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Indiana State Archives

Indiana in the Spanish-American War

Focus

Throughout this issue quotations from primary sources contain original spelling and grammar.

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Editor

Pamela J. Bennett

Lead Researcher

Paula A. Bongen

Designer

Dani B. Pfaff

Contributing Editors

Carole M. Allen, Janine Beckley,
Alan Conant, Dani B. Pfaff,
Virginia Terpening

The *Indiana Historian* provides resources and models for the study of local history to encourage Indiana's citizens of all ages to become engaged with the history of their communities and the state of Indiana.

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This year marks the centennial of the Spanish-American War. It lasted barely four months, from April to August 1898. The major focus of this issue is on the home front experience.

An overview of the war is on pages 3-4. The timeline throughout provides greater detail.

On pages 5-6 is an overview of the official Indiana response to the call for volunteers to fight the war. The chart on page 6 summarizes the organization and service of Indiana volunteers.

A diary on pages 7-10 provides an extensive record of service in the words of one volun-

teer. That view is expanded by photographs and boxed items.

On page 11, there is a brief explanation of the dilemma of black citizens and soldiers in the war.

Disease was the biggest killer in this war. The role of nurses and development of the U.S. Army Medical Department is summarized on page 12. The experience of one Indiana soldier in the Hospital Corps is provided on pages 13-14.

Resources are provided on page 15.

The front and back cover images demonstrate the pride of Indiana volunteers.

You be the historian

- Explore in more depth some of the topics on the Spanish-American War in this issue. There are extensive resources on the Internet as well as in library collections.
- Explore the resources in your community about the role its people played in the war. The official *Record of Indiana Volunteers* (see Bibliography, page 15) provides the town of each volunteer. Your community or county seat also might have a war memorial which lists war volunteers. Be sure, for example, to work with your public library, historical society or museum, local newspaper, local national guard armory, and local historians. Are there descendants still in the area who might have stories or artifacts from the war that they would share?
- What has happened to the countries on the map on page 3 of this issue? What is their status today?
- Newspapers played a large role in forming public opinion about the war. How has the media influenced wars that were fought after this one. What role does the media play in forming public opinion in the present?

The U.S.S. *Indiana*, built 1891-1895, was the first state-of-the-art battleship of the new U.S. Navy. It played an important role in the blockade of Cuba and the battle off Santiago on July 3, 1898.

The ship chaplain, William G. Cassard, edited a book for the crew: *Battleship Indiana and Her Part in the Spanish-American War* (New York: privately published, 1899). The ship also served in World War I. The U.S. sank it in 1920 in tests of aerial bombs. The citizens of Indiana demonstrated their pride in the ship by presenting a Tiffany and Co. silver service on September 21, 1896; the story is

in *Indiana's Gift to the Battleship Indiana* (Indianapolis: privately published, 1896). Pieces of this silver set are presently on loan to the Indiana

Governor's Residence from the Naval Supply Systems Command, Mechanicsburg, Pa.



Cassard, [w].

Remember the *Maine*!

In 1898, Spain ruled the island of Cuba located south of Florida in the Caribbean Sea. Since 1895, Cubans had been in revolt against Spanish rule. Spanish rulers on the island became more and more cruel to the Cubans. There was widespread belief by Americans that the U.S. had to defend the freedom of the Cuban revolutionaries and help to free them from Spanish oppression. Also, valuable American trade with Cuba was being interrupted.

In January 1898, the U.S. Steamship *Maine* was sent to Havana, Cuba as a show of support for American interests. On February 15, 1898, the *Maine* was sunk in the harbor by an explosion. "Remember the *Maine*" became a battle cry in many American newspapers. Two New York newspapers trying to increase circulation led the way with stories—some of them false—which caused Americans to sympathize with the Cuban fight for independence and blame Spain for the *Maine* sinking.

U.S. President William McKinley tried to avoid war through various diplomatic activities. Finally, however, at the request of President McKinley, the U.S. Congress declared war on Spain on April 25, 1898, retroactive to April 21.

During the war the recently upgraded U.S. Navy performed with great success. The U.S. Army is generally remembered for the glory of the Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt winning San Juan Hill from the Spanish



Map adapted from: Morris and Morris, 628.

(Cosmas, 1). However, many volunteer soldiers mustered into the U.S. Army never left the U.S.

Many historians believe that the Cuban situation became an opportunity for politicians who wanted to increase U.S. possessions, influence, and trade. These politicians are called expansionists. Theodore Roosevelt was an expansionist. Indiana's U.S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge was a leader in this movement (Phillips, 62-63). Others, called isolationists, believed that the U.S. should not acquire further external territory and not govern other countries. The U.S. had begun acquiring external territory with the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. The U.S. annexed the Hawaiian Islands on July 7, 1898.

The war ended with the signing of a protocol on August 12, 1898. During the short war

First battle death

Private Jesse K. Stork, Holland, Dubois County was reportedly the first American soldier killed in battle in the Spanish-American War. His tombstone in Fairmount Cemetery, Huntingburg commemorates this fact.

Indianapolis News, June 10, 1963.

1888	1888	1889	1889	1889	1889	1890	1890
George Eastman introduces the Kodak, a square box camera using roll film, making photography practical for the first time (Carruth, 349).	November 6 Republican Benjamin Harrison of Indiana is elected president of the United States (Carruth, 348).	Singer Manufacturing Company of Elizabethport, New Jersey, produces and markets the first electric sewing machine known in the U.S. (Carruth, 351).	April 22 The great Oklahoma land rush begins at noon; thousands of settlers race to stake a claim (Carruth, 350).	First May Day celebration is held in Paris (Grun, 445).	May 31 Flood kills 2,295 persons when dam on Conemaugh River above Johnstown, Pennsylvania, breaks due to heavy rain (Carruth, 352).	Census shows U.S. population of 62,947,714; the center of population is placed 20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana (Carruth, 354).	July Idaho and Wyoming are admitted to the Union as the 43rd and 44th states (Carruth, 354).

over 5,000 American soldiers died; 379 of the deaths were battle casualties. The rest of the men died from diseases in camps in the U.S. and on foreign soil. The U.S. concluded a peace treaty with Spain on December 10, 1899.

The war was a turning point in world politics. Spain lost its navy, its territories, and its position as a world power. As a result of the war, U.S. influence as a world power increased. The U.S. acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, occupied Cuba for a time, and acquired Guantanamo Naval Station in Cuba.

U.S. problems in conducting the war also brought about lasting changes: Walter Reed discovered the cause of yellow fever; a new respect for medical needs brought great improvements in the U.S. Army Medical Department; the role of the state national guard organizations was better defined (Cosmas, 301, 313).

Sources: See page 15 of this issue.



Indiana Historical Society, Negative C7938.

The wreckage of the U.S. Steamship *Maine*, pictured above after it exploded on February 15, 1898, remained in Havana harbor until 1911. The explosion could have been caused by an external mine or an accident. Several investigations of the event have occurred. The background and latest work is described in Thomas B. Allen, "Remember the Maine?" *National Geographic*, 193:2 (February 1998), 92-111. This image is one of more than fifty photographs purchased in Cuba by two brothers from Henry County. Claud Bock (Company G) and William Bock (Company H) were in the 161st Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which served as an occupation force in Havana during peace negotiations. The collection was donated to the Indiana Historical Society. See Erich L. Ewald, "The Bock Brothers: Their 'Splendid Little War,'" *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*, 7:1 (Winter 1995), 30-37.

A Hoosier in the regular army

The 115-page Spanish-American War diary of Edward L. Henry is in the Indiana Historical Society Library. A few pages are transcribed here. Henry was in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, U.S. Infantry stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska. The unit was part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps in Santiago, Cuba. According to the 1900 census, Henry was born in May 1878. He

married Ida Anderson in Shelby County November 16, 1899. They lived in Shelbyville in 1900, and he was a day laborer. The 1910 census lists Henry with his wife and four children. No death date has been located.

Sources: <<http://www.22ndinfantry.org/station.htm>>; Alger, 288-89. Thanks to Maurice Holmes, Shelbyville, for his help in locating this background information.

When the news ran like an electric shock through America that our battleship the Maine had been blown up in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb 15th 98 it set every thing [i]n a state of excitement [?] least in Ft Crook. All the soldiers was very much wrought up over the news and [wanted?] to go to war with Spain— . . . the excitement ran high and we mourned over the heroes of the Main and Old Glory fluttered in silent agony on the staff in front of the gaurd

house at Ft Crook and the boys in my Co. (Co "C") would sit and talk of the Maine and war till we thought that we were really in war with Spain so things went on slowly and no battles or hair breadth escapes was made except in soldier's talk amongst our selfs

.
. . . we marched out in a coulem of fours 500 strong with our Colonel at the head of the reg and Old Glory waving over our

heads we were proud strong and healthy . . . but we returned without our brave commander he fell in the bloody battle of Sann Juan Hill . . . it was a heart broken and weary reg that returned to Ft Crook six months later, the fine and gallant looking reg that marched out of Crook . . . on that April day 500 strong returned to Crook in the month of Sept 250 strong seared with smoke of battle and broken down in health from Cuban fever. . . .

1890	1891	1891	1892	1892	1893	1893	1893
December 15 Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux Indians, is killed in a fight with U.S. soldiers in South Dakota (Carruth, 356).	James Naismith, a physical education instructor in Springfield, Massachusetts, invents the game of basketball (Carruth, 357).	August 24 Thomas A. Edison files the first patent for a motion picture camera (Carruth, 359).	January 1 Ellis Island in upper New York Bay becomes the receiving station for immigrants (Carruth, 360).	November 8 Democrat Grover Cleveland is elected president of the U.S. (Carruth, 362).	Natural gas found in Indiana provides power for an estimated 300 new factories (Phillips, 194).	January 17 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is deposed by a revolution. American Sanford Dole, protected by U.S. Marines, heads a provisional government, which is ended on April 13 (Carruth, 362, 364).	Spring Worldwide financial panic and economic depression begin (Carruth, 363).

Indiana responds to the war

The U.S. Congress declared war on Spain on April 25, 1898. On April 22, President William McKinley had been authorized to raise a volunteer army to fight the coming war. He called for 125,000 volunteers to strengthen the regular U.S. Army.

On April 25 at 6:15 p.m. Indiana Governor James A. Mount was notified by telegram by the Secretary of War that Indiana must supply four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. The president wanted trained units of the states' national guards or militias to provide the first volunteers. Governor Mount responded immediately that the troops would be ready within twenty-four hours—see the illustration on this page.

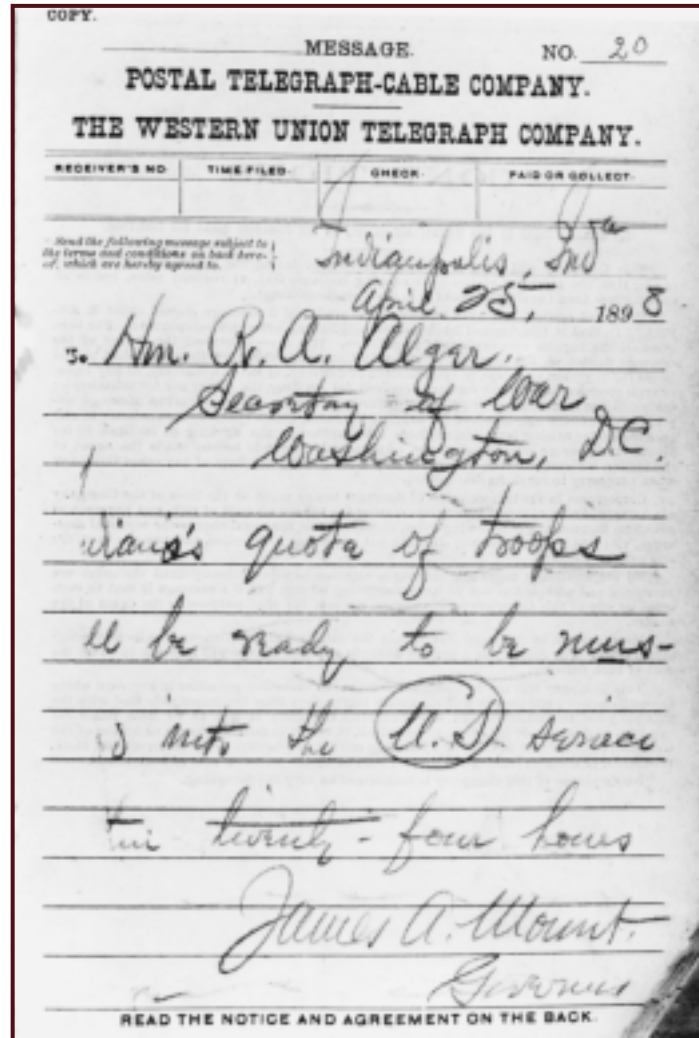
Governor Mount issued a proclamation on April 25 calling over 4,000 men to the Indiana State Fairgrounds, Indianapolis, “where they will be mobilized and mustered into the service of the United States government.” Mount’s proclamation said that there were more volunteers than were needed. He urged that a man should only enter service “upon his own free will and accord.”

From this first call, Indiana Volunteer regiments 157 through 160 were mustered into U.S. service—continuing the numbering from the Civil War Indiana Volunteer regiments. Also the 27th and 28th Light Batteries, Indiana Volunteers were mustered in. In addition, Indiana provided a company of engineers and a company for the signal corps.

The response to Mount’s call was wildly enthusiastic. Indiana was “the first state to meet its full quota of troops” (Phillips, 64). It was believed that “This was to be a war of conquest and glory . . . and for the last time in its history the departure of fathers, brothers,

sons, and neighbors was attended by unrestrained jubilation” (Watt and Spears, 90).

President McKinley called for 75,000 more volunteers on May 25. The Indiana quota was one regiment of infantry and two companies of black volunteers.



Indiana State Archives.

Governor James A. Mount responded positively to the call for volunteers for the U.S. service in the Spanish-American War. This is a record copy of the telegram that Mount sent to the U.S. War Department on April 25, 1898.

1893	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
May 1 World's Columbian Exposition officially opens in Chicago, Illinois (Carruth, 363).	Indiana Department of Statistics estimates average annual wage of miners in Indiana at \$287 (Phillips, 326).	Indiana National Guard units, including 2 black companies, are called by Governor Claude Matthews to calm striking coal miners in Sullivan County (Gatewood, 118, 118n).	136,000 U.S. coal miners strike for higher wages (Carruth, 367).	May 11 Strike at the Pullman railroad car plant in south Chicago begins; a general railway strike by the American Railway Union, headed by Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, follows (Carruth, 369).	June 28 U.S. congress- ional resolution makes Labor Day a legal holiday (Carruth, 369).	August 8 Hawaiian Republic is officially recognized by the U.S. government (Carruth, 368).	September 4 12,000 garment workers strike in New York City protesting sweatshop conditions and piecework wages (Carruth, 369).

Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War

Regiments and Companies	Volunteers and Recruits from:	Mustered in	Ordered to; mustered out at last entry	Mustered out
157th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Knox, Fort Wayne, Goshen, North Manchester, Elkhart, South Bend, Angola, Waterloo, Auburn, Ligonier, Plymouth	May 10, 1898	Port Tampa City, Florida; Fernandina, Florida; Indianapolis, Indiana	November 1, 1898
158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Indianapolis, Rochester, Frankfort, Franklin, Winchester, Covington, Sheridan, Martinsville, Kokomo, Crawfordsville	May 10, 1898	Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Knoxville, Tennessee; Indianapolis, Indiana	November 4, 1898
159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Vincennes, Terre Haute, New Albany, Washington, Evansville, Roachdale, Brownstown, Bloomington, Greencastle, Princeton	May 12, 1898	Dunn Loring, Virginia; Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia; Camp Meade, Pennsylvania; Indianapolis, Indiana	November 23, 1898
160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Marion, Decatur, Lafayette, Wabash, Bluffton, Ossian, Columbia City, Warsaw, Tipton, Huntington, Anderson, Logansport	May 12, 1898	Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Newport News, Virginia; Lexington, Kentucky; Columbus, Georgia; Charlestown, South Carolina; Matanzas, Cuba; Savannah, Georgia	April 25, 1899
161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Hammond, Mount Vernon, Shelbyville, Madison, Jeffersonville, Richmond, New Castle, Rushville, Monticello, Columbus, Michigan City, Lawrenceburg	July 15, 1898	Jacksonville, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Mariana, Cuba; Savannah, Georgia	April 30, 1899
Company A, Colored	Evansville, Indianapolis	July 15, 1898	Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Chickamauga Park, Georgia	January 20, 1899
Company B, Colored	all over state	July 15, 1898	Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Chickamauga Park, Georgia	January 20, 1899
27th Light Battery, Indiana Volunteers	Indianapolis	May 10, 1898	Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Newport News, Virginia; Arroyo, Puerto Rico; Ponce, Puerto Rico; Indianapolis, Indiana	November 27, 1898
28th Light Battery, Indiana Volunteers	Fort Wayne	May 12, 1898	Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana	October 31, 1898
Company D, 2nd U.S. Engineers	all over state	July 1, 1898	Chicago, Illinois; Montauk Point, Long Island, New York; Savannah, Georgia; Port Tampa, Florida; Los Quemados de Marianao, Cuba; Danfusti Island, South Carolina	May 16, 1899
14th Company, U.S. Signal Corps	all over state	July 7, 1898	Washington, D.C.; Jacksonville, Florida; Indianapolis, Indiana	October 21, 1898

Photograph, Twenty-eighth Indiana Battery in camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (*The Indiana Woman*, September 3, 1898, p. 15). Information from *History of National Guard and Record . . . 1898-1899*.

These volunteers were mustered into U.S. service at Camp Mount: the 161st Regiment and companies A and B Colored Infantry (Phillips, 64-65).

The Indiana National Guard had been reorganized and re-equipped by the Indiana “General Assembly in 1895 and was relatively well prepared” (Phillips, 64). This allowed for the rapid re-

sponse to the call for volunteers. None of the Indiana units, however, took part in a battle, but several reached foreign soil.

Indiana furnished a total of 7,421 volunteers for the war. There were no battle casualties, but seventy-three died of disease. Approximately, 1,000 Hoosiers served in the regular army (Phillips, 66).

The official story of these volunteers was issued in 1900 as the *Record of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898-1899*. A summary of their service is provided above. The many diaries and letters—many in books and newspapers—provide the human story of this war.

1895	1895	1895	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
U.S. and Great Britain come close to war over 80-year-old boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana (Carruth, 370).	Indiana General Assembly authorizes the reorganization and reequipping of the Indiana National Guard (Phillips, 63, 64).	February 24 Cuban revolt against Spain breaks out (Carruth, 370).	Swedish philanthropist Alfred Nobel dies; Nobel prizes are established for those who have benefitted mankind in physics, physiology and medicine, chemistry, literature, and peace (Grun, 450, 451).	Governor Matthews removes the 2 black companies from the Indiana National Guard and designates them as “separate” companies A and B (Gatewood, 118).	April 23 First moving pictures on a public screen are shown in New York City (Carruth, 374).	June 4 Assembly of the first Ford automobile is completed in Detroit, Michigan by Henry Ford and associates (Carruth, 375).	October 1 Rural free postal delivery begins in West Virginia (Carruth, 374).

Indiana volunteers in camp

Clarence Chambers Account

We went into quarters in the barns on the State fair grounds July 1st 1898. The boys immediately set to work in cleaning up their quarters. The cooks were then elected and set to work in preparing dinner. . . . Dinner was served about three o'clock in the afternoon. It consisted of A spoonful of rice, A potato boiled with the jacket on A slice of bread . . . and A quart of coffee. The boys were hungry and were not very well satisfied with their dinner, but the cooks were new and were not fairly onto their job. Supper was much better we had beefsteak and beans and the boys eat until they were satisfied and by the next day all seemed to be in the best of spirits.

On Sunday morning July 3rd 1898 the roll was called immediately after breakfast. . . . At ten o'clock the boys were lined up for church services. . . . After rations were served on the morning of July 4th 1898 the company was lined up at 6.30 this being the time for the regular morning drill. Capt. [Charles E.] Cosby addressed the company by saying as this is A national holiday instead of drilling we will smoke and the cigars were passed around by the Capt. in person. . . .

July 5th 1898 was [medical] examination day for the Madison boys and every one was wondering whether or not he would pass the examination. There were several boys in our company that were so anxious to go that they actually shed tears upon being told that

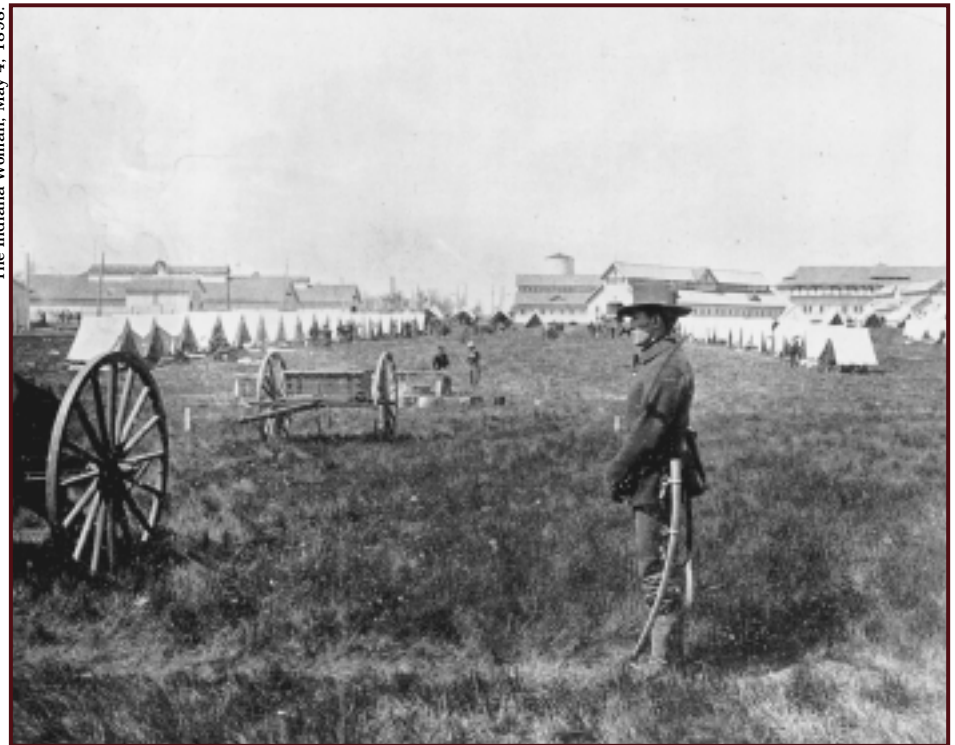
Clarence B. Chambers was born in Lancaster, Jefferson County, Indiana on March 25, 1861. He lived in Kent, Jefferson County, when he volunteered to fight in the war. He enrolled as a private in Madison on June 27, 1898 for two years in Company D of the 161st Indiana Regiment. He was thirty-seven years old, single, and a farmer. His record of service in the Indiana State Archives also provides this description: grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, height 5 feet 6.25 inches.

When his account of the war was donated to the Indiana Historical Society in 1980, his descendant indicated that he had three children and died on December

21, 1924 in Indianapolis. Pension records indicate that Myrtle E. Chambers, Clarence B. Chambers widow, applied for his soldier's pension March 16, 1925. The name Clarence Chambers appears in Indianapolis city directories from 1904 until 1922 with various occupations; it is not clear which entries apply to this man.

Sources: Documentation with collection SC 1718, Indiana Historical Society Library; *Record . . . 1898-1899*. W. E. Biederwolf, *History of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry* (Logansport, Ind.: Wilson, Humphreys & Co., 1899) provides a complete record of Chambers' regiment and has many interesting photographs. Biederwolf was chaplain of the regiment.

The Indiana Woman, May 4, 1898.



"Indianapolis Light Artillery." Note the State Fair buildings in the background. The tents behind the soldier and the artillery carriages were housing for the men of this unit. This unit was Battery A of the Indiana National Guard's First Regiment of Light Artillery. It became the Twenty-seventh Battery of Light Artillery, Indiana Volunteers when it was mustered into U.S. service May 10, 1898 (*History of National Guard*, 233, 365).

Note: Photographs from *The Indiana Woman*, May 4, 1898 were taken by Joseph W. Van Trees, a professional photographer in Indianapolis. Initial quotations in the captions are from *The Indiana Woman*.

1896	1896	1896	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
November First U.S. ice hockey league is formed in New York City (Carruth, 375, 376).	November 3 Republican James A. Mount is elected governor of Indiana (Phillips, 51).	November 3 Republican William McKinley is elected president of the U.S. (Carruth, 374).	Indiana General Assembly passes labor law prohibiting children under the age of 14 from working in manufacturing; no one under 16 or no woman under 18 is allowed to work more than 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week (Phillips, 332-33).	Indiana General Assembly passes law making it mandatory for all children between ages of 8 and 14 to attend school (Phillips, 389).	April 19 First Boston Marathon is won by John J. McDermott of New York City in 2 hours, 55 minutes, 10 seconds (Carruth, 377).	May 24 U.S. Congress appropriates \$50,000 for relief of Americans in Cuba. Later in the year, Spain releases Americans imprisoned in Cuba (Carruth, 376).	July 2 Coal miners' strike shuts down mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia (Carruth, 377).



“A Mess Camp, Company H., Second Regiment.” A mess camp was where food was prepared and eaten by each company of soldiers. Indiana Governor James A. Mount insisted that volunteers at Camp Mount be well-fed. On April 28, for example, rations for 4,500 men included bacon, 3,375 pounds; fresh beef, 5,000 pounds; soft bread, 4,500 loaves; potatoes, 4,500 pounds; coffee, 563 pounds; cabbage, 1,350 pounds; pickles, 4,500 (Indianapolis *Journal*, April 29, 1898). Letters and articles frequently mention the welcome food items provided by Indianapolis and home-town visitors to Camp Mount—especially on Sunday. This Indianapolis company of the Indiana National Guard became Company H of the 158th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry when it was mustered into U.S. service May 10, 1898 (*History of National Guard*, 312, 324).

they were rejected The Madison boys were called upon to do picket guard duty for the first time at camp Mount on July 6” 1898. the camp grounds were unusually crowded with visitors and the picket guards have A great deal of trouble owing to the fact that they have no uniforms and it is hard to distinguish soldiers from citizens

The Madison boys signed the muster roll on July 9” 1898. Before signing Capt. Cosby made the state-ment that if there was any one that wished to go home that person could make it known by stepping two paces to the front not one man stepped out. . . .

On the morning of July 12” 1898 the regular rules for drilling were put in force. . . . The Articles of war were read to the Madison boys on July 16” 1898 . . . The first stagger at A battalion formation took place July 18th 1898 . . . Col. [Winfield T.] Durbin thought they done exceedingly well for the first time: Uniforms were issued to the boys on July 19” 1898 they

were glad to get them as their clothing was getting rather shabby. The boys at camp Mount always look forward to Sunday as A gala day and Sunday July 24th was no exception. . . . The largest excursion came from Lawrenceburg and Mt Vernon. The Lawrenceburg delegation was accompanied by the local band

On Sunday July 24” 1898 for the first time the different battalions were drawn up in regimental formation under command of Col. Durbin. . . . Fully two thousand persons were in the grand stand at the time and there were many expressions of satisfaction at the soldierly appearance The weather was sweltering and to provide for prostration the ambulance was called out during the parade. . . . Religious services were held in the grand stand

Up to this time we had been taking up our quarters in the barns on the State fair grounds but we had received orders to vacate the barns as preparations

were soon to be made for the State Fair On the morning of July 29” 1898 A detail from the different companies was organized to put up our tents on the grounds just East of the race track and on July 30” 1898 we packed up all our belongings and moved over in our new quarters. . . . The boys of Co. D. 161st Ind. Regt. drew their guns on Aug. 2” 1898 they were the Springfield rifle model of 1884 and the belts were issued Aug. 5” 1898.

. . . Col. Durbin made the announcement that the 161st Ind Regt was ordered to Jacksonville Florida the boys . . . were rejoicing over their departure from Camp Mount.

. . . The boys received their first months pay on the 10” of Aug. 1898:

. . . Thursday Aug 11” 1898 . . . we began . . . to break camp and by 9.30 every tent in the regiment had been taken down and by 11 oclock every thing was packed ready for shipping. We ate our last

1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
January 25 Battleship U.S.S. <i>Maine</i> arrives at Havana, Cuba (Carruth, 378).	February 9 Letter written by Spanish minister to U.S., stolen and published in New York <i>Journal</i> , calls U.S. President McKinley weak and questions his honesty (Carruth, 378).	February 15 U.S.S. <i>Maine</i> explodes in Havana harbor; 260 officers and crewmen are killed. Cause of explosion is not known (Carruth, 378).	April 11 U.S. President McKinley requests authorization from Congress to use armed force to end the civil war in Cuba (Carruth, 378).	April 19 U.S. Congress adopts joint resolution authorizing President McKinley to use military force in Cuba and demanding Spain's withdrawal from the island (Carruth 378).	April 22 President McKinley orders a blockade of Cuban ports; Rear Admiral William T. Sampson sails from Key West, Florida with a large fleet (Carruth, 378).	April 22 Congress passes Volunteer Army Act authorizing the organization of the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders, commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt (Carruth, 378, 380).

dinner at Camp Mount at 11.45 and by one oclock we were on the march for Indianapolis. It was real funny to see the boys as they marched from the camp grounds to the . . . street car station. They were not experienced hands at rolling their blankets and their dog tents with their mess outfit on the inside and as they were given the double quick A time or two the mess pans began to fly. Some of the boys stopping to pick them up were ran over by the boys behind them. We took the street car as far as sixteenth street from there we marched to the Soldiers Monument and around the Capitol. from there to North Street depot on the Big Four rail road. We were all the afternoon getting there Great crowds of people were collected along the streets and at the depot. We boarded the train about 8.30 that evening. . . .

. . . At 1.40 A M. on August 14" 1898 our train landed in Jacksonville Florida. . . .

. . . Our train was ran into Union Station where we got hot coffee. Rations were then passed around and we proceeded to eat breakfast After breakfast our train was ran out to the camp grounds at Park Panama about five miles North of Jacksonville. It was Sunday morning and the heat was intense And slowly sinking the golden sunset from shining o'er A camp of patriotism and love, while the flag of freedom is floating o'er our land, while the peaceful pines are waving to and fro at the will of A refreshing sea breeze while the Almighty is looking down upon us from on high Should we not feel grateful to serve our dear and honored country? Should we not look back and

His country first

Taylor C. Power, Camp Mount, Indianapolis, to his father, Jesse Taylor Power, Indianapolis, May 6, 1898. Power was Battalion Adjutant, Third Battalion, Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard. The Second Regiment became the 158th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry when it was mustered into U.S. service on May 10, 1898. *History of National Guard*, 177. This letter is in the William Wacker collection, Indiana Historical Society Library.

. . . Every time she [his wife Mayne] comes out she begs and pleads for me to show the white feather and get out. If I was to do that I would lose the respect of every person I know. The streak of yellow would show to you and to my people and I could not look a man straight in the face. It is a choice of which to serve—my country or my wife I am pledged to both and as I see it now. My duty at this time is to my country, and so it will be. If I am wrong I will have to be judged later. . . .

recall the deeds of our forefathers when our country was in A perilous struggle for freedom? Is there anything grander than to serve one's country

Notwithstanding our camp in Panama Park was kept clean and nice and had all the appearance of being A healthy place we had A great deal of sickness while there Our Regiment took its place at Jacksonville in the Seventh Army Corps third Brigade and third division. After A time sickness began to increase so rapidly that it became necessary that the officers in command at the hospital divisions make A requisit[ition] on the different regiments for A detail to be sent to the hospitals to act as nurses. . . .

. . . On Sunday morning October 23" 1898 we began breaking camp at Park Panama Florida We had A long and wearisome siege of it at this place and it will long be remembered by the boys of company D. as one of the unhealthiest places we were ever in. . . . we left there for Savannah

Georgia at one oclock on the morning of October 24" 1898

. . . December 1st 1898 there were seventy-one new recruits arrived at Savannah for the 161st Ind. the most of them had been transferred from the 159th Ind. This was done in order to recruit the regiment up for occupation in Cuba

. . . It is impossible to estimate the many thousands of people who saw the review [of the Seventh Army Corps in Savannah, Ga. on December 6, 1898]

. . . There was much cleering and applause . . . the one hundred and sixty-first Indiana presented A practically perfect appearance. Every company kept good line and the distances were accurate. . . . The streets all along the line of march back to the camps were thronged with people

On Monday morning December 12th 1898 the one hundred and sixty-first began breaking camp at Savannah Georgia to embark for Cuba having been in camp there just seven weeks.

1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
April 23 U.S. President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers to fight in war with Spain (Carruth, 380).	April 24 Spain declares war on the U.S. (Carruth, 380).	April 25 U.S. Congress passes declaration of war against Spain effective April 21 (Carruth, 380).	April 25 Black leaders in Indiana begin movement to recruit an "independent colored regiment" whose services will be offered to Governor James Mount (Gatewood, 121-22).	May 1 In the Philippines, Commodore George Dewey commanding a six-ship squadron, destroys a larger Spanish fleet with only 8 U.S. wounded (Carruth, 380).	May 24 Battleship <i>U.S.S. Oregon</i> reaches Key West, Florida after 67-day voyage from San Francisco, California. Need for a canal across Panama is demonstrated (Carruth, 381).	May 25 President McKinley issues a second troop call, this time for 75,000 volunteers (Carruth, 380).	June 12 17,000 U.S. forces leave Key West, Florida under General William R. Shafter, to capture Santiago de Cuba, Spain's largest naval base in Cuba (Carruth, 380).



“Battery E, Bringing In The Cannon.” The men are pulling a cannon in their street clothing since uniforms had not yet been issued. Battery E was the Fort Wayne unit of the Indiana National Guard’s First Regiment of Light Artillery. It became the Twenty-eighth Battery of Light Artillery, Indiana Volunteers when it was mustered into U.S. service May 12, 1898 (*History of National Guard*, 233, 367).

We . . . went aboard the United States transport Mobile. The Mobile is one of the finest equipped vessels in the United States for the transportation of troops having been fitted up by the government expressly for that purpose. she has all of the accommodations that can be found in the modern hotel she was fitted up with spring mattresses instead of

the hammocks . . . she had A capacity for carrying two thousand (2400) four hundred men without being crowded she also had A dining room that would seat six-hundred people. We left Savannah harbor at 715 A.M. on December 13” 1898 . . . We caught site of land in Cuba about eight oclock on the morning of December 15th 1898 and it was

only A short time afterwards that we were passing Morro Castle she was still flying the Spanish flag. . . . We . . . went into the harbor at Havana. After the whistle had blown for Havana the regimental band began to play, “On the banks of the Wabash far away” “The Star Spangled banner” We were received with A hearty salute by the people of Havana.

Women on the home front

In this war, as in others before and after it, women did not sit idle as men went off to fight. The *Record of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898-1899* (pages 20-21) published by the State of Indiana in 1900, included the following tribute.

This report would be incomplete without at least a mention of the part taken by the loyal and patriotic women of Indiana. In every city and hamlet from which the boys came to make up the volunteer army, there was an organization of devoted mothers, sisters and sweethearts who tried to make the soldier’s life as easy as was possible, toiling early and late in making articles and garments to send to hospital and camp, and doing all in their power to make the boys comfortable.

An organization was perfected early in July, 1898, and was called the “Indiana Soldiers’ Aid Society.” The object was to render aid to Indiana soldiers in camp, field and hospital, to provide assistance for their families when in want, and to be ready

for service at any time, and in any manner that opportunity offered. Large quantities of fruits, jellies, cordials and soups were sent to hospitals in the south, together with towels, handkerchiefs, pajamas, bedding, all of which were used for the comfort of Indiana’s sons.

All are deserving of praise and honor, and it would not be right to mention any particular organizations, but the ladies of Indianapolis assisted in making the return of the regiments, batteries and separate companies so pleasant that it is due them to say that they earned the respect and gratitude of every man from this State.

As regiment and battery returned to Indianapolis for muster out, the ladies met them at the station with delicacies for the sick, and coffee and sandwiches for the well, and no organization arrived without being given the same hospitable welcome. A dinner was served to each organization by a committee selected for that purpose, and every man was made to feel that he was once more in the hands of friends.

1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
June 21 Governor Mount is informed that Indiana’s quota of soldier volunteers includes 1 regiment and 2 black companies (Gatewood, 128).	June 24 U.S. troops win first major land battle against Spain at Las Guasimas, Cuba (Carruth, 380).	July 1 U.S. troops, including the Rough Riders, take over San Juan Heights and El Caney, Cuba with heavy casualties on both sides (Carruth, 382).	July 3 U.S. ships destroy the Spanish fleet attempting to break the blockade at Santiago (Carruth, 382).	July 7 President McKinley signs legislation annexing the Hawaiian Islands (Carruth, 380).	July 8 Forces under Admiral Dewey occupy Isla Grande in Subic Bay near Manila, Philippines (Carruth, 382).	July 17 General José Toral and 24,000 Spanish troops surrender to U.S. General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba (Carruth, 382).	July 25 U.S. forces invade Puerto Rico with little resistance (Carruth, 382).	July 28 Ponce, Puerto Rico’s second largest city, surrenders to Americans (Carruth, 382).

Black soldiers in the war

Indiana black citizens—and blacks across the country—had great sympathy with the Cubans fighting for freedom. Black newspapers regularly praised the “colored” leaders in Cuba. “The Indianapolis *World*, one of the few black Democratic newspapers in the nation, noted that the absence of race prejudice among ‘the Cuban patriots’ would make the island ‘an inviting field for emigration from the United States’ after independence” (Gatewood, 115-16).

Black citizens were anxious to help the Cuban patriots. Nationwide, however, black citizens demanded that black officers be allowed to command black troops. Blacks should “be allowed to participate in the military effort in a manner that would elevate their status rather than perpetuate a racial caste system” (*ibid.*, 117).

The first call for volunteers on April 25, 1898—generally limited to national guard/militia troops—had few blacks. Most state militias did not allow blacks to enroll (Cosmas, 136). Indiana’s National Guard had had two companies of black soldiers since the mid-1880s, in spite of a constitutional provision limiting service to white males.* These men had served well under black officers in several emergencies. By 1898, however, the companies had been disbanded in a complex dispute over organization (Gatewood, 118-20).

With the second call for volunteers in May 1898, there was an effort to recruit black volunteers. There had been protests to

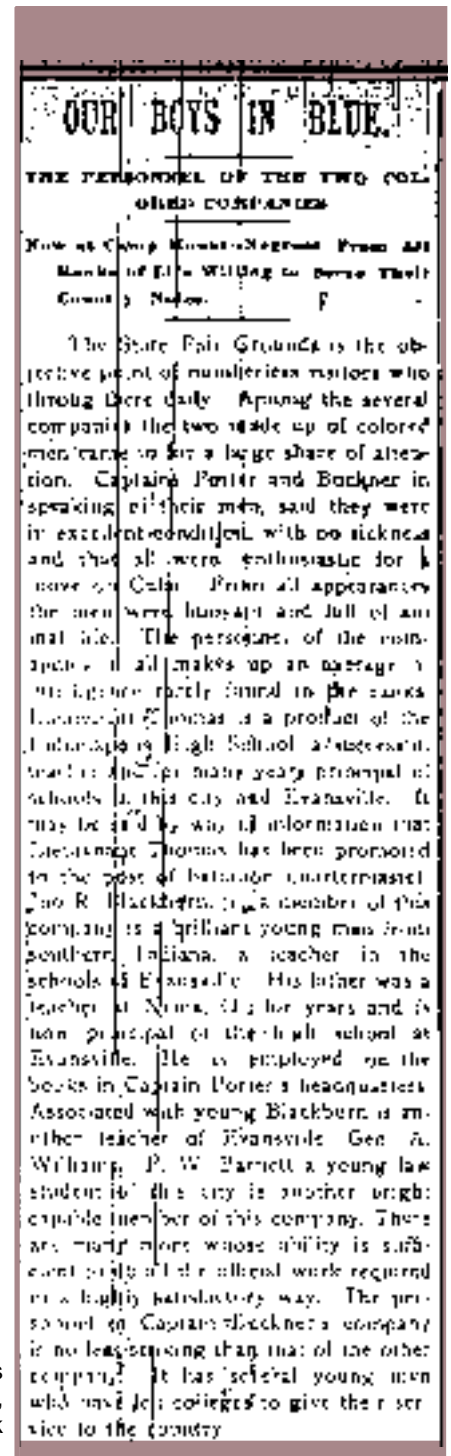
the White House and Congress that black exclusion from the volunteer army was a “denial of equal citizenship.” Eventually 8,000-10,000 black soldiers were in the volunteer army. Included in that number were several regiments of black soldiers with black officers (Cosmas, 136).

The War Department broke its racial policy because Indiana fought for, and was the first state to obtain, an exception to that policy. Governor James Mount and Senator Charles Fairbanks finally went to President William McKinley to gain permission to raise two companies of black soldiers with black captains who had served in the Indiana National Guard (Gatewood, 127, 139). Indiana was represented in the war by these two companies.

Like most volunteer units, black units did not engage in any battles. Black soldiers in the regular army, however, fought gallantly—under white officers—at the battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba with the Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt (Cosmas, 136).

* The Indiana constitutional restriction against blacks in the national guard was removed in 1936, long after blacks had begun to serve. Women were recruited in 1973 after a constitutional amendment removed the word ‘male’ from the militia provision (Watt and Spears, 194).

Reproduced from microfilm of the Indianapolis *Freeman*, An *Illustrated Colored Newspaper*, July 23, 1898. The *Freeman* was a black Republican newspaper (Gatewood, 115).



1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1899	1899	1900	1900
August 7 Rough Riders and other U.S. forces leave Cuba to escape epidemics (Carruth, 382).	August 9 U.S. force defeats Spanish force at Coamo, Puerto Rico (Carruth, 382).	August 12 U.S. war with Spain ceases (Carruth, 382).	November 8 Republican Theodore Roosevelt is elected governor of New York (Carruth, 382, 384).	December 10 Treaty ending Spanish-American War is signed in Paris. Cuba gains independence, U.S. gains Puerto Rico, Guam, and, for \$20,000,000, Spanish holdings in the Philippines (Carruth, 384).	Slaughtering and meat packing is the largest industry in Indiana (Phillips, 280).	February 4 Philippine guerrillas fire on U.S. forces at Manila marking the beginning of rebellion for independence (Carruth, 384).	Ball Brothers Co. of Muncie is largest producer of glass canning jars in the U.S. (Phillips, 297-98).	April 30 U.S. Congress passes act establishing the Territory of Hawaii; Sanford B. Dole is appointed first governor (Carruth, 388).

Nursing the sick

The high number of deaths from disease in the Spanish-American War in part reflects a lack of medical knowledge. Also, the U.S. Army Medical Department was not prepared. U.S. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg borrowed medical supplies from the states to insure that invasion forces had necessary medical items. The Army Medical Department's Hospital Corps did not have enough personnel. Sternberg recruited men across the country to serve in the regular army as nurses, stretcherbearers, and ambulance drivers (Cosmas, 245-49).

Throughout the war, there were not enough army personnel

to care for increasing numbers of seriously ill soldiers in camps in the U.S. Sternberg was forced to recruit trained female nurses on a contract basis, which he had resisted. Women had served successfully as nurses for the Union Army in the Civil War. Formal training of nurses had existed since the 1870s in the U.S. Thousands of women from all over the country sent applications to serve in this war (Kalisch, 49-70, 197-99).

Applications were processed by Dr. Anita N. McGee and a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On May 6, 1898, the first female nurses signed army contracts. On July 7, Congress authorized employment

of civilian nurses at \$30 per month. (Dock *et al.*, 36-37, 37n, 41). The women proved their value, skill, and courage; many gave their lives.

The American Red Cross also worked closely with the U.S. Army to recruit nurses and to provide medical and other supplies to soldiers and medical staff (*ibid.*, 29, 52-53). Private religious orders, women's medical associations and nursing groups, and other private relief organizations also provided badly needed staff and supplies (*ibid.*, 40; Cosmas, 247).

Many accounts of the war experiences of medical personnel have been preserved. Some are available in the histories of nursing cited here.

An Indiana nurse

Kate B. Stansberry, Indianapolis, graduated from Indianapolis Training School for Nurses in 1890. "She was well known both in Indianapolis and Chicago, through her chosen profession." She served in the Spanish-American War as a nurse. In November 1898, she died in Jacksonville, Florida from typhoid fever at the age of twenty-nine. "When stricken with the fever she was busy caring for nearly forty soldiers." She was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery.

The Indiana Woman, November 26, 1898, p. 11.

One nurse's experience

Anna C. Maxwell, Sternberg U.S. Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to The Board of Managers of The Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, October 31, 1898

On August 12 we went to the Sternberg U.S. Field Hospital, to begin the work we had set out to do. This hospital . . . was designed to hold one thousand patients. The supplies were coming in slowly, but for the first patients, who numbered one hundred and thirty-six, the only things ready for use were the tents and beds. The supplies that were on hand had neither been unpacked nor verified and we were helpless . . . I went to the Quartermaster and told him I should stay there all night, or until the supplies were unpacked. . . before midnight we had given out sufficient material for the night . . . I was informed that it was a military law that the soldier,

sick or well, must be on the spot before rations can be drawn, hence the supply of food did not arrive until the following day.

As the tents were prepared and supplies provided, more patients were admitted; often two hundred in a day. . .

. . . It was certainly a most harrowing sight to see the long narrow cots filled with what had been strong, splendid men, hollow-eyed, emaciated, muttering in the delirium of fever . . . Their bones protruding through their skin and bed sores several inches deep were not uncommonly found on hips, back, elbows and often on the head and ears . . .

The Government sent us one hundred and fifty-two nurses and a dietitian. . . The total number of patients received between August 15 and September 10 . . . was nine hundred and thirty-six. Four hundred and seventy were furloughed and sixty-eight died.

Excerpted from Dock *et al.*, 51-53.

1900	1900	1900	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
June 21 U.S. military governor of the Philippines, General Arthur MacArthur grants amnesty to Filipino rebels (Carruth, 388).	November 6 Republican Winfield T. Durbin, commanding officer of the 161st Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, is elected governor of Indiana (Phillips, 75).	November 6 William McKinley is reelected president of the U.S. and New York governor Theodore Roosevelt is elected vice president (Carruth, 388).	Queen Victoria of England dies; her son Edward VII becomes king (Grun, 454).	January 10 First great oil strike in Texas gushes in on the Spindletop claim near Beaumont, Texas (Carruth, 393)	February 2 Army Nurse Corps is organized as a branch of the U.S. Army (Carruth, 390).	April 19 The rebellion in the Philippines is ended by proclamation (Carruth, 392).	September 6 President McKinley is shot and dies September 14 (Carruth, 390).

Fred C. Hurt, hospital steward

Newspaper article: "The First One To Go"

. . . Waynetown can boast of one of her sons now at Chicamauga. Fred Hurt for some time has been making an effort to secure a place in the hospital corps, and on Saturday received notice of his appointment conditioned on his passing the examination. On Tuesday morning, without a good bye to the boys or telling any one, he in company with his father, went to Indianapolis and reported. . . .

Newspaper article: "At Chicamauga" **Hurt, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Dear Folks at Home, June 26, 1898**

. . . The papers say the health in camp is improving. It's not so, When I came here there was 75 men in our hospitals. Today we have 125. Our corps is allowed 90 men to do the various kinds of . . . work about the hospital, and today we only have 14 able for duty. They have to call men from the ranks to nurse and help us out. . . .

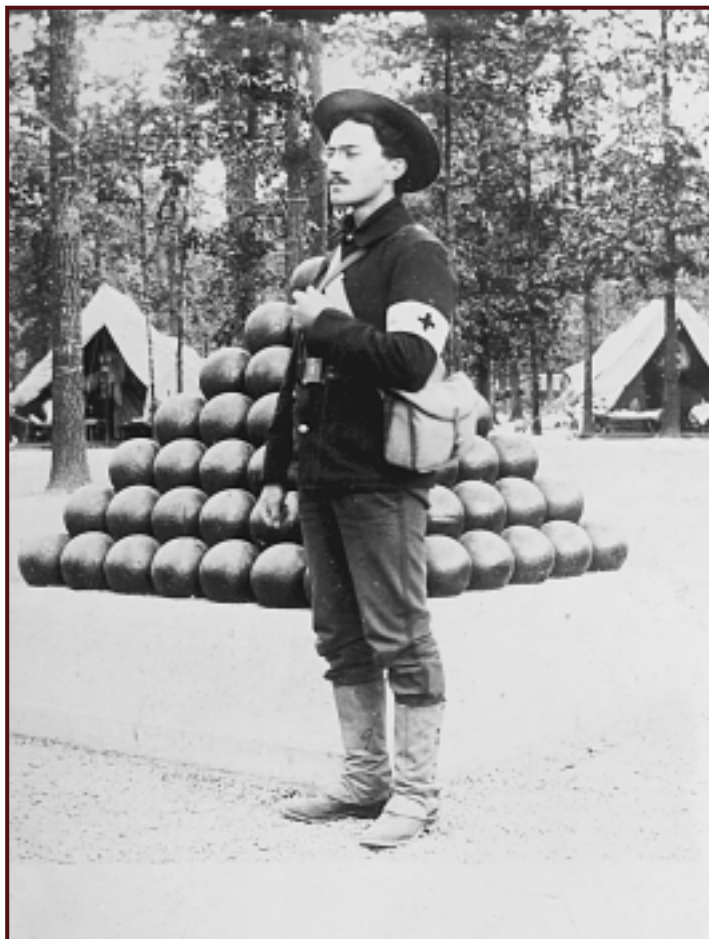
Newspaper article: "At Chicamauga" **Hurt, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Mrs. Brant and Bettie, June 28, 1898**

. . . Each regiment contains about 2,000 soldiers and have a hospital of their own. Then come the division. We are the main division being the first. We have the largest "field hospital" at Chickamauga and all serious cases are brought to us. At present we have 150 men . . . who are bad sick. There are only 10 men who go on duty at one time to take care of 150. We go on 12

Fred Carlton Hurt was born in Waynetown, Montgomery County, Indiana on July 28, 1876. His father, William Johnson Hurt, was a doctor. At the time of his enlistment into the U.S. Army Medical Department Hospital Corps, he was in the sophomore class of the Indiana School of Medicine, Indianapolis. He died of typhoid fever probably on August 9, 1898 at Fort Monroe, Newport News, Virginia.

Sources: Sketch by Nancy Hurt Diener, a descendant of Hurt, in *The Spanish American War and Private Fred C. Hurt*, June to August 1898 (a scrapbook), Crawfordsville District Public Library, Crawfordsville; *Montgomery: Your County Magazine* (December 1988), 19. *Crawfordsville Daily Argus*, August 10, 13, 1898. Materials cited here are from the scrapbook. Copies of the Hurt materials are in the Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

Crawfordsville District Public Library and Indiana State Library.



In his letter of July 9, 1898, Fred Hurt indicates to Gertrude Jachman, that he will send a photograph later of the tintype that he describes. This photograph fits that description: "The cross is red, the pants stripe green, the sack is a medicine bag. The moustache a summer luxury" (Hurt, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Gertrude Jachman, Indianapolis, July 9, 1898). Jachman reportedly was Hurt's fiancée.

1901	1902	1902	1903	1903	1904	1904
September 14 Theodore Roosevelt is sworn in as 26th president of the U.S. (Carruth, 390).	June 28 U.S. Congress passes Isthmian Canal Act which authorizes and finances construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama (Carruth, 394).	July 1 U.S. Congress passes Philippine Government Act declaring Philippine Islands an unorganized territory and authorizing a commission to govern the territory (Carruth, 394).	July 4 First Pacific communications cable is opened; President Roosevelt sends message around the world and back to him in 12 minutes (Carruth, 397).	December 17 Orville Wright makes first powered flight in a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (Carruth, 395).	May 5 Eugene V. Debs of Indiana is nominated for the presidency of the U.S. by the Socialist National Convention (Carruth, 398).	November 8 Theodore Roosevelt is elected president of the U.S.; Charles Fairbanks of Indiana is elected vice president (Carruth, 398).



In late July or early August 1898 Fred Hurt's medical unit was transferred to Fort Monroe, Newport News, Virginia. There he contracted typhoid fever and died probably on August 9, 1898. After his death, his nurse, Caroline Robin, corresponded with Hurt's father, Dr. W. J. Hurt, and apparently sent these pictures. In an undated letter (circa winter 1898), she wrote: "Your boy, especially became very dear to me, and it is something I shall never forget." She also described the hospital camp. "We have twenty beds to the ward. . . . the ward is composed of four tents. We . . . have everything we need to make the men comfortable. Thanks to the Red Cross Auxiliary. . . . At first they only had male nurses, then we came down . . . by Sept 1st we had 11 trained nurses on the field at night, and two in most of the tents during the day."



hours and are off 24. We have two crews and while one is on the other is sleeping. We get \$30.00 a month I understand. . . . I won't allow myself to think of the possibility of returning home for I am a "Regular" and not a "Volunteer" and am in for three years hard work. If the war ends before the three years have passed I will get a discharge and go home. . . . I would like very much to see Waynetown, my parents, my grandfather and my friends there. If you hear any of the boys talk of going to war, try and discourage them if they are going for a "picnic" for the picnic soon wears off and here you are to stay and you can't tell how long. . . .

Hurt, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Gertrude Jachman, Indianapolis, July 9, 1898

. . . We are all packed up ready to go to Cuba but I am in doubt whether we will get to go or not. . . . This tintype if not spoiled or broken will give you an Idea how I look after setting up all night and having just marched 8 miles to get

a bite to eat. You shall have a photo in the near future.

Hurt, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Gertrude Jachman, Indianapolis, July 16, 1898

. . . I came down here expecting to go to the front and I am trying every means to get there. . . . Our work is awful hard on us, and sometimes we are compelled to go without anything to eat. It is the most trying experience I have ever run across. If we were only at the front it wouldnt be so bad, but here we are nursing 200 patients

in the Hospital and none of us ever saw a spaniard. I call it true Patriotism to nurse all the contagious diseases. . . .

By the way, do you suppose I will ever get to see you again? That question passed through my mind last night while I was setting up with a case of Typhoid Fever. . . . And if I get back to Indiana the first place I will go will be your town and see you before I go home. . . . To tell the truth I dont expect to ever get home if I go to Puerto Rico

1906	1907	1907	1909	1909	1910	1910
United States Steel Corporation begins construction of world's largest steel furnace and mill in northwestern Indiana; the company lays out the new town of Gary (Phillips, 309).	January 26 U.S. Congress passes a law prohibiting corporate campaign contributions to candidates for national office (Carruth, 404).	September 12 <i>Lusitania</i> , the largest steamship in the world, arrives in New York City on its maiden voyage setting a new speed record of 5 days, 54 minutes between Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland and New York (Carruth, 407).	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is founded in the U.S. to promote the rights and welfare of black Americans (Carruth, 412).	Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville successfully lobbies the Indiana General Assembly to pass the state's first comprehensive housing law (Phillips, 487).	Madam C. J. Walker, black woman from Louisiana, establishes a company in Indianapolis to manufacture hair treatments and cosmetics (Phillips, 291-292).	May 18 Halley's comet passes close enough to earth for its tail to be seen by many people; some fear the end of the world (Carruth, 415).

Selected Resources

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Official point of view by the secretary of war.

- Carruth, Gorton. *The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993.

Comprehensive, easy-to-read timeline of American history.

- Cosmas, Graham A. *An Army for Empire: The United States Army in the Spanish-American War*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971.

Very useful on all aspects of the war.

- Dock, Lavinia L., Sarah Elizabeth Pickett, Clara D. Noyes, Fannie F. Clement, Elizabeth G. Fox, Anna R. Van Meter. *History of American Red Cross Nursing*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922.

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- Gatewood, Willard G., Jr. "Indiana Negroes and the Spanish American War." *Indiana Magazine of History*, 69 (1973): 115-39.

Detailed examination of the topic.

- Grun, Bernard. *The Timetables of History*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

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- *A History of the National Guard of Indiana*. Indianapolis: W. D. Pratt, 1901.

Useful introduction; helpful in tracking unit information.

- Kalisch, Philip A., and Beatrice J. Kalisch. *The Advance of American Nursing*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978.

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- Morris, Richard B., and Jeffrey B. Morris, eds. *Encyclopedia of American History*. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1976.

Useful entries on the war and related topics.

- Phillips, Clifton J. *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an*

Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920.

Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

Chapter that includes war very useful for context.

- *Record of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898-1899*. Indianapolis: Sixty-first General Assembly of Indiana, 1900.

Basic resource; contains Indiana government actions and names and service of all volunteers.

- Watt, William J., and James R. H. Spears, eds. *Indiana's Citizen Soldiers: The Militia and National Guard in Indiana History*. Indianapolis: Indiana State Armory Board, 1980.

Useful background; good chapter on Spanish-American War.

Additional resources

- Foner, Eric, and John A. Garraty, eds. *The Reader's Companion to American History*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1991.

Useful entries on the war and related topics.

- Gatewood, Willard B., Jr. *"Smoked Yankees" and the Struggle for Empire: Letters from Negro Soldiers, 1898-1902*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971.

Includes some items from Indiana newspapers.

- Internet resources:
 - <<http://www.inspire-indiana.net>> Many articles available.
 - <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sawhtml/satitles.html>> Library of Congress American Memory site.

- Lovett, Christopher C., Karen Manners Smith *et al.* "Remembering the Maine: Teaching about the Spanish-American War Era after 100 Years." *Social Studies*, 89: 3 (May/June 1998), starting 123.

Many references and resources listed.

- "The War of 1898." *OAH Magazine of History*, 12: 3 (Spring 1998).

Useful background essays and lesson plans.

Suggested student resources

- Bachrach, Deborah. *The Spanish-American War*. San Diego: Lucent Books, 1991.

Good resource with interesting photographs; for intermediate readers.

- Carter, Alden R. *The Spanish-American War*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.

Easy-to-read work chronicles the war with text, photographs, maps, and political cartoons. Part of A First Book series.

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Historical context for the Spanish-American War; American Albums from the Collections of the Library of Congress series.

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Limited text; wonderful photographs provide some understandings of life in the period covered. Volume 8 of series.

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Indiana Historical Bureau

140 North Senate Avenue ■ Room 408 ■ Indianapolis, Indiana ■ 46204-2296 ■ 317-232-2535 ■ TDD 317-232-7763



GROUP PICTURE OF COMPANY H, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

(Taken on the morning of their departure for the Spanish War.)

April 26, 1898.

COMPLIMENTS OF CRAVENS BROS., PUBLISHERS WORLD-COURIER, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

Indiana State Archives.

Company H, First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, became Company H of the 159th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry when it was mustered into U.S. service May 12, 1898 (*History of National Guard*, 329, 339-40).