (a marine aboard the <i>Maine</i>)	<i>Maine</i> explosion
John P. Etts	<i>Maine</i> explosion
Daniel Tehan	<i>Maine</i> explosion
George H. Mills Company H, Third N. Y. V.	Typhoid fever
Capt. L. Boardman Smith Company H, Third N. Y. V.	Typhoid fever
William G. Platt Company C, 14th N. Y. V.	Typhoid fever
Emil Kallmeier Company A, Third N. Y. V.	Typhoid fever
Frank A. Kane Company I, 202nd N. Y. V.	Railroad car accident near Marysville, Pa.
Herbert W. Ludlam First Illinois Regiment	Typhoid fever
Thomas F. Quinn Company C, 202nd N. Y. V.	Typhoid fever
Elmer G. Wood 13th U. S. Infantry	Killed in Battle of El Caney, Cuba
Charles Stoehl Company F, N. Y. V.	Died of disease

D.A.R. Sponsored Volunteer Nurses:

Miss Helen Burke	Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga
Sister Mary Carroll	Jacksonville, Florida
Miss Lillian Carter	Santiago, Cuba
Miss L. M. Goddell	Fortress Monroe
Miss Frances A. Graham	Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga
Miss Carrie A. Bates	Fort Myer
Miss Ella Hollister	Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, field hospital
Miss Nellie A. Lewis	Jacksonville, Florida
Miss Winifred Lewis	Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga
Miss Ida L. Lynch	Sternberg Hospital
Sister Magdaline	Norfolk Navy Yard Hospital
Miss Lida McKinley	Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Alice M. Parker	Sternberg Hospital
Miss Nellie L. Ryan	to New York (for orders)
Miss Lucretia Smart	Fort Myer
Miss Matilda B. Wright	Sternberg Hospital

COMPANY H, Third New York Volunteer Infantry

Capt. L. Bordman Smith¹¹
 Lt. Murray W. Crosby¹
 Lt. Frank G. Smith²
 Sgt. George A. Grenville³
 Sgt. Laurance Angel
 Pvt. Walter S. Austin
 Pvt. Walter G. Baird⁴ ¹¹
 Pvt. Nathan R. Ball
 Artificer Albert L. Banker
 Pvt. Albert M. Barager
 Pvt. Frank S. Barons
 Pvt. Harry V. Barr
 Pvt. William H. Barrows
 Pvt. John F. Battershall
 Pvt. Abraham Benedict⁵
 Pvt. Harry T. Bristow
 Pvt. Floyd F. Brown
 Pvt. Charles A. Bryant
 Cpl. Edward A. Burkhardt
 Pvt. William H. Burtis
 Cpl. Henry B. Chapin
 Pvt. Walter J. Connor
 Pvt. Baldwin F. Consler⁴
 Pvt. William T. Cooksley
 Pvt. B. W. Crane⁶
 Pvt. Harry E. Crosby
 Pvt. Charles W. Dell⁷
 Pvt. Harry R. East
 Wagoner Burr D. Eldridge
 Pvt. John O. Emery
 Pvt. Henry E. Erhardt⁴
 Pvt. William D. Fennessy
 Pvt. Clinton H. Furbish
 Pvt. David S. Gillis
 Pvt. Walter M. Glass
 Pvt. William J. Graham⁸
 Cpl. Paul G. Gregory
 Pvt. George W. Grimble
 Pvt. Albert Guy Haas
 Pvt. Oscar W. Hoffman
 Pvt. Augustus Horton

Pvt. Walter H. Jeens
 Pvt. Eugene J. Learned
 Pvt. Clinton E. Line
 Pvt. Frederick H. Lowe
 Pvt. George C. Lowe
 Cpl. William S. Lozier
 Cpl. August Larsen
 Hospital Steward George J. Lewis
 Pvt. Frederick A. Major
 Pvt. Albert W. Marschke
 Pvt. Percy F. Megargle
 Pvt. Edward B. Miles
 Pvt. John H. More
 Pvt. Joseph G. Munz¹¹
 Pvt. Frank A. Page
 Cpl. Charles H. Patterson
 Cpl. Theodore S. Pulver⁹
 Cpl. Harvey A. Rosenthal
 Pvt. Morton S. Rundel
 Pvt. Frank B. Saunders¹¹
 Cpl. William C. Seward
 Sgt. Porter Cameron Shutt¹¹
 Pvt. William A. Sias
 Sgt. Charles A. Simmons
 Pvt. Robert B. Slocum⁴
 Sgt. Albert F. Smith
 Sgt. Albert M. Steele
 Pvt. Charles H. Stewart¹¹
 Pvt. William C. Strobel
 Pvt. G. J. Strube
 Pvt. Eugene L. Van Gorder¹⁰
 Pvt. John H. Walker⁴
 Musician Harvey J. Walters
 Musician Lionel F. Whitney
 Pvt. Harold Whitton
 Pvt. Charles R. Williams
 Sgt. Clarence Williams
 Pvt. John E. Williams
 Pvt. William A. Wood
 Sgt. William B. Young

¹ Commissioned Captain September 10, 1898.

² Commissioned First Lieutenant September 10, 1898.

³ Commissioned Second Lieutenant October 1, 1898.

⁴ Transferred to U. S. Army Hospital Corps, June 18, 1898.

⁵ Discharged July 22, 1898 to accept appointment as Captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers.

⁶ Rejected, under age.

⁷ Transferred to U. S. Army Hospital Corps, September 12, 1898.

⁸ Discharged July 28, 1898 to accept commission in the 201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

⁹ Commissioned Captain and transferred to 202nd Regiment New York Volunteers, July 13, 1898.

¹⁰ Transferred to 202nd Regiment New York Volunteers, August 17, 1898.

¹¹ Contracted typhoid fever.

COMPANY A, Third New York Volunteer Infantry

Capt. Henry B. Henderson
Lt. Frederick W. G. Bailey
Lt. Frederick T. Eigabroadt
Pvt. George Allen
Pvt. John H. Anderson
Pvt. Stephen A. Archambault
Pvt. Floyd S. Austin
Pvt. Edson B. Baldwin
Pvt. Harry S. Beckwith
Pvt. Alfred M. Broadbridge
Pvt. Albert R. Brown
Sgt. Arthur H. Bryan
Pvt. Alexander Buckler
Artificer William A. Burnett
Pvt. Theodore I. Camp
Pvt. Alfred A. Chilson
Pvt. Albert W. Collins
Cpl. Frederick S. Couchman
Cpl. William W. Croft
Pvt. John W. Crowell¹²
Cpl. Henry P. Dailey
Pvt. Jerry Daley (Dailey)¹⁸
Pvt. Harvey (Harry) R. Fellman
Pvt. Henry Fleig
Pvt. Charles P. Fletcher
Pvt. Clarence P. Genthner
Cpl. Anson F. Gilbert
Musician Ernest Gorsline
Pvt. George C. Griffin
Pvt. Harry Griffith
Wagoner Charles Guernsey
Pvt. Harry B. Hagen
Pvt. Cornelius J. Hahn¹⁸
Sgt. Frederick W. Harvard
Pvt. Wilbert R. Hill
Pvt. Frank F. Hoppe
Cpl. George H. Jenkinson
Pvt. Harry Jones
Cpl. Emil Kallmeier
Pvt. Louis F. Kallmeier¹¹
Pvt. Frank G. Keller

Sgt. Emanuel W. King
Pvt. John R. Linke
Pvt. John MacBride
Pvt. Frank P. MacGrady
Pvt. Leo A. MacSweeney
Cpl. Joseph E. Marcille
Pvt. Thomas McCarthy
Pvt. Charles H. Messner
Pvt. Charles Mestler
Pvt. William H. Miller
Sgt. E. J. Millington
Pvt. Henry W. Morse
Cpl. Frederick C. Nellis
Pvt. Daniel B. Peck
Pvt. Samuel D. Pierce, Jr.
Pvt. Watson S. Plumb
Cpl. William Pundt¹¹
Pvt. Frank D. Rankin
Pvt. John F. Reynolds
Pvt. Frank S. Richardson
Pvt. George H. Roeper
Pvt. Ernest A. Roh
Pvt. Leon Rosenbaum
Pvt. John B. Sanderl
Pvt. Richard T. Shay (Shea)¹⁸
Cook James W. Sherman
Cpl. Joseph H. Stutson
Pvt. Alexander Sutherland
Cpl. George J. Thompson
Sgt. William F. Thompson
Pvt. Frank Tischler
Cpl. William K. Trangott
Pvt. William S. Wallace
Pvt. Jobe Ware
Pvt. Charles A. White
Pvt. Charles R. Williams
Pvt. John F. Wolter
Pvt. John F. Woods
Pvt. D. D. Wright¹⁸
Musician Frank A. Yattau
Sgt. George P. Yost

¹² Discharged for disability July 27, 1898.

¹⁸ Failed physical examination at Camp Black.

¹¹ Contracted typhoid fever.

Men of the 101st and 108th Separate Companies sent as replacements to Camp Black for men of Companies A and H, Third Regiment, who failed their physical examinations.

Pvt. Mark Adler
 Pvt. Edward J. Chrisley¹¹
 Pvt. William G. Coventry
 Pvt. Herbert W. Feather
 Pvt. John Forth
 Pvt. Monroe M. Hollister, Jr.
 Pvt. John William Leach
 Pvt. Frederick A. Lyon

Pvt. Alexander S. Mahon
 Pvt. Martin F. McMillan
 Pvt. Lee M. Nichols
 Pvt. William J. O'Loughlin
 Pvt. William P. Showve
 Pvt. Edward B. Stockdale
 Pvt. Joseph Allen White¹⁴
 Pvt. George M. Decker

¹¹ Contracted typhoid fever.

¹⁴ Mental illness developed.

Rochester Recruits sent to Camp Alger to raise Companies A and H to Maximum Strength:

Pvt. Daniel M. Anthony, Jr.
 Pvt. Herman E. Arnold
 Pvt. Charles A. Beck¹⁵
 Pvt. Cameron A. Benedict¹⁵
 Pvt. Arthur A. Bennett
 Pvt. Harry M. Bowman
 Pvt. Fay Brown
 Pvt. George W. Brownyard¹¹
 Pvt. William J. Callaghan
 Pvt. Don Arthur Cawthra
 Pvt. Albert Cirotzki
 Pvt. George P. Clark
 Pvt. Thomas L. Cooke
 Pvt. Charles Corlett¹⁵
 Pvt. Frank E. Crampton
 Pvt. William L. Dichter¹⁵
 Pvt. John C. Dillman
 Pvt. Harry G. Doxsee (Doxee)
 Pvt. George Falls
 Pvt. Henry O. Fisher
 Pvt. William C. Foster¹⁵
 Pvt. James P. Fox
 Pvt. Arthur R. Fraser
 Pvt. William Goddard¹⁵
 Pvt. Walter L. Hagen
 Pvt. Frederick H. Hansen
 Pvt. George J. Hines
 Pvt. Frederick Holfoth
 Pvt. William H. Hurlburt
 Pvt. Thomas J. Hyde¹⁵
 Pvt. Frank Kehoe, Jr.
 Pvt. Bernard J. Kelly
 Pvt. Joseph T. Kinney

Pvt. Charles Kowalski¹⁵
 Pvt. James Lander
 Pvt. Frederick H. L. Lawson
 Pvt. August Liebig
 Artificer Harry W. Lockwood
 Pvt. Raymond D. Louth
 Pvt. Arthur E. Major¹⁶
 Pvt. Thomas G. McEwan
 Pvt. John Meyer
 Pvt. William Mielke (Meelke)¹⁵
 Pvt. John G. Miller
 Pvt. George H. Mills¹¹
 Pvt. William J. Morley
 Pvt. Charles D. Munger
 Pvt. John R. Nelson
 Pvt. George J. Schafer
 Pvt. Henry M. Sellinger
 Pvt. Walter R. Shewman
 Pvt. Harry W. Slack
 Pvt. Thomas Slattery¹⁵
 Pvt. Wayne F. Sprague
 Pvt. Albert C. Stahl
 Pvt. Charles Stoehl¹⁷
 Pvt. Charles H. Sullivan
 Cook Elmer E. Swart
 Pvt. Gilbert N. Treble
 Pvt. Patrick J. Tumilty
 Pvt. Frederick C. Twist¹⁵
 Pvt. Herbert F. White
 Pvt. Edward F. Whittam
 Pvt. Harry C. Wright
 Pvt. Robert B. Wright

¹⁵ These men were in Company F, mustered out at Medina, New York.

¹⁶ Discharged as a minor September 9, 1898.

¹⁷ Stoehl was in Company F; died of disease at Fort Myer, Virginia.

¹¹ Contracted typhoid fever.

Rochesterians in the Seventh Battery, Light Artillery, New York Volunteers:

Capt. Lansford F. Sherry
 Lt. Charles H. Beach
 Lt. Amos J. Bush
 Pvt. Horace H. Albright
 Pvt. Anthony A. Andrews¹⁸
 Pvt. Albert J. Bartlett
 Pvt. Joseph J. Bauer
 Pvt. Walter V. Belding
 Pvt. Charles F. Bemis
 Pvt. Henry C. Bengel
 Pvt. Lee O. Blatchly
 Pvt. Fred W. Bolz
 Pvt. Jack S. E. Bosold
 Pvt. Theodore W. Bradish
 Pvt. Thomas C. Brodie
 Pvt. George W. Brotsch
 Pvt. George E. Broughton
 Pvt. Angus J. Buchan¹⁹
 Sgt. Frank P. Carney
 Pvt. George M. Chism
 Cpl. John F. Clark
 Pvt. William H. Clark
 Pvt. L. Beaconsfield Cornell
 Wagoner Thomas W. Deemer
 Pvt. James T. Denniston
 Pvt. George J. Desch
 Pvt. George Diedrich
 Pvt. William R. Dobrott
 Pvt. Charles J. Doell
 Pvt. Frank E. Doran
 Farrier Michael A. Dunn
 Pvt. George E. Edgcomb
 Pvt. Fred E. Ehmke¹⁹
 Cpl. James McD. Ellis
 Pvt. Charles L. Eggabroad
 Pvt. Henry W. Falkenstein
 Pvt. Frederick J. Fisher
 Sgt. Irving A. Fisher
 Pvt. Patrick D. Flynn
 Pvt. Zephaniah Foster
 Sgt. Frank D. French
 Pvt. William S. Fuhrmann
 Pvt. William T. Geier
 Pvt. Louis Geis
 Pvt. Lawrence Gernert
 Pvt. Christopher Gibson
 Pvt. Fred A. Gottschalk
 Pvt. Leon E. Green
 Farrier George D. Griffin
 Pvt. Fred C. Groh
 Pvt. Leopold Haidt
 Sgt. John H. Hall
 Sgt. Edward Harrigan
 Pvt. Roman T. Hockenos

Pvt. Frank Holla
 Pvt. William H. Hoyt
 Cpl. Joseph R. Kaseman
 Cpl. Albert E. Keily
 Pvt. Henry J. Killian
 Sgt. Harry A. Knapp
 Pvt. Simmon J. Koerbel
 Cpl. William E. Lamb
 Pvt. John Lebbert
 Musician Frank A. Loomis
 Pvt. Richard F. Loysen
 Musician George L. MacGregor
 Pvt. William H. Mahns
 Pvt. Charles A. Martin
 Pvt. Arthur Merrill
 Pvt. William S. Miller
 Pvt. Max J. Nowack
 Pvt. William E. J. O'Leary
 Pvt. Byron C. Parker
 Pvt. Carl F. Patzward, Jr.
 Pvt. James Perry, Jr.
 Cpl. Norman S. Peverill
 Pvt. William Y. Phelan
 Pvt. Henry J. Plant¹⁹
 Cpl. George W. Powers
 Pvt. William E. Powers¹⁹
 Pvt. Don C. Pratt
 Pvt. William A. Price
 Pvt. Clark H. Quinn
 Pvt. Frank D. Remmele¹⁹
 Pvt. Charles Robbin
 Pvt. Hiram Rosenbloom
 Pvt. William Rowland
 Cpl. William J. Scanlan
 Cpl. Solomon C. Schoenberg
 Sgt. Alfred J. Sears
 Pvt. Charles J. Seel
 Pvt. Alvert Seeley
 Pvt. Stephen E. Shaw
 Pvt. Everett E. Simpson
 Pvt. Henry E. Simson
 Artificer Fred B. Smith
 Sgt. Urbane S. Stevens
 Pvt. John Stewart¹⁸
 Pvt. Otto Studer
 Pvt. Fred S. Vandervort
 Pvt. Frank Weis
 Pvt. Arthur C. Welch
 Pvt. John J. Welch
 Saddler John W. Whiting
 Sgt. James L. Whitley
 Pvt. Edwin J. Young
 Pvt. Fred J. Young

¹⁸ Discharged for disability.

¹⁹ Contracted typhoid fever or malaria.

Rochesterians in 202nd Regiment New York Volunteers

Company I

Capt. Theodore S. Pulver
 Lt. Frank J. Hess
 Sgt. John P. Shea
 Sgt. Frederic L. Pfeiffer
 Sgt. Frank C. Reynolds
 Cpl. Godfrey Ashbaker
 Pvt. Jacob H. Benedict
 Pvt. William G. Bolus
 Pvt. Nicholas Brust, Jr.
 Cpl. Benjamin R. Burns
 Pvt. Nicholas J. Cole
 Cpl. George A. Dyprose
 Pvt. George Eyer
 Cpl. William J. Farron
 Pvt. Fred R. Ferguson
 Pvt. Harry A. Fritz
 Cook Joseph Gadrell
 Pvt. Albert W. Gaerin
 Pvt. William A. Geyer
 Pvt. John A. Glantschnig
 Musician Ernest L. Groat
 Pvt. George C. Gross
 Pvt. Ignatz Hetzler²⁰
 Pvt. Charles H. A. Higgs
 Pvt. Charles A. Hughes
 Pvt. Thomas Jermyn
 Pvt. Frank A. Kane
 Pvt. Charles W. Kober
 Pvt. John H. Lamphro
 Pvt. Frank W. C. Lawrence
 Pvt. Joseph H. McHugh
 Pvt. Harry McKissick
 Pvt. George E. McLaughlin
 Cpl. James P. McManua
 Pvt. John P. McMullen
 Pvt. Julius E. Meyerhoff
 Pvt. John C. Miller
 Cpl. David W. Moore
 Pvt. William L. Morse
 Pvt. Warren T. Rogers
 Pvt. George M. Schmitt
 Pvt. Claude L. Seiler

Pvt. Frank T. Stahley
 Pvt. Jeremiah Sullivan
 Pvt. William J. Utz
 Pvt. Fred W. Wagner
 Pvt. John L. Walbeck
 Pvt. Karl E. Wilson
 Pvt. Charles F. Wheelock²¹
 Pvt. Charles N. Young²²

Company A

Frederick T. Craig
 Daniel S. Miller

Company B

Harry J. Durkin
 Alfred B. Tubb

Company C

Richard Attridge
 Richard H. Crann
 Casper W. Knope
 August Nix
 Patrick H. O'Boyle
 Daniel H. Rogers
 Daniel Scanlon
 John H. Semlinger
 George W. Stewart

Company D

Owen P. Thompson

Company G

James Charles

Company H

Andrew B. King
 Fred Wilkins

Company L

Charles Henry Muth

Band

Frederick Bardon

²⁰ Discharged January 7, 1899 at Camp Barrett, Cuba.

²¹ Transferred to U. S. Army Hospital Corps, August 27, 1898.

²² Transferred to Hospital Corps, Second Army Corps, November 14, 1898.

Rochester Naval Reserves Aboard the *Jason*:

Ensign John J. Leary
 A. W. Bement
 W. B. Bradt²³
 H. J. Loeffler
 J. H. Mills
 J. A. Shearer

W. V. Shone
 F. S. Smith
 A. G. Thomas
 W. Van Scotter
 F. C. Zellweger

Rochester Naval Reserves Aboard the *Yankee*:

L. R. Bishop ²⁸	E. G. Grosse
W. L. Bishop	J. H. Hall
John Bricker	John Kelly
J. H. Coyle, Jr. ²⁸	Harry F. Merrill ²⁸
J. L. Crane	H. D. Morrison
William G. David aboard the <i>Peoria</i> .	
William Fullam aboard the <i>New Orleans</i> .	
Edward Qualthrough aboard the <i>Indiana</i> .	
Orville Peterson aboard the <i>Dolphin</i> .	

List of the 53 Rochesterians in the Second Separate Naval Division who left July 15, 1898 for Norfolk Navy Yard:

G. W. Allen	Ray Miller
C. Ball	R. E. McCaw
M. H. Barber	J. J. Phillips
A. J. Bradstreet	J. N. Probasco
W. C. Brown	C. A. Ringland
C. V. Burton	J. M. Robinson
C. W. Campbell	A. P. Ross
J. J. Coughlin	R. A. Rung
J. F. Coyle	F. C. Schumacher
L. W. Davis	E. Schussler
G. G. Frank	A. Seeger
J. H. Farrell	C. C. Sickles
C. Gribbroeck	S. Skeates
A. S. Hamilton	A. W. Smith
L. G. Hazen	A. Spencer
C. F. Hopkins	J. T. Sweeney
N. Karl	J. J. Tack
C. C. Kelsey	H. Twist
H. A. Knope	G. C. Vogle
A. G. Kober	William Weirech
F. C. Kogeley	G. P. Wilcox
J. J. Lindsay	G. L. Williams
C. B. Mann	W. B. Zimmer
Frank V. McDowell	B. E. Wilson
Frank McGovern	C. W. De La Montagne
W. D. McLean	J. Dittman
G. P. Miller	

²⁸ Rejected for duty after physical examination.

Rochesterians in other Branches of Service:

Ed Hirshfield—in the hospital corps of the regular Army at Washington Barracks.

Ira S. Wile—(same as above).

Julius M. Wile—an expert electrician, in Manila.

Henry D. McVean—with Army engineers at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis.

George W. Warner—with the Fifth Cavalry at Tampa, then to Porto Rico.

Lt. Benjamin M. Niven—with the Marine Corps at Key West.

William C. Knuder—a male nurse, on board the *City of Rome* which transported Admiral Cervera and 17 Spanish Navy men to Spain at the end of the war.

George P. Stallman—in the Philippines with Battery B, Sixth Artillery.

Joseph Schmitt—Company B, 22nd Infantry; was wounded in Cuba; later sent to Manila.

Al Heibler—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Joe Kaseman—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Chet Parshall—in the Philippines.²⁴
 A. Wishneck—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Joe Daily—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Joe Leidecker—in the Philippines.²⁴
 William Geiss—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Thomas Moore—in the Philippines.²⁴
 John P. Melody—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Frank Carney—in the Philippines.²⁴
 William Fritz—in the Philippines.²⁴
 William Gier—in the Philippines.²⁴
 Fred H. Haisman—Regular Marine Corps, on Admiral Sampson's flagship
New York.
 Fred W. Rapp—(same as above)
 Philip Crapsey—Tenth Battalion from Albany.²⁵
 Harry H. Crenell—(same as above).
 Lt. John G. Quinby—Commander of the *Vesuvius*.
 Arthur J. Whaley—Company M, Third New York Volunteers; contracted
 typhoid fever.
 Herbert S. Harris—Army Hospital nurse; contracted typhoid fever.
 Irving W. Davis—71st New York Infantry; contracted typhoid fever.
 Pvt. Hoekstra—wounded at San Juan; contracted malaria.
 Herbert W. Ludlam—First Illinois Regiment in Cuba; contracted typhoid fever.
 Charles Lee Wilson—Company I, 202nd New York Infantry; contracted
 typhoid fever.
 General Elwell S. Otis—in command of military forces in the Philippines.

²⁴ *Post Express*, November 16, 1899.

²⁵ In William F. Peck's SCRAPBOOK, vol. II, Philip Crapsey's obituary of May 22, 1907, states that his death at the age of 31 was caused by recurrence of a heart trouble contracted while serving in the U. S. Volunteer Army at Hawaii.

Bibliographical Note

In the effort to compile an accurate account of Rochesterians engaged in the services during the Spanish-American War, the following volumes were consulted, as well as the city newspapers:

New York in the Spanish-American War 1898, Report of the Adjutant-General of New York State (Albany, 1900), 3 vols.

New York and the War with Spain, Compiled by Hugh Hastings, State Historian (Albany, 1903).

We feel that our records are reasonably complete except for those who did not serve with Rochester companies.