

**ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT  
HARRISONBURG, VA**

**SPANISH –  
AMERICAN  
WAR RECORDS**

**1898**

Spanish-American War Records. 1898.

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Compiled from Old Newspaper Records and  
personal contributions.

*1898*

n Typed Copy in County Clerk's Office.

## JOHNNY, GET YOUR GUN!

For the benefit of such members of the Harrisonburg Guards as have been too busy scouring their rifles to read the newspapers this week, it may be stated that at a Conference between President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and representatives of the National Guard organization of 22 States, last Saturday, it was decided that the National Guardsmen will be sent as Volunteers in the Cuban Campaign. These men will be for service in Cuba with the regulars, the invading army in all probability being led by Major General Miles in person.

In order that an invasion be made immediately effective, a large body of organized troops will be landed on the island of Cuba without unnecessary delay, and consequently, the call for volunteers will, it is expected, be greatly in excess of the 40,000 men originally suggested. In fact, it is more likely to be 80,000 or 100,000. It is well known by the Military authorities that there are 80,000 Spanish troops alone in Cuba. Against these General Miles could put at once only about 20,000 United States regulars. There are, however, over 100,000 effectively organized National Guards, many of them of long training, who, with a slight addition to their equipments, will be ready to go into active service without the usual drill necessary to prepare ordinary volunteers.

One of the questions discussed at the Conference with the President was the right to send the Guards out of the Country. It was the unanimous opinion that there could be no question of the President's right to order the troops out of the Country, as they would then be volunteers in the United States Army, and not State National Guards. At the expiration of their service in the United States Army, they would resume their organization as National Guards.

Of course the Guards will retain their own officers, each organization simply going from the State into the United States service. Some of the Commands might be ordered to garrison duty along the Coast, but it is expected that the bulk will go with the army of invasion under Gen. Miles.

Richmond, Va., April 19, 1898. As the result of a long Conference in the Governor's office this morning, Gen. Miles was requested to issue an order, calling on Commandants of all the Military organizations of Virginia to report the number of men on their rolls, and how many of them would be willing to serve under the United States Flag wherever it might be found necessary to go. It is expected that this information will be at hand in three days, and then the authorities can form plans for organizing the Volunteers for service when called upon.

It is supposed that this State will be asked to send 1,000 or 1,200 men at first; there are nearly 3,000 volunteers in the State. There are fifty-one companies besides the two divisions of Naval reserves, including eight companies of colored troops. The order issued today will be sent to them all.

After getting this information, the Governor will direct that the Companies, or parts of Companies willing to serve, be formed into regiments or battalions, according to convenience of location.

The Colonels of three out of four regiments of infantry were in the city this afternoon in Conference with Adj. Gen. Nalle and Inspector-General Stern. The visiting regimental Commanders were Col. Harry Hodges, of the Fourth, and Col. Greenville Gaines of the Third. Both of these officers say their commands are in good condition, and their men, though not anxious for war, are ready to do their duty, when called upon.

Colonel Jones of this city is having the Companies of the First Regiment recruited up.

It is safe to assume that no town in the United States the size of Harrisonburg will be better represented in the Naval arm of Uncle Sam's service in the impending difficulty with Spain. Lieut. De Witt Coffman, Doctors Lucian Heneberger, Hatton Harris, and Harold H. Haas, all of this place, are apt to see active service at the very beginning of hostilities. Lieut. Coffman and Dr. Haas are with the Flying Squadron. Dr. Harris is stationed at the Navy Yard at Pensacola; and Dr. Heneberger, it is reported, has been assigned to duty on the St. Paul.

GUARDS READY TO MOVE

May Take a Hand for Uncle Sam in Cuba.

Our boys have been awaiting orders since Monday - they expect to leave this week.

Members of the Harrisonburg Guards and their friends have been on tip-toe with excitement during the past six days, in expectation of being called into service with the United States forces in the anticipated invasion of Cuba. Complying with an order from Richmond, a meeting of the Company was held last Thursday evening to ascertain how many members were willing to volunteer for service wherever needed. This appeared to be necessary in view of doubts that have been entertained as to whether the State Militia organized as the National Guard, could be taken out of the United States for Military Service. The question as then presented, seemed to involve the surrender of the Company organization and the individual enlistment of the men as members of the United States Army. This proposition was distasteful to a large majority of the members and they voted it down almost to a man. Only five expressed a willingness to fight against the naughty Spaniards anywhere and anyhow.

Another meeting was held Friday night, when the question of volunteering as a Company for duty in Cuba, was presented. Stirring speeches were made by some of the officers and members, and by several citizens, who happened to be present, and by a vote of 58 to 3, they decided to follow their own officers wherever they might be ordered. The men who cast the negative vote, expressed a willingness to go anywhere within the United States. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers by a large crowd that had gathered in front of the armory, and the Square was lined with people to witness the drill that followed the meeting.

On Monday, Captain Sullivan received orders from State Headquarters to recruit his command to the minimum number of 84 men and to hold them in readiness. A recruiting station was opened at the office of the Adams Express Company, and that at once became the center of considerable activity. By Monday night nineteen new men, from both town and county, had been enrolled, and the number had increased to 22 by Tuesday evening.

For the convenience and comfort of out of town members, and in view of the probability that the Company would be ordered to move on short notice, quarters were opened at the armory, Wednesday evening, where cots were provided and rations issued to such recruits as chose to avail themselves of these accommodations. In addition to the recruits here at home, Capt. Sullivan has received a letter tendering him the services of R. T. and J. C. Jones, of Clarke County, two young men of fine physique and high military spirit, who are anxious to see service with the Guards. They were promptly accepted and will join the Company as soon as they receive orders.

At this writing, (Wednesday evening), nothing definite is known as to when the Company will be ordered out, but both officers and men expect to be in Richmond before the end of the week. This is our inference from the dispatch of Governor Tyler to the Secretary of War, in which he stated that the Virginia forces would be at the disposal of the Government by April 30th.

OTHER COMPANIES READY.

Pursuant to orders received from Richmond, the Anderson Guards, Company A,, (Woodstock), were mustered in their barracks at noon last Thursday and the men voted unanimously to volunteer to do active service in Cuba, or in any other part of the world, as long as they are permitted to serve under their present officers. Col. J. C. Baker, of the Second Reg-

iment, was present, and just before the vote was taken, made the Company a rousing patriotic speech, which elicited considerable applause. Forty-nine members were enlisted, and the number is being augmented by further recruits.

The Company at Tom's brock, Shenandoah Co., would serve in the United States, only, but sixteen of their number were willing to do service in foreign lands. Colonel Baker, Adj. Walker, and the commissioned officers of Company A, have all volunteered.

The West Augusta Guards at Staunton, held their meeting Thursday night. Captain Kerr requested all men not willing to go out of the United States to step out of ranks. Nine men dropped out, but their places were readily filled by new recruits.

#### GOVERNOR TYLER'S PREPARATIONS.

Governor Tyler has orders as to which Commands should be ordered out. There will be two full regiments, and Colonel Baker of the Second, and Colonel Gaines of the Third, will be the Commandants. None of the colored militia will go out on the first call.

Governor Tyler says he wishes the army which Virginia sends out to be purely volunteer forces, and he will, therefore, give every man the opportunity to go or stay as he may choose. It is not the Governor's intention to form any new regimental organization. He will only ask for troops to recruit the present regiment to their full strength. Virginia will have to furnish 2933 troops under the call for 125,000 men, and it is proposed to recruit the present regiments to about 750 men each. Which will make slightly over the number asked for, as there are four regiments in the State.

The members of the organized Militia who, for sufficient reasons cannot go to the front, will be organized anew, and these new Companies will be maintained during the war, in order that the State may not be without troops, in the event of local trouble of a character necessitating the calling out of the Military.

Before being ordered out, the Virginia Militia will have to pass Medical examination, and all persons physically disabled will be excused as will be such as have good family excuses for not going to war. Such will be organized into home guards.

#### PAY OF THE INFANTRY

The National Government pays for infantry services at the following rate a month: Private, \$13; Corporal, \$15; Sergeant, \$17; 1st Sergeant, \$22; Serg-Major, \$23; Hospital Steward, \$45; 2nd Lieut., \$116.67; 1st Lieut., \$125; Regimental Quartermaster, \$150; Regimental-Adjt., \$150; Chaplain, \$125; Captain, \$150; Major, \$208.33; Lieut.-Col., \$250; Colonel, \$291.67; Brigadier-General, \$458.33; Major-General, \$625; an aide-de-camp to a Major-General is allowed \$200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank; an aide-de-camp to a Brigadier-Gen., \$150, additional; and an acting Commissary of Subsistence \$100, additional. Additional Equipment and subsistence are furnished by the Government.

#### TO SPARE THE MILITIA

The statement has been made at the State Department in Washington that for the present and the immediate future, the insurgent army is expected to do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. There is no intention of taking the Militiamen and recruits into Cuba until they are thoroughly inured to the hardships of actual Military life, and probably the

regulars also will be held in this Country until later in the season.

The Secretary expressed the opinion that Admiral Sampson's fleet would take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's Army and that there would henceforth be co-operation between the two organizations in conducting the War against the common enemy.

"The insurgents are the best men for the land fighting in Cuba at present," said the Secretary, "and they can be trusted to do zealous work when well armed and well clothed."

It is the understanding that our Government will furnish the arms and munitions of war to fit out several regiments of the insurgents in good shape and to put the entire Cuban Army in good fighting trim.

## GUARDS STILL AWAITING ORDERS

At noon Thursday Capt. E. W. Sullivan, of the Harrisonburg Guards, had not yet received orders for the Company to proceed to the Camp of Mobilization at Richmond, and had no definite idea when the Company would be called out.

Next Tuesday, May 10, has been named in the Mess reports as the day when the Virginia would be in Richmond ready for duty in the United States Service, though there seems to be considerable delay at Washington in furnishing the necessary Camp Equipment.

All the Companies of the Second Regiment have been fully recruited up to the required strength, and the delay in receiving orders has had the effect of making some of the men restless.

In one or two instances the Commanding officers have advised the State authorities in Richmond that further delay would have a demoralizing effect upon the volunteers.

Col. J. C. Baker, of the Second Regiment, was in Richmond this week in conference with Gov. Tyler and Adj. Gen. Nalle. His was the first regiment in the State to report with full ranks. Col. Baker is the Senior Regimental Commander in the State, having been commissioned in 1893.

It is reported from Richmond that at least twenty-four hours notice will be given to the troops and to the railroads when orders to move are finally issued. The troops are expected to move by Companies and not by Regiments.

## OFF FOR THE WAR!

The Guards left for Richmond Thursday morning. The boys received an ovation Wednesday night, and half the town escorted them to the depot. May go to Camp A next week, and from there to Cuba.

The Harrisonburg Guards, Co. C, Second Virginia Regiment, ninety-nine strong, after nearly three weeks on waiting orders, left home Thursday morning for service in the war against Spain. The Company went by special train over the Southern Railroad, leaving Harrisonburg at 8:30. They were due to arrive in Richmond at 4:30 by way of Manassas. Until the train left, business in town was practically suspended, and a large portion of the population gathered around the Public Square and at the depot to see the boys off. There were many tender scenes at the parting and a few of the Military, cast in the mould of sturdy manhood, brushed away tears that started unbidden as they returned the parting words of loved ones left behind.

The Company assembled at 7:30 in front of the Armory and after some little delay the roll was called by Col. O. B. Roller. The following responded:

Captain E. W. Sullivan,	J. E. Anderson,
1st. Lieut. R. R. Richardson,	Frank S. Billhimer,
2nd. Lieut. B. Hugh Hinde,	Brent F. Bowman,
1st. Sgt. Robert P. Phillips,	Philo Bradley, Jr.,
Privates, Casper Ashenfelter,	W. H. Berry,
W. H. Armentrout,	C. E. Bennett,
Leon, Bateman,	S. R. Brenneman,
F. G. Breeden,	C. B. Brown,
M. B. Burns,	C. A. Carter,

J. F. Carson,	A. F. Callan,	W. E. Compton,
T. D. Crigler,	Frank Dovel,	Robert Davis,
G. W. Earman,	M. B. Eutsler,	W. C. Eddins,
C. H. Fletcher,	Christie Friddle,	J. F. Foster,
Wm. F. Fowler,	S. H. Good,	J. W. Gaither,
D. H. Gaither,	S. G. Greyer,	J. F. Greyer,
J. A. Greyer,	A. L. Guyer,	S. H. Gooden,
H. T. Getts,	J. T. Good,	Alpheus Hawse,
L. A. Hopkins,	E. C. Heller,	James Hood,
R. L. Jones,	E. C. Jones,	Harry Jenkins,
S. K. Keiffer,	W. G. Kline,	B. B. Lewis,
C. H. Lamb,	R. E. Lauck,	J. W. Logan,
C. M. Johnson,	J. R. Mitchell,	J. W. Mewburn,
J. A. Morgan,	W. S. May,	J. W. Moyers,
J. K. McKay,	H. T. Morrison,	Ira H. Moore,
W. B. McCormick,	W. E. Neil,	Homer D. Pence,
Oscar Pence,	J. H. Pendleton,	T. C. Pence,
E. B. Price,	W. E. Phillips,	John Ramey,
F. S. Rice,	Jack Ritenour,	J. S. Rodgers,
Lee Sherman,	R. H. Saum,	R. A. Shearer,
Kenneth Smith,	W. L. Slusser,	A. B. Snell,
Frank Sullivan,	J. L. Sullivan,	R. A. Staley,
John E. Shirkey,	N. O. Shoffer,(?)	R.S.Blackburn Smith,
S. C. Sites,	W. C. Sprinkel,	R. Toppin,
J. F. Viands,	F. B. Welsher,	W. W. Wiseman,
Howard L. Weishample,	A. R. White,	Charles T. Whitmore,
W. W. Zirkle.		

Most of the old non-commissioned officers having dropped out or failed to pass the physical examination, sergeants and corporals were not appointed, but these places will be left open for promotion on merit later on.

In addition to those whose names appear above, the Guards were accompanied by Lieut.-Col. O. B. Roller, of the Second Regiment, and by Dr. E. A. Herring, the Company Surgeon, who expected to remain with the boys at Richmond until they are regularly mustered into the regular service.

On Wednesday evening more than a thousand persons of both sexes, representing all ages, grades, and conditions of our population, assembled in front of the Armory to witness the final drill of the boys before leaving home, and to testify their interest and admiration for the sturdy fellows who were leaving the comforts of home for the arduous duties and hazards of military service, in response to the call of duty. The occasion was a splendid ovation.

After the drill, the Guards were drawn up in line in front of the Hotel Clarendon and from the upper balcony speeches were made by Captain Warren S. Lurty, Dr. J. H. Neff, General John E. Roller, and George N. Conrad. The addresses were all brief, but they were full of patriotic fire and abounded in eulogy of the Company's past record. There were also words of timely advice and inspiration to seek high ideals of soldierly bearing and obedience to duty. The speakers were abundantly applauded, both by the Guards and the enthusiastic crowd that packed the Square. Gen. Roller, on behalf of the ladies of the town, presented a beautiful bouquet to the Company, which was conspicuously carried in the line of march to the depot the next morning.

Col. Roller responded in behalf of the Company, and in a few words that were full of the ring of sincerity, thanked the citizens for their

expressions of affection and interest in the Company on the eve of their departure.

Just before the Guards marched to the depot, a photograph of the Command was taken by William Dean, from the balcony of the First National Bank Building.

It was with great difficulty, owing to the dense crowd at the station, that the Company was gotten aboard the train which consisted of two coaches and one freight car for baggage. The Kid Band had led the march from the Armory, and just before the train pulled out, it struck up the familiar strains of "Dixie," which elicited round after round of cheers, both from the crowd and from the boys on board. Mingled with the applause was heard here and there the historic rebel yell, from some of the gray-haired "boys" of the Confederate times, to whom were recalled similar stirring scenes enacted nearly forty years ago.

The Guards were destined for Richmond, where the Virginia Troops are being assembled. Their movements in the near future are necessarily uncertain, but the Second Regiment was the first to report in full to headquarters at Richmond, and it is expected that it will be included in the division of Volunteer troops that will shortly be sent out to Tampa instead of Chickamauga Park, as originally ordered by the War Department. It is therefore, probable that in the event of an invasion of Cuba, our boys will be among the first of the State Volunteers to see actual service against the enemy.

That they will do their duty promptly, bravely, and well, is as certain as are the tears and prayers of loved ones here at home that will follow them until the hour of their return.

BROUGHT HOME DEAD.Young Alpheus Hawse Asphyxiated Friday Night in Norfolk Hotel.

Of the ninety-nine young men who left Harrisonburg for Richmond last Thursday morning as members of Company "C", to enlist in the Military Service of the Country, none answered more promptly at roll call, and none shouldered a musket more cheerfully than Alpheus B. Hawse. The buoyancy of youth marked his every movement, and as the boys stood at "Company Front", his face shone with military ardor. Thursday morning he returned a corpse, and hundreds of people who had accompanied him and his comrades to the train that carried them away, followed his remains to their last resting place in Woodbine Cemetery.

A telegram received from Norfolk, addressed to the Mayor of Harrisonburg, last Saturday afternoon, brought the shocking intelligence that young Alpheus Hawse was lying critically ill in that city, and asked that his relatives be notified. The message was promptly delivered to Mr. Jasper Hawse, the young man's father, who at once drove to Staunton, and there took the midnight train for Norfolk. He arrived there about noon Sunday and found his son in St. Vincent's Hospital, provided with the best medical skill and nursing, but in a condition that was hopeless. He lingered in a state of unconsciousness until Sunday night, dying an hour or two before midnight.

After reaching Richmond with the Guards, last Thursday night, young Hawse, according to previous agreement with Captain Sullivan, was granted a furlough to go to Norfolk to stand an examination for the Navy. After filing his application to enlist, at the recruiting ship Franklin, he proceeded to the Mansion House Friday evening and took a room for the night.

He retired at nine o'clock, and at five o'clock next morning, escaping gas was located in his room, and he was discovered in a state of asphyxia from gas poison. There was a small flow of gas escaping from the burner, which was attributed to a defective fixture, or an accidental release of the cut-off after the light had been turned out. The room was a very small one, and tightly closed, from which fact it is thought likely that the gas had not been blown out, If that had been done, no human being could have lived three hours in the room. As a matter of fact, the young man was exposed to the poison for nearly nine hours, and lived nearly a day and a half after his condition was discovered.

During the day he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and there had the services of several of the leading physicians of the City, and the unremitting care of the Sisters in charge.

Mr. Hawse arrived here with the remains by the early train Tuesday morning. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church Tuesday afternoon, in charge of Rev. J. H. Waugh and Rev. A. S. Hammack. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the town. Most of the stores were closed and the church was packed with a congregation that was deeply impressed with the sadness of the occasion.

Deceased had just completed his 20th year. He was a young man of well developed physique and exemplary character. From the time of his enlistment with the Guards, several months ago, he was recognized as one of the best and most promising of the recruits. He was popular with his teachers and fellow pupils in the High School, and was in all respects a type of brave, obedient, and promising young manhood. For several years he had been a member of the Methodist Church.

Though not killed in battle, his death was so nearly associated with the war that the funeral in many respects resembled those which only too frequently occur in times like these, and it recalled many a sad occasion during the last war, when our people were assembled to pay a last tribute to the brave boys who fell in defence of home and Country.

O U R B O Y S I N C A M P

How the Guards Got to Richmond and What They Are Doing. Mustered in and awaiting orders.

(Special to Register)

Richmond, Virginia.  
May 13, 1898.

The hearty ovation given to the boys as they left Harrisonburg, left tears in the eyes of every one of them, that were no discredit to them. Every one felt that he left hosts of friends behind, and that all the dear ones left would be well cared for in any event.

At Woodstock the Anderson Guards and Colonel J. C. Baker commanding the Regiment, were picked up. Among them were some old Harrisonburg boys that got hearty greetings.

Everyone seemed in the best of spirits and things were made lively for many of the spectators who gathered at the various depots to see the train pass. A special amusement seemed to be "coon hunts." The soldiers chased every little darkey that they could see and caught and carried him into the cars. The shrieks of despair of the youthful colored gentlemen who thought they were to be carried off to Cuba, were received with howls of laughter.

The traveling was wretchedly slow, and it looked as though it would be far into the night when Richmond was reached.

At Culpeper the Culpeper Minute Men were picked up and were received with hearty cheers by the Guards and the Woodstock fellows.

Richmond was reached in the rain at 8:00, and the boys were sent out on the electric cars to the Auditorium where, after supper, blankets were served out and the boys picked about for a soft plank and curled up soldier fashion with their heads on their knapsacks and "slept the sleep of the righteous."

The question "To Cuba, or not to Cuba," is in the mouth. The killing of the Ensign of the Winslow, and so many of the crew, has excited some of the lads, and "on to Cuba" is their cry, now.

There seems to be some probability that the regiment after a few days stay here, will be sent to Tampa, and there undergo a "licking, into-shape process." It certainly needs it, for there are many recruits who are ignorant of the first principles of soldiering, but the material is excellent, and the old Second Regiment will give a good account of itself if any men are called to fix bayonets in Cuba.

By the way, one of the old Harrisonburg boys that we were all glad to see was Stuart Beery, now a Sergeant of Company "F", the Machine Work Guards of Roanoke, and looking well and soldierly.

The Company is to be medically examined all over today, and then we will take the "Va." off our caps and collars, and put on "U. S. V," United States Volunteers.

One of the Boys.

SPECIAL TO REGISTER.

Richmond, Va., May 14, 1898. The tremendous gathering of friends at the depot on Thursday morning last, to see us off, their tears and tender parting words, touched the heart of many a manly boy as it was never touched before. The sentiment so often expressed, "Remember the Maine," may be an inspiration to others in the fight, but a recollection of their parting from home and friends on the morning of the 12th inst., will be the supreme inspiration when the battle rages the hottest. Impressions made that Monday morning on the hearts and minds of our boys, will never be forgotten, and will tell well in their future lives.

On arriving at Woodstock, we met and were kindly greeted by Colonel J. C. Baker; Captain Magruder had his company in line to join us, and we pushed on to Culpeper where Captain Grimsley with the Culpeper Minute Men also joined us. Arriving at Richmond at 7:30, in the rain, all parties were taken to the Exposition Building near Camp Lee, for the night. The next day, (Friday), the men were subjected to another physical examination, more especially in reference to sight and hearing.

On the following day (Saturday) the Company was drawn up in line, and such men as were unwilling to enlist in the United States Service were allowed to drop out; this done, the balance were at once mustered in, both officers and men.

THE OFFICIAL ROSTER

The official roster of the Company as Mustered into the service of the United States, is as follows:

Capt. Edward Sullivan, First Lieutenant, Royal R. Richardson,  
 Second Lieutenant, Hugh Hinde, First Sergeant, Clarence A. Carter,  
 Quartermaster Sergeant, Edwin A. Herring, Jr., Sergeants:  
 Sergeant, Robert P. Phillips, Sergeant, Horace T. Morrison,  
 Welty E. Compton, Philo Bradley, Jr.

## Corporals:

Robert L. Jones, Richard S. B. Smith, Homer A. Pence,  
 Charles H. Horner, William S. May, Beverley B. Lewis,

Musicians: Arthur L. Guyer, Shelley K. Kieffer,

Artificer: William C. Sprinkel, Wagoner: Joseph S. Rodgers,

## Privates:

John E. Anderson,	Casper C. Ashenfelter,	Harry L. Bateman,
Crawford E. Bennett,	Frank S. Billhimer,	Frank A. Breeden,
Siram E. Brenneman,	Martin Burns,	Andrew F. Callen,
John B. Carson,	Thomas T. D. Crigler,	Frank Dovel,
Wilmer S. Earman,	William C. Eddins,	Charles W. Fletcher,
John F. Foster,	William F. Fowler,	George E. C. Friddle,
Hiram T. Getts,	Stuart H. Good,	Staaten H. Gooden,
John A. Greyer,	Joseph F. Greyer,	Emanuel C. Heller,
William E. Hewitt,	Joseph C. Jones,	Harry Jenkins,
Charles M. Johnson,	William A. Kline,	Hiram J. Kennon,
Charles H. Lam,	Robert E. Lauck,	Joseph W. Logan,
John R. Mitchell,	James W. Mewburn,	John H. Morgan,

John W. Myers,	John K. McKay,	Wm. B. McCormick,
William E. Niel,	Oscar Pence,	Thomas C. Pence,
Edward B. Price,	Wm. E. Phillips,	John R. Ramey,
Frank E. Rice,	Jack Ritenour,	Robt. E. L. Sherman,
Robert H. Saum,	Robt. E. Shearer,	Kenneth F. Smith,
Wm. J. Slusser,	Wm. N. Sullivan,	John L. Sullivan,
John Shirkey,	Robert E. Toppin,	Samuel C. Sites,
Thomas T. Sullivan,	Newton O. Shoffer,	Joseph F. Viands,
Follansbee Welsher,	Howard L. Weishampel,	Alfred R. White,
Walter Wiseman,	Wylie W. Zirkle,	

The following men were turned down by the medical examiners principally for defective sight or hearing. It was no fault of theirs that they are not now in the service of the United States. Their failure was a great source of regret to them. They were:

Ira Moore,	W. H. Armentrout,
John H. Pendleton,	R. A. Staley.

Army regulations require that six Companies be mustered in before a Lieutenant-Colonel can be sworn in. This having been done on Saturday last, Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. Roller was mustered in, and being the ranking officer at the time, he at once took charge of Camp Lee. On the completion of the Regiment (twelve Companies), which will take place Monday, Colonel Baker will be sworn in and then take charge of the Camp.

Immediately after Company C was mustered in, they were ordered out to Camp. Their location is a pleasant one. The tents are good and the boys all cheerful. There is, of course, some kicking about "grub", but they expect the Government to issue rations very soon, when all trouble on this score will likely end.

SPECIAL TO REGISTER.

Camp Lee, Richmond, Birginia,  
May 17, 1898.

Although Dr. Herring, who, to our great regret, has left us for home, will no doubt give you all the news, I just want to add a few lines to what he may say, to express the sorrow of the whole Company at the death of young Alpheus Hawse. He was such a universal favorite that the news of his death was a terrible shock to us all. It seems hard that such a brave, true lad should have been taken from us, when there were others whom we could have spared far better.

The change from the sad to the ridiculous is our fate every day, and the following was the most laughable incident that has been in Camp since we came here. The Culpeper Minute Men had, like ourselves, a crawfish brigade of gentlemen whose nerves were not equal to the strain of facing the Dons of Cuba. They were in uniform, and when the rest of the men found out that they were going to "crawfish," they stripped them then and there, and drummed them out of Camp. One man was actually drummed out with only a waistcoat on. He had absolutely not another rag on. The men would have killed them if they could have gotten at them. The Lieutenant in command had all he could do to hold them back. If you could only have seen them dodging through the tents, pursued by the angry Minute Men, you could never have restrained your laughter. I pity the next fellows that "crawfish," for they will be tarred and feathered, I believe.

The poor old Anderson Guards from Woodstock are in bad shape and have not been mustered in yet, as they keep losing their men, who, tired of waiting, are leaving to join other Companies, so they cannot get the requisite number with which to be mustered in.

The news is very scarce, although there are, of course, a number of incidents of routine camp life that are amusing to those present, but not interesting to all at home.

Thousands of people come out to Camp daily, between four and six.

#### THE DAILY ROUTINE

On Monday the following order issued by Col. Roller, providing the first camp regulation:

(General Orders No. 3.)

Until countermanded, the following order will be in effect:

1.	First Call -----	5:30	A. M.
2.	Reveille -----	5:45	A. M.
3.	Sick Call -----	6:15	A. M.
4.	Mess -----	6:30	A. M.
5.	First Sergeants -----	7:30	A. M.
6.	Guard Mounting -----	9:00	A. M.
7.	Drill Call -----	10:00	A. M.
8.	Mess Call -----	12:00	Noon
9.	Drill -----	2:30	P. M.
10.	Recall from drill -----	5:00	P. M.
11.	Supper Call -----	5:30	P. M.
12.	1st Sergeant Call (tattoo)-----	8:30	P. M.
13.	Taps -----	9:30	P. M.

"All Captains mustered into service will report at headquarters tent daily at 9:00 P. M."

"Senior officers of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiment, mustered into service will be in command."

Visitors admitted to camp only from 4:00 to 6:00 P. M.

The Harrisonburg Guards are getting an excellent reputation in camp for their general and uniform good conduct. They have never yet belied their reputation. I don't think the officers would change men or the men, officers, with any Company in camp.

We send our love to families and sweethearts at home, God bless them."

"One of the Boys."

GOOD THINGS FOR THE GUARDS.

A number of the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of Harrisonburg boys who are now at Camp Lee, awaiting orders to go to the front, interested themselves this week in preparing a box of good things to eat, and various other articles for their personal comfort in camp and on the march. The result was the shipment of one box weighing five hundred pounds, Thursday morning, and its arrival at Headquarters for Company C will probably be one of the most pleasant incidents that the boys will experience during the term of their military service. At this time of year, Santa Claus is supposed to be many miles distant from this latitude, but war plays havoc with calendars as well as traditions, and the old gentleman, by the time these lines are printed, will doubtless have made his appearance at Camp Lee and received an ovation which made his whiskers curl.

The box contained large cakes by the score, hams by the dozen, buns by the bushel, with pickles, relishes, and sweet-meats in profusion. Another box, which was smaller, gave no less evidence of the forethought of the mothers and sisters, to say nothing of the sweethearts. It contained a comb, a towel, and soap for each man in the Company; one shoe-brush and box of blacking for each tent, and a "kittie" of pins, needles, thread, buttons, and the like, for each one of the boys.

These boxes were gotten up hurriedly, at a time when it was understood that the Second Regiment would be ordered south this week. Since it appears that they will remain in Richmond until Wednesday, if not longer, another box will be sent to the Guards Monday morning - contributions, knick-knacks, or more substantial food, pipes, tobacco; indeed, anything that will vary the monotony of camp cooking, and remind the boys of home,

is solicited. Articles contributed, should be left at the residence of Mr. August Heller, near Ott's Drug Store, by Saturday night, or early Monday morning.

May 27, 1898. Page 3, col. 5,

STILL IN CAMP

The Second Regiment was ordered to Tampa Wednesday, but the order was countermanded, and date of leaving is uncertain.

Richmond, Va., May 22, 1898.

The receipt by Colonel Baker, this afternoon, of a telegram from the War Department, directing him to put the Second Regiment in shape to leave for Tampa at once, gave a lively air to things about camp. The men of the Company composing the Second, are elated at the idea of starting for Cuba, and they set to work at once to get everything in readiness.

The Second, under Command of Colonel J. C. Baker, will leave for Tampa on Wednesday. The hour of departure will not be fixed until an agent of the Atlantic Coast Line comes here tomorrow to arrange details with Col. Baker. The run will take 25 hours and 24 cars will be required. Col. Baker has his full complement of 45 officers and 976 men. Uniforms and stores will be received at Tampa. The Second is composed of four Companies from Richmond, two from Roanoke, and one each, from Woodstock, Harrisonburg, Wytheville, Lynchburg, Salem, and Staunton. Lee Camp Confederates Veterans will escort the soldiers to the station. Only one Company of the Third Regiment and three of the Fourth remain to be mustered in.

The parents, especially the mothers, of many of the young men who have enlisted for service in the war with Cuba, are using every possible

effort to secure the discharge of their sons, and prevent them from going to the front. Gov. Tyler and the Commanding officers receive such appeals every day, some coming by mail, some by wire, and a great number through the personal visits of mothers and sisters.

#### THE ORDER COUNTERMANDED

A dispatch from Richmond Wednesday says:

None of the Virginia troops will leave Camp Lee before June 1, if then. This message was received this evening from the War Department. The revocation of the orders for the regiment to move as soon as ready is due to the efforts of Gov. Tyler to keep the Virginia boys together as long as possible. He is very anxious that all thirty-six Companies remain here and take part in the Hollywood Memorial Day observance of May 30, and also hopes still to secure a concession by which the Brigade may not be broken. Every preparation had been made for the Second Regiment to leave in the morning; even the coaches had been brought here and placed in the depot sheds, and the Confederate Camps had been ordered out as escort.

The men were very much disappointed that the day of their departure had been deferred. There will be a general change of officers in two of the Virginia Regiments before they go into service. The Government will commission Capt. General William Nalle Colonel of the Third, of which he was formerly the Commandant. Lieut.-Col. Greenville Gaines, who was chosen Colonel to succeed Nalle, will yield to his former superior officer.

SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER

Camp Lee,  
Richmond, Va. May 23, 1898.

A perfect howl of joy has just gone up as I write, "Chew Tobacco, Chew Tobacco, Chew Tobacco!" the round of the officers' call - has just been blown, and on arriving at headquarters, orders were issued: "The Captains Commanding Companies of the Second Regiment, will hold them ready to move tonight or tomorrow morning." That means Jacksonville or Tampa.

Yells of "What's the matter with the Second? They're all right!" are resounding all over Camp Lee.

The sun has just burst through the clouds after two days' rain, and the men are howling with delight. Camp Lee has become a mass of Mud and Mess, for two days. Such a gray mire, but the prospects of going south has cheered all hands, and they are as lively as crickets, now.

Yesterday was Sunday, and the Guards upheld their reputation by the quiet and orderly way they conducted themselves, going almost in a body to church - the only Company in Camp to do so.

In the Camp the former members of Company C hold positions that do credit to the Company that they belonged to. E. P. Freeman, the First Sergeant of the Company, is Captain of the Danville Company, the Blues; Stuart Beery is Sergeant of Roanoke Company; Moore, who was with the Guards at Pocahontas, is Sergeant of the Portsmouth Company, and Pete Braithwaite figures as a Corporal of the Woodstock Company, and very well he is looking; altogether, the stock of the Guards is away up.

The selection of our Non-Commissioned officers has been quite a success, and each of them "holds down his job" to perfection.

Dean's picture of the Company as we left old Harrisonburg is certainly splendid, and the boys appreciate it very much.

Since I last wrote there has been an exciting scene in the camp, in which a colored gentleman came very near "dancing on nothing" with a hemp tie. A quarrel arose between the "Coons" who were kept out by the Sentries and the said guardians of the camp, and one of the negroes threw a rock and hit a sentry on the head. Whereupon the air was thick with rocks and curses instant, and the quick, sharp report of pistols. There was a charge of the soldiers and a prompt foot race between them and the negroes. One of the ring-leaders was captured and roughly handled before he could be released by the officers. The Camp was completely cleared at the point of the bayonet, of the howling, excited mob, and order restored, the colored man being sent under guard to the police station.

One of our boys whose residence is not far from that of the editor, is accused of standing opposite a wax figure of a young lady in one of the stores here, and flirting to the best of his ability before he discovered that his waxen inamorata did not respond. The chaff about his wax sweetheart makes him very wrathful.

Some one or two of the boys were accused of looking very homesick this morning, particularly one whose girl went back on him - more shame to her - and a "revival" service was held around them; "Home, Sweet Home," and other inspiring(?) songs were sung to them, and when the homesick were "mad enough to fight," they were left alone.

There was some talk of trying to get our Chef de cuisine John R. Mitchell, away from us to attend to the cemetery again. Now we want to say that we hereby register a kick of the biggest proportions at the bare idea

of depriving us of a valued and honored member of the Company, who attends to our wants in the Culinary department with a degree of care that has endeared him to the hearts of one and all, and we hereby ask that all relatives in the Company will think enough of the digestion of the said relatives to promptly sit on any attempt to remove our valued, worthy, and trusted officer in charge of the eating department.

No! Since you can get some one else to do the digging, we want our man to do the cooking, for he is a cordons bleu.

The greenness of some of the troops here is perfectly laughable, though they all do their best. Still when one of the men at Guard Mount whose bayonet stuck and he could not get it off, remarked, "I can't get the ----- spear off my gun," it is enough to make one laugh.

As is often the case, the boys from whom the least was expected have turned out corking good soldiers; I would like to mention some, but I do not care to do so. Jim Sullivan and Bob, and Messrs Ritenour and Welsh were down here to see us; ask them what about the lads - they will tell you.

I am afraid this will be the only letter this week in time for publication, for on our bulletin board is this sign:

"These tents to be left with immediate possession, Rent Free.

Apply to U. S. A."

Good-bye. God bless you all! We are always thinking of the dear ones at home, and the time when we will bring back the colors crowned with laurel. God grant that there may be few vacancies in the ranks of the boys that carry them.

One of the Boys.

SECOND REGIMENT STAFF

Following are the regiment and staff officers of the Second Regiment:

James C. Baker, Colonel,  
 O. B. Roller, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
 James C. Watson, Junior Major,  
 David D. Shanks, Major,  
 W. G. Campbell, Lieutenant and Adjutant,  
 C. E. C. Peyton, Major and Surgeon,  
 Richard G. Simmons, Captain and Assistant Surgeon,  
 M. H. Calfee, Captain and Quartermaster,  
 Robert E. Caldwell, Captain and Assistant Surgeon,  
 Robert W. Patton, Captain and Chaplain,

The following Non-Commissioned Staff were mustered in:

Hospital (Mark B. Stevenson, Quartermaster Sergeant,  
 Stewards. (Henry C. Allen, Allen H. Bowee (?), William F. Ferguson,

About fifty of our citizens took advantage of a low excursion rate on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad Saturday night to spend Sunday and Monday in Richmond. Most of them drove to Staunton late Saturday night, though some of the excursionists took the B. & O. train Saturday afternoon. The main object of the trip was to pay a visit to the Guards at Camp Lee before the latter were ordered south. They found the boys faring well and for the most part in good health and spirits, though somewhat restive at being detained so long in camp. A few of the party left Richmond Sunday night and reached home early Monday morning, but most of them remained over for the Hollywood Memorial Exercises on Monday. It is thought that fully 15,000 excursionists were in Richmond Sunday for the purpose of visiting the troops at Camp Lee.

Among the military notes last Saturday, the Richmond Times contained the following:

Second Lieutenant Hugh Hinde, of Company C, of the Second Regiment, is another soldier of large military experience. He served originally in the English Navy, and went through the Zulu War, as well as the Egyptian War under the English flag, and covered himself with glory, carrying off several valuable medals and decorations. After leaving the Military, Lieutenant Hinde has been engaged with a number of well-known newspapers, such as the London Graphic, as an artist as well as a writer.

He was among the first ones who volunteered their services at the outbreak of the present war with Spain.

GONE TO THE FRONT

Second Regiment en route to Jacksonville. Left Richmond Thursday morning to join Fitzhugh Lee's Corps - The boys were delighted at the prospect of early service in the field.

The Second Virginia Regiment left Richmond for Jacksonville, Florida, at 10:30 Thursday morning. Colonel Baker received orders at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, to move his command without delay. The message came from Adjutant-General Corbin. It was telephoned from down-town to the Colonel and notice was posted immediately on the bulletin board. This notice simply stated that the regiment had orders to go at once to Tampa.

The officers and soldiers soon heard that important orders had come. Within five minutes there were, perhaps, a thousand soldiers around the bulletin board.

Such a scene had not been witnessed before in Camp Lee. The soldiers of the Second Regiment were wild with joy. They shouted at the tops of their voices, threw hats and caps in the air, and turned somersaults. The demonstration was kept up for ten minutes; some of the officers forgot their rank and joined with the privates in cutting up all sorts of capers. The men of the Third and Fourth Regiments were pleased, too, for they had hoped that orders might come for them to go to the front.

Colonel Baker at once left the camp and went down town, where he received a copy of the orders. He then went in search of Quartermaster officer Lieutenant D. D. Price, and after a Conference with that officer, the hour for leaving was fixed as above stated.

A telegram received here late Wednesday night stated that the destination of the Second Regiment had been changed from Tampa to Jacksonville.

On the Atlantic Coast Line, the faster trains make the run from Richmond to Jacksonville in  $22\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The slower time of trains carrying troops will probably delay the arrival of the regiment in Jacksonville until Friday afternoon. It is supposed that it will be attached to General Fitz Lee's Corps, and may see active service in the army of invasion either in Cuba or Porto Rico.

BOYS SAY GOOD-BYE.

A message to the Register Wednesday night, from the Guards, says: "Good-bye, and God Bless You all in Rockingham. Give our united love through the Register to all at home. We hope to make old Rockingham proud of her boys by the time we get back. By the help of God we will assist in giving freedom to Cuba and bringing glory to our old town and County. The boys are wild with joy at leaving.

ORDERS TO RECRUIT. June 3, 1898. Page 3, column 6.

Company to be increased to 106 men. Complaint about Supplies. Orders came to Camp Lee Monday for Companies to be recruited to 106 men each. Major Watson of the Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Keller of the Third, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor of the Fourth, have been directed to secure recruits. They are to leave Richmond and visit different sections of Virginia in search of men.

The average number needed to bring the strength of the Companies up to 106, is 25. Nine hundred soldiers, therefore, are required by the three regiments. This will leave between 600 and 700 soldiers Virginia will have to furnish under the second call, unprovided for. It is said the colored troops will probably be ordered out, formed into a battalion

and placed with colored troops from some other State or States, so as to make up a regiment. This would leave room for a battery of artillery or a troop of cavalry.

Considerable commotion was created when the men went to breakfast, says the Leader. There had been a good deal of complaint during the past few days as to the quality of the food furnished to those companies who do not do their own cooking, but are supplied by the contractor in the general mess hall. Monday, when the men marched in to the breakfast, they were given sausage which was unfit to be eaten. Samples of it were afterwards shown to butchers who pronounced it to be unsound. Of the boiled eggs, a good many were also spoiled, and the result was that a number of the men who had partaken of the breakfast were taken sick.

There are at present eleven Companies in camp that are unable to do their own cooking for lack of the necessary cooking utensils, etc. Two or three of them have put up their kitchens and dining rooms but have not yet been able to receive their rations from the Government. The Contractor is paid by the Government the sum of 42 cents per day for each man, and judging from the experience of others who have been feeding large numbers of men, ought to be able to furnish good meals and still make a handsome profit.

The Government has sent absolutely nothing here in the way of equipment for the soldiers. Governor Tyler has given an order for the purchase of 800 pairs of shoes, which will be paid for out of the contingent fund. Nearly all the men need shoes. They came here under the impression that the Government would equip them and many have not a change of underwear. A great number are wearing citizens' clothes and many of the uniforms that are being worn are old and moth-eaten. Some of the soldiers are not in shape to go out of the Camp grounds.

## AN OVATION TO THE SECOND

Half the Population of Richmond Turned Out to See Our Boys off.

SPECIAL TO BALTIMORE SUN

Richmond, Va.  
June 2.

The Second Regiment of Virginia Volunteers left this morning for Jacksonville, Fla., and there was a great outpouring of the City to bid the soldiers farewell. The scene at the depot was a striking one, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it, but will live fresh in their memory to be told to generations yet unborn. The scene around Camp Lee was a very touching one when the final signal to move was given, and many an eye became moist when the soldiers parted from their friends.

Governor Tyler, who had been at his home in Southwest Virginia, left there last evening in order to be present at the departure of the troops. He reached here in time to go to camp and accompany the men on their last march through the streets of Richmond. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans met the soldiers a few squares from the depot and headed the column during the remainder of the march, bearing a Confederate and United States flag.

Fully half the people of Richmond were out to see the soldiers off. Many business houses and offices were closed from 9 o'clock until the last section of the train had left. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks and filled the yards, porches, and windows, from Richmond College to the depot; there were, perhaps, 15,000 people about the stand at one time. Never before in the history of the City was there such an outpouring of its citizens on so short notice.

The "send-off" the regiment received was very gratifying to officers and men. They had no idea there would be such a demonstration in their honor.

From the time the regiment was cheered by the Veterans from the Soldiers'-Home, in front of Camp Lee, until the station was reached, the trip was marked by a series of ovations all along Franklin Street; pretty maids and stately matrons, battle-scarred veterans and strong young men, boys and girls, white and black, rich and poor, waved farewells to the soldiers. There were immense gatherings about the Commonwealth Club and Jefferson Hotel, and these crowds were among the most enthusiastic.

The parade was a magnificent one. There were nearly 2,000 soldiers in line, including the escorts from the Third and Fourth Regiments. Many persons mistook the escort for the Second Regiment. These men who headed the column were cheered, but the applause was nothing as compared with that which greeted the soldiers who were loaded down with knapsacks and bundles.

There were humorous and pathetic features of the parade. A soldier would come along leading a hungry looking dog, the canine being carried as a mascot. This amused the children. Perhaps right behind this man would walk a lady dressed in mourning. She was with her son and was having what might be her last interview with him. There was one mother who walked by the side of her boy all the way to the station.

When the troops arrived at the depot, Governor Tyler delivered a short but appropriate speech. His remarks stirred the soldiers up to the highest state of enthusiasm. After this, the soldiers got into the coaches which were in waiting for them. People moved about from one train to another, and hundreds of men and women shook hands with each soldier. Mothers, sisters, and sweethearts stood under the car windows and chatted with their

loved ones until the trains moved off. Many tears were shed. More than one mother broke down completely and had to be supported by strong arms as she turned away from her boy.

At 10:45 the first section pulled out of the Union Station. The other two left within ten minutes of each other. The great crowd remained at the depot until the last coach had disappeared, and then slowly disappeared.

June 10, 1898. Page 3, column 4.

## SAFE AT JACKSONVILLE

MET BY GEN. FITZ LEE AT THE DEPOT AND HEARTILY WELCOMED.

A special from Jacksonville, Friday, to the Richmond Dispatch, says:

The soldiers in camp here say that the biggest event that has happened since the arrival of General Lee and Staff, a few days ago, was the arrival of the Second Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Baker, this morning.

The first section of the train pulled in to the Terminal Station at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. Before the train had come to a standstill, the men recognized the figure of General Fitzhugh Lee on the platform and his son Fitz by his side, and for several minutes the air was colored with cheering, and then somebody struck up the song beginning "We shall Go to Cuba, and "We'll Follow Fitzhugh Lee" and soon the four companies joined in the air at the top of their lungs. General Lee seemed much pleased with the kindly greeting given him and it is certain the Virginians appreciate the compliment he paid them by meeting them at the train. This is the first time a regiment of foot soldiers has been so honored by a Major-General in the United States Army. General Lee met each section of the train as it pulled in. He is paternally interested in the regiment.

M E T B Y C A R O L I N I A N S.

The camp is some distance from the City, but is on the railway line, and the trains carry the soldiers to camp. The North Carolina boys met the Virginians at the train and soon piloted them to the bath-houses, for the soldiers here have already discovered that under a Florida sun, bathing is about as necessary as eating.

As soon as the men had eaten dinner, they were set to pitching tents, and by 5 o'clock every man was under his own canvass, or could be, and it wasn't long till he was, for a severe wind and sandstorm came up soon, making shelter imperative.

Besides the Virginians, there are in Camp one North Carolina Regiment, one from Wisconsin, and one from Illinois. Colonel Baker's Regiment received a great ovation from the men of the other regiments.

One case of measles has developed since the regiment arrived, otherwise the health of everybody is excellent. Colonel Baker and his officers are much pleased with the location of the camp.

#### JUMPED OUT OF THE WINDOW

The only accident en route, happened to a Private, Charley H. Kenney, residing at Beuna Vista, who in his sleep jumped from the train at Ravenelle thinking it was in collision. He broke his collar-bone, and on arrival at camp, was placed in the emergency hospital of the North Carolina First Regiment. He is getting along well and will be up and about in a short time.

The trip through was not entirely without incident. At Brattleboro, N. C., one of the men on the Third Section, with usual penchant of the boys for pets and mascots, caught up a beautiful dog as the train was pulling out, and taking it into the car, carried it to Jacksonville and into Camp. At Selma, Colonel Baker received a telegram from a physician in Brattleboro saying the dog was his little girl's; that her grief was uncontrollable, and asked that it be returned. Colonel Baker wired that he would have the dog sent back when Jacksonville was reached.

## TOOK GOAT AND CART

But the feat of a member of ~~the~~ Company G is the talk of the Camp. Up at a little North Carolina town the train stopped a few minutes, and the instant it started, he seized a goat and cart standing on the platform, and dragged both up the steps and into his car. He has the goat in camp tonight, but the cart is not to be seen; He swears the billy came up into the car of his own accord.

A pretty incident occurred at another little station where a stop was made. A beautiful little girl was standing up near the head of the train, as it pulled out of the station, and held up her hand to a soldier. The young fellow touched it and then as the cars passed, every bluecoat on that side of the train, including the officers in the sleeper, touched the hand of the fair little maiden. Many a one of them thought of another little girl up in old Virginia waiting for the War to end when papa or brother would come home.

## MADE STOPS FOR COFFEE

At Florence, S. C., everybody had hot coffee last night, and more of it, way across Georgia, this morning. It set the men up greatly.

Hot boxes caused several stops. Those on the stock car being especially troublesome in this way. The horses came through all right and are in fine shape.

General Lee, it is understood, will visit the camp of the Virginians as soon as it is in order, and make an address to them. A review of all the troops is expected in the near future.

The Second New Jersey arrived tonight with four sick men.

WANT THEIR PAY NOW

There is some dissatisfaction among the boys regarding their pay. The North Carolinians have been mustered into the service for five weeks, and have not yet received a cent from the Government. It is generally understood that the soldiers will not be paid before the first of July, and they are not pleased with the arrangement. Steps have been taken by Colonel Baker to remedy this, but they have been unsuccessful.

BACK HOME TO RECRUIT

First Lieutenant R. R. Richardson, of Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, now stationed at Jacksonville, reached here Sunday afternoon in charge of a recruiting detail. He was accompanied by Private J. Kenney McKay, of Company C, and three members of the Staunton, Roanoke, and Lynchburg Companies. They left Jacksonville, Friday night, and are under orders to recruit 91 men, in order to bring the Companies of the First Battalion of the Regiment up to the required membership of 106. The Guards will require 22 recruits, which, Lieut. Richardson says he can readily secure in this and adjoining Counties. The recruits will be sent direct to Jacksonville as fast as ten men are secured and pass physical examination.

Lieut. Richardson says our boys are in comfortable quarters on the outskirts of Jacksonville, and all are well except Private Arthur Guyer who has been suffering with a slight attack of bronchitis brought on by exposure in a rainstorm. He also says that much that appears in the newspapers about the discomforts of the camp and lack of clothing and other supplies is pure fiction. The boys did tire of hard tack, salt meat, and canned beans, but since their arrival in camp, they have had a fair allowance of fresh bread, meats, and vegetables, and as a rule are satisfied. There was some delay in receiving clothes and the boys suffered severely from sun-burn until they got the regulation gray slouch hats, which were distributed Friday. The blue flannel shirts were probably received the following day.

All members of the party are thoroughly browned by the sun, most of which, they say, happened at Camp Lee, in Richmond. They are under orders to finish their work here and report back to camp with all possible dispatch.

They do not know how much time will be consumed in recruiting, but hope to finish within a week or ten days. There is some uneasiness lest General Lee's division may embark for Porto Rico or Cuba before their return.

LETTER FROM SPRING CREEK.

Monday, June 3, 1898.

In view of the fact that your Spring Creek Scribbler has been lying dormant for some time, this is to let you know that we are still in the land of the living, and that while so many of our natives have gone to the War, we are still on the "old stamping ground." Only three of our village boys are in the Service of Uncle Sam at this time. They are: Dick Good, who has joined the Navy; R. G. Coyner, of the Tenth West Virginia Volunteers; and L. P. Coyner, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, National Guards. The two last named being the sons of our townsman, Dr. L. P. Coyner. Both of these regiments, we understand, have been ordered to the Philippine Islands.

June 24, 1898. Page 3, column 1.

Lieutenant R. R. Richardson, recruiting officer for the Second Regiment, received a telegram from Private J. K. McKay a few days ago, announcing that the latter had secured in Page and East Rockingham, twenty-one of the twenty-two recruits needed to bring the membership of the Harrisonburg Guards up to the new requirement of 102 men.

TIDINGS FROM THE GUARDS.Gossip about the Harrisonburg Boys That Will Interest Home Folks.

Special to the Register. Camp "Cuba Libre." Jacksonville, Florida.  
June 19, 1898.

It has been some time since I wrote to you, but I have had little time, and, if the truth be told, little inclination to write anything more than was actually necessary, in the hot weather here. As I sit now, there is a splendid sea breeze blowing cool and clear, and the bells of the churches sound faintly. It is Sunday morning, and as I cannot leave camp, and our Chaplain's throat is in a bad condition, there will be no church for me. Most of the boys have gone down to St. Augustine for the day, for a look at that old historic town, and a dip in the salt sea waves. The detail of the Guard, some who are actually lazy, and those who find that "the way of the transgressor is hard", are the only ones in the Company on the street this morning.

The Company is rapidly getting into excellent shape and the men drill well. There are a few sick ones, but nothing very serious. Harry Jenkins was the sickest lad we have had, but he is in the Division Hospital and is getting all right again. I am glad to say it is certain that this kind of work soon shows up which are the weak ones. The everlasting routine of drill day after day, guard for long nights, and having to "pick for a soft plank to sleep on, tells on the boys who have not the strongest kind of constitution; but, as a rule, the Guards are fully equal to the occasion and grumble less and work as hard as any other Company in the Camp. Just as long as they prove that they fare as well as any of the others, they have no kick coming.

Carter and Ned Herring discovered the other day that the stuff issued by the Commissary Contractors was not the weight that it purported to be, and a row was promptly raised, and now things are all right again.

There is only one thing that we are raising Cain about, and that is the hospital arrangements. They are villainous - crowded, and badly filled. The doctors have not been able to get the proper medicines, in many cases. Things are straightening out now, by degrees, but the corps is far from ready for war. Personally, I have but little idea that we will be moved from here for some time; we have the recruits to lick into shape and we have not half of our equipments, as yet.

The boys have had campaign hats, blue shirts, underclothing and shoes issued to them, but no uniforms, as yet. They will probably be here in a day or two.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roller is the acting Colonel of the Second, Captain Craighill, of the Lynchburg Zouaves, Acting Major, and Lieutenant Perry, of Staunton, Acting Adjutant. Morrison, of our Company, holds down the position of Sergeant-Major of the Regiment in good shape for the present, while Colonel Baker is Commanding the Brigade.

Our Battalion is far the best of the three, and our battalion drills are really very good.

Colonel Roller has purchased a horse here, and it is a dandy - quite the prettiest little animal on the camp ground. Private Welsher is in charge of it, and it is hard to say which is the most pleased with it. Scarce as money is, I don't think you could buy "Daisy" for a round sum, and if he goes to Cuba or Porto Rico with us, the price will go up to "Way Yonder," into the thousands, and then I doubt if he could be bought.

Both the Captain and Colonel Roller are looking very well, and, indeed, all the Guards are looking bright and soldier-like.

There was great rejoicing the other day when Private Viands announced that he would let all the boys who were in need of it, have some money. He did this, and a more grateful crowd you never saw, as they were all "stone-broke" before. I very much doubt if you could have collected a dollar in the whole company.

All the tents have been floored and the boys have built themselves a rustic dining-room roof with pine boughs. Altogether, the camp is far more comfortable than Camp Lee at Richmond, and the boys are enjoying the change.

We have heard nothing, as yet, of our recruiting party, except what we saw in the Register. "The Spirit", or the "Free Press," has not come in this week.

There is a standing joke here: "The Richmond Times, only two cents; all about the Blues." That reliable daily confines itself almost entirely to the items about that special organization, and but little else.

A little incident that happened in Company E, the other day, shows how things go. One of the privates has been made rather a standing butt for all jokes for some time, and he became tired of it. So, that day he "riz in his wrath," drove a bayonet a bayonet through the arm of one fellow, and into the thigh of another. It does not pay to play so many jokes on boys who, whatever they were at home, are now turning into soldiers, and good ones, at that.

The general opinion appears to prevail that Uncle Sam will hold on to the first call volunteers and keep them as part of the standing army,

which it will be necessary to maintain to hold on to our "colonial possessions, and when the two years enlisted for is up, will recruit up the Companies for further service.

The camp news lately is very small, indeed, mostly routine, and of little interest to those at home.

The paymaster is on the way here, we learn, but, to our disgust, he is only going to pay from the day we were mustered in until the end of the month, and then we will be paid next, August first. So that what with expenses and all, we will be stone-broke until then, as what is coming is hardly worth having.

We heard that some fellows in the other Companies had been writing home all sorts of freak stories, and hard time yarns about the bad grub. There is not a word of truth in it. We are all fairly well off as far as any grub is concerned, and there are not as many snakes here as there are in Virginia. A few harmless grass snakes have been found, and I believe one rattler has been heard of.

By the way, that sword with which Lieutenant Hinde was presented by his friends in Harrisonburg, was a beauty, and duly appreciated by him. He is very proud of it.

Just as I am closing this, I hear that one of the Fourth Regiment died last night of meningitis. I did not hear his name. Our love to all at home.

One of the Boys.

The Jacksonville Times Union says one of the hardest-worked men in Camp there, as well as one of the most efficient officers is Lieutenant W. G. Campbell, Adjutant of the Second Virginis Regiment. He is also the man with the most titles. He claims that he gets a new one every day. He is now regimental-adjutant brigade, adjutant-assistant, adjutant-general, assistant-quartermaster-general, assistant-inspector-general, and probably assistant something else.

July 1, 1898. Page 3, column 5.

FROM CAMP CUBA LIBRE

SPECIAL TO REGISTER

Jacksonville, Florida,  
June 27m 1898.

Little, if anything, of great interest to friends at home, has happened since I wrote last. The regular routine of camp life has gone on. The paymaster has come and gone, but he did not do much good. He only paid for the few days in May, that is, since the troops were mustered in. We will have to recover the rest from the State of Virginia. The other States paid their men \$2.00 a day for the time they were under their command. Our poor old State cannot afford much, but we are proud of being Virginia Volunteers. One of the Wisconsin men said to one of our boys: "Say, give me that Va. off your coat." Our boy said, "What for?"

"Why ---- it, all. Virginia goes everywhere; even with the provost-guard."

Virginia may not always be right, but, right or wrong, Virginia! Jenkins, whom I mentioned in my last letter as being in the hospital, is with us once more, and is getting into shape again, though the attack left him a little weak. All the other boys are well except some few whom watermelons, etc., have given bilious attacks.

We have eleven new men, principally from around Luray, I believe, and they are rapidly getting into shape. They are a fine, intelligent lot of fellows, and will make excellent soldiers. We were disappointed at the non-arrival of some fellows from Harrisonburg that we heard were coming, but as there are eleven more to come, we may see them later. unless the apron strings are tied very tightly.

Most of the boys went down to the seashore yesterday and had a good time bathing. Many of them had never seen the ocean before, and were charmed with it.

We all wish we were where we could see some of you occasionally, and we still have hopes that Jim Sullivan might come our way. He said he would come to Tampa.

By the way, the Guards are thus legally addressed: "Company C, 2nd Virginia Infantry, United States Volunteers, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, Seventh Army Corps.

The vaccination has taken on a great many of the boys and it is: "Mind my sore arm" all the time.

Taking things all around, there is not a better behaved Company in the Camp; there are, of course, one or two very much unaccustomed to Military discipline, and wild as bucks, but even they are rapidly becoming steady, and good soldiers.

The First Battalion, Col. Roller's, is by far the best in the regiment, and is proud of the fact.

The whole of the Third Brigade was reviewed by Brigadier-General Arnold the other evening and made a fine showing. At present the Brigade consists of the Second and Fourth Virginia Regiments, and the forty-ninth.

Iowa Regiment. The boys did well, and Company C marched like a wall past the reviewing office.

Neither the Second nor Fourth Virginia Regiments have any collars as yet. This is not a hint to the ladies in Virginia, of course not!

Please take notice of the quiet color of the envelope in which this communication is sent you.

The boys send love to all at home. Our hearts are with you always even unto the end.

One of the Boys.

P. S. Kindly register our vote unanimously for Roller for Mayor, by proxy. If we were at home, we would like to vote early and often for him.

## THE SWORD FOR CAPT. SULLIVAN

The sword of honor recently voted to Capt. E. W. Sullivan, of the Harrisonburg Guards, by St. Joseph's Beneficial Society, was forwarded to Camp Cuba Libre by express last Saturday. The sword was a beautiful affair, purchased in New York, and decorated in the highest style of the engraver's art. Among the designs engraved on the blade, besides fancy scroll work, were dates referring to the Civil War of 1861-1865, and picturesque war scenes of both life in camp and troops in action. Capt. Sullivan should appreciate this token from his friends, both on account of its beauty and value, and for the message of esteem and good will which it carries. With the sword was sent the following letter:

Capt. Edward W. Sullivan,  
Co. C., 2nd Va. Infantry,  
Jacksonville Florida.

Dear Sir:

The pleasing duty is imposed upon us of presenting to you with this letter, on behalf of the St. Joseph's Catholic Beneficial Society of Harrisonburg, Va., an officer's sword, suitable to your rank in the Country's service.

Our Society of which you were formerly an honored President, and to which position you have again been unanimously elected, wishes you to accept the same as a slight token of the tender and affectionate regard in which they, both as individuals and as a Society, hold and esteem you.

They firmly believe that no stain will ever be cast upon this gift of theirs by any act of yours or of your Command, but that it will be wielded with effect against the enemies of your Country, and in firm, yet

gentle authority over your subordinates. They invoke the choicest blessings of Heaven upon you and the brave men and officers under you.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

P. J. Lamb, V. P.

Thomas H. Burke, Treas.,

C. A. McCarty, Sec'y.

TIDINGS OF THE BOYS

Camp Cuba Libre,  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
July 3, 1898.

The last echo of the sentry's call "All's well!" has just died away as I sit down to write. There is a certain quaint picturesqueness about Camp Cuba Libre as it lies white and silent under the clear moonlight; here and there the flickering light of a campfire flashes up and dies away. The sentinels move like shadows, to and fro, on their beats. The moonlight flashes a shimmering gleam occasionally on their fixed bayonets. There is not a sound of a footfall heard on the silent sand. Now and then the sharp challenge, "Halt!" The low response of the party challenged, and then the quick order of the sentinel, "Advance and be recognized" breaks the silence, the only sound of war on the peaceful night. The thoughts fly, naturally, back in these silent hours, to the dear ones at home. And many is the sigh that breaks forth involuntarily as the prayer flashes through the heart: "God bless all those at home." So mote it be, Amen, we all say. But, nevertheless, there is the steadfast gaze forward, undimmed, nay, rather strengthened, by the thought of those for whom we fight, whose love is ours, and who are sharers in all the triumphs that may come to us.

"We had not loved them half so well, loved we not honor more." "Just enough knowledge to misquote, "you will say.

Now a word or two of the inmates of the sleeping camp. Our boys are doing well, and almost all of them are free from sickness. "Mamma" Pence, one of the most popular boys in the whole battalion, was down with a little attack, but is up and doing again.

From where I am sitting, I can see Walter Wiseman tramping his beat as sentinel, in the still night; and Zirkle and Ashenfelter are on post, as well. Every half hour I hear their voices, "All's well." It is a message for friends at home. May its echo come to the dear old Valley - "All's well."

Our boys have a base ball nine, and Zirkle and Morrison make a good battery; after a little practice, we expect to give any team a good "shake-up."

It is very hot, indeed, in the middle of the day - 90 degrees in the shade this afternoon, with a good breeze blowing.

The officers of the First Battalion, to which the Guards belong, had their first dinner today in their own Mess-hall, and a very good one it was. The First is the crack Battalion of the Regiment, and its officers are as good a set as you could get together. Colonel Roller, who as Commandant of the Regiment has been detached from his Battalion, is quite anxious to be back again with them.

The Register is much appreciated and largely read by the boys.

Three times a week a Cuban gentleman comes to Camp and gives lessons in Spanish to some of us, so that we can tell the Spanish how to "be good", when we catch them, or ask for eatables, when they catch us.

By the way, what is Jack Bank's age now? I am sure he ought to be in this business. He could do a thriving trade in the barber line here.

That Harrisonburg contingent does not seem to be on the way here after all. What's the matter? Any of the boys from the old Burg that do come will receive a hearty greeting from all here. Kindly remembrances to all at home from  
One of the Boys.

Congressman James Hay, of the Seventh District, has written Col. James C. Baker, of the Second Virginia Regiment, that he will present the Second Regiment with a flag. This is a thoughtful and timely gift by Mr. Hay, and will be held in grateful remembrance by the gallant boys of the Second. Lieut.-Col. O. B. Roller, of Harrisonburg, has been selected by Col. Baker to present the colors to the regiment.

TIDINGS FROM THE BOYS

Jacksonville, Florida,  
Camp Cuba Libre, July 10, 1898.

Camp Coobath Libray, please, I think I may fairly say that the rainy season has commenced since I wrote my last letter to you, and it rains, sometimes every day. The wet, however, does not add much discomfort to camp life, as the sun also shines every day, and the sandy soil absorbs the water very quickly.

There was to have been a big parade of the whole Seventh Corps on the Fourth of July, but as it looked like rain, and did rain for half an hour, the parade was put off until the next day. When we went out history repeated the dose, and after the procession started, it rained "cats and dogs" solidly, all the time until we returned. The ponchas served out by the Government for the soldiers as the proper covering for the soldiers in the rain, which are really rubber blankets with a hole in them to put one's head through, are absolutely useless. A job was put up on the Government when they were bought, evidently, and the rain goes right through them, after half an hour or so. It is an infernal shame, as they are the only thing the sentinels have in the way of protection from the rain. Notwithstanding the wet, the Corps made a fine appearance and marched excellently.

Lieut. Richardson is back with his recruits, and he succeeded in getting up some excellent material. We were glad to welcome Lind and Caldwell from Harrisonburg; we had heard of others as being sure to come, but I suppose they could not.

"Screw their courage to the sticking point." Talking of recruits, reminds me of one of the best stories I ever heard, which is told of

a man of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, who had just been put on Sentry duty last week, for the first time. The Brigadier-General came up to him while he was lounging about lesiurely in the sun, and the following is the conversation that is said to have ensued:

"Sentinel, what is your duty?"

"Wal, I don't mind telling you. You see, I have to hoof it up and down here between these two places (pointing them out with his thumb), and stop any blokey that may come out or in, and see their business. If any of the big jays come along, I have to do like this (making a bad attempt at "present arms", but for an extry big jay, I have to call out the whole push."

"You had better call out the whole 'push', then."

"Wal, I don't know."

"Don't you know me, sir?"

"Can't say as I ever met you before."

"I'm the Brigadier-commanding this Brigade, sir!"

"You are, eh! Say, Corporal of the Guard, hustle out all them blokeys in line, will yer? Here's the Main Guy of the whole push!"

P. S. Three weeks in the guard-house at hard labor.

Captain Sullivan's sword, presented to him as a token of the affection and esteem of his fellow-members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Beneficial Society, has arrived, and it is a beautiful blade. One that anyone should be proud of. To say that it is appreciated would be superfluous, and the Company all feel that it is a personal matter of pride to themselves to know that they have a commander as much honored and appreciated by his friends at home as he is by the boys in the field.

The Captain is an extra lucky man, for he received another present from one of his sister's children, in the shape of a beautiful, convenient knife, fork, and spoon, all ingeniously fixed together so that they close up like an ordinary pocket-knife, and yet can be separated and used, each for its own particular purpose.

Our old friend, Pat Lamb, has come to the front again, and has sent us a box of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, accompanied by a kind letter, for which the lads thank him most heartily. Pat has been one of the "boys" all the time, and we all look upon him accordingly. There is a cot for him any time in Camp Cuba Libre, and we are sort of half hoping that he will come to pay us a visit.

The First Sergeant is happy. He has his wife with him. Mrs. Carter is getting to be the "Daughter of the Regiment" and we are glad to see her again. It was a long journey for her, but she is looking well.

Company C is once more to the front; as our Corporal, R. S. Blackburn Smith is now Corporal in charge of the Couriers of General Lee's Staff; in fact, he is the "Main Guy of the Whole Push", and is pleased accordingly.

Colonel Roller is back once more in Command of his Battalion, and we are heartily glad of it.

At this time we have no one sick at all, and the whole of the Second Regiment is in excellent health.

The drills that we have been working at principally, are those in extended order, and the boys are taking to it like ducks to water. It is hard work in the sun, but still no one complains, and all are as cheerful as they can be. There is only one thing that they are troubled about, and that is that it seems we shall not see Cuba except as an army of occupation.

The general idea is that if peace is declared, we shall go over to Cuba at once, or else to Porto Rico (the latter, I hope), but if the War continues there, we shall not move until September. Meantime, there are rumors of moving, cropping up all the time.

Now then, owing to the fact that it is raining like fun, which prevented drill this morning, you have an extra long letter.

"God bless all at home" is the hearty prayer of all, not only of

"One of the Boys."

OUR BOYS ON PARADE

The Jacksonville Times Union gives the following description of the parade of the Seventh Army Corps. General Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding, at that place, last Tuesday afternoon.

"Eleven Regiments were in line, led by gallant Fitzhugh Lee, and no wonder that the people were enthused! It was a sight never before seen in Jacksonville in the history of the present generation, and not likely to be again. Boys from the north and south marched almost side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, but they represented no section, simply one great nation. The boys from North Carolina and New Jersey kept time to the music played by those from Illinois, (those) from Virginia marched along with their brothers from Iowa and Wisconsin; Mississippians joined with the Rough Riders from Wyoming and other Western States. The bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" and shouts arose from thousands of throats, as regiment after regiment marched by. The people clapped and cheered. It would be difficult to say which one received the most hearty greeting. All were heartily applauded. The Mississippians, who made their first appearance in the city, and who had been left out of the original program because they were not equipped, were cheered all along. - The regiment had asked to be allowed to appear, and the people remembered this. They were still without guns, but they marched just the same.

Colonel Terry's Rough Riders were not forgotten in the applause. They also made their first appearance in the city and it is safe to say that nearly every one was surprised at the fine horses they rode. It would be difficult to find one thousand or more men mounted on more

as they frequently dashed forward at full gallop. A fine, hardy set of fellows, the Rough Riders appeared to be.

And then, last, but not least, in the procession, came the little pack-mules with big bundles strapped to their backs. They trotted along following the lead of the "bell-mares" and seemed to be wonderfully intelligent little fellows. It was a sight worth going many miles to see.

General Lee received a continuous ovation, from the time he joined the troops and took the lead, at Main and State Streets, until he reached Ocean and Duval, where the review was held. Riding his magnificent iron-gray horse, he was the cynosure of all eyes; cheers and applause greeted him as he came into sight. That General Lee has been given a warm place in the hearts of the people of Jacksonville, there can be no doubt.

LETTER FROM THE PACIFIC

Mrs. Dr. L. P. Coyner, of Spring Creek, this County, recently received a letter from her son, Louis P. Coyner, who left San Francisco, June 15, on the transport Zeliandia bound for Manila. Young Coyner is a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which formed a part of the Second Military expedition to the Philippines. This letter is dated, Honolulu, June 14, and is as follows:

"I have had a nice voyage across the Pacific, with the exception of sea-sickness which lasted two days. For the first four days we saw nothing but water and fish of various kinds. On the fifth we passed a British Mail boat bound for the United States. She stopped, took on our mail, and passed on. On the sixth day one of the soldiers on the Senator, died, and was buried at sea. He had no coffin of wood or metal like you always see people buried in. The body was sewed up in thick canvas with two twenty-pound shot at the foot, to make it sink. When everything was ready, the corpse was placed on a board, one end on deck and the other out into the sea. A short service was held, and then the end of the board on deck was raised, and you can guess the rest.

"After the seventh day, we passed boats every twelve or fifteen hours, and saw many strange sights. Honolulu fruits cost scarcely anything. Bananas are two bunches for twenty-five cents. The inhabitants are Americans, negroes, Spanish, Chinese, and dogs. The Hawaiian language is very easily learned. When we left "Frisco, there were hundreds of bells ringing, whistles blowing, cannons roaring, and people shouting. The papers say it was the biggest excitement ever witnessed in the city. You have heard what a fine country California is, but it is ten per cent better

than eastern people think it is. When I get discharged, I am coming home to stay six months, and then going back to California to make my home. San Francisco is the nicest city in the world, and the kindest people in the world are here. When I get to the Island, I am going to send you souvenirs of all the islands I visit.

"Ask papa if he don't wish he was with me. We sail for Manila tonight."

R. E. BRAITHWAITE PROMOTED.

Mr. R. E. Braithwaite, who enlisted in the Woodstock Company as a private, with the first lot of young men who left here, has gradually risen. He was made a corporal soon after enlistment, and now he has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant (Winchester Times), Rockingham Register.

July 22, 1898, Page 3, column 2.

Sergeant Ned Herring of the Harrisonburg Guards, now at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, received a slight gunshot wound last Friday morning. His rifle had just been repaired and while testing it to see if the parts were in working order, the gun fell from his hands, and, to use his own expression, "The fool thing went off." The ball passed between the first and second fingers of the right hand. The index finger received a right painful wound. The other finger was but slightly injured. The wound was promptly dressed and the surgeon gives assurance that there will be no stiffness of the joints.

"Rockingahm Register."

MAY DO GARRISON DUTY

The impression has been growing for some time that, under the present policy of the administration at Washington, General Fitzhugh Lee and his troops will not be permitted to take any prominent part in the Military operations in Cuba. It is presumed, however, that after peace has been declared, these troops may be called on to do garrison duty on the island. This theory is borne out by a dispatch from Washington which is of special interest to those who have friends in the Virginia Regiments now at Jacksonville. It says:

"Santiago will be garrisoned with a sufficient number of troops to hold it. The regular Army now engaged in the investment of the city will be taken to Porto Rico for the occupation of that Island, and there retained until the time is fitting for the investment of Havana, and the capture of the Capital City. This program is made out on the supposition that there will be no cessation of hostilities for at least ninety days to come. Should Spain sue for peace and withdraw her forces from Cuba, other arrangements would, of course, be necessary, including a large Military garrison at Havana, the occupation of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Manzanillo.

The volunteers now in camp at Chickamauga, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Camp Alger, are likely to see foreign service before autumn is far advanced, and to be utilized, if not in active hostilities, in the garrisoning and policing of Cuban cities, while the task of preparing a stable government for the island is in progress of completion. It is not, however, the intention of the administration to subject to exposure and disease during the rainy season in Cuba, forces of the volunteers now in camp, except so far as they may be needed to garrison Santiago. Those who will

be sent to Porto Rico, will do service in a climate in which malaria, and yellow fever are not constantly resident. That island is stated to be one of the most healthy of Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and will be made the rendezvous for the large body of troops whose service is the reduction of Western Cuba and the occupation of Havana.

July 22, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

SERGEANT NED HERRING HOME ON FURLOUGH.

Sergeant Ned Herring of Harrisonburg Guards, returned home from Jacksonville last Friday, and is spending a furlough of two weeks with his parents. He has been in great demand among the friends of the boys now in camp, and was heartily welcomed by all the home folks. The wound which he received a short time ago, and which was described in last week's Register, is healing nicely under Dr. Herring's treatment, and no permanent disability from it is apprehended.

TIDINGS FROM CAMP

OUR BOYS STILL WAITING, DRILLING AND ANXIOUS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Camp Cuba Libre,  
Jacksonville, Florida, July 26.

I very much regret that I left you letterless last week, but the fact of the matter was that four hours drill a day at extended order, rather knocked the letter business out. Even now I am rather tired, but it is raining and there is a little quiet time I can put in talking to the people at home.

Two things we are rejoicing over; one is that we now have our colors at last, the Stars and Stripes presented by Hon. James Hay, formerly of Company C, which fact was signalized, by the way, by Company C being the Color escort when they were presented. They float proudly now before the Colonel's tent, at half-mast today, I regret to say, as there was a death from fever in Company D, Captain Kent's Company, from Wytheville, the first death in the Regiment.

Our second cause for rejoicing is that the band has at last gotten some instruments and we have some music to march to.

As I have said in other letters, the routine of camp life gives but little chance for getting up much news.

In the matter of sickness, we are especially lucky. Only one man is in the hospital - F. A. Breeden. He has had a spell of typhoid fever, but is now convalescing. Three others are on the sick list with minor troubles, caused by too much watermelon or something else.

Herring, the Quartermaster-Sergeant you will have at home to tell you how we are getting on, and of his lucky escape from a bullet in the

hand from a defective lock on a gun, which caused it to go off by concussion when it slipped out of his hand on the tent floor.

On Sunday, their only real day off, the boys either go to St. Augustine or Pablo Beach. Pablo, by the way, is the first beach I ever saw - miles, I don't know how many, long, and, where the tide is low, a mile wide. It is hard white sand without a rock, smooth, and so hard that the wheels of a carriage will make no indentation in it at all - a perfectly ideal beach for bathing. St. Augustine, as you all doubtless know, is one of the oldest historic settlements in the United States. For further information, apply to General Roller, who knows more than any other man in Rockingham County on that subject.

Talking of Pablo Beach, reminds me that on the Sunday before last there were 700 or 800 soldiers down there, and a colored man insulted them. A fight ensued, in which one of the soldiers was hit with a club, resulting in a general chase after the colored fellow. No soldiers were armed, or it would have gone hard with the negro. He had a pistol, however, and fired three shots, one of which went through the hat of one of the soldiers, knocking it off his head, and cutting a lock of his hair off. He made good time running and dodging, but after some trouble the negro was located in a house. The door was smashed in and a howling crowd went in after him. There were about a dozen officers promptly on hand. They dashed upstairs and found that one of the soldiers was trying to pass the negro out to the crowd who were provided with a rope. Lieutenant Palmer of Roanoke Machine Works Guards, Carter Braxton of Staunton, and Hinde of Company C, and two Illinois Lieutenants, had all they could do with the assistance of Dr. Peyton and Quartermaster Calfee, of the Second Regiment, to keep the

crowd out of the house. The men, however, when spoken to quietly, in most cases desisted, but some who had been drinking, "not wisely, but too well," were very uproarious, and wanted the negro's head for a souvenir of the occasion. After some little palaver the fellow was turned over to the sheriff who smuggled him out the back way and through the palmetto scrub to the jail. But times were quite exciting for a few moments, in fact, if it had not been for Lieutenants Palmer and Braxton, the fellow would undoubtedly have been hung.

There has been a great deal of complaining about the site of the camp being low and marshy, and there was even some talk of moving it to the Shenandoah Valley, God's Country. But we are afraid there is nothing to that.

The following promotions have been made in the Company: Kenney McKay, John Ramey, T. C. Pence, H. L. Weishampel, Robert Sheaver, and T. T. Sullivan, to be Corporals. I need hardly say that the promotions have been well and truly earned. Talking of Corporals, reminds me of one thing that I have intended to mention before - that is the careful and painstaking manner in which the "Corporal of the Sick," Beverley Lewis, has attended to his duties, looking after the sick ones in camp, taking them to the doctor and the doctor to them, if needed; this is by no means very pleasant, but by his unremitting care and attention to them, he has earned himself a place in the hearts of many of the boys, that will not be effaced in a hurry.

We had the first drill of the First Battalion at "Form Attack" the other day, and I tell you, the final charge of the crack battalion of the Second Regiment, and the ringing cheers with which it was accompanied, made one think that times would be only tolerable for any enemy against whom they might be pitted.

The heavy rains have made it unpleasant for the boys in the tents, but they have never complained at all.

The improvements in drill have been very marked in this Company, and the boys are working hard to make it still better.

Equipments are coming in very slowly. We need leggings badly, and some few other things, and then we will be "ready for the pay."

There is no certainty as to the date of our moving. No one knows anything about it.

I think I have written all the news. By the way, I forgot to say that having pledged ourselves to Colonel Roller, we could hardly vote for Moses for Mayor, so if he is beaten, just tell him to get the flesh brush and rub it all out.

No more now, from

One of the Boys.

HOME FROM SANTIAGO

Dr. Harold H. Haas, Assistant Surgeon on the U. S. Battleship Texas, arrived in Harrisonburg, Wednesday afternoon, and will spend several days at his home on South Main Street. The Texas reached New York, Monday evening, direct from the seat of war in Cuban waters, and it is undergoing slight repairs at the Navy Yard.

Dr. Haas is pleased with his experience thus far, in the Navy, and is slightly stouter than when he left home. The Texas was in the thickest of the fight off Santiago on Sunday, July 3, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, and Dr. Haas had a good view of the chase, from the deck of the Texas. He admits that that was the most exciting experience of his life. He brought home a number of mementoes of the engagement, in the shape of shells, weapons, and other relics, taken from the Spanish vessels, but most valuable of all, and, indeed, in some respects the richest prize of war, he has eighteen pieces of solid silver which he secured from the wreck of the Spanish flag-ship Maria Theresa. They consist of spoons, forks, etc., used on Admiral Cervera's table, and though ship's property, are engraved with the word "almivante," to show that they were set apart solely for Cervera's personal use. It is this fact, of course, that gives them value as relics far in excess of the value of the metal they contain. Dr. Haas was able to secure only a short leave of absence, and will return to New York, Saturday or Sunday. He hopes to be assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station in the near future.

August 12, 1898. Page 3, col. 2.

A letter from Jacksonville states that Lieut. Hugh Hinde, of Company C, has been put in command of the Guards Detail at Paymasters' Headquarters. The Second Regiment was paid off last Sunday for the month of July.

OUR BOYS FOR CUBA

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Times says : "I think it is pretty well settled that Lee's Seventh Army Corps will take care of Cuba after the peace terms have been concluded. I think that the idea that General M. C. Butler is to be made Military Governor of Cuba was suggested to the reporters by the mouthpiece of a clique which is jealous of the prominence already given to Lee. There is no doubt in my mind that the President has always intended to make General Lee Military Governor of Cuba, and his Corps has been reserved for Havana. Whether there should be hostilities or not, General Lee's thorough knowledge of the situation in Cuba renders him peculiarly fitted for the Military Governorship of the Island, and the President fully appreciates this, and considers the appointment a fitting reward for General Lee's invaluable services.

August 19, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

Sergeant Robert P. Phillips, and Private W. Clyde Eddins, of the Harrisonburg Guards, are at home from Jacksonville, on furlough. Sergeant Phillips is thoroughly pleased with camp life, and says the boys confidently expect to accompany General Fitzhugh Lee to Cuba within the next few months, and form part of the army of occupation at Havana.

August 19, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

Lieutenant Colonel O. B. Roller, of the Second Virginia Infantry, now in camp near Jacksonville, reached Harrisonburg Wednesday on furlough, and expects to remain here about ten days. Col. Roller is thoroughly bronzed by his exposure to a semi-tropical sun, and appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He reports the Harrisonburg boys as doing well in camp and says there has been little or no sickness among them.

Private John R. Mitchell returned home Monday morning from Jacksonville, Florida, having received an honorable discharge from further duty in Company C, Second Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Soon after his enlistment, an effort was made by the officers of the Woodbine Cemetery Association of which Mitchell is keeper, to secure his discharge, and the matter was laid before the War Department nearly three months ago, by Congressman Hay. After an almost interminable procedure of red tape in the Department, action was finally secured and the discharge was granted. John Mitchell will come as near doing his duty, wherever he may be, without complaint or "blowing" as any man in the military service. His presence in Harrisonburg as keeper of the Cemetery was worth more than in Camp at Jacksonville, and our people generally are glad to have him back home. Siram R. Brenaman, a recruit from Broadway, has also been discharged on account of bad health.

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The Correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Jacksonville, says: "Major Russel Harrison, who has been for some time provost marshal, has requested that Lieutenant Hinde be made Assistant Provost Marshal. This would be fortunate for Major Harrison, but against the wishes of the officers of the Second Virginia, who are sincerely attached to Lieut. Hinde. I make no mistake when I say that he is the most entertaining, and, therefore, the most popular man in the Regiment. Lieutenant Hinde has constantly on hand an inexhaustible amount of good jokes, and he was never known to tell the same one the second time.

COLONEL BAKER OPPOSES THE CANTEENS

A Correspondent at Jacksonville says: "The Canteen is quite an industry in the various regiments. In the Second Virginia, Colonel Baker has steadfastly opposed a Canteen, and he is upheld by his officers. He says he considers himself the personal guardian of many of the boys, some of whose mothers have entrusted them to his personal care, and he has no idea of putting beer within their reach, and practically within their homes. He also argues that he would have to detail men from his command to manage the Canteen, which would necessitate the making of bar-tenders of some men whose conscience would condemn them for holding such a position. He is very firm in his conviction, and there is not an officer more loved and respected by his men, who have for Colonel Baker not only all the respect due their Commanding Officer, but the love and admiration of a boy for his father. The profits of the Canteen in the Second Cavalry, United States Volunteers, has so far amounted to \$1,300. These profits go to the Regiment fund, and are used in the interest of the Rocky Mountain Riders.

August 26, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

Lieutenant Hugh Hinde, of Company C, Harrisonburg, has been appointed Inspector of the Guard and Police Officer of the Second Virginia Regiment at Camp Cuba Libre.

August 26, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

Private Arthur Guyer, Musician for Company C, Second Regiment, made his appearance last Friday morning on furlough from Camp, near Jacksonville. Like the rest of the boys who have come home for a visit, he shows the effect of out-door life under the Florida sun, and, like the others, he appears to enjoy looking in on the home folks.

In the Second Division Hospital at Jacksonville, last week, Private A. P. Nash, died, after a week's illness from malarial fever. The young man was from Wise County, but was attached to Company C, Harrisonburg, and he was exceedingly popular among his comrades. His was the first death to occur in Captain Sullivan's command, and it cast a gloom over the entire regiment.

Sept. 2, 1898. Page 3, column 1.

It is believed in Military circles that at least one of the Virginia Regiments will be mustered out of service in a short while. As a very large percentage of the men of the Third have signified their desire to return to their homes, and as this command is separated from the Seventh Army Corps which will go to Cuba to do garrison duty, it is thought the Third will be ordered out of service. The Regiment will be ordered to Richmond. The Camp will be pitched at some point that will be chosen by an officer who will go on ahead of the Regiment.

Sept. 2, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

Lieutenant Hugh Hinde, of Company C, Second Virginia Infantry, arrived in Harrisonburg last Friday morning, on a short furlough, from Camp Cuba Libre, near Jacksonville. Camp life has had a fine effect upon the Lieutenant's physique, and he is considerably heavier than when he left home three months ago. He says the Second Regiment has every assurance that it will go to Cuba within the next thirty days as a part of the army of occupation, and that the boys generally are well pleased with the prospect.

At target practice, in the Second Virginia Regiment at Jacksonville, a few days ago, a number of officers made a wager on their scores, with the understanding that the five of the number making the lowest record were to buy champagne for the crowd. The result was the following: Capt-Sullivan, 18; Captain Rossunx, 19; Captain Shackelford, 21; Lieutenant Berry, 8; Lieutenant Palmer 19; Lieutenant Speller, 19; Lieutenant Fair-lamb, 0; Major Watson, 13; Lieutenant-Colonel Roller, 6; Lieutenant Par-ish, 0. Lieutenant Richardson dropped out of the count.

Corporal Beverley B. Lewis arrived at home Thursday morning on a furlough, from Jacksonville. He reports the boys in camp as being well and in fine spirits. The Regiment was expecting orders, when he left, to proceed to Richmond, to be mustered out of the Service.

SLATED FOR HOME

Second Virginia Regiment will not go to Cuba. Valley boys are to be mustered out, and will return to their homes.

Among the Regiments bulletined last Saturday to be mustered out of service, was the Second Virginia Infantry, which is composed largely of volunteers from the Valley - among others, Company C of Harrisonburg. The muster-out order was not generally heard of here until Monday morning, and the news was received with almost universal expressions of satisfaction. Parents and friends of the boys who left home nearly four months ago, are delighted with the prospect of their early return home, and in many cases, there is great relief felt that the Company will not be called on to do garrison duty in Cuba.

The details of the order of the War Department have not yet been made public, but it is understood that the Regiment will probably be ordered to Richmond, where the muster-out will take place. This work is not an easy one, for after the order has been given for a Regiment to be mustered out, five muster rolls have to be prepared by the mustering-out officer; an exact balance sheet is made out between the Government and each soldier, the latter being charged up with all articles that he received, and credited with all such property as he returns to the Government. His clothing allowance is also balanced, and, as the case may be, he is either charged with all extra clothing that he has obtained, or credited and paid for the clothing that he should have drawn, but failed to, or was unable to obtain. Should he desire to retain his canteen, haversack, rifle, bayonet, cartridge belt, etc., he can do so, but will have to pay for them. A strict physical examination, much more severe, in fact, than when he en-

listed, will have to be undergone, and all reports, etc., will necessarily be most complete, so that the military history of all the "Veterans of 1898" will be, at all times, convenient of access in the archives of the Government.

Up to this time, no less than seven regiments belonging to the Seventh Army, have been designated to be mustered out. This leaves only sixteen infantry, and one cavalry regiment, attached to General Lee's Corps. It is likely that the volunteers mustered out will be allowed a furlough of ninety days, which is, in effect, an allowance of one month's extra pay. But no one has any idea when our boys may be expected home, but all agree that they are entitled to a hearty welcome, and that an effort should be made to give them a public ovation.

Dispatches from Richmond say that the information that the Second Regiment was to be mustered out of service was about the most surprising piece of news that could have reached the camp. The Second is the Senior Virginia Regiment, and it was thought that it would certainly be ordered to Cuba this fall. Still, there is no doubt that many of the men were sick and tired of the service, and were anxious to return home. Governor Tyler has received many letters both from the Second and the Fourth Regiments, asking him to use his influence in securing discharges. He received a telegram on Saturday from a private in the Second, then in the hospital at Savannah, which reads as follows: "For God's sake, muster out the Second Regiment if possible. These boys want to come home."

The Governor is strongly averse to having any man kept in the service against his will, now that the war is over. This is his reason for desiring that those men in the Second and Third who desire to be sent to Cuba, should be enlisted in the Fourth.

It has been suggested to the Governor to use his influence to have mustered out of the service all men of the Virginia Regiments who desire to be mustered out, and to have those who remain in the service, formed into a single regiment. The Governor has not yet signified his opinion of this plan, but it is thought there is little likelihood of his advocating it. Its adoption would mean the complete disorganization of the Virginia troops, and the re-election of new officers, from Colonel down.

Sept. 16, 1898. Page 3, column 1.

A special from Camp Cuba Libre states that General Lee says the mustering out of the Second Regiment is one of the most mysterious things he ever knew. He alluded to the fact that this Regiment was nearly a unit in favor of going to Cuba. Whereas, a large portion of the Fourth wanted to come home - yet the Second was taken, and the Fourth left.

TOM WELSH AT MANZANILLO

A letter was received here several days ago by Miss Nannie Welsh, from her brother, Tom Welsh, a member of the First Battalion, U. S. Marines, giving some account of his experience in the war. Young Welsh was among the first of the U. S. Regulars ordered to Cuban waters, and like several other Harrisonburg boys, he saw a good deal of the real fighting. As nothing had been heard from him for several months, his letter was most welcome to his parents and friends. It was written from Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard, where his Command arrived, August 28, direct from Santiago. His experience in the last fight of the war, he relates as follows:

"We went aboard the Resoult at Guantanamo, August 5, and then went up to Santiago, and from there on down the Cuban Coast. We passed all the wrecked Spanish war ships. Going in close, we had a good view of the wrecks. They were all upon the beach, and it looked to me as if all might be saved except the Colon.

"Going on farther, we met four of our ships and they proceeded with us to Manzanillo. Our Commander sent in a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the place. This was declined and our vessels hoisted their battle signals, and we commenced bombardment. I tell you, it was a hot time all that afternoon. I could see every one of the shots as they struck. When they struck a house, you could see bricks fly a hundred feet in the air. Some of the houses were set on fire, and the sight was an awful one. But we were having no picnic ourselves all this time. We could hear the shots flying over our heads and splashing in the water all around us. God must have been on our side, though, for we had no one killed or wounded. The Spanish seemed to have batteries planted everywhere. It was just like

a streak of fire and flame from every direction.

"Our ships withdrew that night and all preparations were made for us to land and take the city next morning. But first thing in the morning, looking toward the city, we observed a boat coming out with a white flag on it. It proved to be the French Consul, who came out to the flagship (the Newark) and said peace had been declared. He also reported that 121 had been killed in the previous day's bombardment, 12 of whom were women and children. We all felt very sorry for that, but you know such is the fortune of war.

"So you see, I was in the first battle on land, and in the last upon the sea.

Sept. 16, 1898. Page 3, column 4,

#### LEE'S MEN DISSATISFIED

A telegram from Jacksonville, Monday, represents the (Lee's) Corps as being pretty well demoralized. "Homesickness" is said to be spreading rapidly among the troops. The soldiers who are to remain, see their comrades in other Regiments going home, and this has added to their discontent. Friction among officers and men on this question in several Regiments, has demoralized some commands. If a vote were taken among the regiments there, it would be 95 per cent in every regiment, to go home.

The Second Virginia Regiment has had a hard experience. It went to Pablo on Saturday. That morning in Camp north of town, the men were given breakfast. The next meal was served Sunday at noon. Some one had blundered in the commissary Department. Fortunately the men had received their pay and could support themselves through the thirty-six hours.

BERATING GOV. TYLER

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT TAKE HIM TO TASK

Washington Post.

Richmond, Va.  
Sept. 13.

Gov. Tyler returned to the city today from his home at Radford, where he had been spending the summer with his family. His Excellency is in his usually fine health, and he says the entire family is now well, his son Hal having about entirely recovered from his attack of typhoid fever.

It develops that there came near being somewhat sensational results of a correspondence between the Governor and officers of the Second Regiment. On the Sunday of the publication of the order mustering out of the services the Second Virginia, in company with a large number of other regiments, Gov. Tyler was bombarded with telegrams from the commissioned officers of the Regiment, and some of the Non-Commissioned, as well. Every officer in the Regiment, with probably two exceptions, wired protesting against the regiment's being mustered out, and in nearly every case, the language used was not by any means such as that which should be employed in addressing a superior officer - in this case, the Commander-in-Chief, who had given them their Commissions.

STRONG LANGUAGE USED

"Indignation," "injustice," "inexplicable conduct," and similar expressions were freely used in these dispatches, and it was more than hinted that the Governor had acted in bad faith, violating the pledge given several officers of the regiment who had visited him a few days before, that he would have the Second and Fourth Regiments retained, if possible.

As a matter of fact, no man was more surprised than Governor Tyler when he learned that the Second, which is the Senior Regiment from Virginia, was to be sent home, and the Fourth sent to Cuba. He was not consulted by the Department regarding the muster-out of the Regiment, and knew no more of Secretary Alger's intentions than the humblest private. The officers united in a brief telegram of apology, when he had wired them the truth. Whether the matter will rest there, is not known. The Governor refuses absolutely to discuss the matter, but it is known certainly that he resents as discourteous and unmilitary the action taken by the soldiers of the Second, to express their disapproval of an order of the Department, with which he had nothing to do.

The Governor firmly declined to discuss the matter in any way, and it is not known whether any action will be taken. He realizes, it is said, that the course of the officers was not to be expected, for while troops are in the national service, the men in the regiment who wear the shoulder straps get their commission from the Governor of the State, and he can revoke them at will.

It seems, from the Governor's manner, that he is more hurt by the injustice of the imputations of his officers than angered by their breach of discipline.

Nothing is known here regarding the time of the arrival of the Second Regiment from Florida, though it is not expected before next week.

THIRD REGIMENT AT HOMEWill Be Mustered Out After Thirty Days' Furlough

A dispatch from Richmond says: "The Third Virginia Regiment, as a part of the Volunteer Army, practically passed out of existence last Friday. The organization will be preserved until the formal muster-out takes place a month hence, but most of the officers and men have left for their homes, and many of the latter declare they will not come back again, not even to get their money.

The pay for this month, by the way, will be the best the men have yet drawn; that is, it will be more clear money to them. The privates get \$15.60 as their wages, \$7.50 for subsistence, and an allowance for clothing, which will bring the amount up between \$25, and \$30. The members of the Regiment were furloughed Friday afternoon.

The men had a trying experience Thursday night; after the fatigue of packing up, traveling all day, and marching two miles or more, they were unable to get their tents unloaded, and had either to sleep on the benches without bedding, or cover, or to come down town and shift for themselves. Nor did they have anything to eat except the travel rations they brought with them. Majors Shanks and Price had arranged to give the men hot supper and breakfast, but Colonel Nalle thought his command would arrive here in good time. He felt that it would be much better to pitch the tents and go into camp. The men had to wander down town to get something to eat, and were not in a happy frame of mind; they criticized the Colonel quite pointedly.

A considerable number of the soldiers called at the Adjutant-General's office to make application for transfers to the Fourth Regiment, or to ascertain how they can get into that organization before it goes to Cuba.

Cal Stern gave his callers all the information he had on the subject, and offered to help them all he could in the matter. Some of the officers think an even larger number of the men will be ready to go to Cuba after they have spent a few days at their homes. They think the men will find regular work rather boring after three months of camp life.

#### SOME TROOPS STRANDED

A later dispatch from Richmond says: "The officers and men of the Third Virginia Regiment were yesterday afternoon given thirty-days' furlough. The town is filled with soldiers, many of whom may be said to be stranded here, and some of them will appeal to the President and Secretary of War. Most of them are without money, or at least, have not enough to pay their fares home, and they will not receive anything from the Government until they are mustered out. Arrangements are on foot to secure the consent of the railroads to transport the soldiers and wait for the fares until the troops are paid off by the Government. There is no end of grumbling among the soldiers, for they recognize the plight they are in, which is not an enviable one.

One of them, speaking of the matter yesterday, said: "If the Governor was here, we would go to him and demand that the State furnish us transportation. "Do you know, he said, "that Virginia is the only State in the Union which has not paid the way of the soldiers to their homes when they were mustered out." Many of the soldiers declare that they intend to board the trains going in the direction of their homes, and see if the Conductors will put them off.

A L M O S T    H O M ESecond Regiment Reached Richmond, Tuesday Night.

All but six companies of the Second Regiment of Virginia Infantry arrived in Richmond Tuesday night. On account of an accident on the railroad in South Carolina, two sections of the train were delayed. Colonel Baker and his Staff being on the last section of the train, were delayed. The first section was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. Roller, and Company "A", (Woodstock), and Company "C", (Harrisonburg), were among the first arrivals. The streets from the depot to the Armory were packed with people eager to welcome the returning soldiers, and as the troops filed through the narrow lane, left in the middle of the street, their sun-burned faces were lighted up by fire-works and red fire that was burning every few yards. The boys enthusiastically returned the cheers of the people and showed in many ways their delight in being once more at home and at receiving so warm a greeting.

Fifty sick men were brought with the Regiment, and they were taken from the trains in ambulances to the hospitals. The ranks had only been slightly thinned by disease, and comparatively few failed to return who had left with the Regiment three months ago. Many, however, who had gone away strong and able-bodied men, came back pale and thin.

Soon after reaching their temporary quarters, a good, hot supper was served, and many of the men declared that they had not had such a meal since they had left home.

H O M E F R I D A Y M O R N I N G

A telegram to the Register announced that the Harrisonburg Company will reach home this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock. They will get a welcome as warm and as genuine as was regret at their departure on the morning of Thursday, May 12.

Sept. 30, 1898. Page 3, column 3.

H O M E A G A I N

Company C arrived last Friday after four months' absence.

Company C of the Second Virginia Infantry reached home last Friday morning, after an all-night ride from Richmond, and a four-days' trip from Camp near Jacksonville, Florida. The Company came to Staunton on the early train which reaches Harrisonburg at 6:45 A. M. The men had left Richmond at 10 o'clock Thursday night, being the first Company to leave Richmond.

Despite the short notice, and the early hour, there was a large crowd at the depot to welcome the boys home, and when the train rolled in there was plenty of cheering as one familiar face after another was recognized. It was with some difficulty that the crowd was pressed back and the men formed in line as they left the train. There were about 70 in all, the balance having taken different routes home, or dropped off at stations along the way. Only one, Quartermaster-Sergeant Ned Herring was left in the hospital. He is still in Richmond suffering from a mild attack of malarial fever. All the officers were with the Company except Lieut. Richardson who came in on a later train. Lieut-Col. Roller, of the Regiment, looked thoroughly at home with the Company.

The men were in heavy marching order, without guns, and most of them wore the regulation blue uniform, although not a few had affected the less

handsome "Khaki" or brown canvas, which they found more comfortable in Florida's sun and sand.

Headed by the "Kid" Band, the Company marched to the Square and was there dismissed. The town boys were hurried home, though most of them needed but little hurrying - and the non-residents were served with a hot breakfast at the Clarendon.

#### RECEPTION AT NIGHT

At half-past eight o'clock at Morrison's Hall on German Street, a splendid supper was served by ladies of the town. The large room was draped with flags, bunting, and floral decorations, and no effort was spared to impress the returning warriors with the cordiality and genuineness of their welcome home. The bill of fare included delicacies in sufficient abundance to satisfy the camp appetite of a battalion, and when the men left the table after having shown the most substantial evidence of their appreciation of the good things provided, they seemed really to have made but little impression upon them.

Dr. E. A. Herring acted as Master of Ceremonies, and in a neat speech welcomed the boys home. He said they had done their duty, in obedience to the Call of their Country, and were entitled to just as much credit, even though they had not met the enemy in battle.

Col. D. H. Lee Martz, representing the Veterans of the Civil War, also made a brief address, commending the promptness with which members of the Company had volunteered, and their good record while in service.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of miniature silk souvenir flags to Col. Roller, Capt. Sullivan and Lieutenant Hinde.

Dr. Herring made the presentation on behalf of the ladies, and there was a neat response in each instance.

Members of the Second Regiment are now on furlough for thirty days. This furlough dates from 3 o'clock last Thursday afternoon and will expire at the same hour on Saturday, Oct. 22. The Regiment will return to Richmond and will there be paid off and mustered out of service.

The Muster-out Middle Officers of the Company are naturally reticent in regard to locating the influence which was so unexpectedly exerted to have the Second Regiment mustered out, when it was so confidently expected that it would form a part of the Army of Occupation in Cuba. Neither is there any discussion of the very warm telegrams that were fired at Governor Tyler by the Commissioned officers when the Regiment was first bulletined for discharge from the service. There seems to be an understanding, however, that Congressman Jacob Yost was instrumental in having the order for the mustering out of the Second Regiment issued. Hon. George S. Bowden is also thought to have exercised his influence in the same direction. It is suspected that there was a great deal of politics in the effort to secure this order, and that one reason for wanting to get the Second Regiment mustered out, was to insure the retention in the service of the Fourth. The men of the latter Company are nearly all Democrats; the bulk of them are from the Second Congressional District, in which the Republicans have a fighting chance to win. To keep 1,000 or 1,200 voters from this district in Cuba or Florida, will greatly better the Republicans' chance. It is insisted by his friends that Governor Tyler had nothing to do with the muster-out order.

Stuart Beery, of Roanoke, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beery, after an absence of several years. He recently returned from Camp Cuba Libre, being a member of one of the Roanoke Companies.

Oct. 7, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

C. A. Carter, resumed his duties last Saturday as Agent for the Adams Express Company. He relinquished his position last May to enlist in the Second Virginia Infantry, and soon became First Sergeant of Company "C". During his absence, the Company's interests here were efficiently looked after by Edgar Davis, who remains in the office under Mr. Carter.

Oct. 7, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

From what we can learn from the men of Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, the most popular Captain was Captain E. W. Sullivan. All his men seem to be perfectly devoted to him, and he in turn is very fond of the men, and seems to think that there could be no finer military company than Company "C". "Spirit."

GETTING READY TO MUSTER OUT

A dispatch from Washington, Wednesday, says the large batch of Army orders just issued is freighted with instructions to regular army officers, directing them to proceed to the capitals of the various States, to muster out the regiments already designated for that purpose. Among these is a paragraph which says: "The telegraph orders from the office of the Adjutant-General, under date of September, 1898, directing Major D. C. Shanks, United States Volunteer, Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, to proceed to Richmond, Virginia, on duty in connection with the muster-out of the volunteer forces of the State of Virginia, are hereby confirmed, and the the travel is necessary for the public service." The succeeding paragraph directs Major David Price, United States Volunteers, First Artillery, to proceed to Richmond on a similar service, and indicates that unless there is some immediate change in the present programme, all the volunteer troops now furloughed for thirty and sixty days, will be mustered out as the dates of the furloughs expire.

This will bring the Third Virginia Regiment back to Richmond about the 9th of the present month, and the Second, some two weeks later, to be mustered out. It was thought for a while that General Miles' plan to reduce the volunteer army to the proportion of the regular army in time of peace - that is, from 1,200 to 600 men per regiment, and keep all the regiments in the service with the staff and line almost complete, would be adopted; but it seems that Alger and Corbin have over-ruled him, and that their plan remains in force. Many army officers regret this, for they say, as do Sagasta and Joe Wheeler, that the war may not yet be over, and troops may be needed.

Y O S T   D E N I E S   I T .Says There Was No Political Motive In Mustering Out The Second Regiment.

Congressman Jacob Yost, in an interview with the Richmond Times, denies the statement heretofore published, to the effect that political reasons were responsible for the retention of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, and the mustering out of the Second.

W H A T   H E   D I D .

"My connection with the mustering out of the Second Regiment can be stated very briefly. After the close of active hostilities, it was announced as the policy of the Department, that discharges would be granted where the applicant gave good reasons for desiring to leave the service. In common with other members, I applied for a number of discharges for soldiers who had sent their applications to me.

"On the 10th of September I was at the Department with a long list of those applications. From one Company in the Second Regiment, there were twenty-odd. When the Assistant-Adjutant-General looked over the list and saw how many applications there were, and how many were applying from one Company, he remarked that it would break up the Company, and that he would have to see the Secretary of War about it.

A L G E R   C O N S E N T E D

He took the list to the Secretary. It was just about the time the Department was deciding as to which Regiments were to be mustered out, and it may have been that my long list of applicants, coming just at the opportune moment, turned the scale in favor of the Second, at any rate, when the Assistant-Adjutant-General returned, he advised me that it was now unnecessary

to proceed further with the discharges as the Regiment would be mustered out. Of course, this was very gratifying to me, as I knew that a very large majority of the men wanted to go home.

MEN WANTED TO COME HOME

"I am advised that in one Company, seventy-four men signed a petition asking to be released, and that others would have signed had they had the opportunity. It was also stated that men were forbidden to circulate petitions under threat of Court Martial. I certainly had no feelings against the officers of the Second Regiment. Many of them are warm personal friends of mine. Neither did I blame them for wanting to remain in the Army. They were getting good salaries and living comfortably. To many of them continuance in the service meant decided advantage, not sacrifice. With the men it was different. They had enlisted out of patriotism and in the enthusiasm which was stirred, A majority of them had others dependent or partly dependent on their efforts, and had left good positions at the Call of their Country. If there had been occasion for sacrifice, they were willing to sacrifice, but when active hostilities ceased, they naturally desired to get back to business and the support of those whom it was their duty to support. No sensible man will blame them for wanting to get home, and no just man can impugn their motives.

A DECIDED DIFFERENCE

"There is a good deal of difference between \$150 per month and \$15.60 per month; from a pecuniary standpoint, there was just about ten times as much inducement for the officers to continue in the service as for the privates. Some of the officers were getting more than they ever made before

or ever will make again, and some of the men were sacrificing four or five times the amount of pay they received, for every month they continued in the ranks.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the question of mustering out presented different aspects when viewed from different standpoints, and it is unjust to as brave a set of men as ever shouldered a musket, to intimate that under the circumstances, in seeking release from Military duty, they were lacking in patriotism or shirking any responsibility which good citizenship imposes.

"Those who desire to continue in the army can have their desire gratified without the slightest difficulty. When the Second Regiment is formally mustered out next month, there will be at Richmond an enlisting officer, prepared to re-enlist all who offer and are able to stand the examination.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CARPERS Oct.14,1898. Page 3, col. 3,

"This will give opportunity for those who are disposed to criticise their less ardent comrades, and the door will be thrown wide open to every officer of the Regiment to be here; these latter may have to drop their swords and shoulder their muskets, but of that they should not complain, for it was the fellow with the musket whom they were urging on to Cuba, and certainly they would be willing and anxious to act themselves as they advised others to act.

"I am heartily glad the Second Regiment is to be mustered out. It will give each man a chance to do just what he thinks is right. Those who want to return to their homes can do so, and those who desire to continue in the military service will be mustered into wherever the needs of their country demand the presence of its defenders."

MAY RETAIN SECOND REGIMENTSecretary of War Is Said to Have Given a Conditional Promise.

Wednesday's Richmond Dispatch states that the Secretary of War has informed Colonel James C. Baker, of the Second Virginia Infantry, that his Regiment will be retained in the Service, if, when the men return to Richmond to be mustered out, as many as 750 enlisted men desire to stay. This information is said to have come direct from Colonel Baker, who has lately spent some time in Washington endeavoring to have the Second Regiment kept in the Service. It was reported that he desired to have only two battalions retained, and that this was not to include the three Second Regiment Companies from Richmond, but this was readily contradicted, and the last news received shows that he has been working with a different object in view, and that he has worked to some purpose.

The great question now is, will 750 men of the Regiment vote to stay in Service? Opinion is divided; an officer of the Regiment said to a Dispatch reporter Tuesday night, that he could not express an intelligent opinion as to the entire command, but that as far as his Company was concerned, he believed that fully the necessary proportion was ready to volunteer to remain in the Service and to go anywhere.

"Probably three or four of my men would be foolish to stay in the Service," he said. "They have others dependent upon them, or are men who can make far more than the salary they would receive in the Army. Such men ought not to think of remaining in the Service, and I shall advise them not to do so. But there is no disguising the fact that the great majority practically all of them, will do far better to remain in the Service than to stay at home. They only get \$15.60 a month, it is true, but you must remember that in addition to this they receive board, clothing and lodging,

so that at the end of the month every man, if he behaves himself, has in his pocket \$15.60. Now I know, and you know, that few laborers have that much after all bills are paid at the end of the month.

"I saw, after being home with my men a few days," he continued, "that there was a great change in sentiment among them regarding continuing in the service, and I have every reason to believe that a considerable majority now wish to do so. They have also come to understand that doing police duty in Cuba is highly honorable, and that it does not mean they are to be all the time engaged in digging ditches and acting as city scavengers."

It is impossible to gauge correctly the sentiment of the regiment, but if it is kept in the service, the people will feel assured that Virginia never had a finer organization in the field.

Oct. 28, 1898. Page 3, column 2.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, Company C of the Second Virginia Regiment re-assembled in Harrisonburg last Friday, upon the expiration of its thirty days' furlough, and the Command is now here awaiting further orders. Major Shanks, of the Regular Army, was in town last Friday in Conference with Captain Sullivan, and he arranged for lodging and subsistence for the men during such time as they may be held here. Ninety-eight men answered at roll-call, and nearly all of the non-residents are comfortably quartered at the Revere House. Those who live here, and a few others who prefer to do so, are permitted to draw the Government allowance of 60 cents a day and furnish their own subsistence. There is an early roll-call and drill for an hour or two, on the boom grounds every

day, after which the men are free to come and go as they please. So far, their conduct has been thoroughly good, and they have not caused the slightest disorder either on the streets or in their quarters. It is likely that they will remain here several weeks longer before being mustered out.

Oct. 28, 1898. Page 3, column 5.

LETTER FROM MANILA

The following letter was received from Louis P. Coyner, of this County, who is a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, now on duty in the Philippine Islands. The letter was written from Manila and is dated September 1st. Young Coyner says:

"When I wrote you last, I was on the ship listening to the battle, but since then I have been on the battlefield, and in the trenches. On Sunday night, July 31, Spanish sharpshooters were shooting at us whenever they could see anyone exposed, but fortunately no one was hurt until ten o'clock, when the Spanish tried to flank our breastworks. Our outpost fired on them and then the battle began. There were ten Spaniards to one of us, but they were in an open field in front of our breastworks, and you know what one army can do for another in that position. When they went back to their breastworks, they left 400 Or 500 dead and wounded on the field. We shot fifty volleys into them from 10 o'clock until 1; then when we had only one round a-piece, the Spanish started to charge our breastworks. We got the order to fix bayonets; we got a cheer, a bugle sound, and our Captain shouted: "Give it to them, boys!" But they never came. We got reinforcements and more ammunition and they went back again leaving numbers of dead and wounded on the field.

"From that until morning we fought. Men fell on both sides, but not until the next day did we know how many were lost. When the report came, the Americans had lost 8 killed and 27 wounded. The Spanish loss was 369 killed and 969 wounded. The papers may make it more or less.

"Three or four more battles were fought, but none to speak of until August 13, when the Battle of Manila was fought. It only lasted 35 minutes. Dewey bombarded the city and we charged the breastworks at the same time. In 35 minutes from the time the first shot was fired, the white flag was raised, and we marched into Manila. The Americans lost 5 killed and 20 wounded. The Spanish loss was 120 killed and 400 wounded.

"When we marched to Manila, we waded water waist-deep, with bullets falling all around us. The Spanish laid down their arms and 3,000 of them volunteered to help us fight the insurgents.

"When we went to the trenches, we always carried two days' field rations and two hundred rounds of ammunition. Sometimes we carried it back, but oftener we carried back a bruised shoulder or a wounded comrade.

"Every battle was fought in rice fields, and you can imagine how nice that was. I have lain in mud and water six hours at a time, with only my head and gun above. Sometimes we would be on an outpost and would have to sneak through the woods in front of the Spanish breastworks to reach ours. And sometimes when we were on picket, we would lie down to let horsemen pass over us without seeing us. The horses would see us sometimes, snort at us and go on. You may think it strange that we would lie down and let horses pass over us, but a horse will not step on a man lying down.

"You ask me what we did on shipboard. We played cards, checkers, read novels, ate, slept, and fought over our hardtack and beans. We had no drilling or work on board ship."

"I have not been sick since I enlisted, and there has been very little sickness in the army. If I am discharged in time, I am going to the Paris Exposition.

Louis P. Coyner,  
 "Co. C., 10th Penna., U. S. Vol.,  
 "Philippine Islands."

Nov. 4, 1898. Page 3, column 1.

Three army surgeons visited Company C at the Revere House Monday, and made a physical examination of the men, preliminary to the muster-out of the Company. They began their work at 8 o'clock in the morning and had finished by noon. About fifteen of the men claimed disability incurred in the Service, but it is not known how many of these claims were allowed. The records of the Company are now being prepared and will be forwarded to the War Department. It is likely that the men will be held here for about two weeks yet, before being finally mustered out.

Nov. 4, 1898. Page 3, column 5.

MAY YET BE RETAINED

SECOND REGIMENT STILL HAS A CHANCE TO SEE CUBA

A special from Richmond yesterday, says: "There is every indication now that the Second Virginia Regiment will be retained in the Service. Colonel Baker returned last night from Washington, where he and Senator Martin had very satisfactory interviews with the President and Secretary Alger.

"The gentlemen were assured that if a Regiment of 800 or even 700 can be made up out of the Second and Third Virginia, both now assembled to be mustered out, it will be kept in Service. Over 400 of the Second have already declared their desire to remain.

"The President wants a Regiment of willing men, with discreet officers who would be equal to any emergency. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the Sixth Virginia will be mustered out, and this will make the chances of the Second much better. If assigned to either Lawton's or Lee's Command, the Second will go to Cuba.

On Monday last, Corporal H. L. Weishampel, of Company "C", received notification from Richmond of his appointment as Sergeant Major of the Second Regiment, in place of Holt, of Company "E", (Lynchburg), who was discharged from the Service, September 1st. The appointment dates from that time. The pay for the position is about double that of a Corporal, and its duties are of an honorable and responsible nature. Sergeant-Major Weishampel is to be congratulated on his promotion, which is well deserved, and was heartily endorsed by his superior officers.

HOME FROM CUBA

Thomas Welch, a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, and son of Patrick Welch of our town, surprised his friends here last Friday by stepping off the afternoon train from Washington. He came direct from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, on a ten-days' furlough. This is his first visit home since he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, nearly three years ago. He had developed into a handsome, manly fellow, and talks most entertainingly of his experiences in the late War. His Command was ordered to Cuba soon after War was declared, and went thither on the Panther, which made the first armed landing on the island. Young Welsh saw active service all along the southern coast of Cuba, and was in the action at Manzanillo, which was brought to an abrupt ending by a message that the peace protocol had been signed in Washington. Welsh came through it all without a scratch, but one of his comrades was surprised on outpost duty by a squad of Spanish Cavalry, and his body riddled by twenty-two Mauser bullets.

SECOND REGIMENT GOES OUT

No Further Chance for Its Retention in the Service. After all the conflicting reports concerning the probable retention of the Second Regiment in the Volunteer Army of the United States, and despite the herculean efforts of Colonel Baker, and his officers, it is now definitely announced from Washington that the Regiment will be mustered out of the Service.

In accordance with the President's assurance made to Senator Martin and Colonel Baker, that the Regiment would be retained provided not less than 700 enlisted men were willing to remain in the service, a poll of each Company was ordered by Major Price, last Thursday. Telegrams were sent to the Captain of each Company at its home station, and replies promptly returned, which indicated that 466 men desired to be retained. In Company C, (Harrisonburg), the number was only 27. The result of the poll was communicated to the War Department, and in reply, Adjutant-General Corbin directed that the Regiment be mustered out as promptly as possible. It is thought that the work of mustering out will be completed by the end of the present month.

After many vexatious delays and no end of dissatisfaction on the part of the men, the Third Regiment was finally mustered out in Richmond on Monday. A claim for \$2,000 was filed by the owners of the Old Exchange Hotel property for damage to the building during the term it was occupied by the Third Regiment while waiting to be mustered out. The pay received by the officers and men of this Regiment just before they were mustered out, is estimated at \$125,000.

Private J. W. Thompson, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, arrived in Dayton last week, to spend a thirty-day furlough, visiting his father, Postmaster J. L. Thompson.

He has been in the Army a little less than two years, and was in the thickest of the fighting last summer before Santiago. The following record of his Army Service is furnished by a Free Press Correspondent:

He enlisted in the U. S. Army at Baltimore, January 7, 1896. He was immediately sent to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in October, 1897. He left there for Tampa, Florida, May 10, 1898. He landed at Baquari, Cuba, June 22nd; he was in the skirmish at Siboney, June 23rd; and in the fight at El Caney, July 1st. From there he was moved to San Juan Hill, where, after a fierce engagement on the night of July 2nd, his Command fortified. On the afternoon of July 10th, after the Spanish had for several days kept up the flag of truce, during which time they had, nevertheless, been entrenching themselves, from which they had been ordered to desist, he assisted in the attack on the Spanish lines around Santiago.

After the surrender, on the 14th, his Command was camped near Santiago, where he was sick for two weeks with fever.

He left Cuba, August 16th, and arrived at Montauk Point, where he stayed ten days. He was then transferred to a private hospital at Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until he left for home last week.

TO SAVE THE FOURTH REGIMENT

Governor Tyler has returned to Richmond from a trip to Savannah, where he paid a visit to the Fourth Virginia Regiment, which has been in camp there for some weeks, fitting out for Services in Cuba. He found a large number of the men sick and tired of the life they have been leading the past six months, and anxious to be discharged from the Service. He promised to do all in his power to have meritorious application for discharge favorably considered, but was anxious to have at least one Regiment from Virginia remain in the Seventh Corps. In a newspaper interview, he said:

"Virginia should not be the first State to ask for a wholesale discharge of her soldiers. We will not get credit for the immune Companies organized in the State, and for many other Virginians who have enlisted from other States. Therefore, whilst anxious to accommodate the meritorious applications for discharge, I am in fullest sympathy with the wish of the officers that we should have the best Regiment possible in the Service. And as the Fourth is the only white organization we have, I will endeavor to have its ranks filled up by men from the Second and Third.

"I have not made effort on this line heretofore, because I did not wish to embarrass Colonel Baker in his efforts to have his Regiment retained in the Service. In fact, I have earnestly hoped that he would succeed, but as his efforts have not been availing, I will now try and get men from the Second and Third to take the place of those who ought to be discharged, and I think enough men can be gotten. I will at once see the Secretary of War and try to have arrangements of this kind made. I think a recruiting officer will be sent from the Fourth, and men will be given transportation to the Regiment."

Recruiting officers from the Fourth Virginia Regiment are in Richmond, trying to secure about 250 men from the Second and Third Regiments to fill up the ranks of the Fourth. As fast as the Companies of the Second are mustered out of the Service, the men will be given an opportunity to enlist in the Fourth, as most of our men here only volunteered in the first place to serve under their own officers. It is not likely that many of them will now be willing to enlist in another regiment.

Dec. 9, 1898. Page 3, column 1.

Saturday, December 10, has been officially designated as the date when soldiers of the Second Regiment will be finally mustered out of service. Colonel Baker has issued a circular letter to the officers of his Regiment, apprising them of this fact, and gracefully recording his appreciation of their fidelity and efficiency while in the Service. Officers of Company C have reasons to believe that the paymaster and muster out officers will not reach Harrisonburg before next Monday, but in any event, the final disbanding of the Company cannot be delayed more than a few days from this time.

MUSTERED OUT AT LAST

Company C was paid off Wednesday and discharged from Uncle Sam's Service.

At twenty minutes past ten, Wednesday morning, Major D. C. Shanks, of the Regular Army, acting Quartermaster of the Second Virginia Regiment, formally mustered out Company C, and declared that its members were no longer in the Service of the United States.

There was little or no ceremony about the proceedings. The Company was drawn up in line on West Market Street, in front of E. W. Sullivan & Company's Store. First Sergeant Carter called the roll for the last time and nearly every man responded. Major Shanks then asked each man to step five paces to the front as his name was called, and he repeated the roll-call to verify the presence and identity of those who responded. The Company was then declared mustered out and the men directed to repair to the Paymaster for their pay and their certificates of discharge.

On the second floor of the Sullivan Cigar Factory, Paymaster Muhlenberg and two clerks paid the men as they presented themselves in squads. The privates received between \$100, and \$110, in pay and allowances, and the Non-Commissioned officers slightly more, according to rank. The total amount of pay was \$10,085, not including commutations of rations, which amounted to several thousand dollars more, which was paid by Quartermaster Shanks.

The men, with few exceptions, made a bee-line for the clothing-stores, and an hour later, in new civilian outfits from top to toe, they were scarcely recognizable. Most of the men left town during the day, and with the exception of those who live here, there are few members of the old Company

to be seen on the streets. It was feared that the relaxation of all military discipline, in connection with a snug sum of money in each man's pocket, would be attended by considerable drinking and disorder on the streets, but this fear proved groundless, and as a rule the behavior of the men was excellent.

Commissioned officers of the Regiment, both field and staff, will be paid off and mustered out in Richmond, next Tuesday.

Eleven members of the Company left here Thursday for Savannah where they expect to enlist in the Fourth Regiment and go to Cuba. The Harrisonburg boys were: Corporal Horner, and Privates , J. W. Mewburn, Frank Dovel, John L. Sullivan, Frank Billhimer, and Walter Wisman.

COLONEL BAKER'S FAREWELLAn Address to the Officers of the Second Regiment.

At an early roll call, Wednesday morning, First Sergeant Carter read to the Assembled Members of Company C the farewell address of Colonel James Carr Baker, Commandant of the Second Virginia Regiment. It is in part, as follows:

## "OFFICERS OF SECOND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY:

"The date of the mustering out of my Regiment has been set, and soon the organization in which we have felt peculiar pride, and which has been an honor to the State of Virginia, both at home and abroad, will cease to exist, and can only live in our memories. On the eve of its dissolution, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my appreciation of you and the men whom I had the honor to Command. You have ever merited my esteem and confidence. I have always found you ready, active, and willing to perform the duties assigned to you, and to such a degree do you possess my confidence, that I felt absolutely sure that I had gallant officers to lead, and brave men to follow. No matter how fierce was the conflict, your ready aid has been the means which enabled me to bring the Regiment to its high state of efficiency.

Perfect harmony has prevailed among us; no jealousies or petty rivalries have marred our associations, and the only emulation was, who could best work and best agree. This has strewn our past with sweetest recollections, which I will ever cherish among the choicest of my memories. We went forth to follow the flag and serve our Country wherever needed, and while we were given no opportunity to test our courage on the field of battle, it was through no fault of ours. On the 2nd day of June, 1898, as we

marched through the streets of Richmond, to join the Seventh Army Corps, to which this command had been assigned, there was no officer or man who did not cherish the expectation that we were to be among the first of those who would plant the flag of the free Country on foreign soil, and defend it with our lives, and for this we stood waiting for orders.

"Is it wrong for me to say that were it not for the tear-stained cheeks of wives and mothers, the desolate hearths and sorrowing hearts at home, I could wish the opportunity had been given the Second Regiment to prove that the same courage, the same fidelity to duty in the midst of shot and shell, which characterized our fathers in the days gone by, lives in their sons?

"The history of the organization is brief but gratifying. It opens with the reception of General Orders No. 8, A. G. O, Virginia, date, April 19, 1898. This order directed a report as to those officers and men in the Virginia Volunteers who would volunteer to serve in the army of the United States, anywhere, either in or outside of the Country.

"As soon as this order was received, the Field, Staff, Band, and the twelve Companies offered their services. On the 21st day of May, 1898, the entire Regiment had been mustered into service. For three months, under a southern sun, amidst disease and death, we waited a call to the front, but the war was so quickly over, that our services being no longer needed, we were ordered to resume the duties of civil life. The regiment has a gratifying record. Out of 1272 enlisted men, there were only five desertions, and thirteen deaths, while in the field, twelve from disease, and one from accident. Of the officers only one, Lieut. Frank Woon, Company M, was called from us, one whom we all loved and honored, one who measured up to the full standard

of a gentleman and soldier, courteous and brave; we mourn his death and cherish his memory.

"Let us not feel that our time has been wasted. The experience we have had has better prepared us for life's duties, and should it ever be necessary to answer another call to serve our Country, we will be able to render services more efficient. Our history closes with the 10th day of December, 1898. It began before the President's call for troops; It ended only after the conclusion of peace."

The address then quotes several letters written by Brigadier-General Hasbrouch to General Fitz Lee, and to Colonel Baker, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the efficiency and good discipline of the Regiment. It concludes as follows:

"I cannot conclude without expressing to the enlisted men my appreciation of their courteous treatment, their willingness to perform their duties, and the respect and affection they have always shown their Commander.

"The end has come; the days of our association have passed, and with a heart full of sorrow I sheath my saber.

Affectionately yours,

"James C. Baker,

Colonel Second Virginia Volunteers."

WALTER W. WISEMAN.

Walter W. Wisman was born May 29, 1877; he belonged to the Home Guards, at Harrisonburg, for three years.

He enlisted May 17, 1898, at Richmond, Virginia, and in a few days left for Camp at Jacksonville, Florida.

There he was in training for six or seven months, but was never called to Cuba, as the War was over by that time.

He returned to Harrisonburg in November of the same year, and was mustered out. He now makes his home at Newark, Ohio.

FRANK A. BREEDEN

Born at Honeyville, Page County, Virginia, September 17, 1876.

Enlisted from Cowans Depot, (Now Daphna), Virginia, in the Harrisonburg Guards, or Company C, Second Virginia Regiment of Virginia Militia, at Harrisonburg, in the latter part of April, 1898.

On or about the first of May, the Company left Harrisonburg by train for Richmond, where the Second Regiment was then mobilizing. While in Richmond, we were encamped at the Fair Grounds which was named Camp Lee, in honor of General Fitzhugh Lee.

On May 9th, we were mustered into the U. S. Service, our official title being, Company C, Second Regiment of Virginia Infantry, United States Volunteers, and from that date were under the rules and regulations of the United States Army.

Some time about the middle of May the Regiment moved to Jacksonville, Florida, Camp "Cuba Libre", and together with infantry regiments from other parts of the United States, (among others I recall, were regiments from New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska; the commanding officer of the latter regiment being Colonel William J. Bryan,) constituted the 7th Army Corps, under the Command of General Fitzhugh Lee.

We were camped at Jacksonville until late summer, when the war with Spain having been concluded, we were ordered to return to Virginia for muster-out. Company C reached Harrisonburg some time in September or October, and was held there until December 14, 1898, when we were given our discharge because of "Muster out of the Regiment."

Commanding Officers of Company C, were: Edward W. Sullivan, Captain, R. R. Richardson, 1st, Lieut., Hugh H. Hinds, 2nd Lieut. Regimental Commanders: J. C. Baker, Colonel, O. B. Roller of Harrison-

burg, Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the time of leaving Harrisonburg, in May, the company consisted of about ninety men, officers, and privates. This was later increased to one hundred and six men. About half of the men were from Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, the others being from various parts of Virginia; quite a number coming from Page and Wise Counties, and several from other States. One from Pennsylvania, one from Missouri, and one from Washington, D. C.

FRANK M. DOVEL DIES SUDDENLY.Spanish-American War Veteran Victim of Heart Attack. Burial Wednesday.The Daily News-Record,  
Tuesday, April 23, 1935.

Frank M. ("Jerry") Dovel, aged 67, Spanish-American War Veteran, and a resident of Harrisonburg for many years, died suddenly at 10:30 last night, at his home on North Main Street. Death was due to a heart attack.

He had been in failing health for the past several months, and had been complaining considerably during the past few days. His brother George W. Dovel, Harrisonburg man, had been visiting him during the evening. He left for a short time to go to his office and found his brother dead when he returned a few minutes later.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon from Higgs' Funeral Parlor, on Graham Street,. The hour for the funeral had not been set late last night. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. E. L. Woolf of the Methodist Church. Interment will be in Woodbine Cemetery.

Frank M. Dovel was born, March 29, 1868, at Keezletown, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Dovel. His parents moved to Harrisonburg while he was still quite young, where he had since resided.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, he enlisted in the Harrisonburg Militia Company, under Captain E. W. Sullivan, that was soon called into service, and served throughout the remainder of the War. His regiment was commanded by Col. O. B. Roller. After the close of the war, he re-enlisted in the army, this time assigned to a cavalry regiment, and was sent to the

Philippine Islands, where he served for two and a half years before his regiment was returned to the United States.

He was widely known among the older residents of the City, and had many friends.

His wife, who was Miss Minnie Scott, before marriage, died in 1931. Besides his brother, George W. Dovel, he is survived by six children: Ruth, James, Minnie, Vergie, Irene, and Violet Dovel.

DOVEL FUNERAL RITES HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Daily News-Record,  
Wednesday, April 24, 1935.

Funeral services for Frank M. ("Jerry") Dovel, Spanish-American War Veteran, and resident of Harrisonburg for many years, who died suddenly at his home on North Main Street, Monday night, will be held this afternoon at four o'clock, from the Higgs Funeral Parlors. Dr. Parks W. Wilson will conduct the services.

Interment will be in Woodbine Cemetery. Services at the grave will be in charge of the Rion-Bowman Past Veterans of Foreign Wars. Company 116th Infantry will fire the salute.

Pallbearers will be: Arthur Guyer, R. E. Toppin, Bert Humphreys, and L. C. Bowman, Spanish-American War Veterans, and W. H. Willis and John F. Noll.

R. E. BRAITHWAITE PASSES TO REWARD

Old School Printer - Well Known in Valley. Funeral today 11 A. M.

Robert Emmett Braithwaite, an old school printer, veteran of the Spanish-American War, a brother of the late Chief "Al" Braithwaite, of the Harrisonburg Fire Department, died yesterday morning at Rockingham Memorial Hospital, following an illness of six weeks, from stomach trouble.

Funeral services will be held from the First United Brethren Church of Harrisonburg, at 11 o'clock this morning. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. J. W. Wright. Interment will be in Woodbine Cemetery. The pall-bearers representing the printing and newspaper establishments of the city, will be: Boyd Garrison, James Rogers, J. B. Lineweaver, Earl Cummings, Wilmer I. Good, and John Peters.

Mr. Braithwaite, affectionately known as "Uncle Pete," to a host of friends, was a native of Harrisonburg, and well known to the printing trade in the valley for a generation.

He was born, December 3, 1860, in the old Braithwaite home place on Liberty Street, and was a son of the late William Sewell and Sarah E. Braithwaite. He was seventy-four years old.

When a youngster, Mr. Braithwaite was taught the art preservative on the weekly newspapers then published in Harrisonburg, and soon became one of the fastest typesetters in this part of the country. His skill as a printer made it easy for him to get a job wherever he wanted one, and for half a century he worked in newspaper and job offices in Harrisonburg, Winchester, Staunton, Waynesboro, Richmond, Newport News, Martinsville, Stan-

ardsville, and other Virginia towns, and in Franklin, West Virginia.

Mr. Braithwaite was never married, and would go from office to office, as though he was visiting around. All knew him, and he was welcome wherever he went on account of his skill and attractive personality.

Volunteered in Spanish-American War.

When the United States declared war on Spain, "Uncle Pete" was in Winchester, and he enlisted in Company A, Second Virginia Volunteer Regiment, on April 29, 1898. He went to Jacksonville where his Regiment was assigned to General Fitzhugh Lee's Division. He was discharged from service on December 13, 1898. He started to re-enlist for the Philippine Campaign, but was prevailed upon to remain at home and return to his trade.

Until April three years ago, Mr. Braithwaite actually followed his calling. He read proof on the Daily News-Record during part of the night, and worked part of the day, extra, in many of the local printing offices. The love of the newspaper office remained in his blood until the last, as he made a round of visits to the printing shops and the Daily News-Record several days before he was taken ill.

Mr. Braithwaite was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and during the past fifteen or twenty years, he never missed the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, no matter how far south this annual event was held from Harrisonburg. He and General R. M. Colvin were, perhaps, the most consistent attendants of these gatherings from Harrisonburg. He was proud of his Confederate Connection and always marched in the grand parade, keeping step to "Dixie."

POSSESSED A REMARKABLE MEMORY

For a man of his age, Mr. Braithwaite possessed a remarkable memory, especially in regard to Rockingham and Valley events. He could recall the anniversaries and details of all principal happenings in this section. This unusually retentive mind gave him a wealth of information, not only about local affairs, but as to national affairs, like all old school printers.

Until he was taken ill, there was hardly a day that he did not spend the afternoon in the Daily News-Record offices, reading the exchanges and the Congressional Records, during the sessions of Congress. The late Dr. Ben F. Wilson once remarked that Mr. Braithwaite's mind was a reservoir of information.

Mr. Braithwaite is survived by one sister, Mrs. Fannie Stone, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and the following nieces and nephews:

Mrs. C. R. White, of Alexandria, Mrs. William Bowers, W. S. Braithwaite of Harrisonburg, Charles Braithwaite, of Lansing, Michigan, James Braithwaite of Richmond, and Mrs. Cora Stone, of Portsmouth. Sixteen great-nieces and great-nephews, and three great-great-nieces and nephews also survive.

SOLDIER'S BODY HOME.John Allen Sullivan, Harrisonburg Boy Who Died in January  
To Be Buried Today.

The body of John Allen Sullivan, a native of Harrisonburg, and Spanish-American War Veteran, who died at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on January 11, has arrived in Harrisonburg. The burial will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock, in Woodbine Cemetery. Services at the grave will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Wilt, of the United Brethren Church.

As Mr. Sullivan left no indication of his former home, nor the address of any relatives, it was ten days before news of his death reached his brothers in Harrisonburg. For three months his family has been in communication with the War Department in an effort to have the body disinterred and brought to Harrisonburg. The pallbearers this morning will be selected from among the Veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Surviving Mr. Sullivan are, his mother, Mrs. Anne Sullivan, of Clifton Forge; three brothers, Frank and W. N. Sullivan of Harrisonburg; and Rev. L. C. Sullivan, a railroad evangelist recently located in Roanoke, and two sisters, Mrs. Mattie Stover of Clifton Forge, and Mrs. Lula Brown of Franklin County.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when only nineteen years old, Sullivan enlisted under the late Captain E. W. Sullivan, of the Harrisonburg Guards, Company C, Second Virginia Volunteers. When the Second Virginia was mustered out in December, 1898, he joined the First Virginia Regiment and saw service with the Army of Occupation in Cuba, under General Fitzhugh Lee. Later he entered the regular army, serving during the Boxer uprising in China, and in the Philippines.

Mr. Sullivan died from blood poisoning, following an injury, the details of which have not been learned.

Extract from letter from his mother, sent us in reply to inquiry regarding his service in Spanish-American War:

"In reply to your inquiry of August 20, 1936, requesting any information I might give in regard to my son's enlistment and service in the army, I wish to say that he enlisted in Harrisonburg, near the beginning of the Spanish-American War.

I might say that he was only 17 years old when he enlisted under the late Captain E. W. Sullivan of the Harrisonburg Guards, Company "C", Second Virginia Volunteers. Then in December, 1898, he joined the First Virginia Regiment and saw service with the Army of Occupation in Cuba, under General Fitzhugh Lee. Later he joined the regular army and served during the uprising in China and the Philippines.

He died at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, January 11, 1916. Such papers as he had in his possession with reference to his enlistment, etc., he carried away and they are not now in the possession of any member of the family.

The above is about the only information I can give you. I am inclosing newspaper clipping of his death."

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

To all to whom these Presents shall come - Greeting:

Know Ye, That from special trust and confidence reposed in his fidelity, courage, and good conduct, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in the exercise of authority vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States, doth hereby commission

EDWARD W. SULLIVAN

Captain Company C.

of the Second Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, for service in the War between the United States and Spain, to rank as such from the 14th day of May, 1898.

Witness the signature of our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Seal of State hereto affixed. Done at Richmond, this the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and twenty-second.

SEAL

J. Hoge Tyler.

By The Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

W. Nalle,

Adjutant-General.

Virginia

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Adjutant-General's Office.

Sic Semper Tyrannis

Richmond, January 29, 1896.

This is to certify that we, a Board of Examiners created by law, have this day examined E. W. Sullivan, who, on the 7th day of January, 1896, was commissioned by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief as

Captain of C Co. Second Regiment Infantry Virginia Volunteers, and that we have found him qualified to perform the duties of said office.

Chas. J. Anderson, Adj. General

A. G. Phillips, Brig.-General.

O. B. Roller, Lieut, Col. 2nd Regt.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Know Ye, That Edward W. Sullivan, Captain of Company "C" of the 2nd Regiment of Virginia Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, who was enrolled on the 23rd day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight to serve two years, or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the United States, by reason of muster-out of the Regiment.

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NO OBJECTION TO HIS REENLISTMENT IS KNOWN TO EXIST

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The said Edward W. Sullivan was born in Shenandoah County, in the State of Virginia, and when enrolled was 39 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a manufacturer.

GIVEN at Richmond, Va., this 10th day of December, 1898.

James C. Baker, Colonel Commanding  
the Regiment.

Countersigned:

David Price

First Lieut, First Artillery, U. S. A.

Mustering Officer.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SULLIVAN.Peacefully Breathed His Last at Close of Day.

Edward W. Sullivan, proprietor of the Sullivan Cigar Factory, and a leading citizen of Harrisonburg, died at his home on High Street, Tuesday evening, a few minutes before eight o'clock, after a prolonged period of failing health. The cause of his death was diabetes.

Captain Sullivan had been in broken health for the past six months. During the past spring he was under treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and he returned home somewhat improved. A short time after his return, he suffered a relapse and was in a critical condition for some weeks. Six weeks or more ago he and Mrs. Sullivan went to Atlantic City, where Captain Sullivan appeared to regain, to some extent, his former health and spirits. Mrs. Sullivan returned home several weeks ago, and Captain Sullivan took a trip through New York State and Connecticut. While in the latter State, he purchased a large quantity of tobacco for use in the manufacture of his cigars. He returned home ten days ago. His condition was apparently much improved. He took a renewed interest in his business and devoted himself to its management, possibly more than was advisable under the circumstances.

Saturday morning Captain Sullivan was unable to leave his room, but his indisposition did not become alarming until Sunday morning, when his condition was recognized as one of imminent danger. He lay in a comatose state during Sunday, but on Monday, he rested in what appeared to be a more natural slumber, and when aroused, he recognized those about him. He lost ground rapidly on Tuesday, and in the early evening breathed his last, surrounded by his immediate family and a few intimate friends.

Captain Sullivan was born at Narrow Passage, Shenandoah County, March 8th, 1859. His father was Edward J. Sullivan, a contractor on the construction of the Valley Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Mt. Jackson. In September 1860, his parents removed to Harrisonburg, where he has since resided, except for a year or more spent in Salina, Kansas, where he was foreman in a cigar factory owned by Albert Wise, formerly of Harrisonburg.

Upon his return to Harrisonburg, in 1881, he opened a cigar factory in the room in the Sipe Building on Main Street, now occupied by Charles A. Guyer. His first business venture was conducted upon a very small scale.

As his business increased, he moved his establishment to the second floor of the Loewner Building, corner of North Main and Wolfe Streets, where it remained until about eight years ago, when he purchased the building at the corner of German and West Market Streets. Last April the present factory, just east of the depot on West Market Street, was fitted up for the accommodation of his extensive manufacturing operations.

The Sullivan Cigar Factory is now the largest in the Valley, and its products rank among the best in Virginia. The factory was the pride of Captain Sullivan's career, and he put the best years of his life into making it one of the leading industries of this section.

Captain Sullivan became a member of the old Harrisonburg Guards shortly after the organization of the Company, in 1877. He arose from the ranks to First Lieutenant, and when Captain O. B. Roller was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant Sullivan was made the Company Commander.

He served in the Spanish-American War, with the Command which was Company C, Second Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, and was mustered out of the United States Service in December, 1898.

Captain Sullivan was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the B. P. O. Elks, and St. Joseph's Catholic Beneficial Society. The latter organization presented him with a handsome sword when his Company was ordered to the Camp at Jacksonville, Florida, in the summer of 1898. He had also been a member of the Catholic Church since his youth. Rev. Father Frioli, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, Monday administered the last rites of the Church.

Captain Sullivan was a successful business man, and one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of his town. He had many friends throughout the State, and his death will be keenly felt by his large circle of acquaintances.

In 1902, Captain Sullivan married Miss Maggie O'Connell of Washington, a former resident of Harrisonburg, by whom he is survived, with three brothers: Messrs. P. O. Sullivan, Robert E. and John E. Sullivan, and two sisters: Mrs. P. J. Lamb, and Mrs. E. Purcell, both of Harrisonburg.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

The funeral of Captain E. W. Sullivan, whose death occurred Tuesday evening, was held at ten o'clock Thursday morning from the Catholic Church, Rev. Father Frioli of Staunton, officiating.

In addition to a large concourse of friends and relatives, there was present from Staunton a delegation of the Knights of Columbus; from Harrisonburg, Lodge 450, B. P. O. Elks, attended in a body, Captain Sullivan being a member of both of those orders. The floral tributes were numerous and exceedingly handsome.

The pallbearers were: Mayor O. B. Reller, Captain Thompson Lennig, M. Botts Lewis, Ernest C. Wilton, Charles Rogers, John W. Morrison, John Grumbine, and A. M. Loewner.

COLONEL O. BROWN ROLLER DEAD.

Harrisonburg Daily News,  
September 30, 1912.

Well Known Lawyer and Former Mayor of Harrisonburg Expires in Staunton.

Born at Mt. Crawford, 1854, graduate of V. M. I. and University of Virginia, popular in Military Circles, Colonel in Spanish-American War. In Law here for 32 years, Mayor of Town 13 years; Pythian and Mason, member of Episcopal Church. Funeral this afternoon.

Colonel O. B. Roller, a well-known lawyer, and ex-mayor of the town of Harrisonburg, died about 8 o'clock Saturday morning in Staunton. His health had been on the decline for several years, but the seriousness of his condition was not generally known among his host of friends in Harrisonburg and throughout the County, to whom his death came as a shock. About a year ago he suffered a nervous break-down, and for about six months was under treatment at a Long Island Sanitarium. He was then taken to Staunton.

Oliver Brown Roller was born near Mt. Crawford, on May 5, 1854, and was, therefore, in his fifty-ninth year. He was a son of the late Peter S. and Frances Allebaugh Roller, who spent their latter years in Inglewood, about two miles north of Harrisonburg.

His wife, who was Miss Margaret Irick, died in May, 1897. He is survived by one son, John Edwin Roller, Jr., a civil engineer now connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railway; and four daughters, Misses Virginia Mackell, and Margaret Irick of Norfolk, and Katharine Brown, and Sarah C. Roller of Harrisonburg. He also leaves three brothers: Gen. John E. Roller, a well known attorney of Harrisonburg, Rev. Robert Douglass Roller, an Episcopal Rector of Charleston, West Va., and Peter S. Roller, a civil

engineer and farmer of Mt. Jackson; and two sisters, Mrs. Joseph L. Nuckolls, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Bertie R. Bushong, of Stanardsville, Green County.

Colonel Roller graduated in the class of 1876, from Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, along with Judge Crump of Richmond, and Senator Culbertson of Texas. He later attended the University of Virginia, and graduated from the law department in June, 1878. He was admitted to the bar the same year. He came to Harrisonburg, and on July 1, 1878, became associated with his brother, General John E. Roller, in the practice of law, under the firm name of John E. and O. B. Roller. This connection continued for about eight years, when Colonel Roller and another brother, W. W. Roller practiced law for about four years under the firm name of Roller and Roller. And later the firm of O. B. Roller and Martz was formed and continued until about two years ago, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Colonel Roller continued to practice law alone until his health gave way about August, 1911.

Col. Roller's school days at Virginia Military Institute imbued him with military skill; he always possessed a military bearing, and achieved a fine record among the volunteers of Virginia. On his return to Harrisonburg from V. M. I., he organized the Harrisonburg Guards and was elected their first Captain, in March, 1877. This Military Company was drilled by him and twice took first prize as the best drilled Military Company in the State of Virginia, in Competitive drills.

He was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, Infantry, under Colonel William Bungardner, and later became a full Colonel of that Regiment. After serving as Colonel for several years, however, he resigned the Colonelcy of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, and again accepted the Captaincy of the Harrisonburg Guards. Later he was again appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, and finally en-

tered the Spanish-American War, and as a Lieutenant-Colonel he commanded the Regiment at Camp Lee, at Richmond, where the Virginia troops assembled preparatory to going to Cuba. At Camp Lee, Colonel Roller's firmness as a disciplinarian in camp, and his tact in entertaining the visitors who came there, made him not only popular among the members of the regiment he commanded, but with his fellow officers, and the visitors as well. Colonel Roller always considered his record at Camp Lee as the triumph of his Military career. The Virginia troops were ordered to proceed to Cuba, but never got farther than Florida. Colonel Roller served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment until the return of the Virginia troops, and he, along with the members of the Harrisonburg Guards, was mustered out of service on their return to Harrisonburg. He never again entered the military service.

Colonel Roller was elected on the Republican ticket as Mayor of the Town of Harrisonburg, and served in that capacity for about thirteen years. Had he retained his health, the tenure under his last election would have ended on August 31, 1912. He was first elected Mayor, May 18, 1896, and being in the military service, he refused re-election for a second term. In 1900, however, the people again chose him for the chief-executive of the town, and he remained in that capacity continually until in November, 1911, when, on account of his enforced absence from illness, the office was declared vacant, and the town council elected John P. Burke as his successor. The Colonel's popularity, ability, and legal attainments were beyond question. Plain, earnest, energetic, he won unnumbered personal friends and by his record as mayor gained the respect and commendation of many others. He was a man who enjoyed the confidence of all people, irrespective of party.

At the time of his death, Colonel Roller was an active member in

Stonewall Lodge No. 31, Knights of Pythias, and Rockingham Union Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M.. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, and was Past Chancellor Commander of the Local Lodge. In Masonry he was at one time Captain-General of the Commandry and was a Shriner.

Though in infancy he was baptized in the Reform Church, Colonel Roller early in life became affiliated with the Episcopal Church and was always regular and faithful in his Christian duties; as long as his health permitted there was seldom a service which he failed to attend. By his lovable character, kindness of heart, and genial disposition, he won a host of friends.

The body was brought to Harrisonburg from Staunton, Saturday night, and was taken to the residence of his brother, Gen. John E. Roller on South Main Street. This morning the body will be removed to Emanuel Episcopal Church, on South Main Street, where from 1:30 this afternoon, it can be seen by his friends. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. John L. Jackson, Rector of the Episcopal Church. Interment will be made in Woodbine Cemetery, by the side of his wife.

The members of both the Knights of Pythias and the Masons will attend the funeral in a body, and the burial service of both Lodges will be read at the grave. The Knights Templars will act as an escort for the Blue Lodge of the Masons.

The following will act as pall-bearers: Honorary: Judge T. N. Haas, of the Circuit Court, Charles D. Harrison, Commonwealth's Attorney, John E. Downing, Mayor, W. A. Slater, who was Recorder of the Town of Harrisonburg under Colonel Roller, and Ed. C. Martz, Colonel Roller's former law partner.

Active pallbearers: Ex-Mayor John P. Burke, J. Walton and James L. Avis, of the Masons, and Lee D. Patterson, J. E. Altaffer, and Verne R. Slater of the Knights of Pythias.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.Experiences of a Harrisonburg Boy Near Manila.

Mr. Talfourd N. Haas received a letter last week from his brother Dr. Harold H. Haas, Assistant Surgeon on the U. S. Battleship Oregon, which since the middle of March has been stationed in the harbor at Manila. The letter was dated April 3rd, and it was written after Dr. Haas' return from an expedition with the army into the interior. He had been absent a week; he was with the fighting line, and had been in four hot engagements and a number of similar fights with the native insurgents. He was with the 22nd Infantry when that Command charged across an open rice field and took Malinta. It was in that fight that General Egbert was killed. He was only about twenty yards from Surgeon Haas when he received his death wound. The fire from the insurgents was very heavy, and a number of Americans were killed, comparatively few, by reason of the fact that the Filipinos habitually shot too high.

The letter continues: "After the fight at Malinta, I left the 22nd and went with the 10th Pennsylvania, and on Wednesday we had two very hot fights. In the morning the Pennsylvanians charged some thick woods and received a heavy fire, but, as before, the insurgents shot too high. Still, we had a good many wounded. In the afternoon we had a warm time of it. After the morning fight we encountered no resistance at all until late in the afternoon. I had a sneaking idea that something was up, but our men were all going carelessly forward. Some of the troops had crossed the bridge, but the number was scarcely a hundred. The remainder of the Pennsylvania Regiment, the Kansans, the Nebraskans, South Dakotas and Montanas, had not yet

crossed. I was going up the railroad with the Adjutant and the advance line of scouts, when suddenly an awful fire was poured into us from the right. Then the insurgents on our left commenced, and for about three-quarters of an hour bullets fairly hailed about us. The Pennsylvanians crossed the bridge as rapidly as possible and returned the fire. The other Regiments did not get across. As long as I live, I shall never forget that surprise party, and the fusillade of bullets that followed. It is simply miraculous that so few of our troops are killed or wounded.

"When we entered Malolos, (the insurgent capital), "nary" insurgent was in sight, but there were about fifty Chinamen. Malolos is a town of about 50,000, and of all these, neither man, woman, nor child, was left, nor any household goods to amount to anything. Between Manila and Malolos (25 miles), there is not a human being, although the country was pretty well populated. Aguinaldo has every one in front of him. It is wonderful how he feeds, waters, and manages them. He must have 150,000 men, women, and children ahead of him. When we reached Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, some of the houses were in flames, and he was nine miles ahead.

"I secured a number of mementoes of our expedition - several little religious emblems of little value, a Filipino flag, a Prayer Book in Spanish, and a small mat with the alphabet worked on it in eight different styles. Besides these, I got one souvenir which I consider really valuable. It is Aguinaldo's Christmas speech in writing and signed by himself. I was offered \$10 for it yesterday, but of course I won't part with it.

"Two of the fingers of my right hand are partially paralyzed - as a result of getting wet and sleeping without protection. When I got back, my feet were sore and blistered, but I would not take \$1,000 for the experience.

While we were out, food and water were both very scarce, and I never knew I could enjoy hard tack and nasty-looking water so much. I enjoyed eating as much as when I was recovering from typhoid fever."

Young Haas has only been in the Navy a little over a year, yet he has had more actual experience with modern war than many of the older men got in a lifetime. Soon after he secured his appointment, war with Spain was declared, and he was ordered to the Texas and sent south with Schley's Flying Squadron. After a few weeks on blockade duty, the battle of Santiago occurred, and Surgeon Haas observed the destruction of Cervera's fleet, from the deck of the Texas, which was in the thickest of the fight. It will be recalled that he secured almost priceless relics from the wreck of the Spanish Flagship, in the shape of several pieces of the Admiral's silver service.

After the cessation of hostilities in the Western Hemisphere, Surgeon Haas was assigned to the Oregon and at once sailed on that famous war vessel for the new scene of hostilities in the Philippines. The ship arrived at Manila about the middle of March.

DEATH OF HAROLD HAAS.Turn for the Worse Followed the Surgical Operation - Funeral Wednesday.

Rockingham Register, May 8, 1908.

Dr. Harold H. Haas died Tuesday morning shortly before noon, at the King's Daughters Hospital in Staunton, from the effect of the wound in his head which he inflicted last Tuesday evening with a 32 caliber revolver.

Dr. Haas had undergone an operation on Sunday for the removal of both eyeballs, which had been rendered sightless by the pistol bullet which entered his right temple and lodged close to the surface behind the left eye. This operation was under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia. He was assisted by Dr. Frank Hanger, an eye-specialist of Staunton, and Surgeon S. G. Evans of the U. S. Navy, who had been detailed by the Navy Department to render all possible aid.

After rallying from the effects of the anaesthetic, Doctor Haas seemed to rest well, and it was hoped that by the removal of the injured eyes and the bullet, the great nervous strain under which he had suffered, would be relieved. At that time the physicians and friends who had been watching at his bedside, had every reason to hope for a steady improvement, and it was thought that he would be in a condition early next week to be brought to his home in Harrisonburg for final recovery.

He became feverish and restless on Monday and shortly after midnight sank into unconsciousness. The wound was re-opened in order that any possible cause of local irritation might be discovered and removed, but the surgeons found no abnormal conditions. Dr. Haas gradually sank into a state of coma and died at 11:30 Tuesday morning without recovering consciousness. Mr. and Mrs. Talfourd Haas were present when the end came, as was also his sister, Mrs. Christian of Lynchburg.

The body was brought to Harrisonburg Wednesday morning and buried at four o'clock in the afternoon. The services at the house were of the simplest character. Rev. D. H. Kern, pastor of the Methodist Church officiated. "Just As I Am" was sung as the opening hymn, and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which Mr. Haas had asked to have sung at his bedside shortly before he lost consciousness.

After a brief funeral service, the body was borne to Woodbine Cemetery, and interred in the family lot. The pall-bearers were: James C. Johnston, Payne M. Avis, Dr. T. C. Firebaugh, George G. Grattan, Jr., George Keller, and Charles Griffin Herring, most of whom were companions of the Doctor's in his boyhood days. The casket was covered with floral offerings of rare beauty.

Dr. Haas was the son of Charles E. Haas and Isabella R. Hamilton, and was born in Harrisonburg, January 3rd, 1874. He attended the home schools until the fall of 1890, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. In 1892 he went to the University of Virginia for a course in Chemistry, graduating in the general, industrial, analytical, and agricultural branches of that science. In the summer of 1893 he took a special course under Prof. Mallet, which was interrupted by an attack of typhoid fever which suspended his studies until the following December. He then returned to the University, and took the course in Medicine, being one of 11 in a class of 88 who made all of the first year courses. The next session he continued his medical studies with Pharmacy in addition, graduating in both at the end of the session. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Post Graduate and Polyclinic in New York City, and was induced by an acquaintance there to go to Missouri. He practiced medicine for a short time in Joplin, Missouri, and in the fall of 1897 stood the examination for entrance into the U. S. Navy, and was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in January following.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, Dr. Haas was assigned to duty on the Battleship Texas, then a part of Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron. The vessel took an important part in the preliminary fighting along the Cuban Coast, and in the famous fight before Santiago, where Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed. From the deck of the Texas, Dr. Haas saw the ill-fated Viscaya come out of the Harbor, which was the signal for the History-making sea chase that followed, and later in the day, witnessed the pursuit and destruction of the Colon.

After the battle, Dr. Haas had a short period of land duty in Cuba, and was then ordered to Manila with the Oregon, making the voyage via Cape Horn, Honolulu, and Guam. On account of the scarcity of army surgeons, upon his arrival at Manila, he was ordered to land duty, with the 12th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and was in a dozen or more hot engagements with the natives. He barely escaped capture in the battle which preceded the fall of Malolos, then the capital of the Filipino Government.

He had as a souvenir the manuscript of a speech delivered by Aguinaldo on Christmas Day preceding the outbreak of hostilities. It is a beautiful piece of penmanship, now in the possession of Mr. Talfourd N. Haas, and is supposed to be in Aguinaldo's own handwriting.

After serving on several of the American warships, Doctor Haas' constitution became depleted by the tropical climate and he was sent on sick leave to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokahoma, Japan. Later he served on the Brooklyn along the Chinese Coast, and was stationed at Canton for 8 months during the Chinese trouble. He returned to the United States in the spring of 1901. After three years continuous service in the tropical countries, he was ordered to duty on the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and later to the Kearsage.

He was then detached for land duty on the Island of Culebra, a small island forming a part of Porto Rico. It is but seven or eight miles square and is separated from Porto Rico by 20 miles of water.

Mr. Haas was on duty there for fifteen months. Then Malarial conditions and the desolation and solitude of the Island (there was but one other American officer on the station), completely prostrated him and wrecked his constitution. The winter of 1902-3 was the only cool weather he had experienced since entering the Navy in 1897.

In the summer of 1901 he was promoted to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Junior Lieutenant, and on February 1st, he was advanced to the grade of Senior Lieutenant. In March, 1903, he was promoted to the grade of full Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, a rank and grade not usually attained in the Navy under fifteen years' service.

Dr. Haas came to Harrisonburg two months ago to visit his brother. He was in a desperate state of health, and suffered from the most distressing mental depression. This was followed by a severe case of grippe after he left Harrisonburg, which, in turn, culminated in the extreme nervous prostration. It was this pitiable condition of mind and body that drove him to the act of self-destruction.

Dr. Haas was a man of strong mind and brilliant professional attainments. His standing in the Navy was of the highest order, while his frankness, manly ideals, and love of truth, endeared him in a remarkable degree to all who were brought into intimate relations with him.

HOME FROM HAVANASurgeon Heneberger of the Battleship Maine Is in Harrisonburg on  
Waiting Orders. His Narrative of the Terrible Disaster.

Interest in the destruction of the Battleship Maine and the impending crisis in Cuban affairs has been increasing in Harrisonburg, if such a thing were possible, by the arrival here, Tuesday, of Dr. Lucien G. Heneberger, who was surgeon on the ill-starred warship at the time of her destruction in the harbor of Havana six weeks ago.

Dr. Heneberger, with Captail Sigsbee and other officers of the Maine, left Havana last Saturday, arriving at Tampa via Key West, Sunday for their respective homes to await further orders from the Navy Department. Dr. Heneberger arrived in Harrisonburg on the evening train from Staunton. He refused, as a matter of propriety, to express any opinion touching the means by which one of the finest ships in the American Navy was reduced to a shapeless mass in the Harbor of Havana, and will not discuss, for obvious reasons, the probability of war between the United States and Spain, but talks freely of his own experience on the eventful night of February 15th, describing in a very interesting manner many incidents that came under his observation at the time of the terrible explosion.

To a representative of the Free Press, who rode with him from Staunton, Dr. Heneberger said: "I was lying in my night-clothes, reading, when there came a sudden sensation of an upheaving of the ship, The lights were immediately extinguished, and this was followed by the deep, dull boom of the explosion."

"I jumped out of bed, groping my way through the ward room to the ladder leading to the deck, and gained the roof. The Captain and some of the other officers were already there, and were soon joined by the rest. The only two boats that were left intact by the explosion were lowered and the officers and men who survived got into them and pulled around the ship, picking up men who had either jumped or been blown overboard.

"In the meantime, the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII had sent her boats, as well as the City of Washington, and other vessels in the harbor were engaged in the same work - rescuing the wounded and drowning.

"It was my duty to look after the wounded as long as they remained in Havana and to arrange for their transportation to the United States.

"Seven of the wounded died in the San Ambrosia Hospital. The rest have been removed and nearly all have been transferred to the ships of the North Atlantic Station at and near Key West. Our duty at Havana being completed, we were ordered to proceed to our homes and to report our arrival to the Navy Department by telegram."

Dr. Heneberger said that up to Saturday seventy men had been unaccounted for. Some of the bodies, indeed, could never be recovered, as they had been blown to fragments by the terrific force of the explosion.

"It was an awful moment," said he, "that immediately followed the explosion. The fearful groans of anguish of the wounded, the battle for life, of those who had been blown into the water, the tremendous excitement of the hour, all went to make up a scene I can never forget."

Dr. Heneberger lost all his personal effects in the wreck, not even saving any clothing except what he wore when he escaped from the sinking vessel. He brought with him his sword, which was recovered by the divers after it had remained about two weeks under water. After a thorough cleaning, it appears to be none the worse for its unusual experience.

When asked how the Spanish regarded war with the United States, he said the more ignorant class believed that Spain would be easily victorious; while the better informed fully realized the gravity of the situation, but that the indomitable pride of all Spaniards must always be taken into account when considering any question pertaining to them either as individuals or as a nation.

DR. HATTON HARRIS DEADYoungest Son of Judge John T. Harris a Victim of Appendicitis, at Pensacola

News of the death of Surgeon Hatton N. T. Harris, of the United States Navy, son of the late Judge John T. Harris, and brother of John T. Harris, of this place, which occurred early Friday morning, at the Navy Yards, Pensacola, Florida, was received here on Friday. His death followed an operation for appendicitis, performed last Tuesday. The operation was apparently successful and early advices were to the effect that the patient was doing well. A telegram received Thursday night stated that his condition had undergone a change for the worse. No further tidings were had until his death was announced. He was forty-two years old.

Dr. Harris was educated in the public schools of Harrisonburg, his native town, and in 1880 he entered the Academic Department of the University of Va., where he remained several sessions. He then accepted a position as teacher in the Harrisonburg Graded School; returning to the University after a year, he entered the Medical Department. The following year he matriculated at Columbia University, New York, graduating from its College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1886, and after a year's post-graduate work, he entered the medical branch of the Navy, as Assistant-Surgeon in 1887, subsequently passing through the intermediate grades to the rank of Surgeon. He was first stationed at Mare Island, California. Afterwards he was stationed at Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, and engaged in the usual foreign cruises. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was at Pensacola, Fla., and was ordered to one of the dispatch boats in Cuban waters. . Subsequently he was stationed in the Philippine Islands

and in North China. In August, 1903, he returned to the United States, and was placed in charge of the Naval Hospital at Pensacola.

In 1892, Dr. Harris married Miss Laura Reeves, daughter of the late Cooper Reeves, of Philadelphia, and she, with two infant daughters survive him, as do his mother, Mrs. Virginia M. Harris, and two brothers, Graham H. Harris of Chicago, and John T. Harris of this place; also three sisters: Mrs. Howard MacQueery, of Chicago, Mrs. S. W. Heard, and Mrs. John M. Beall of St. Louis.

In the absence of further advices from Pensacola, nothing was known here last night in regard to the funeral.

The body is expected to reach here today and the funeral will probably be held Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning.

#### FUNERAL OF DR. HATTON HARRIS

The funeral of Surgeon Hatton N. T. Harris, was held at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his brother, John T. Harris, on South Main Street. Brief services were conducted by Rev. Robert U. Brookin of the Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers were: J. Samuel Harnsberger, T. N. Haas, Dr. Frank L. Harris, L. C. Myers, Ed. C. Martz, George N. Conrad, Dr. J. H. Neff, and Dr. T. C. Firebaugh.

The body was accompanied to Harrisonburg from Florida by Mrs. Harris and the Doctor's brother, Graham Harris, of Chicago. Among other relatives present from a distance, were, Mrs. S. W. Heard, a sister, from St. Louis, and Mrs. Harris' brother, Mr. Reeves of Philadelphia.

R E C E N T D E A T H S

Surgeon Hatton N. T. Harris, U. S. N., whose sudden death from appendicitis, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, May 19, 1905, we briefly noted last week, was born at Harrisonburg, Virginia, April 1, 1862. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy, June 13, 1887, and was commissioned a surgeon, October 21, 1899. At the time of his death he was attached to the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida, and was also in command of the Naval Hospital at that station, where he had been on duty since July 18, 1903. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Funeral services were held at the surgeon's quarters at the Navy Yard, at 8 P. M., Saturday, May 20, 1905, and at 10:00 a. m. Sunday the body was escorted with full military honors to the railroad station in Pensacola.

The remains were shipped to the Doctor's home in Harrisonburg, Va., for interment. Dr. Harris was held in the highest esteem by his associates and brother officers, and by his death the Medical Corps of the Navy lost a capable and efficient officer with a highly creditable record of eighteen years' service afloat and ashore.

"I have been advised by the Assistant Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University that my Uncle, Dr. Hatton Nathan Thompson Harris, matriculated on October 6, 1883 as a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated in the spring of 1885, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After receiving the degree, and during the session of 1885-1886, Dr. Harris did post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

I expect to receive in due course from the Navy Department details in regard to Dr. Harris' career in the Navy, in addition to those set forth in my letter of October 9th, and shall take pleasure in communicating with you further, and as soon as I hear from the Department.

My uncle, the late Hatton Nathan Thompson Harris, served on the "Stranger," a converted yacht, during the Spanish-American War. He died in May, 1905, at Pensacola, Florida, with the rank of Commander.

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HATTON NATHAN THOMPSON HARRIS, (MC), U. S. NAVY,  
DECEASED

RE: SERVICE OF

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1862	Apr.	1	Born in Harrisonburg, Virginia.
1887	Jun	25	Commissioned as Assistant Surgeon from 13 June '89
1888	Jan	21	Re-Commissioned
	Oct	23	Det and w. o.
	Nov	5	To the Kearsarge Rept 10 Nov.
1890	Mar	7	Det 14 Mar. return and report
	Apr	9	To the R. S. MINNESOTA 15th inst. until 9 April '92
	Dec	4	Det and w. o. Det'd 10th inst
1891	Mar	23	To the R. S. St. Louis 1 April; until 1 April '93
	Dec	8	Det and to the Navy Yard, League Id.; until 1 April '93
1892	Sep	21	Det and to the R. S. St. Louis
	Nov	14	Be ready for the BANCROFT.
	Dec	7	Det'd on relief and be ready for the BANCROFT. Det'd 19 Dec.
1893	Jan	13	Temporary duty Bu. M. & S.
	Feb	28	Det and to the BANCROFT 3d Mar. next
	May	24	Member Naval Examining Board N. Y. 10 inst.
	Jul	20	Det'd when BANCROFT turned over to the Academy and to the VERMONT. Det'd 18 July
	Sep	30	Leave 30 days from 2 October
	Oct	4	Det'd and to the SAN FRANCISCO Det 5, rept 10 Oct.
1896	Mar	20	Det, home and w. o.
	Apr	24	Det, home and three months leave Det 24th
	Jul	13	To Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida. Rep 27 July
1897	Mar	5	Commissioned a Passed Assistant Surgeon. (Act 13 Feb 1897)
1898	Apr	28	Det, home and be ready for sea Det'd 4 May.
	May	10	To Office of Naval Intelligence. Rep 12 May.
	Jun	23	Det and to the STRANGER Det 1, rep 2 July.
	Sep	7	Det'd and to Navy Yard, Pensacola Det 12, rep 24 Sept.
1899	Jun	12	Rank of Lieutenant from 3rd March
	Sep	11	Det'd. Proceed home and wait orders Det'd 19 Sept.

1900	Jan	16	To the VERMONT sp'l temp duty Rep 27 Jan
	Jan	24	Det. to the PRAIRIE, temp on arrival in England, Det and to ALBANY when in comm. Det'd & rep 24 Feb. Det. and report PRAIRIE 31 Jan.
	Feb	15	Commissioned Surgeon from 21 Oct 1899.
	Jun	7	Det'd to the SOLACE, tempo duty, then to the MONOCACY
1903	Mar	29	Detached and to the GLACIER Commissioned rank of Lieutenant Commander from 3 March 1903
	Jul	15	Det and to Navy Yard, Pensacola, 18 July
1905	May	19	Died of appendicitis at Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, this day. Buried at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

C O R P O R A L C . H . H O R N E R .

Well do I remember the first call for volunteers in the Spanish-American War, on April 23rd, 1898, being a member of Company C., Second Regiment, Virginia Volunteers.

We, as a Company, offered our services to go wherever our State wanted us to go, provided we could hold our own Commissioned Officers, who, at that time, were: Captain O. B. Roller, First Lieutenant E. W. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant Roy Richardson, and all the men were devoted to their officers.

We were called to Richmond, Virginia, for mobilization, and on May 14th, 1898, we were called to ranks to answer to our names. This call was in anticipation of our being mustered into the United States Service. Some of the boys stepped out, saying they would not go to the front to serve their Country. The others marched to headquarters, and took the oath, to serve any place the United States wanted them to go.

On June 2nd, we received orders to proceed at once to Tampa Florida, for active service, but before we reached our destination, our orders were countermanded, and we went to Jacksonville, Florida; there we were assigned to the 7th Army Corps., commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee.

We pitched our tents on the old Fair Grounds, in the heart of the Florida pines, and we spent three and a half months in drilling. The tropical climate made it bad for some of our boys on account of sickness, but the physical conditions of our Company were excellent. We lost only one man.

While in Jacksonville, our Captain, O. B. Roller, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and of course, other promotions followed: First Lieutenant E. W. Sullivan was promoted to the rank of Captain; Second Lieutenant Roy Richardson to that of First Lieutenant, and Private Hugh Hinds to that of Second Lieutenant.

The climate in Jacksonville was very hot, and many of our men were overcome with heat while out drilling.

Our Regiment participated in a Fourth of July Celebration in Jacksonville, and one thing that impressed it upon our minds so vividly was the fact that it poured down rain on us from the time we left camp until we got back.

Our camp was moved to Pable Beach, along the seashore, where the climate is much better. We were in camp there until the order came to proceed to our home town for muster-out, our home being in Harrisonburg, Virginia. In September we were at the Revere Hotel in Harrisonburg, awaiting muster-out orders. On December 14th, 1898, we were mustered out.

Wanting to see Cuba, I re-enlisted, under Captain Wyatt, Recruiting Officer, on the same day I was mustered out; twelve others enlisted, and we left Harrisonburg on December 15th, to join the Fourth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, at Savannah, Georgia.

The boat Chester was ready to go out at high tide; at 11:30, on the 16th of December, we headed for the Gulf; luck was against us; not having water deep enough, we were anchored in the river, some miles below Savannah, for three days. During that time, we had the pleasure of seeing our President William McKinley pass up the river.

On the boat we were assigned to Company G., Fourth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Captain St. Julian Wilson, of Suffolk, Virginia, a mighty fine officer to his men.

On December 23rd, we arrived in sight of Havana, Cuba, but were not allowed to go into the Harbor at night, for fear of explosives placed there. The next morning a pilot came out, and we went in; going down through the mouth of the Harbor, Morro Castle was on our left, and the ancient city of Havana on our right; on our way, we passed the wreck of our Battleship Maine; of course it made our hearts ache, knowing how many of our comrades were lost. At twelve o'clock we were ready to march through Havana to our camp, twelve miles distant, with the heat a hundred in the shade. We arrived in camp near Buena Vista, Cuba, very tired and weary, ready for the bugle "mess call."

On January first, we returned to Havana to participate in Flag-raising over Blanco's Palace and Morro Castle, for the first time in the history of Cuba. Just as the clock on the Palace struck twelve, the flags were hoisted, and such demonstrations I had never seen before. For the first time, the Cubans were free; they pulled our faithful General Lee from his horse, decorating him with flowers. They shouted for joy, at being free for once. We shall never forget that day; January first, 1899, came on Sunday.

Another great day was when General Gomez and his warriors had the pleasure of marching to Havana for the first time; uniformity was out of the question. They just looked as though they had a bundle of rags thrown on them in passing. There were about five thousand of them; they

looked as though they had had nothing to eat in thirty days. They had a celebration in Havana, but we did not take part.

General conditions on the Island, in the way of sanitation, were very bad.

On February 15th, the writer attended the first Anniversary of the blowing up of the Battleship Maine, and it was very impressive.

In the same cemetery is a human bone-yard, created because of the poor class of Cubans who are not able to furnish the necessary coffins; such are called "paupers." They are buried just as they die; from four to six are just thrown into a grave without ceremony, and covered up; a grave tax is levied on them, and if it is not paid in one or two years, the bones are dug up and deposited in this pit. It is said to be 40 X 80, and 30 feet deep, and it is supposed to contain one-fourth of a million human bodies. This cemetery is called "Cristober Colen." It is one of the most beautiful places, and as well kept as can be found anywhere.

One monument, dedicated to the firemen of Havana, is erected in this cemetery, at a cost of one and one-half millions in Spanish silver. The granite was imported from Italy.

My tent-mate, Mr. Ellis, of Port Royal, S. C., and myself, attended a very impressive ceremony in the old Columbus Cathedral in Havana, where Christopher Columbus' ashes rested for over 200 years, until they were removed and taken back to Spain. It is all Catholic Services.

Once more we received orders to break camp and sail for the United States, on April first, 1899, on the transport Yarmouth. We went to Tampa, Florida, and by rail to Savannah, Georgia; on April 27th, we were mustered out; we were a very happy set, to be citizens again, but glad to have served our Country in time of need, though much more so to return to our loved ones we left behind.

Our army was called to Cuba after the surrender, to do guard duty, so we were not in any engagement.

Corporal C. H. Horner, of Companies C. and G.,  
Second and Fourth Regiments, Virginia Volunteers.

PERISHED IN THE MAINE.

It has transpired within the past few days that among the sailors who perished aboard the Battleship "Maine", in the Harbor of Havana, was Frank T. Kelley, a son of Lucius S. Kelly, who resides near Peach Grove, in this County.

The young man was twenty two years of age, and previous to his enlistment in the Navy, he had served three years in the Regular Army.

He visited his old home here last May, having been honorably discharged from the Army.

His father was not aware of his whereabouts since that time, and did not even know that he was in the Navy until informed on Wednesday of his death in the Maine explosion.

H. GRANT LIND

H. Grant Lind was born on a farm about two miles north-west of Harrisonburg, Virginia, July 23rd, 1881. He obtained his education in the Harrisonburg Graded Schools.

When there was a call for volunteers for the Army in the Spanish American War, Mr. Lind Volunteered, on June 21st, 1898. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Virginia Regiment.

He was with his Company in Jacksonville and at Pablo Beach, Florida, but did not get to see active service, as peace was declared before his Company was called to participate.

With his Company, he returned to Harrisonburg, where they were mustered out, December 14, 1898.

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H. Grant Lind, now a physician, is living at 117 S. Walnut Street, Edinburg, Indiana.

SHELLEY K. KIEFFER

Shelley K. Kieffer was born at Singers Glen, Virginia, April 24th, 1870.

When the call came for volunteers for the Army, in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Kieffer volunteered as a musician, (bugler), in Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, April 28, 1898.

He was sent with his Company, to Richmond, Virginia, where they were sworn into the service of the U. S. Army, for two years, or until peace was declared between the United States and Spain.

From Richmond, they were sent to Jacksonville, Florida, but they were never called into active service, as peace was declared before a call came for them to participate.

He was mustered out of service, December 14, 1898. Mr. Kieffer adds that he enjoyed his experiences while in the service. He is now living at Kecoughtan, Virginia.

JOHN KENNEY MC KAY

John Kenney McKay was born in Warren County, Virginia, October 25th, 1859. He was never married. He went from Luray, Virginia, to Harrisonburg, Virginia.

When the call came for volunteers for service in the War against Spain, he volunteered, and enlisted at Harrisonburg, Virginia, becoming a member of Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, as a private. Later he attained the rank of Corporal.

After being mustered out, he lived in Luray for a few years, and then moved to Harrisonburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died there on March 19, 1921.

Mr. McKay was a nephew of the late John Kenney, and of Judge James Kenney of this city.

JOSEPH W. LOGAN

Joseph W. Logan was born at Harrisonburg, Virginia, July 22nd, 1862. When there came a call for volunteers to serve in the Army in the War between the United States and Spain, he enlisted at Richmond, Virginia, May 14, 1898.

He was assigned to Company C, Second Virginia Regiment. As the Army never got any farther than Jacksonville, Florida, before peace was declared, he did not see active service. He was mustered out, December 14, 1898.

He then returned to civil life. He died in the Veterans' Hospital at Hampton, Virginia, April 29, 1932.

WILLIAM J. GOOD

William J. Good, when a call came for volunteers for the War between the United States and Spain, enlisted at Luray, Virginia, June 20, 1898. As a private he entered Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

He spent the most of his time of service in camp at Jacksonville, Florida. Had no opportunity to participate in the fighting as his Company did not take part in any engagement, due to the fact that peace was declared before they were needed.

He was mustered out at Harrisonburg, Virginia, on December 14, 1898.

ROBERT PRESTON PHILLIPS

Robert Preston Phillips was born, June, 1869. He was a member of Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, and at the time he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, he had in the company the title of 1st Sergeant.

During his training in Camp, he was severely wounded in side and back; because of this he now draws a pension from the Government.

His present address is: 418 E. Reynolds St., Newcastle, Pa.

DEATH OF GEORGE CHRISTIE FRIDDLE

Intelligence was received here last Friday of the sudden death of George Christie Friddle, at Hamilton, Ohio.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hyde Friddle. He left home several years ago, to engage in business with his brother, in Ohio.

His death was entirely unexpected, and was attributed to heart trouble. His remains reached here Saturday night, and were taken to the home of his parents on East Market Street. The funeral was held there Sunday morning. Revs. D. H. Kern and A. S. Hammack conducted the services. The interment in Woodbine Cemetery was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased, including many members of Company C, Second Virginia Infantry, with whom he served three years ago, during the Spanish-American War.

JOHN B. RAMEY DEADWell-Known Young Man Falls Victim to Consumption

John B. Ramey, a young married man, died suddenly, at half-past five o'clock Monday evening, at his home on Johnson Street. His death was due to consumption.

Mr. Ramey has been in declining health for several months, and recently his condition had become precarious. He was at no time confined to his bed, however; he had walked down town several times within the last few weeks. Monday he was much more feeble than usual, but even then he persisted in remaining up in a rocking chair.

Mr. Ramey was a son of John W. Ramey. He was born, February 5, 1875, and spent the greater part of his life in Harrisonburg. During the Spanish-American War, he was a member of Company C. 2nd Virginia Volunteers, and for the greater part of the time served as Corporal in the Company.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Maggie Spellman, and two small children. He also leaves his father, two sisters, Mrs. Trout Beck and Mrs. Charles Coffman, and one brother, Allie Ramey, all of Harrisonburg.

The funeral was conducted from the house at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Duffey, of the Methodist Church, Interment was in Woodbine Cemetery.

DR. ROYALL ROLLER RICHARDSON

## Spanish-American War.

Dr. Richardson says: "We were mustered into the Federal Service at Richmond, Va., on May 14, 1898. We spent the summer in Camp at Jacksonville, Florida, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee.

Company "C" returned to Harrisonburg in the fall of 1898, and was mustered out of the Federal Service, there, December 14, 1898.

Subsequent to the World War: The USS OKLAHOMA left Hampton Roads, Va., on May 7, 1919, arriving at Brest, France, on May 15, 1919, for the purpose of convoying President Wilson home on the U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Left Brest with the GEORGE WASHINGTON on June 29th; arrived in New York on July 8, 1919.

I served at the U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, from November, 1919, to January, 1923, when I again went to sea on the U.S.S. OKLAHOMA. Remained on her until September, 1925. Made the cruise to Australia and to New Zealand, on her, in July and August, 1925.

Served on Recruiting Duty in the Marine Corps, in Los Angeles, from November, 1925, to November, 1930.

Spent the last two years of active service on duty at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California. Was also with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Lewis, Washington, for nine months.

I was retired for physical disability incurred in the line of duty, after a total service of 34-1/3 years, on March 1, 1935."

DR. RICHARDSON'S BIOGRAPHY.

Royall Roller Richardson was born at Inglewood, Rockingham Co., Va., August 7, 1875. He was educated in private and public schools at Harrisonburg, Virginia, until fifteen years old, when he attended "Augusta Military Academy" for four years, winning, while there, a scholarship to Washington-Lee University." He graduated from Augusta Military Academy in 1894.

He studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and received the degree of M. D., in 1899.

In 1898, he served as First Lieutenant of Company C, Harrisonburg Guards, in the 2nd Virginia Infantry, United States Volunteers, from May 14, 1898, to December 14, 1898, in War with Spain.

During 1900, he did hospital work in New York City, and entered the Navy as an Assistant Surgeon (rank of Junior Lieutenant), on May 18, 1901. He was promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon (Rank of Lieutenant) on May 16, 1904; to Surgeon (rank of Lieutenant Commander) on December 13, 1909, and to Medical Inspector (rank of Commander) on October 15, 1917.

As an Assistant Surgeon he served two and one-half years at sea on the U.S.S.VIXEN and on shore at the Naval Hospitals at New York, Boston, and Newport, and on the Receiving Ship "WABASH" at Boston. As a Passed Assistant Surgeon, served at Naval Hospital Portsmouth, N. H. and Mare Island, California, and spent three years at sea on the West Coast, on the U.S.S.BOSTON, and U.S.S.ALBANY. He was present on the U.S.S.BOSTON on the water Front at San Francisco (helping guard the same) from immediately after the earthquake and fire, and for three weeks following, (in 1906).

As Surgeon, he spent three years at sea on the U.S.S.VIRGINIA, and U.S.S.NEW JERSEY. Was fifteen months at the Naval Training Station,

Great Lakes, Illinois, and twenty-six months at the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colorado. Was Executive Surgeon of the Hospital at Las Animas, and while there was detailed as Pay Officer and Supply Officer, and served as such for eighteen and one-half months, in addition to other duties. He expended one-half million dollars of Government funds without any loss and now has clearances from the Treasury Department for all money which passed through his hands.

He went from Las Animas to the U.S.S. OKLAHOMA, reporting on board at Base # 2 (Yorktown, Va.) on August 5, 1917. Served on the OKLAHOMA during the war and until July 14, 1919. He was transferred to the U. S. S. TEXAS on July 15, 1919, came to the West Coast on her and remained on her until November 4th, when he was detached and reported for duty at the U.S.S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, on November 8, 1919.

He has had a total sea service of ten years and eight months.

He is a member of the American Medical Association. Has passed the New York State Medical Board and is registered and licensed to practice Medicine and Surgery in New York. He is a member of New York Commandery of Military Order Foreign Wars of United States.

The following summary of the services of the OKLAHOMA, during the World War, may be of interest:

Engaged in routine drills, training of green men, and battle exercises at sea from the beginning of the War (April 6, 1917) until August, 1918, when she was ordered overseas. Left Hampton Roads, Va., on August 13, 1918, in company with the U.S.S. NEVADA, under the Command of Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, U.S.N. Arrived and anchored in Bantry Bay, Ireland, on August

23, 1918. The trip across the Atlantic (3,600 miles), was uneventful; we were thought to have been attacked by a submarine about 7:00 p. m. on the 19th. It was supposed to have been a false alarm, but it created a good deal of excitement. On October 14th, the OKLAHOMA, NEVADA, UTAH, and five destroyers put to sea to meet and protect two convoys of troop ships (one of 11 ships, and the other of 12, bound for Liverpool and Brest, respectively), which it was reported were to be attacked by a division of German Cruisers. We met both convoys and saw them safely on their way, but saw no German ships at all. Returned and anchored in Bantry Bay, on October 17th. Ran into one of the worst storms I have ever seen, while out on the night of the 14th, south of England.

An epidemic of Influenza broke out on October 15th. the UTAH and the NEVADA, each, had between 300 and 400 cases, and were practically hors de combat. The OKLAHOMA had 69 cases, and could have met the enemy (if necessary), at any time. For work during this epidemic, and also throughout the whole war, the Senior Medical Officer of the OKLAHOMA, (Commander R. Roller Richardson (MC) USN) was recommended for the "Navy Cross."

Left Bantry Bay, Ireland, on November 26, and arrived at Portland, England, on November 27th. Left Portland on December 12, in company with the WYOMING, NEW YORK, UTAH, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, NEVADA, and ARIZONA, and on December 13th met the GEORGE WASHINGTON with President Wilson on Board, and escorted him into Brest, France. Left Brest on December 14, arriving in New York on December 26, 1918.

## COMMANDER (MC) RICHARDSON

On October fifth, last Monday, Commander (MC) R. Roller Richardson U. S. Navy, was detached from duty as Senior Medical Officer on the Oklahoma, to go to the Marine Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, to take up his work there.

Commander Richardson has completed two tours of duty on this ship, 1918-1919 and 1923-1925, during which time he has served with seven out of ten captains which the Oklahoma has had since she was commissioned.

He was Senior Medical Officer during the most of the great events of the history of the Oklahoma; when it was a part of the Grand Fleet in 1918, when it convoyed the U.S.S. George Washington to and from Europe with President Wilson on board, and during the recent cruise to Australia and New Zealand.

He was Senior Medical Officer in the portions of the fleet which visited Melbourne and Wellington, and ably represented his corps at the official and other functions tendered by the medical profession of Australia and New Zealand.

Commander Richardson was awarded a special letter of commendation for his work during the World War, and has a letter for his part in securing the Battle Efficiency standing of the Oklahoma during the past year.

His shipmates desire that the remainder of his career may likewise be pleasant and successful.

Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Captain of the Yard's Office.

October 9, 1919.

From: Captain Chas. B. McVay, Jr., U. S. Navy.  
(Formerly Captain of the USS OKLAHOMA).

To : Bureau of Navigation (Board of Awards).

Subject: Recommendation of Commander R. R. Richardson,  
(MC) U. S. Navy, for a Navy Cross Medal.

Reference: Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter  
# 7-19, of January, 1919.

1. Commander R. R. Richardson, (MC) U. S. Navy, is recommended for the award of a Navy Cross Medal for distinguished service afloat in time of war. He was Senior Medical Officer of the USS OKLAHOMA from the time I took command, until 17 July, 1919. He was also Senior Medical Officer of those attached to the vessels of the Sixth Division operating in European waters. In the faithful and efficient performance of his duties, he did much to keep the ship in a sanitary condition and preserve the health of the crew, and did exceptionally well during the time of an epidemic of influenza aboard, when, through his efforts, the number of cases on board the USS OKLAHOMA were noticeably less than the number aboard other vessels present. During a state of WAR his duties were very exacting and his performance of them was of such a high order that I heartily recommend him for the award of a Navy Cross Medal.

Chas. C. McVay.

CBMcV. Jr. NLK.

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MUSTER ROLL OF THE HARRISONBURG GUARDS COMPANY C SECOND VIRGINIA  
REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. Organized, March 9, 1877.

Mustered in U. S. Service May 14, 1898.

Company Officers:

Capt., E. W. Sullivan, 1st. Lieut. R. R. Richardson, wnd Lieut, Hugh Hinde.

Sergeants:

Carter, C. C.	Morrison H. T.	Hering, E., Jr.
Compton, W. E.	Phillips, R. P.	Bradley, P., Jr.

Corporals:

Jones, R. L.	Shearer, R. A.	Smith, R. S. B.
Sullivan, T. T.	May, W. S.	Ramey, J. R.
Horner, C. H.	Weishampel, H. L.	Lewis, B. B.
Pence, T. C.	McCormick, W. B.	McKay, J. K.

A. L. Guyer, Musician, J. W. Rucker, Artificer, S. K. Kieffer, Musician.

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Anderson, J. E.	Crawford, J. S.	Gilliam, J.
Ashenfelter, C. C.	Calwell, J. L.	Gilliam, M.
Bateman, H. L.	Dale, S. C.	Gilliam, W. P.
Bennett, C. E.	Dovel, F.	Gilliam, J. B.
Billhimer, F. S.	Earman, W. D.	Glovier, W. H.
Breeden, F. A.	Eddins, W. C.	Good, S. H.
Burns, M.	Edwards, C. J.	Gooden, S. H.
Callan, A. F.	Fletcher, C. W.	Greper, G. H.
Cason, J. H.	Foster, J. T.	Greyer, J. A.
Catlett, R. H.	Fowler, W. T.	Greyer, J. F.
Crigler, T. T. D.	Friddle, G. E. C.	Hawkins, W. G.
Cook, W. L.	Getts, H. T.	Heller, E. C.
Conrad, J. E.	Gilliam, E.	Jenkins, H.

Rucker, J. W.

Artificer,

Shenandoah City, Virginia.

P R I V A T E S

Anderson, J. E.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Gilliam, J.	Coeburn, Va.
Ashenfelter, C.E.	Mt. Clinton, Va.	Gilliam, M.	Coeburn, Va.
Bateman, H. L.	Port Republic, Va.	Gilliam, W. P.	Coeburn, Va.
Bennett, C. E.	Athlone, Va.	Gilliam, J. B.	Coeburn, Va.
Billhimer, E.S.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Glover, W. H.	Coeburn, Va.
Breeden, F. A.	Cowans Depot, Va.	Good, S. H.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Burns, M.	Stanley, Va.	Gooden, S. H.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Callen, A. F.	Washington, D.C.	Grearer, G. H.	Coeburn, Va.
Cason, J. B.	Charleston, W.Va.	Greyer, J. A.	Elkton, Va.
Catlett, R. H.	Staunton, Va.	Greyer, J. F.	Elkton, Va.
Crigler, T.F.S.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Hawkins, W. G.	Elkton, Va.
Cook, W. L.	Shenandoah, Va.	Heller, E. C.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Conrad, J. E.	Shenandoah, Va.	Jenkins, Harry,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Crawford, J. S.	Shenandoah, Va.	Johnson, C. M.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Dale, S. C.	Coeburn, Va.	Jones, J. C.	Berryville, Va.
Dovel, Jerry,	Harrisonburg, Va.	Kennon, H.	Gordonsville, Va.
Earman, W. D.	Dale Enterprise, Va.	Kline, W. A.	Luray, Va.
Eddins, W. Clyde,	Bridgewater, Va.	Lamb, C. H.	McGaheysville, Va.
Edwards, C. J.	Coeburn, Va.	Lauck, R. E.	Luray, Va.
Fletcher, C. W.	Melrose, Va.	Lind, H. Grant,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Foster, J. F.	Luray, Va.	Logan, J. W.	Luray, Va.
Fowler, W. F.	Stanley, Va.	Mewburn, J. Wm.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Friddle, G. E.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Munger, J. L.	Rileyville, Va.
Getts, H. T.	Stanley, Va.	Morgan, J. H.	Chester, Pa.
Gilliam, E.	Coeburn, Va.	Meyers, J. W.	Kansas City, Mo.
Neil, W. E.	Rileyville, Va.	Slusser, W. J.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Nicholson, J. R.	Rileyville, Va.	Smith, K. F.	Bridgewater, Va.
Nelson, J. R.	Coeburn, Va.	Sullivan, J. L.	Harrisonburg, Va.
O'Neal, W.	Coeburn, Va.	Sullivan, W. N.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Phillips, W. E.	Stanley, Va.	Swain, J.	Coeburn, Va.
Price, E. B.	Elkton, Va.	Toppin, R. E.	Broadway, Va.
Robertson, J. B.	Coeburn, Va.	Vines, W. B.	Elkton, Va.
Ritenour, J.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Welcher, F. B.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Saum, R. H.	Woodstock, Va.	White, A. R.	Bridgewater, Va.
Seal, W. H.	Rileyville, Va.	Wisman, W. W.	Harrisonburg, Va.
Shaffer, N. O.	Bridgewater, Va.	Wood, C. B.	Rileyville, Va.
Sherman, R. E. L.	Cherry Grove, Va.	Wood, W. J.	Rileyville, Va.
Shirkey, J.	Broadway, Va.	Zirkle, W. W.	Luray, Va.
Sites, S. C.	Harrisonburg, Va.		

Calwell, J. L.

Pence, H. A.

Pence, O.

Rice, F. L.

D I E D

Private W. P. Nash, Coeburn, Va., August 31st, 1898,  
at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida.

ROSTER (with addresses) OF COMPANY "C" SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT U. S.

VOLUNTEERS INFANTRY, December 1st, 1898.

MUSTERED OUT AT HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 14th, 1898.

-----

NAME		ADDRESS
Sullivan, Edward W.	Captain,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Richardson, Roy R.	1st Lieut.	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Hinde, Hugh B.	2nd Lieut.	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Carter, Clarence A.	1st Sergeant,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Phillips, Robert P.	2nd Sergeant,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Morrison, Hugh T.	3rd Sergeant,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Herring, Ned,	4th Sergeant,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Compton, Welty E.	5th Sergeant,	Charlottesville, Va.
Bradley, Philo, Jr.,	6th Sergeant,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Jones, R. L.	1st Corporal,	Berryville, Virginia.
Smith, R. S. B.	2nd Corporal,	Berryville, Va.
May, W. I.	3rd Corporal,	Goods Mill, Va.
Horner, C. H.	4th Corporal,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Lewis, Beverley B.	5th Corporal,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Shearer, R. A.	6th Corporal,	Berryville, Va.
Pence, Thomas C.	7th Corporal,	Broadway, Va.
Sullivan, T. T.	8th Corporal,	Staunton, Va.
McKay, J. Kenney,	9th Corporal,	Luray, Va.
Ramey, John R.	10th Corporal,	Harrisonburg, Va.
McCormack, W. B.	11th Corporal.	Berryville, Va.
Weichampel, H.L.	12th Corporal,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Guyer, Arthur L.	Bugler,	Harrisonburg, Va.
Keiffer, Shelly K.	Bugler,	Dayton, Va.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE HARRISONBURG GUARDS COMPANY C? SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT  
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, ORGANIZED, MARCH 9, 1877.

Mustered in U. S. Service May 14, 1898. continued.

Johnson, C. M.	Saum, R. H.
Jones, J. C.	Seal, W. H.
Kennon, H.	Shaffer, N. O.
Kline, W. A.	Sherman, R. E. L.
Lam, C. H.	Shirkey, J.
Lauck, R. E.	Sites, S. C.
Lind, H. G.	Slusser, W. J.
Logan, J. W.	Smith, K. F.
Mewburn, J. W.	Sullivan, J. L.
Monger, J. L.	Sullivan, W. M.
Morgan, J. H.	Swaim, J.
Meyers, J. W.	Toppin, R. E.
Neil, W. E.	Vines, W. B.
Nickolson, J. R.	Welcher, F. B.
Neilson, J. E.	White, A. R.
O'Neil, W.	Wiseman, W.
Pence, H. A.	Wood, C. B.
Pence, O.	Wood, W. J.
Phillips, W. E.	Zirkle, W. W.
Price, E. B.	
Rice, F. L.	DEATH: W. Patton Nash, August 31st, 1898.
Robertson, J. B.	FIELD OFFICERS: Colonel J. C. Baker,
Ritenour, J.	Lt. Col. O. B. Roller.
Rucker, J. W.	Major J. C. Watson,
	Major D. C. Shanks,
	Adj. W. G. Campbell,

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