

# **California and the War with Spain: 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment, California U.S. Volunteers, 1898-1899**

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FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

AND THE

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Reference: Muster Rolls of Field, Staff, and Band of the First Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, May 6, 1898 to September 21, 1899.

Regimental Headquarters:

Presidio, San Francisco	May, 1898
Cavite, Philippine Islands	June 30, 1898-July 15, 1898
Camp Dewey, Philippine Islands	July 15, 1898-March 23, 1899
Island of Negros	March 23, 1899-July 4, 1899
Manila, Philippine Islands	July 26, 1899
Presidio, San Francisco	August 25, 1899

Mustered in May 6, 1898

Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers:

James F. Smith, Colonel  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted to Brigadier-General U.S.V. April 26, 1899)

Victor D. Duboce, Lieutenant-Colonel  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted to Colonel May 8, 1899)

Charles Boxton, Lieutenant-Colonel  
(Appointed April 26, 1899)

Charles Boxton, Major First Battalion  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel April 26, 1899)

Thomas F. O'Neil, Major  
(Appointed July 27, 1899)

Thomas J. Cunningham, Major  
(Appointed July 27, 1899)

John F. Connolly, Major  
(Appointed September 8, 1899)

Charles L. Tilden, Major, Third Battalion  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Discharged on account of disability, December 27, 1898)

Hugh T. Sime, Major, Second Battalion  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Transferred to Eleventh Cavalry, Manila, July 1899)

FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

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Companies included in First Regiment of Infantry (Continued)

**Company A, First Regiment of Infantry:**

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 18, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

John F. Connolly, Captain  
(Appointed May 4, 1898)  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted Major, September 8, 1899)  
George T. Ballinger, Captain  
(Appointed September 8, 1899)  
George T. Ballinger, First Lieutenant  
(Appointed May 6, 1898)  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted Captain September 8, 1899)  
Joseph A. Brown, First Lieutenant  
(Appointed September 8, 1899)  
Joseph A. Brown, Second Lieutenant  
(Appointed May 4, 1898)  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted First Lieutenant, September 8, 1899)  
(Mustered in as First Lieutenant, September 18, 1899)  
Charles L. O'Donnell, Second Lieutenant  
(Appointed September 12, 1899)

**Company B, First Regiment of Infantry:**

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6 and June 18, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

George Filmer, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
Benjamin B. Sturdivant, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

**Company C, First Regiment of Infantry:**

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898 and June 18, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

James W. Dumbrell, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
Charles E. Goodell, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)



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Companies included in First Regiment of Infantry (Continued)

Company D, First Regiment of Infantry

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippines Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 18, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers:

Thomas J. McCreagh, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
Harry F. McGurran, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

Company E, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 18, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers:

Wm. B. Robertson, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
James H. Jordan, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

Company F, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers:

John A. Miller, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
Firmin A. Nippert, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

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Companies included in First Regiment of Infantry (Continued)

Company G, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

Edgar C. Sutcliffe, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Resigned February 16, 1899)  
Thomas W. Sparrow, Captain  
(Appointed May 22, 1899)  
Thomas W. Sparrow, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted Captain May 22, 1899)  
Charles E. Thompson, First Sergeant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted First Lieutenant May 22, 1899)

Company H, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

Frank W. Warren, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Honorably Discharged January 14, 1899)  
Edwin F. Davis, Captain  
(Mustered in January 14, 1899)  
Edwin F. Davis, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1899)  
(Promoted Captain January 14, 1899)  
T. Philip O'Brien, First Lieutenant  
(Appointed January 14, 1899)



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Companies included in First Regiment of Infantry (Continued)

Company I, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

R. Richter, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Killed in action at Malate, Philippine Islands,  
July 31, 1898)  
Otto F. Huber, Captain  
(Appointed August 5, 1898)  
Otto F. Huber, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
Frank K. Moore, First Lieutenant  
(Appointed August 5, 1898)

Company K, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco  
Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands  
Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898  
Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

Thomas J. Cunningham, Captain  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Promoted Major, September 6, 1899)  
Carlton W. Seely, Captain\*  
(Appointed September 6, 1899)  
Edward D. Finley, First Lieutenant  
(Mustered in May 6, 1898)  
(Resigned April 18, 1899)  
Carlton W. Seely, First Lieutenant  
(Promoted May 27, 1899)  
Ashley H. Farless, First Lieutenant  
(Appointed September 6, 1899)

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\*Carlton Seely, mustered in as Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant May 27, 1899, commissioned Captain September 6, 1899, vice Cunningham who was commissioned Major.

FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

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Companies included in First Regiment of Infantry (Continued)

Company L, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco

Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands

Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898

Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

John F. Eggert, Captain

(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

Henry E. Curzons, First Lieutenant

(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

(Promoted to Captain and Regimental Adjutant)

Albert C. Adler, First Lieutenant

(Appointed August 30, 1899)

Company M, First Regiment of Infantry:

Headquarters: Presidio, San Francisco

Camp Dewey, Manila, Philippine Islands

Mustered in May 6, 1898, and June 20, 1898

Mustered out September 21, 1899

Commanding Officers

Thomas F. O'Neil, Captain

(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

(Promoted Major May 26, 1899)

Charles J. Hogan, Captain

(Appointed April 26, 1899)

Charles J. Hogan, First Lieutenant

(Mustered in May 6, 1898)

Edwin W. Rivers, First Lieutenant

(Appointed April 26, 1899)

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ACTIVITIES OF THE  
FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS  
DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The First Regiment, California United States Volunteer Infantry, was composed of the officers and men of the old First Regiment, National Guard of California with sufficient new men enlisted to enlarge the twelve companies from sixty to eighty-four men each. Practically all the officers and men were residents of San Francisco and its suburbs. The total strength of the regiment when mustered into the service of the United States on the sixth of May, 1898, was fifty-one officers and 980 men, including headquarters, hospital corps, and band.

The First California Infantry remained in camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, sixteen days, during which time the men were kept busy learning the various duties of a soldier and receiving and issuing all kinds of equipment.\* The night the news came that the regiment was to form part of the first military expedition to the Philippine Islands the boys gathered in their company streets and sang with full voice the song: "We're going to fight with Dewey in the land beyond the sea."

Early on the morning of May twenty-third, the regiment assembled in heavy marching order. The enlisted men carried all their baggage in their blanket-bags on their backs from the Presidio to the Pacific Mail Dock. The men did not seem to realize the weight of their loads for every foot of the way was crowded with the families, friends, and well wishers of the boys. The expedition sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of May twenty-fifth escorted by tugs and boats of all kinds and amid the shrieks of all the whistles in the neighborhood.

The route selected for the expedition was via the Hawaiian Islands and the Ladrone Islands, thence to Manila. On June first they entered Honolulu Harbor amid much noise and enthusiasm and during the few days the regiment remained in that city everything was done that could be done by the people there for the entertainment of the troops. It was with a feeling of genuine regret that the boys again embarked on June fourth to resume their voyage toward Manila. From Honolulu the transports were convoyed by the cruiser "Charleston" which vessel had departed from San Francisco a few days prior to the sailing of the expedition, and had awaited the arrival

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry.) page 2.



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of the transports at Honolulu. On the second day out from Honolulu, sealed orders were opened on board the "Charleston". These orders directed the expedition to proceed at once to the Ladrone Islands and to occupy the Island of Guam, one of the Ladrone group.\* During the entire voyage, the regiment drilled regularly, practiced calisthenics daily and established a record for health and cleanliness which continued throughout their sixteen months of service.

The Island of Guam was sighted on the morning of June twentieth. The transports remained outside at a safe distance, while the "Charleston" crept cautiously into the harbor of San Luis D'Apra and shelled Fort Santa Cruz. The nature and extent of the fortifications, or the condition and strength of the Spanish garrison on the Island were not definitely known and such precautions were taken as would have been observed had they been of a formidable character. Thirteen shots were fired from the "Charleston", the engagement lasting four and one-half minutes. Then the captain of the port, accompanied by other officials put out in a small boat and were taken on board the "Charleston". The captain of the port apologized for not answering the salute which he said he had recognized, but could not reply to as he had no battery. No one on the island had even heard of the war between the United States and Spain. Upon being informed of the state of affairs, the Spanish officials parleyed for delay, but were notified that the Governor and garrison must surrender and become prisoners of war. The garrison, consisting of 108 men of whom fifty-four were Spanish regulars, surrendered its arms and the regulars, with the Governor and his staff were taken on board the "Charleston". The natives, (Chamorros) were, to their delight, permitted to remain on the Island of Guam. The transports then entered the harbor, a number of marines and volunteers went ashore, raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Santa Cruz and took possession of the Islands in the name of the United States.\*\*

The Ladrone, or Mariana Islands, were originally named Ladrones because of the thieving propensities of the natives, but in 1668 the name Mariana was substituted in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, the widow of Philip IV of Spain.\*\*\* The population

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 3.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, page 57.

\*\*\*The Americans in the Philippines, James A. LeRoy, page 175.



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of Guam was estimated to be 12,000 and that of the entire Mariana group at 27,000. There are a dozen or more of the Islands, Guam being the largest. The soil is productive and well adapted to the culture of all tropical plants. The harbor of San Luis D'Apra could easily be made a fine coaling station and lay nearly in a direct line between Honolulu and Manila. The Island was looked upon as of considerable strategic value if properly developed. Besides Fort Santa Crus, there were on the Island of Guam at the time of its occupation by the Americans, Fort St. Iago which was unoccupied, and the ruins of an old fort called San Luis.\*

Having completed its task on the Island of Guam, the expedition set sail for Manila on the twenty-second of June, taking along as prisoners of war the Spanish Governor of Guam with his staff and the Spanish soldiers who had formed the garrison at San Luis D'Apra. The troops entered Manila Harbor on the afternoon of June thirtieth, just thirty-five days from the time they had sailed from San Francisco.\*\*

Manila Bay presented a strange sight to the newly arrived American troops that afternoon. The United States fleet lay at anchor around Cavite within a stones' throw of the wrecks of the late Spanish fleet. The Spanish vessels had sunk in shallow water and even at high tide their masts and smoke-stacks still showed. Across the bay, about six miles westward lay foreign men-of-war and other vessels, and along the western shore of the bay lay Manila with its many domes and white roofs.

Cavite was situated near the southern extremity of Manila Bay and there the Spanish arsenal was located. The Spanish General commanding there had surrendered to Admiral Dewey on May second, therefore Cavite was selected as the logical point at which to land the newly arrived troops. The town was not of great strategic value, but would serve as temporary headquarters and barracks for the officers and men. At a later date the troops were transferred across the bay to Camp Dewey where a base of operations was maintained until after the fall of Manila. The city of Cavite was a curious, narrow, old town, situated on a neck of land which extends into the bay. At the extreme tip of this strip of land the arsenal was located.\*\*\* East of Cavite  
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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, pages 56, 57.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry.) page 4.

\*\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, page 83. (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U.S. Volunteer Infantry.) page 5.



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was a causeway connecting that town with the larger village of San Roque.

The troops immediately set to work preparing quarters in the arsenal buildings; transferring supplies from the transport ships to barges, thence to hand cars and to the warehouses. Later they carried to the kitchens whatever was needed. Afterword, when moving to Camp Dewey the program was varied; the men going in water up to their necks to unload the barges. The bamboo shacks on stilts, the narrow streets and the customs and odd life of the Filipinos was a great attraction for the Americans and the men were glad to go through mud and rain for wood, just for the chance of sightseeing. The natives were friendly, welcomed the soldiers warmly and seemed anxious to do favors for them outside of the arsenal itself, the Filipino soldiers had possession of the towns of Cavite and San Roque and held a large number of Spanish prisoners. Hatred of the Spaniards by all classes of Filipinos was remarkable for its bitterness. At the mention of the word Spaniard the natives would draw their fingers across their throats and look as though they meant business. Later, the Spanish in Manila expressed the same sentiments in regard to the Filipinos, and advised the Americans to exterminate the natives. Among the visitors at Cavite were Rear Admiral Dewey and Aguinaldo. The Americans turned out the guard in honor of Aguinaldo and he in turn sent his military band to serenade the troops.\*

The city of Manila, comparable in size with San Francisco, was destined to play a greater part in the military history of the United States than had ever entered the dreams of the Americans. The city is divided into two sections by the Pasig River which is about 350 feet wide and not fordable. The old or walled section, termed by the Spaniards, "Manila Intramuros", situated on the south side of the river was strongly fortified and the Spanish headquarters were located there. The walled city had, in general, the shape of the sector of a circle. East and southeast lay Manila Bay. The arc of the sector, fronting inland from the river and bay, was securely defended by high, thick walls, which in turn were protected by citadels, bulworks and moats. The moats could be flooded by opening sluices

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 6.



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leading to the river and the bay. There were also strong walls along the two sides bounded by the bay and river. The so-called new city, situated on the north side of the river Pasig was divided into sections with different names, such as Binondo, Tondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, and San Miguel. The streets, however, were continuous throughout these sections of the new city.\* About one-half a mile southerly along the beach from the walls of old Manila was located the suburb of Ermita, and still farther south about one and one-fourth miles lay Malate. About a mile inland from the latter suburb was Cingalon, where the most severe fighting took place in the assault on Manila, August thirteenth. About two-thirds of a mile along the beach south from Malate, Fort de San Antonio Abad was located. Westward from the fort ran the Spanish trenches, strong in position and construction and completely encircling the city and its suburbs. There was also a second line of defense to the River Pasig following the road from Malate to Cingalon.

The portion of the shore of Manila Bay, where the operations on land took place resembled a fish-hook in shape. Manila forming the eye and Cavite arsenal the point. A good highway known as the Calle Real ran along the beach and connected Manila and Cavite, the distance between the two places being about fifteen miles by road. The Calle Real ran through the towns of Ermita and Malate and on past Fort de San Antonio Abad.\*\*

Another road known as the Passay Road paralleled the Calle Real about half a mile to the west. The latter road passed through Cingalon and at the point where it crossed the Spanish trenches one and one-fourth miles south of Cingalon stood block-house No. 14, strategically located on high ground, near where the Spanish trenches turned north. Most of the section of Manila Province South of the city and included between the Calle Real and the Passay Road was practically impassable for troops because of bamboo thickets, marshes, thorn entanglements and flooded fields. Therefore any attack by land upon the Spanish trenches and the city must of necessity have to be made along the beach and the two roads mentioned.

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 330.

\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, pages 330, 331.



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When General Merritt arrived in Manila Harbor July twenty-fifth he found a delicate task confronting him. The 6,000 troops which had already reached the Philippines under General Anderson and General Greene were quartered partly at Cavite Arsenal and partly in camp near the beach, three miles south of Manila and only one mile from the Spanish first line of defense. The troops under General MacArthur arrived July thirty-first. The Spanish forces in Manila, nearly twice as large as that under General Merritt, were strongly intrenched and protected from attack. The approach to their works by land was fraught with many difficulties. But there was another, and most unusual situation confronting the American General: How was he to deal with the Filipinos who surrounded Manila? Unable to capture the city by themselves, the natives were ready to take advantage of any opportunity to loot the town in accordance with their native custom. Furthermore, they had built and occupied trenches half way between General Greene's camp and the Spanish lines.\*

The leader of the insurgents, General Emilio Aguinaldo, had arrived at Cavite from Hong Kong, May nineteenth, and with the knowledge and consent of Admiral Dewey begun raising troops and forcing the Spaniards back toward the city of Manila. The natives flocked to his assistance and he proclaimed an independent republican form of government with himself as the so-called president. At the time of General Merritt's arrival in the Islands the executive and legislative department, and subdivisions of territory for administrative purposes had been accomplished at least on paper. Aguinaldo did not visit General Merritt upon the latter's arrival, nor did he offer his services as a subordinate military leader. On the other hand, General Merritt did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until Manila was taken, as the General would not until then be in a position to enforce authority should his arrangements clash with Aguinaldo's pretensions. For these reasons, preparations for the attack on Manila were pressed and operations carried on without reference to the location of the insurgent forces. Subsequent events demonstrated the wisdom of such action.\*\*

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 331, 332.

\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 333.



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A discussion of the military operations in the Philippines naturally falls under three heads or phases. They are as follows:

- I The assault and capture, August 13, 1898, of the city of Manila by General Merritt's army of approximately 10,000 men, co-operating with the fleet of Commodore Dewey.
- II The relations of the American troops under General Otis, numbering about 20,000, with the insurgent forces during the period between the fall of Manila, and the assault of Aguinaldo's men upon the American army, February 4, 1899.
- III The operations after February 4, 1899, of the American forces under General Otis in quelling the Tagalog rebellion.

During the period from May 1, 1898, until the surrender of the Spanish forces of Manila, the Filipino soldiers served in their trenches, notwithstanding the heavy rains. The first real trench work by the Americans began May twenty-ninth when, with the consent of Aguinaldo, a detachment from the Utah Battery and a battalion chosen from the Colorado Volunteer Infantry and the Eighteenth United States Infantry Regiments occupied the extreme left of the Filipino trenches. This position extended about 300 yards from the beach to the Calle Real.\*

Camp Dewey was established in the fields about two miles south of Fort de San Antonio Abad, between the beach and the Calle Real, and the first movement of the American troops was made on the fifteenth of July. On that date Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce, with the First Battalion of the First Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry under Major Boxtton, landed at Paranaque, almost directly across the bay from the arsenal. This Battalion occupied Camp Dewey alone for five days when they were reinforced by the second and third battalions of the First California Regiment, and later by other regiments and detachments of the expeditionary forces.

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 6.



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Under orders from General Greene, the American troops constructed a new trench about 125 yards in front of the line formerly occupied by the Filipinos. The work on the new trenches was carried on day and night, the men working in relays or shifts. Fort San Antonio Abad and the Spanish trenches were less than 1,000 yards from the new American line and in plain view. The first encounter between the opposing forces occurred just before midnight July thirty-first when the Spaniards opened a heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. The Tenth Pennsylvania and four guns of the Utah Artillery replied immediately and the battery of the Third Artillery, acting as reserve, moved forward at once. The camp was aroused and the regiments fell in and reported. The First California Regiment was sent forward, one battalion to the trenches, the second to halt in reserve about 1,200 yards in the rear of the first and the Third Battalion just in the rear of the second and out of range of the Spanish fire.\* The conditions were such as usually create consternation among green troops, yet seasoned veterans could not have done more thoroughly what was required that night than did the young men of the Philippine Army of Occupation.

There was little confusion and no unnecessary excitement, and the simple result of the attack was that the Americans held the trenches in accordance with their instructions. The American losses were, ten killed and forty-three wounded. The First Battalion of the First California Infantry lost Captain Reinhold Richter of Company I, and First Sergeant Maurice Justh of Company A. That same day, Brigadier-General Greene published an order expressing his thanks to the troops engaged in the encounter of July thirty-first to August first, "For the gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling the attack of the Spaniards." The same order commended the Volunteers for "Their courage and steadiness in their first engagement. Not an inch of ground was yielded by the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry and Battery A and Battery B, Utah Light Artillery stationed in the trenches. The First Regiment, California Infantry and a Battalion of the Third United States Artillery moved forward through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity."

The First Battalion of the California Regiment occupied the trenches from 1:30 A.M. until daylight August first. The Second Battalion was sent to Pasay in the rear where they remained

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California United States Volunteer Infantry) page 7.



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the balance of the night.\* At 2:30 A.M. the Third Battalion returned to camp for a short rest. On the morning of August first, the Third Battalion California Infantry relieved the First Battalion of Californians in the trenches. The Californians were to hold the line from where the Utah Battery had four guns stationed to the Calle Real, where nearly all the casualties of the preceding night had occurred. The Spanish Fort and trenches had a clear view of the American position, and the Spanish Sharpshooters there and in the trees fired at every American who exposed himself. The Spanish had the advantage in their small arms as their Mauser rifles carried twice as far as the Springfields in use by the volunteers. The Mausers also held five cartridges instead of one, and made little noise or smoke in comparison with the black powder and large caliber of the American Springfield.\*\*

The firing continued intermittently on the nights of August first, second, and fifth; the total American losses during that time amounted to fifteen killed and fifty-three wounded. Although the troops engaged on the American side were all green volunteers, they cheerfully did everything that was asked of them and showed no signs of panic or confusion. Fortunately the American trenches were well built and furnished ample protection as far as they extended, but during the firing on the night of August first, the California companies were stationed in a field beyond the Calle Real where there was little or no trench and the troops lay in the water for hours. On the seventh of August Admiral Dewey and General Merritt sent a joint note to the Spanish Captain General, giving him forty-eight hours notice for the withdrawal of all foreigners and non-combatants from Manila, and threatening an earlier attack if the firing on the American trenches did not cease. Not a shot was fired by the Spaniards during the six days immediately preceding the attack on Manila.\*\* During this period Father McKennon, Chaplain of the California Regiment, made a trip to the city under a flag of truce, and did all in his power to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry), pages 7, 8.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry), page 8.

\*\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U.S. Volunteer Infantry), page 9.



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The weather continued stormy and delayed the transfer of troops from Cavite and the landing of General MacArthur's Brigade from the transports. However, all reached Camp Dewey by August ninth. None were drowned, although only prompt medical aid saved several. The soldiers in camp were wet most of the time, but those who were able worked hard unloading and conveying commissary stores and ammunition into camp. There was considerable sickness, but every fellow who could possibly walk insisted on accompanying his comrades the days they served in the trenches. The Californians did trench duty and helped build a large section of trenches west of the Calle Real.

On the tenth of August, General Anderson arrived at Camp Dewey from Cavite and assumed command of the division, composed of the two brigades under command of General Greene and General MacArthur. Major General Wesley Merritt remained aboard the supply ship Zafiro. The arrival of the monitor "Monterey" removed all cause for further delay and the siege of Manila was set for August thirteenth.\* The nervous tension during this period was great. The Spanish army of regular veterans exceeded the Americans in numbers. A third of the circumference of the globe separated the small American army from its base of supplies. Moreover, the attitude of the Filipinos during the period was uncertain and at times so hostile that it was feared that they might be counted as enemies. Added to this, only the simplest components of the regular army rations could be landed on account of the high surf running in Manila Bay. During one period of twenty-four hours, the troops were without food. Three hundred men of General Merritt's army were barefooted, but there were no complaints from those sturdy Americans.

The plan of attack on Manila was, first a bombardment of Fort San Antonio Abad and the Spanish Trenches by the fleet; then an attack by General Greene's troops. General MacArthur, with the Second Brigade was to capture block-house No. 14, and advance along the Paco Road. Later, if necessary, both land and sea forces were to combine in an assault on the city of Manila. Negotiations had been going on for some time between General Merritt, Admiral Dewey and Captain General Jaudines,

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 9.



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commander of the Spanish forces, in an effort to bring about a surrender of the city without loss of life. The Americans asked for a pacific capitulation, but the Spanish authorities held out for honor and it required considerable strategy to perfect a plan which would prevent loss of life and still satisfy Spanish pride. Finally Captain Jaudines was convinced of the folly of resistance and a plan was worked out whereby the Spaniards were to fire no shots, but after a show of resistance the white flag was to be raised over the fortifications at Manila. The principal officers of both commands were appraised and instructions given so that no mistakes would be made or loss of life occur.\*

The First California Regiment was drawn up by battalions in a field 500 yards south of the Paco Road when the bombardment began at 9:30 A.M. At ten o'clock the regiment moved forward to the trenches near Malate. Fort San Antonio Abad and the Spanish trenches were soon made untenable by the fire from the fleet and the Utah Battery. Under cover of that fire the Colorado Regiment charged across the fields and occupied the fort and trenches. The Spanish flag on the fort was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes run up. The California and other troops in the trenches cheered the sight and started up the beach toward Manila, in one place plunging through water up to their waists. The California Regiment worked its way up the beach and the Calle Real from Malate to Manila. The First Battalion under Major Borton had some street fighting with the Spanish but no loss of life occurred. The Second Battalion under Major Sims reached the walls of the city without mishap, but at that juncture the agreement with the Spanish went awry.\*\*

General Merritt had planned and conducted the attack on Manila without regard for the presence or attitude of the Filipinos and in order to avoid misunderstanding in the future, he had on the twelfth of August requested Aguinaldo to prevent his soldiers from joining in the attack or entering the city. However, in spite of this request a considerable force of natives, who by their superior knowledge of the roads near Manila, rushed ahead of General Greene's advance guard, reached the walls of Manila and opened fired upon the five or six thousand

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, page 96.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry), page 10.



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Spanish soldiers on the walls regardless of the fact that the Spaniards were not firing and the white flag was flying over the fortifications. This unprovoked attack caused the Spaniards to fire just as the Second Battalion of the California Regiment reached the walls, and resulted in the death of one and the wounding of two other soldiers of the First California Volunteers.\*

The movement of the Americans was so swift that they reached the walls of the city in advance of 1,000 Spanish troops then retreating from the outer trenches on the right. The troops of the First Battalion of the First California Infantry under Major Doxton were the first to occupy the Suspension Bridge, and those of the Third Battalion under Major Tilden were the first to cross the Bridge of Spain. Both these bridges span the Pasig River which separates the so-called old town from the new.\*\* After quieting the hostile and excited Filipinos, and assuring himself that there was little likelihood of further trouble, General Greene moved his entire brigade across the Pasig River and so disposed his troops as to protect the people and property of new Manila. His losses during the engagement were one enlisted man killed and five wounded.

The Second Brigade under General MacArthur, consisting of Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming Volunteer Safty and B Battalions of United States Infantry formed the right line and without the support and assistance of the Navy, met with much stronger resistance than did the first Brigade. The Spanish were easily driven from block-house No. 14, and from the trenches on the front, but they had taken up a strong position near the little halet of Cingalon where the most stubborn resistance was encountered and the fiercest conflict of the day occurred. However, the Spanish troops seemed unable to withstand the persistent assaults of the Americans and finally fell back from their trenches toward the walled city. The country south and east was now clear. To the north and northeast General Greene's Brigade covered every avenue of escape for the Spaniards or for the approach of Filipinos.\*\*\* The enemy in the city had had enough, and the

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, pages 338, 339.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, By Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry,) page 10.

\*\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 339.



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horrors of a Filipino horde let loose in the town to indulge in a carnival of loot and arson had been avoided.

General MacArthur's losses were three officers wounded, four enlisted men killed and thirty-five wounded, making a total of five killed and forty-three wounded during the assault and capture of the city of Manila. The Spanish losses were never ascertained. Our trophies as a result of the articles of capitulation, which were signed August fourteenth, amounted to 13,000 prisoners, 22,000 stand of modern arms, 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition and \$900,000.\*

After the capture of Manila, Headquarters and the First Battalion, First Regiment, California Volunteers, occupied the Palace Malacanán in the San Miguel district, and the Second Battalion was near by in the Casa Lin Hop. That section of the city contained nearly all the foreign consulates and there were many beautiful residences with spacious grounds filled with beautiful flowers and ornamental shrubbery. Companies F and K of the Third Battalion spent the first week in the barracks of a former company of Spanish volunteers which included some of the best class of people in the city. On the nineteenth of May these two companies were united with Companies C and G, also of the Third Battalion, at the Cuartel de Infanteria. The first few nights in Manila the California Regiment was divided into battalions, companies and squads to protect the churches and principal buildings and maintain order in the districts of Quiapo and San Miguel. Half the men were on guard duty every day and the other half patrolled the streets at night. They performed their duties thoroughly and practically no disturbance arose.\*\* Great credit was due these raw volunteers for the discipline and self control evinced during the siege, capture, and policing of a great city in a foreign land thousands of miles from home.

Every general officer who has commented on this trying period has highly commended the fortitude, cheerfulness and patience of the men of the Volunteer Forces under all conditions.\*\*\*

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 340.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry), page 10.

\*\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 341.



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The peace protocol was signed at Paris August 12, 1898, but owing to the destruction of the cable between Manila and Hong Kong by admiral Dewey the news did not reach Manila until August sixteenth. General Merritt had received orders from Washington to attend the sessions of the Peace Commission at Paris. Leaving Manila August thirtieth, he turned the command of the military forces in the Philippines over to Major General Elwell S. Otis, who had arrived in Manila Harbor on the twenty-first with 1,700 men of the Eighth corps.\*

On August twenty-sixth, three hundred recruits for the First Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry arrived at Manila from the United States. These troops raised the strength of the companies in the California contingent to the full war footing of 103. The new arrivals had enlisted about the middle of June and had hoped to reach the Philippines in time to take part in the capture of Manila.\*\* Their disappointment was great when they learned that they had missed the Spanish-American War by about two weeks. They feared that they might be sent home again without even a chance to land, but they had no cause to worry about a speedy return. There were many fine fellows among these recruits and for six months following their arrival at Manila it was their lot to listen to the daily war talk of their associates. After the trouble with the Filipinos started, of course all the tales of the maneuvers at Manila went at a discount and the new recruits had an opportunity to talk back.

For weeks following the surrender of the Spanish forces at Manila, there was a feeling that the Americans were there only on sufferance. The Spanish officers in gorgeous uniforms, with revolver and dangling sword, assumed an attitude of superiority which did not take well with the lads from the United States. These Spaniards continued to act the part of masters over the natives, seemingly unable to realize their changed status.\*\*\* Notwithstanding the irritating arrogance of these officers, formerly in high command under the Spanish regime and whatever their regret for the defeat of their arms, they displayed a spirit of hearty co-operation in establishing and maintaining order in the city. For twenty-four hours and until it suited the pleasure of the Americans to disarm them, they held their positions with their guns. The feeling that order

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 342.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 11.

\*\*\*The Expedition to the Philippines, by F. D. Millet, page 181.



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would be maintained soon became general and by August fifteenth business was generally resumed. Civil government was of course disrupted and military law was the only law; but it was remarkable with what celerity the military authorities brought order out of chaos. Within a few days an effective system of government was established.\*

About this time several causes contributed to the apparent failure in the health of the troops. During the excitement prior to the fall of Manila, every man was determined not to lag behind, and many of them remained active through pure grit, though physically exhausted. The constant rains and exposure were trying. Storms prevented the landing of rations of fresh meat and vegetables so that the men had to live on bacon, canned beef, canned salmon and hardtack. In short, the large sick list in Manila was the result of undernourishment combined with the hardships of a campaign in the tropics during the rainy season. The largest sick list in the First California Regiment was about the middle of October when 189 men were unfit for duty. Garrison life in Manila was in full swing by October and the California Regiment occupied what was considered the best barracks in the city. Headquarters and the First and Second Battalions were then quartered at the Cuartel de Infanteria near the Suspension Bridge, the third Battalion having been transferred to the Cuartel del Fortin, a hundred yards away and near the Bridge of Spain. Both barracks were on the Pasig River and faced the Botanical Gardens which separated the river from the walls of the Old City. These barracks were made quite comfortable when equipped with bunks and cots, and a little later with the very necessary mosquito netting. Two canteens were started and proved an accommodation to the men, and laid the foundation for large company mess funds, thus making possible the purchase of extras for the table.\*\* Religious services were held every Sunday in the beautiful church of San Ignacio. The carved wood work and panels of the church were probably the finest examples of the artistic possibilities of the native Filipinos when properly trained, and were very beautiful.

About this time the troops were supplied with two white uniforms, one khaki uniform, one blue uniform, white helmets, new leggings and campaign hats. On pleasant days guard mount

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, page 103.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry), page 11, and page 12.



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was performed in white uniforms with white helmets and on stormy days in khakies. Dress parade was usually held in white helmet, blue blouse, white trousers, brown leggings and black shoes. This dress, though gala and neat in appearance, was a warm and uncomfortable combination.\* The constant drills and attention to small details of soldier life made a noticeable improvement in the appearance of the men and won the praise of the regular army officers at inspection.

As the holiday season approached, there was a genuine epidemic of homesickness among the men of the First California and for that matter among all the troops in the islands. In barracks the affliction was general and the discussions about the date the regiment was likely to go home was never ending. Finally, in self defense, the men started catching and ducking everyone starting or repeating any rumor on that subject. To help while away the days, several games of football were played and some of the contests were quite interesting and exciting. Thanksgiving brought many boxes from home and on that day the Minnesota Regiment banqueted the California men in recognition of the courtesies extended by the people of San Francisco to the Minnesotans during its encampment in that city. Each Company of the Minnesota Regiment entertained a corresponding company of the First California and a pleasant time was had by all.\*\* The friendship and good feeling established between these two regiments that day have been and always will be among the most pleasant remembrances of the service in the Philippines. The latter part of December brought a whole cargo of Christmas boxes and no man in the regiment was overlooked. Christmas and New Year passed off pleasantly, but the celebrations were restricted within the lines of the separate regiments and were not interstate or general in character.

Immediately after the fall of Manila, Aguinaldo had demanded joint occupation of the city. This was refused by General Merritt, and later Aguinaldo admitted that such a move would be impracticable. It is probable that he made the request in order to pave the way for subsequent demands.\*\*\* General Merritt requested Aguinaldo to remove his troops from the

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- \*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) Page 12.
- \*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 13.
- \*\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 350.



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the suburbs of Manila where they had followed the Americans and established themselves with the apparent intention of remaining. Aguinaldo reluctantly complied with General Merritt's request and finally withdrew his men from the suburbs beyond a certain line to a position which General Merritt had indicated they would be permitted to occupy. In this new position the Filipino troops at once threw up entrenchments confronting the American lines, their excuse being that such a proceeding was necessary in order to be prepared to meet the Spanish soldiers should Spain regain her late possessions. Toward the end of the year 1898, relations between the Filipinos and the American troops became strained and the American outposts had many calls, especially at night.

When the armed natives had taken up their position outside the city of Manila, it was mutually agreed that the officers and soldiers of either army would be permitted to pass within the lines of the other, if unarmed. Notwithstanding this agreement which had been strictly respected by General Otis forces, Major General Anderson was stopped while on a pleasure excursion up the Pasig River October ninth, and forbidden by Aguinaldo's pickets to pass the insurgent lines. As time passed, the relations between the Americans and Aguinaldo's forces became more strained. The insurgents continued to strengthen their lines which completely encircled the American position and the insurgent government at Malolos issued with remarkable celerity, edicts, proclamations and manifestos in an attempt to discredit the motives of the Americans. Meanwhile, the American troops remained in Manila guarding its inhabitants and property in accordance with the terms of the articles of capitulation.\*

After the signing of the treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain at Paris on the tenth of December, 1898, the forces under Aguinaldo could no longer maintain the position that their trenches about Manila were being held and strengthened to oppose the Spanish forces. However, instead of withdrawing and peacefully awaiting the action of Congress with regard to their civil rights as provided by the treaty they threw up new intrenchments and mounted guns with the muzzles pointing toward the American troops.\*\*

On the first of January 1899, the American soldiers learned with surprise that all troops were ordered confined to quarters and to hold themselves in readiness for duty at any moment day or night. A day or two later, orders came for the First Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, to embark with all baggage aboard five small steamers of the Manila Hong Kong line, but their intended destination was not announced. Companies A, B, E, and M composing the First Battalion as then organized, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce, embarked on board the Salvadora; Companies C, D,

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 356.

\*\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 352.



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and H of the Third Battalion under Major Sime went on board the "Espana"; Company G of the Third Battalion under Captain Sutcliffe went on board the "Union", and Headquarters and Band with Companies F, I, K, and L composing the Second Battalion under Major Bixton went on board the "Brutus". Rumors of all kinds concerning the destination of the regiment sprang up, but were never confirmed.\*

On January 4, 1899, President McKinley's proclamation announcing the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines, was published in Manila. The President's proclamation was in part as follows:

"That in fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty acquired under the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary and the military government, heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to all the ceded territory.

That the United States come not as a conquering nation, but as a friendly one to protect the natives.

That the operations of civil government in the Islands should be performed by such officers as should accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance, or by officers chosen as far as practicable from the inhabitants of the Islands.\*\*

That private property would be respected.

All parts in the Philippine Islands in the actual possession of the Land and Naval forces of the United States to be open to the commerce of all friendly nations.

It must be the earnest aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them a full measure of the rights and liberty of a free people, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States was one of benevolence and justice.

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Infantry Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry) page 14.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, page 117.



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The following day the city was filled with copies of a proclamation of Aguinaldo denouncing and repudiating the proposals of the American President. This made the situation graver than ever before, and after remaining nine days on board the vessels in the harbor without weighing anchor, the California Regiment was put ashore. The men were sent to their old quarters to await the conflict which all knew was sure to come before many days.\*

The military situation in and about Manila at that time was not a complicated one. The old Spanish line of defense, against attack from the natives, consisted of a series of block-houses more or less connected by trenches or other works. These block-houses and trenches completely encircled the city on an irregular semicircle extending from the bay shore north of the city to the bay shore on the south. The semicircle had a radius of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from a center at the mouth of the Pasig River. The block-houses were from one-half to three-fourths of a mile apart and were numbered from one, on the railroad near the shore on the north, to fifteen on the shore a little south of Malate. Block-houses, numbered from one to nine inclusive, were north of the River Pasig and those numbered from ten to fifteen inclusive were south of that river.\*\* In January 1899 the Tagalogs had possession of all the block-houses except those numbered 8, 10, 11, and 12; these four having been situated inside the general line of the semicircle. The American Army formed a much smaller irregular semicircle within the one already described and faced outward from the city.

At that time the United States Army of Occupation consisted of two divisions of two brigades each. The First Division, under command of Major General T. N. Anderson, was stationed south of the Pasig River; and the Second Division, under command of Major General Arthur MacArthur, was stationed north of that river. The First Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry formed part of the First Brigade, First Division. This brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Charles King, occupied a line which began near the southerly shore of the Pasig River, extended in a southeasterly direction to block-house 12 and faced southwesterly. The Second Brigade of the First Division, under command of Brigadier-General Samuel Overhine, occupied the line extending easterly from block-house 12 to Fort Malate on the bay, and faced south ward. Thus the

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Infantry Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry) page 14.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, pages 125, 126.



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American Army and the followers of Aguinaldo faced each other February 4, 1899, when the first encounter of major importance between the American Army and the insurgents took place. The American forces in and about Manila at that time numbered approximately 14,000 men while the insurgents were said to have numbered over 30,000.

The firing started on the evening of February fourth when a squad of Filipino soldiers attempted to push back and pass the American picket line west of the city. The Filipinos refused to halt when challenged, and the American picket on duty at that point fired, killing the lieutenant in command of the insurgent squad. The insurgents immediately opened fire along their entire line and the battle was on.\* Firing continued until midnight February fourth and was resumed at daybreak on the morning of the fifth and continued until 5 P. M. of that day. The Americans carried the entire line of Filipino trenches, captured all the block-houses, and Aguinaldo's followers lost about 8,000 killed and wounded. The American casualties were about 250, few of whom were killed.

An uprising of Filipinos, within the city of Manila on February twenty-second that cost the insurgents 500 men in killed and wounded, was promptly quelled by the Americans who suffered only slight losses. The insurgents continued to harrass the American troops by conducting a guerrilla warfare and suffered severe losses in every encounter. This state of affairs existed for some time after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the United States on the eleventh of April, 1899.

In the latter part of December, 1898, the influential class on the Island of Negros took charge of the government and sent to the United States authorities a promise of allegiance. The natives also requested a sufficient number of American troops to maintain order on the Island and to protect the towns and haciendas from the lawless hands of petty criminals and semi-barbarous tribes living in the mountains of the interior. In response to the request, General Otis sent Colonel Smith to the Island to act as Military Governor. On March 1, 1899, Colonel Smith of the First Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry set sail from Manila for the Island of Negros. With him went the Third Battalion, consisting of Companies A, B, E, and H, under command of Major Sime, to act as a garrison and maintain order.

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\*The Spanish-American War, by R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, page 357.



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Negros, one of the Visayan group of Islands, lies near the two important Islands of Panay and Cebu. It is about twenty-eight miles west of Iloilo, the metropolis of Panay and the second city in size and importance in the Philippines. The Island is about 150 miles long and twenty-five to thirty miles in width, with a total area of approximately 4,000 square miles.\* A chain of mountains runs lengthwise of the Island and leaves only a small portion along the coast fit for cultivation. The coast was lined with sugar plantations, cocoanut palms, banana trees, rice and corn fields. It was beautiful, and everywhere were indications of wealth and prosperity. The people called themselves Visayans and spoke a different language from the Tagals of Luzon. These natives appeared cleaner, and in many ways, superior to the corresponding class about Manila. In less than fifty years preceding the occupation of the Island by the Americans, the population had grown from 30,000 to 350,000, and during the same period the production of sugar cane on the Island had increased over 300 percent. There were forty odd towns, much alike in many respects, scattered along the coast. These towns were located on small streams which flow from the mountains of the interior to the sea.\*\* The natives all proved very friendly to the American soldiers and did many favors for them.

Brigandage had risen to such an extent in southwestern Negros that in 1889 the Spanish official had moved from Escalante to Bais. The brigands had plundered the planters along the coast and had committed such notorious crimes that troops were dispatched there. Governor-General Weyler had personally directed the operations at that time. Under Spanish rule the political power on the Island was controlled by the land owners who took no interest in the cause of Aguinaldo and his followers. It was this class who had asked for the protection of American troops.

Colonel Smith and the four companies of the First Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers arrived at Bacolod, the Capital and Principal city of the Island, the first week in March. After a time, three of the companies were stationed at other towns and

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) pages 22, 23.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment, California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) pages 23, 24.



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only Company H remained at Balcolod. All the companies made many marches in every direction to drive off the outlaws and protect the industrious inhabitants of the Island.\*

On March twenty-seventh, Colonel Duboce with Regimental headquarters, band, and the First Battalion, consisting of Companies F, G, L, and M, landed at Cauise and marched from there to La Carlota where he established headquarters. Long marches were made from La Carlota after outlaws and later Company H was stationed at Jimamaylan, the old capitol of Negros. There could be seen the ruins of the ancient fort built to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the followers of Mahomet.\*\* Company L was divided between Isabel and Binalbogan and performed duties similar to the other companies.

Upon the recommendation of the United States Senate, the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain was ratified April 11, 1899, and the war between the two countries was officially at an end. On the same date, the War Department of the United States issued an order declaring that a state of insurrection then existed in the Philippine Islands.

The activities of the First Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain during the Insurrection are related in the History of the First Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry and the Philippine Insurrection. For further activities of the First Infantry Regiment during the Insurrection refer to the History of the First Infantry Regiment, California Volunteers, during the Philippine Insurrection.

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\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 26.

\*\*Campaigning in the Philippines, by Karl Irving Faust, (History of the Operations of the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry) page 27.



STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

DURING THE PERIOD 1898 - 1901

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Presidio, San Francisco	May 6 to May 25, 1898
Cavite, Philippine Islands	July 1 to July 15, 1898
Camp Dewey, Philippine Islands	July 15 to Aug. 13, 1898
Manila, Philippine Islands	Aug. 13 to Feb. 5, 1899
Paco, Philippine Islands	Feb. 5 to Mar. 21, 1899
La Carlota, Island of Negros, Philippine Islands	Mar. 27 to April 24, 1899
Bacolod, Island of Negros, Philippine Islands	April 24 to July 18, 1899
Presidio, San Francisco	Aug. 25 to Sept. 21, 1899

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Colonel James F. Smith, May 4, 1898 to April 26, 1899  
Colonel Victor D. Duboce, May 8, 1899 to Sept. 21, 1899

Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
A	May 6, 1898	Presidio, San Francisco May 6 to May 23, 1898. On board "City of Peking," May 23 to June 30. Cavite, Philippine Islands July 2 to July 15. In action before Manila July 31, August 1, August 3, August 7, and August 11, 1898. Participated in capture of Manila August 13, 1898. Battles of Paco, Santa Ana, and capture of San Pedro Macati, February 5, 1899. In engagement with insurgents near Pasig February 6, 1899. Intrenched at San Pedro Macati, February 16 to February 26, 1899. Transferred to Island of Negros March 1, 1899. Occupied Bacolod, Jimamaylen, Ysabella, Escalante, Sagay, Manaplo and Cadiz. Left Negros July 16, 1899. Arrived Manila Bay July 18, 1899. Left Manila Bay July 26, 1899. Arrived San Francisco Bay August 24, 1899. Disembarked August 25, 1899, and went into camp at Presidio, San Francisco.	John F. Connolly, Captain (May 6, 1898 to Mar. 11, 1899) George T. Ballinger, Captain (Mar. 11, 1899) to Sept. 7, 1899)	Sept. 21, 1899

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
B	May 6, 1898	<p>In camp at Presidio, San Francisco, May 6, 1898, to May 23, 1898. On board transport "City of Peking" May 28 to June 1. Honolulu June 1, 2, and 3. Arrived Manila Bay June 30. In Barracks, Cavite, July 2 to July 18. Into camp at Camp Dewey, July 19. In battle at Malate July 31 and August 1. In trenches before Manila August 3 to August 13. In assault and capture of Manila, August 13. In Barracks, Manila, August 14 to November 2. Outpost duty at Pendacay November 2, 1898, to February 6, 1899. In insurgent attack on Manila February 4, 5, and 6. At San Pedro Macati, February 6 to February 28. In engagement with Filipinos February 16, 1899. Transferred to Island of Negros March 1, 1899. Garrison duty at Bacolod March 4, to May 4, 1899. In field against Babilanes on Island of Negros May 4 to June 28, 1899. Relieved July 4, 1899. Left Negros on transport "Sherman" July 18, 1899. Left Manila July 26, 1899. Arrived San Francisco Bay August 24. Disembarked August 25. In camp at Presidio August 25 to September 21, 1899.</p>	George Fisher, Captain	Sept. 21, 1899

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
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C	May 6, 1898	<p>Presidio, San Francisco, May 6 to May 23, 1898. On board "City of Peking" May 23 to June 1. Honolulu June 1, 2, and 3. Arrived Island of Guam June 20, arrived Manila Bay June 30. Disembarked July 3. In barracks at Cavite Arsenal July 3 to July 20. At Camp Dewey July 20 to August 13. Under arms as Reserves July 31. Fort Malate, August 1. Trenches before Manila August 2. Part of Reserves in Attack on Manila, August 13, 1898. Entered City and assisted in expelling insurgents from city. Into Barracks at Manila August 14. Regular routine until January 3, 1899. On that date, embarked on steamer "Espania" in Manila Bay. On board "Espania" until January 9 when disembarked and returned to Barracks in Manila. In engagement with insurgents February 4, 5, and 6. Guard duty in Manila until February 9. To San Pedro Malati, February 7. Outpost duty between San Pedro Macati and Pasay until February 14. Engagement at Pateros February 14. Entrenched near road between San Pedro Macati and Pasay February 16 to May 21, 1899. Left trenches at San Pedro Macati May 21. Embarked on transport "Warren" at Manila May 25 for</p>	James W. Dumbrell, Captain	Sept. 21, 1899
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STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

Stations and Locations (Continued)

Island of Negros. Reached  
Dumaguete, Island of Negros,  
May 30. Detachment of 13 men  
left for Bais, June 4. At  
Taujay June 5. Scouted country  
between Dumaguete and Taujay  
until June 12. Moved to San  
Carlos June 13. Engagement  
with outlaws June 17. Re-  
connoitering vicinity of San  
Carlos June 18 to July 10.  
Left San Carlos July 11, em-  
barked on transport "Sherman".  
Left Bacolod July 16. Reached  
Manila July 18. Left Manila  
July 27. At Nagasaki, Japan,  
July 31, at Yokahama August  
6 and 7. Left Yokahama August  
8. Reached San Francisco Bay  
August 24. Disembarked at San  
Francisco August 25. In camp  
at Presidio, San Francisco, until  
mustered out September 21, 1899.

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
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D	May 6, 1898	<p>Went into camp at Presidio San Francisco May 7, 1898. Embarked on "City of Peking" May 23. Left San Francisco Bay May 25. Arrived Honolulu June 1, 1898. Left Honolulu June 4. Reached Guam June 20. Left Guam June 22. Arrived Manila Harbor June 30. Disembarked, Cavite July 2, 1898. In Barracks at Cavite Arsenal until July 19. Crossed to Camp Dewey July 19. In action before Fort Malate July 31 and August 1. In trenches before Manila August 3, 7, and 11. Assault and capture of Manila August 13, 1898. Assigned to quarters in San Miguel District, Manila, August 14. Moved quarters to Cuartel de Infanteria October 19. Assault on Filipinos February 5, 1899. February 6 at San Pedro Macati. Outpost duty near San Pedro Macati February 7 to 12. February 13 at Pasig Ferry on outpost duty. February 14 engagement with enemy near Pateros. February 15 outpost duty. Skirmish near Pateros. Retired from position to San Pedro Macati February 15. Engagement at Haystack Knoll February 16, maintained position. Same position February 17. February 18 constructed trenches. In trenches near San Pedro Macati February 19 to May 21. Manila May 22. Embarked on transport "Warren" May 25. Arrived Dumaguete, Island of Negros, May 28. Disembarked May 30. In Barracks until July 9, embarked on transport "Sherman". At Dumaguete July 9 for Manila. Arrived Manila Bay July 18. Sailed from Manila July 27. Nagasaki July 31. Yokohama August 3 to August 8. Arrived San Francisco Bay August 24. Disembarked August 25. In camp at Presidio August 25. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1899.</p>	Thomas J. McCreagh, Captain	Sept. 21, 1899
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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
E	May 6, 1898	<p>In camp at Presidio until May 23. Embarked on "City of Peking" that day and sailed from San Francisco May 25, 1898. Arrived Honolulu June 1, 1898. Sailed from Honolulu June 4. Arrived Guam June 20. Arrived Manila Bay June 30. Disembarked at Cavite Arsenal July 2, 1898. Left Cavite Arsenal July 15 and established Camp Dewey same day. Called to arms July 31 and took part in engagement with Spanish in trenches before Malate. In capture of Manila August 13 and occupied quarters in city. Called to arms Dec. 21 and marched to Paco Bridge. Company embarked on steamer "Salvadora" January 3, 1899. Lay at anchor until Jan. 9 and disembarked. Outpost duty at Paco Jan. 19 and Jan. 27. Called to arms Feb. 4. Went into action Feb. 5 at Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati. In action near Pasig February 6. In field near San Pedro Macati until March 1, 1899. Embarked on transport "St Paul" March 1 and arrived at Bacolod, Island of Negros, March 3. Left Bacolod March 31, arrived at Jimamaylan April 1. Pursuing bandits in mountains until April 9. Returned to Bacolod April 18. Left Bacolod May 1 on steamer "Locke" for Pontevedra, Antipolo, and La Grange, returning to Bacolod May 11. Left Bacolod on steamer "Locke" May 30. At Pontevedra May 31. Marched inland, arriving Magallon June 7. Engagements with bandits June 3, 8, 9, and 10. Left Magallon June 11. Arrived at Bacolod June 15. Embarked on steamer "Locke" June 27, arriving at San Enrique same day. La Carlota June 28. Engagement with bandits June 30 and July 1. Left La Carlota July 13. San Enrique same day. Returned to Bacolod July 15. Boarded transport "Sherman" at Bacolod, July 16. Arrived at San Francisco August 24, 1899. Mustered out of United States Service Sept. 21, 1899.</p>	William R. Robertson, Captain	Sept. 21, 1899



Mustered into  
Company United States  
Service

Stations and Locations

Command- Mustered out of  
ing United States  
Officers Service

Mustered into Company United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
F May 6, 1898	In camp at Presidio, San Francisco, May 7 to May 23, 1898. Embarked on transport "City of Peking" May 23. Set sail May 25. Arrived, Honolulu June 1. Sailed from Honolulu June 4. Arrived at Guam June 20. Arrived off Cavite June 30. Disembarked and landed at Cavite Arsenal July 3. In Barracks at Cavite Arsenal July 3 to July 20. Stationed at Camp Dewey July 21 to Aug. 13. On outpost duty, Pasay Road July 21. In reserve at Battle of Malate July 31. August 1 in engagement at Malate trenches. In attack and capture of Manila August 12. Same date, stationed in Quiapo District, Manila. August 19 transferred to Spanish Infantry Barracks, Manila, where remained until Sept. 6, 1898. Stationed in Cuartel Del Fortin Barracks, Manila Sept 6, 1898 to Jan. 4, 1899. Jan. 2 and 3 under arms in Barracks. Embarked on S.S. "Brutus" Jan. 4. Disembarked and returned to Barracks Jan. 10. Call to arms in Barracks Jan. 11. Jan. 14 marched to Paca District. Return to Barracks. Jan. 23 outpost duty at Block-house 11 and 12. Jan. 23 on duty at Block-houses 11 and 12. Jan. 24 on duty at Block-house 11. Feb. 5 battle of Santa Ana. Marched to San Pedro Macati and to Pasay Road. Feb. 6 and 7 outpost duty, Pasay Road and San Pedro Macati. Feb. 8 and 9 at	John A. Miller, Captain	Sept. 21 1899

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STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

Stations and Locations (Continued)

Guadalupe February 10, San Pedro Macati Feb. 14. At Guadalupe, Pasig, and in engagement at Pateros. Feb. 15, battle of Pateros. Feb. 16 at Barracks in Manila. Feb. 17 at Malate. Feb. 18 on duty in trenches at Pasay. Feb. 19 at San Pedro Macati. Feb. 20 to Mar. 8 outpost duty at San Pedro Macati Church. March 9 to 21 Interior Guard, San Pedro Macati Church and vicinity. Mar. 21, marched to Barracks at Manila. March 22 embarked S. S. "Indiana" for Iloilo. March 26, arrived Iloilo. March 27 arrived San Enrique, Negros. Marched to La Carlota. April 2 and 3 marched to Castellano. April 7 skirmish with bandits at Comanchi. April 9 and 10 marched from Castellano to La Carlota. April 29 marched to Castellano. May 1 skirmish with bandits at Pandau. May 2 marched to La Carlota. June 21 marched to Ponte Vedra and Carmen. June 27, reconnoissance duty, Dabong. June 29 to July 2 guarding Haciendas near La Carlota. July 3 skirmish at Ponte Vedra. July 13 marched from La Carlota to Causi. July 14 embarked for Iloilo. July 15 arrived Iloilo and embarked on U. S. transport "Sherman". July 18 sailed for Manila, arriving there July 20. July 27 sailed for Nagasaki, arriving there July 31. Aug. 6 arrived Yokahama. Aug. 8 sailed for San Francisco, arriving there Aug. 24. Aug. 25 disembarked and marched to Presidio, San Francisco.

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
G	May 6, 1898	<p>In camp at Presidio, San Francisco, May 7 to May 28, 1898, when ordered on board transport "City of Peking". May 25 sailed from San Francisco stopped at Honolulu. Stopped at Guam June 20. Landed at Cavite July 3, 1898. In Barracks at Cavite Arsenal until July 21, then ordered to Camp Dewey. In skirmish with Spanish July 31, Aug. 1. In field until Aug. 13. In barracks at Manila Aug. 13, 1898, until Jan. 3, 1899. On board S.S. "Union" in Manila Bay until Jan. 10. In Barracks at Manila until Feb. 5. Transferred to Paco and actively engaged on south lines. Participated in many skirmishes with insurgents until Mar. 22 when ordered on board transport "Indiana" bound for Negros. Arrived La Carlota Mar. 27, 1899, and from that date, engaged in campaign against Babaylones until July 13. Boarded schooner "Rosaria" at San Enrique. Wrecked and driven ashore near San Enrique. Transferred to another schooner the following day. Boarded U.S.S. "Sherman" off Bacolod July 16 and arrived San Francisco Aug. 24, 1899. Disembarked and marched to Presidio, Aug. 25, 1899.</p>	<p>E. C. Sutcliffe, Captain (Resigned Feb. 16, 1899) Thomas W. Sparrowe, Captain (May 22, 1899 To (Sept. 21, 1899)</p>	<p>Sept. 21, 1899</p>

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
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H	May 6, 1898	<p>In camp at Presidio May 7 to May 23, 1898. Embarked on "City of Peking" and sailed from San Francisco May 25. Arrived Honolulu June 1. Sailed June 4. Reached Guam June 20. Set sail June 22. Arrived Manila Harbor June 30. Disembarked and took quarters at Cavite Arsenal July 2. July 9 marched ten miles with Second Battalion. July 19 left Cavite with Second Battalion and went to Camp Dewey. On outpost duty near Pasay Road July 28 and 29. July 31 supported firing line at Pasay Road. August 1 supported flank at Pasay Road. August 3 and 4 in trenches in front of Malate. August 7 and 8 in trenches in front of Malate. Same on August 11 and 12. August 13 advance on Manila. August 14 quarters moved to San Miguel District, Manila. October 20 moved quarters to Cuartel Infanteria near Suspension Bridge, Manila. Dec. 22 at Paco in front of insurgents' lines. Jan. 3, 1899, embarked on S. S. "Espania" Jan. 9 disembarked and returned to quarters formerly occupied. Jan 12, left Barracks. Outpost duty at Paco. Returned to quarters Jan. 13. Jan. 23 and 24 on outpost duty at Blockhouse 11. Feb. 5, 1899, in action against insurgents at Paco charged with Third Battalion routing insurgents and occupying San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe. On outpost duty at San Pedro Macati, Feb. 6 to Feb. 13. Feb. 14 advanced to Pateros under galling fire. Entered and burned town south of the Pasig River. Attacked by about 800 insurgents who were</p>	<p>Frank Warren, Captain (Discharged Feb. 25, 1899) Edwin F. Davis, Captain (Feb. 25, 1899 to Sept. 21, 1899)</p>	Sept. 21, 1899
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STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

Stations and Locations (Continued)

routed. Returned to camp at San Pedro Macati same day. February 15 acted as support in attack on Pateros. February 16 skirmish at San Pedro Macati. Feb. 17 outpost duty at Malate. February 18 and 19 at Panducan. February 20 to 23 outpost duty at Pasay. March 1 embarked on U. S. transport St. Paul for Island of Negros, sailed March 2. Arrived at Bacolod March 4. Quarters in convent near Beach. May 1 to May 4 at Surnog and Bago. May 6 and 7 at Mercia, Granada and Conception. May 8 to 15 at Conception, then returned to Bacolod. June 2 embarked for Sagay, Island of Negros. Arrived there June 3. Transferred to Rosaria June 4. Returned to Bacolod June 5. July 5 embarked on U. S. Transport "Sherman" and arrived at San Francisco August 24. Disembarked August 25 and proceeded to Camp at Presidio.

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Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- Mustered out ing of United States Officers Service
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I	May 6, 1898	<p>Into camp at Presidio, San Francisco May 7, 1898. Boarded "City of Peking" May 23, sailed May 25. At capture of Guam June 20. Arrived Manila Bay June 30. Landed at Cavite July 2. Left Cavite for Tambo (Camp Dewey) July 15. Took part in engagement at Malate August 1. Captain Richter seriously wounded, died August 4. In assault and capture of Manila, August 13. In Barracks at Manila until Feb. 4, 1899. In engagement with insurgents February 5, 1899. Engagement at Paterno February 14 and 15. At San Pedro Macati Feb. 16. Engaged near Guadalupe Feb. 17. On Patrol duty at Manila Feb. 18 to April 28. In trenches at San Pedro Macati April 29 to May 21. Boarded U. S. transport "Warren" May 22. Sailed for Negros May 25. Landed at Dumaguete May 30. In barracks at Dumaguete. On scout duty June 4 to June 14. In barracks June 15 to July 9. Boarded transport "Sherman" July 10. Arrived in San Francisco August 24. Went into camp at Presidio, San Francisco, August 25, 1899.</p>	<p>Reinhold Richter, Captain (Killed in Action at Malate July 31, 1898) Otto F. Huber, Captain Aug. 5, 1898 to Sept. 21, 1899.</p>	<p>Sept. 21, 1899.</p>
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Mustered into  
Company United States  
Service

Stations and Locations

Command- Mustered out of  
ing United States  
Officers Service

K

May 6,  
1898

Went into camp at Presidio, San Francisco, May 7, 1898. Broke camp and boarded transport "City of Peking" May 23. Sailed May 25. At Honolulu June 1 to 4. At Guam June 20, 21, and 22. Arrived Manila Bay June 30. Landed at Cavite July 3. In barracks at Cavite Arsenal until June 20, then moved to Camp Dewey. Engagements with Spanish July 31 and August 1. In assault and capture of Manila, August 13, 1898. Went into barracks in Manila August 14. Performed police duty in Manila and repelled attempts of insurgents to enter city, August 14, 1898 to Jan. 3, 1899. Jan. 4, 1899 boarded S. S. "Brutus" in Manila Bay. Jan. 9 disembarked and returned to barracks in Cuartel Del Fortin. Jan. 10 to Feb. 1 performed garrison and outpost duty in Manila. Responded to call to arms Feb. 2 and Feb. 4. On Feb. 5 and 6 stationed at Paco. Participated in attack on Santa Ana. Feb. 7 marched to San Pedro Macati. Feb. 8 to 18 performed outpost duty at San Pedro Macati and Pasay Roads. Feb. 19 to May 21 at trenches, raising breastworks and digging trenches, took part in several skirmishes with insurgents during that time. May 21, went to Manila. May 22 boarded transport "Warren" in Manila Bay. Sailed for Iloilo May 25, arriving there May 27. Left Iloilo May 27 for Dumaguete, Island of Negros, arrived there May 28. In barracks at Dumaguete until June 4, then boarded steamer for Bais. Went into barracks at Bais June 6. On scouting expedition to Taujay and San Carlos. Returned to Bais June 15. Performed guard and patrol duty at Taujay and Bais until July 10. Boarded U. S. transport "Sherman" July 10. Called at Iloilo, Manila, Nagasaki, and Yokahama. Arrived San Francisco Bay August 24. Landed and marched to Presidio at San Francisco August 25.

Carlton  
W.  
Seely,  
Captain

Sept. 21,  
1899



Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
L	May 6, 1898	<p>In camp at Presidio, San Francisco May 7 to May 23, 1898. May 23 embarked on "City of Peking." Sailed from San Francisco May 25. Arrived Island of Guam June 20. Sailed from Guam June 22 and arrived Manila Bay June 30. Landed at Cavite July 2. Stationed at Camp Dewey July 22 to Aug. 13. In action before Manila July 31 and Aug. 1. In trenches before Malate Aug. 3, Aug. 7, and Aug. 11. With regiment in attack on Manila Aug. 13, 1898. Stationed in Manila Aug. 13 to Feb. 5. Marched to Paco, took part in attack there, then acted as support to Fourteenth United States Infantry at Singalon Road near Pasay. Took part in capture of insurgent trenches at Pasay. Outpost at Coolie-Coolie. Relieved Feb. 6 and joined regiment at San Pedro Macati. Left San Pedro Macati and took station at Guadalupe Feb. 7. On scouting expedition and took possession of Pasig Feb. 8. In attack on Pateros Feb. 14. Stationed at Guadalupe Feb. 15. Held firing line there Feb. 16, 17, and 18, then position burned and abandoned. Took station at San Pedro Macati Feb 19. In skirmish near</p>	John F. Eggert, Captain	Sept. 21, 1899

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STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company	United States Service	<u>CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS</u>	Officers	Entered U.S. Service
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M	May 6, 1899	Embarked at Presidio, San Francisco, May 7 to May 25,	Thomas F. O'Neill,	Sept. 21, 1899
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Stations and Locations (Continued)

San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe Feb. 20. Acted as part of Reserve Feb. 20 to Mar. 13. In trenches in front of San Pedro Macati Mar. 13 to Mar. 21. Left Manila Bay for Island of Negros Mar. 22, 1899. Arrived Iloilo Mar. 25. Arrived at San Enrique, Island of Negros, Mar. 27. Marched to La Carlota Mar. 28. In expedition to Castellana, Magellan and Mount--ains, April 2 to April 10. Took station at Isabella and Binalbagan April 25. In action against Babaylanes and outlaws April 25 to July 14. Left Binalbagan, and embarked on United States transport July 14. Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 23, 1899. Entered camp at Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 25, 1899.

Remained at San Miguel, where company remained until Oct. 19, 1899, when company was removed to Cuartel Casadores. In harvest until Feb. 5, 1899. On that date, engaged in battles and capture of Santa Ana, Pano, and San Pedro Macati. See attached map and list of wounds received during engagements.



Company	Mustered into United States Service	Stations and Locations	Command- ing Officers	Mustered out of United States Service
M	May 6, 1898	<p>Encamped at Presidio, San Francisco, May 7 to May 23, 1898. Boarded transport "City of Peking" May 23. Left San Francisco Harbor May 25. Arrived at Honolulu June 1 and left there June 4. Reached Island of Guam June 20. Left Guam June 22. Arrived Manila Bay June 30. Disembarked and went into camp at Cavite Arsenal, July 3. Embarked at Cavite, landed at Paranaque and proceeded to establish Camp Tambo, afterwards Camp Dewey July 15, 1898. On outpost duty July 19, and July 24. In engagement before Malati re-enforcing Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment Aug. 1. Outpost duty Aug. 3, 7, and 11. Left Camp Dewey Aug. 13 with First Battalion to form part of Reserve Force during bombardment of Malate Fort by fleet. Proceeded through Malate and took part in assault on Manila. Went with First Battalion to Guard Governor General's palace at San Miguel, where company remained until Oct. 19, 1898, when company was removed to Cuartel Cazadores. In barracks until Feb. 5, 1899. On that date, engaged in battles and capture of Santa Ana, Paco, and San Pedro Macati. One enlisted man died of wounds received during engagement.</p>	<p>Thomas F. O'Neil, Captain (Appointed Major April 26, 1899) Charles J. Hogan, Captain April 26, 1899.</p>	Sept. 21, 1899

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STATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

Stations and Locations (Continued)

Occupied towns of Guadalupe and Pasig Feb. 7 to Feb. 15. In skirmishes Feb. 16 to Feb. 20, inclusive. In trenches at San Pedro Macati Feb. 21 to March 21, when company embarked on steamer "Indiana" for Island of Negros. Arrived at Iloilo, Mar. 25, re-embarked on steamer "Dalia" and arrived at La Carlota, Island of Negros, Mar. 29, 1899. Proceeded from La Carlota to Jimamaylan April 14 and April 15. Remained at Jimamaylan until July 12, when company embarked on transport "Sherman". Arrived at Manila Harbor July 18, left Manila Bay July 24. Arrived San Francisco Harbor Aug. 24. Disembarked Aug. 26, and established camp at Presidio, San Francisco.

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