

## APPENDIX G

### EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF MAJOR CHARLES H. ANDERSON, 1st COLORADO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

*Tuesday, June 14th, 1898.*

Reveille at 4:00 A. M., and breakfast immediately thereafter. The General was sounded at 6:10 A. M. Assembly at 7:00 and at 7:10 the regiment took up the march to the wharf to go aboard the *China*. Before leaving Camp Merritt the Band of the 7th California serenaded us. Citizens cheered us as we marched through the streets and at the wharf a large crowd had assembled and greeted us with cheers. I rode "Valley Forge" and just after we marched in the Wharf House, and before dismounting Gen'l Chas. King approached and complimented Valley as being a fine nag. 5:25 P. M. The regiment having embarked the *China* steamed out in the Bay for some distance and then cast anchor. After supper I secured permission from Col. Hale and with Lieut. Ballou and Harry McCauley went ashore. Went to the Occidental Hotel and wrote letters until 12 o'clock.

*Wednesday, June 15th, 1898.*

Breakfasted with Major Moses, attended to some purchases and returned to the ship. The 2nd Philippine Expeditionary Forces under command of Brigadier General Francis Vinton Greene U. S. V., comprise the following troops and vessels:

<i>S. S. China</i>	Commanding General and Staff. Two companies 18th U. S. Infantry Detachment U. S. Engineers. 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry. Detachment Utah Volunteer Artillery Also, several staff officers, representatives of the P. O. Dept., and press reports.	Capt's. Bates and Wood Lieut. W. D. Connor Col. Irving Hale Capt. Grant.
<i>S. S. Colon</i>	Two companies 23rd U. S. Infantry. Detachment Utah Volunteer Artillery	Capt. Young.
<i>S. S. Zealandia</i>	10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.	Col. Hawkins
<i>S. S. Senator</i>	1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.	Col. Bratt

The *China* is the flagship of the fleet and is said to be the finest vessel on the Pacific Ocean. At 1:20 P. M., she displays the signal "Hoist anchor" and the transports steam slowly toward the entrance to the harbor, surrounded and escorted by a large number of vessels, filled with people, who were waving flags, handkerchiefs, etc., and cheering and wishing us God-speed. Whistles on vessels and ashore were blowing, cannons booming, and as we near the Golden Gate, the escorting vessels, one by one, render a parting salute, return to the city. Gen'l Merriam who is aboard the government tug, *Gen'l McDowell*, escorts us to the Gate, and as we pass through the vessel's whistles sound three blasts, "Farewell." I have never witnessed a more impressive scene than our departure from San Francisco Harbor on our voyage to the Philippines. At 4:20 P. M., homing

pigeons, bearing messages, are released. We spend the remaining hours of daylight in watching the receding shores of our native land. After dinner, the officers gather on the forward deck and the evening is spent in singing songs, etc.

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*Wednesday, June 22nd, 1898.*

At daybreak we enter Honolulu Harbor, and steam slowly to the dock.

We are met by a launch, bearing several men who anxiously enquire if we brought the news of the annexation of Hawaii.

Shortly after 6:00 A. M., we are alongside the wharf, and while the *China* is tying up, dozens of Kanaka boys perform wonderful feats of diving for coins tossed into the water. The wharf is crowded with people, many of whom are carrying American flags and wearing small silken badges inscribed, "Aloha to the Boys in Blue."

After breakfast the regiment is formed, without arms, and we march some three miles to Wakakee Beach, where we spend an hour bathing. U. S. Minister Sewall entertains the Field and Staff at the American Legation.

Returned to the city, and marched to the Government Palace, where a luncheon was awaiting us. Tables had been erected to seat a regiment, and the Ladies of Honolulu served the lunch, which was most heartily appreciated.

The officers lunched at the Pacific Club, and were the recipients of many courtesies from the officers of the Hawaiian Army and the citizens of Honolulu. Later in the afternoon, we returned to the ship, secured arms and equipments, and paraded thro' the principal streets and then marched to the Gov't Palace where we were reviewed by Pres. Dole and General Greene. I wore for the first time, the insignia of the Sons of the Revolution, presented to me by Colorado Society. We returned to the *China*, and ate supper. Spent the evening at the Club.

*Monday, July 4th, 1898. (Independence Day).*

We are to celebrate the day by taking possession of an island, a fine dinner for the men, and speeches, music, etc. Gen'l Greene has orders to take possession of Wakes Island in the name of the United States. Capt. Seabury informs us that it is situated in Lat. 19 degrees 15'. Long. 166 degrees 33' East. Course N. W. 1/4 N, and that the last record of its having been visited, was some 50 years since. Of the fleet only the *China* is to stop. Island is sighted at 8:45 A. M., and we steam close to it and anchor. A boat is lowered and Gen'l Greene, Col. Hale, and several other officers are rowed to the shore. Lieut. Col. McCoy has secured a boat and with Majors Moses, Bell, Kemble, Capt. Grant, Lieuts. Brooks and Hilton, Priv. McCauley and self followed. I sat in the stern and carried a small silken flag. Seagulls, in large numbers, flew over us and a large frigate bird seemed to be especially attracted by the flag.

The gulls seemed to increase in numbers after we landed, and apparently they were not afraid of us, as many would fly directly over our heads, and one officer caught a gull by hand. Gen. Greene selected a suitable place, read the formal declaration of possession, which was put in a tin box and deposited under a pile of stones. Mr. Bass took several photographs of the landing party.

After lunch, we gathered sea shells, which were numerous. Major Franklin J. Bell shot several fish in a small stream. While the sailors were pushing the boats into the water, for our return trip, a shark was seen making for them. The



sailors began beating the water with oars, shouting, etc., to frighten the shark. Majors Moses and Bell fired at it with rifles, and the shark disappeared. Returned to vessel and found that the ships crew had captured a shark with bait and hook. The officers had contributed to a fund for a special dinner for the men.

At 4:00 P. M., we held our 4th of July Exercises. Captain Fleming offered prayer. Gen. Greene delivered an address. Colonel Hale followed, making a splendid speech. Lieut. Col. Jewitt made final speech. Between the speeches, our band played patriotic selections, and at the close we sang "America."

*Wednesday, July 6th, 1898.*

Latitude 17 degrees 05'. Longitude 158 degrees 11' East. Course 76 degrees W. Run 240 miles. In the morning we sighted the island of Rota and in and the Utah artillery practiced with their 3.2" guns and with gatling guns. During the day Col. Hawkins 10th Penn., Col. Bratt 1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. Bailey 18th U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Young Utah Artillery came aboard and spent the day and night with us. In the evening we entertained our visitors with recitations, songs and band music.

*Saturday, July 9th, 1898.*

Latitude 13 degrees 56'. Longitude 145 degrees 51' E. Course S. 75 degrees W. Run 240 miles. In the morning we sighted the island of Rota and in the afternoon, reached the island of Guam, where we expected to meet a U. S. cruiser which was to convoy our fleet to Manila. The *China* steamed slowly past the harbor entrance several times, blowing her siren, but no warship responding, we went on. We passed during the day the LaDrone or Marianna Islands. On account of no ice having been stored on the *China* and the breaking of her ice machine we are faring badly for cool water and fresh meat. We officers have raised a fund to purchase canned fruits, etc., from Commissary Dept.

*Saturday, July 16th, 1898.*

We are steaming along the coast of Luzon and at 1:45 P. M., in the Harbor of Manila, and at 2:15 are at the west end of Corrigedor Island. We are boarded by officers of the *McCullough* at 3:55 and at 4:15 cast anchor off Cavite. Our anchorage is near Admiral Dewey's flagship, *Olympia*, and the *Charleston*, *Raleigh*, *Concord*, *Petrol* and *McCullough* are arranged in a semi-circle facing Manila, our transports being in rear of the line. Cavite is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to our right, and we can plainly see the Spanish vessels destroyed by Dewey's fleet on May 1st. On our left, some three miles, are the foreign war vessels and seven miles to the left and front is Manila.

*Sunday, July 17th, 1898. On Board S. S. China off Cavite.*

The Insurgents attacked an outlying Spanish fort just after day-break, and we could plainly see the smoke from the cannon and later hear a faint report. After breakfast, Col. Hale, Lt. Col. McCoy, Majors Moses and Kemble and self secured a boat and crew, and were rowed to the *Baltimore*. Capt. Dwyer gave us a vivid description of naval battle of May 1st and then took us over the vessel, and showed us where she was struck by a Spanish shell. We next visited Capt. Hooper on the *McCullough* and then returned to the *China*. During the afternoon a Japanese Man-of-War arrives with the news that Sampson had sunk the Spanish fleet (Cervera's) and that Hawaii had been annexed. We cheer lustily. Word is passed along that a British vessel is to leave early in A. M., so we proceed to write letters.

*Monday, July 18th, 1898.*

The morning and a portion of the afternoon was spent in preparing to disembark. Six native vessels called cascos were brought alongside the *China* and our camp equipage loaded thereon. Late in the afternoon we boarded the cascos, with some of the men on a small steamboat, and were towed by a captured Spanish tug, *Rapido* to as near the shore as possible. On account of the tide being in we waded to the shore.

Col. Hale handed me a megaphone with the instructions to assemble the several companies. After the companies were formed we marched a short distance inland, stacked arms, and returned to the beach and unloaded stores until after dark. After supper of hardtack, corned beef, etc., Col. Hale ordered the men to strip to their shirts, return to the cascos and unload the stores necessary for our immediate use. The men worked until quite late and then returned to camp and went to bed, which meant to lie down and spread one half of a pup tent over each man. Col. Hale directed me to visit the sentinels during the night. Lieut. Col. McCoy with Co. I and C established outposts just in rear of the insurgent lines.

Spaniards and insurgents kept up brisk firing during the night. Quite a heavy rain fell during the night and as we sleep on the ground, we experienced some discomfort.

*Tuesday, July 19th, 1898.*

Awoke long before daylight, wet and uncomfortable. Breakfasted on hardtack and corned beef. Col. Hale took Cos. A and E with Major Moses in command to the outposts to relieve Lieut. Col. McCoy. Our camp is some two miles in rear of the insurgent lines and about four miles from the Spanish outer lines. While the men are putting up the tents some of the officers gather at the place where headquarter baggage is piled and relate reminiscences of their first night on the islands.

By noon all the company tents are up, and the Q. M. stores unloaded from the cascos. The Medical Department established their quarters under some large banyan trees.

The colors were placed on the color line and the 1st Colorado was established in Camp Dewey.

Shortly after 8:00 P. M., Private Airhart rushed into Col. Hale's quarters and reported that the Spaniards had driven the insurgents from their intrenchments and that Major Moses had fallen back upon his reserves. We heard heavy firing from the front at intervals. Col. Hale ordered "To Arms" sounded by the bugler and in less than eight minutes the head of the regiment was moving out of camp.

When we reached the outposts we found that Major Moses had moved to the rear in order to shelter his men from bullets that were going over the insurgent lines and were likely to strike our men.

*Wednesday, July 20th, 1898.*

After breakfast, I took Co's. L and M and marched to the outpost and relieved Major Moses. The center of his line was about two miles from Manila, and in rear of the insurgent lines, extending from the beach to Passai and from that point to the Gun Battery of the insurgents, facing the Spanish Block-house No. 14. (Distance to No. 14 about 200 yards).



In P. M., Capt's. LaSalle and Spicer, Lieuts. Sleeper, Perry and O'Keefe, Interpreter Salisbury and self, inspected the entire line. Weather very hot. After supper "L" relieved "M" the latter company taking the reserve. Considerable firing between the Spaniards and the Insurgents during the night.

*Thursday, July 21st, 1898.*

Two companies of the 1st California relieved us after breakfast and we returned to camp. During the day Major Moses and I arrange our belongings, one tent having been assigned to us. At "Parade" an order from Gen. Greene was read naming the camp, "Camp Dewey." Shortly before dark the firing commences between the Spaniards and the Insurgents.

*Monday, July 25th, 1898.*

Ordered on Outpost this A. M., with Co's. B, G, and H. Co. "G" took post at a small native village called Miricaban,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Camp, Co's. B and H being assigned usual stations for Reserve and Advance Party. Balance of regiment was engaged in repairing roads between Camp Dewey and the Insurgent lines, for which I furnished armed guards for the working party. Heavy rain during day and night. Established an outpost at the "Bamboo Bridge" having in plain view, Blockhouse No. 14. Accompanied by Capt. Eastman, Lieuts. Lewis, Brown and Perry, visited all of the outposts. Co's. B and H exchanged stations at 9:00 P. M., and an hour later, made the rounds of all outposts in company with Lieuts. Lewis and Perry. Several shots exchanged between the Spaniards and our outpost at the "Bamboo Bridge," with no damage to us. Spaniards and Insurgents have their usual nightly "set to." We learn that Gen. Merritt arrived during the day on the *Newport*.

*Friday, July 29th, 1898.*

Col. Hale, Major Moses and self left camp at 8:00 A. M., to make a reconnaissance of all roads leading from Camp Dewey to the Insurgent lines. We accompany the 1st Battalion of our regiment and a battalion of the 18th U. S. Infantry to the Insurgent trenches, which are taken possession of by our troops, the Insurgents withdrawing. The Regulars are stationed as outposts, while our battalion removes the 64 pounder back from the trenches, then advance 100 paces and begin construction of a new line of intrenchments. Col. Hale, Major Moses and I went into the Monastery, which is midway between the beach and the road to Manila. This building is thoroughly riddled with shot and shell.

While looking through the windows, a Spaniard shot at us. Proceeded on our reconnaissance, examining and taking measurements of all roads. While on this work, we were again fired upon, and a bullet clipped a twig from a tree under which we were standing, which fell at our feet. Returning to camp by way of the trenches and found that Lt. Col. McCoy's battalion had made good progress on the intrenchments.

*Saturday, July 30th, 1898.*

We were awakened quite early by heavy firing at the front and learn later that the Spaniards shelled the Insurgent lines between the main road and Passai. Heaviest rain during the night that we have experienced. Lt. Col. McCoy returned to camp with his battalion shortly before noon, having worked on the intrenchments until 4:30 A. M. Private Wm. H. Sterling of Co. K was wounded in fleshy part of arm.

*Sunday, July 31st, 1898.*

Col. Hale, Majors Moses and Kemble, Private Harry McCauley and self left camp early in A. M., for the trenches, going along the line to the beach. Shortly before our arrival the Spaniards fired three shells at our intrenchments,



doing no damage. While at the beach we examined the Spanish lines through our field glasses, and saw their line of fortifications quite plainly. Returned to the Monastery and while engaged in removing some shells (used in this country as glass) from a window, we were fired upon by a Spanish sharpshooter. No one hurt. I removed one having five bullet holes in it. Col. Hale took a photograph of our group before two large holes in the building, made by Spanish shells, also one with the group in the trenches, with the Monastery as a background. McCauley and I crawled out on the roof and had an excellent view of the enemies lines, seeing a number of soldiers walking in rear of them. On our return, Col. Hale photographed a water buffalo or native caribou submerged in a pool, to the tip of its nose. Balance of General Merritt's fleet arrived this P. M. Retired at the usual hour and was awakened about 11:15 P. M., by a vigorous shaking by Major Moses, and his words "Get up quick, Andy." Arose and dressed hurriedly, as the firing at the front could be heard very plainly with, at frequent intervals, the deep boom of cannon. The roar of the volleys from the Springfields could be distinguished easily from the sharp metallic reports made by the Mausers of the Spaniards. The night was intensely dark and as it had been raining during the day, the ground was wet and soggy. Officers gathered at General Hale's tent awaiting his return from Gen. Greene's headquarters. Col. Hale returned and immediately ordered the bugler to sound "To Arms" and the "Assembly." The soldiers throughout the camp cheered lustily, thus showing that they were up and ready for the call. While the regiment was forming and awaiting further instructions from Gen. Greene, a messenger arrived from the front and breathlessly calls out "Hurry reinforcements and ammunition to the front, as the 10th Pennsylvania was almost out of cartridges and that the Spaniards were attempting to flank them from the trenches." Col. Hale directed him to Gen. Greene's headquarters and then gave us our instructions, 1st Battalion to send forward two companies as Advance Guard, remaining two companies and 2nd Battalion as Main Body and 3rd Battalion as Regimental Reserve. Officers hastened to their commands, and the regiment in column of fours, marched from camp. Just after leaving camp the rain began falling and the roads, already in a bad condition, soon became almost impassable for movement of troops, being covered with water and mud over our shoe-tops. On account of the darkness we could hardly see the rear of the company next in front. The volleys of our troops in the trenches had ceased and the reports of the Springfields became scattering, denoting that the Pennsylvanians were short of ammunition. We had marched but a short distance, when from ahead came the call "Gangway for wounded officer." The ranks parted and from the opened column appeared a squad of soldiers supporting an officer who appeared badly wounded, his head, bound in a blood-stained handkerchief, drooping upon his breast and walking with difficulty. No halting in the march of our column, as we opened and closed our ranks to permit the passage to the rear of wounded comrades.

Upon reaching the point occupied by the Support when on Outpost the regiment took position in the fields, and remained for nearly two hours. The firing, which had almost ceased, was renewed and the battle raged quite furious for sometime and then gradually stopped. Rain fell in torrents and our tour of duty was far from being pleasant. Shortly after 3:00 A. M., the order came for us to return to camp, which we did by way of the beach. We found that we were not entirely out of danger, as the vessels of our fleet were training the searchlights upon the shore, making it almost as light as day, and the thought of getting shot in the back was not cheering. Arriving at camp, we found that our energetic Commissary Officer, Lieutenant (?) had a lunch prepared, consisting of tea and crackers. Major Moses and I go to our tent, and remove our wet



clothes and go to bed. Lieut. Haughwaut calls to us that an army of ants had taken possession of his tent, so we invite him to bring his cot into our tent for the night. Haughwaut does so and we had barely fallen asleep, when our tent, thoroughly water-soaked, and its weight so great, that it pulled the pegs out of the saturated ground, falls upon us and destroys all hope of sleep as it is nearly morning. To add to the discomfiture of Major Moses and myself, our clean, dry clothes which hung on a strap fastened to the tent poles, are now on the muddy ground and we must wear the wet clothes we have just taken off, for the next twenty-four hours as the regiment is assigned to the trenches.

*Monday, August 1st, 1898.*

After breakfast the regiment marches to the trenches. We learn that our loss in last night's battle—10 killed and 46 wounded. Col. Hale assigns 1st and 2nd Battalions to the trenches and 3rd Battalion as regimental reserve. Co's. B and H are posted at the "Four Corners" and L and M at Passai. On account of danger from bullets which are aimed too high to strike in vicinity of our trenches, passing them and striking a considerable distance in the rear, orders are given for B and H to build breastworks around the native houses occupied by our troops when stationed at this point. The men of these companies start to work with a will and in a short time have the fortifications up to proper height and of sufficient thickness, and which brought forth words of commendation from Gen. Greene when he passed during the afternoon. These works were named by the soldiers "Fort Anderson" and the house occupied by Co. B "Battery Lewis" and the one occupied by Co. H "Battery Eastman" in honor of the very efficient commanders of these companies. Accompanied Col. Hale from this point, during the afternoon, to the trenches and from there to Passai, where I am to spend the night. Battalion Adjutant Perry and self, stop with Co. L which is quartered in a large residence, just off the main street. Shortly after 9:00 P. M., the enemy open up on our lines and many shells and bullets strike near us. Private Springstead of Co. D was instantly killed while firing from the trenches at the Monastery. We begin to realize that there is an element of danger in war, as during the day we have seen several bodies of soldiers who were killed in last night's fight, borne back to camp for burial.

*Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898.*

3rd Battalion was relieved by five companies of the 1st Nebraska this morning. A battalion of the 18th U. S. Infantry and 3 companies of the 1st Nebraska relieved 1st and 2nd Battalions. During the day there were several funerals and we buried Priv. Springstead, the bodies being interred in the cemetery at Miricaban.

Received a mail from home. Rained very hard all day and ground was muddy.

Parade at usual hour in the afternoon. The battle was renewed tonight and lasted over an hour.

*Wednesday, August 3rd, 1898.*

Spent the day in camp. Continuous rain, and roads are in bad condition. More mail is received from home, which is dated 60 days previous. We are notified that the 2nd and 3rd Battalions are assigned to the trenches, with 10th Pennsylvania as reserve, tomorrow. Quiet at the front.

*Thursday, August 4th, 1898.*

Promptly at 8:00 A. M., the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, under Col. Hale left camp and marched to the trenches, 3rd battalion being posted from the beach to



the Monastery, with 2nd battalion on its right. Trenches are in bad shape and the day is spent in repairing them. Col. Hale, Major Moses, Adjutant Brooks and self, ate our meals under the verandah of the abandoned English Club. During the afternoon, Lieut. Rice Means, Serg't "Bud" West and Private Louis Bigelow of Company "E" reconnoitered the Spanish intrenchments, and went quite a distance beyond their outer works and in which they station Night Outposts. This was a hazardous expedition and the Information secured was valuable to the superior officers in making their plans of attack on Manila. Gen'l Greene visited the trenches in the afternoon and reported the arrival of the *Monteray*. Rained almost continuously during the night, with intervals of moonlight. During the night, a gust of wind blew my hat off, and later when the moon was bright, I peered over the trenches looking for my hat. A bullet passed very close, which showed that the Spaniards were alert and their sharpshooters posted quite near our lines. Practically no firing by the enemy tonight and we did not fire a shot. This is the first night since the night of July 31st that there has not been fighting and also as this is the first time that my battalion has served in the trenches, we are termed, by our comrades, of the 1st and 2nd Battalions "The Bloodless Third."

*Friday, August 5th, 1898.*

The 23rd U. S. Infantry relieves us this morning, and we returned to camp through the fields. Major Moses and Lieut. Sawyer go to Cavite in the afternoon and will not return until tomorrow. Lieut. Haughwaut bunks in Moses' cot at night. Heavy firing at the front. Our loss, three men killed and several wounded.

*Monday, August 8th, 1898.*

2nd and 3rd Battalions on duty in the trenches. Major Moses is ill and Capt. John Stewart commands the 2nd Battalion and is posted in reserve. 3rd Battalion is posed from North Pasay to Pasay, and relieved the 1st California. We immediately began strengthening the breast-works and extending them. About 10:30 A. M., Gen'ls Greene and McArthur and Capt. Mott arrived on a trip of inspection. I accompanied them on the remainder of their trip, going from the Gun Battery, facing Blockhouse No. 14 to the beach. Lieut. Col. French joined us, and after inspecting my lines, Capt. Grove and Lieut. Means returned from a reconnaissance of the Spanish lines, and took dinner with us. Made my headquarters with Co. B the first part of the night, and while here a rifle bullet struck the house in which we were quartered. Serg't Pendleton was sent to the outpost to learn of the enemy, and narrowly escaped death by drowning, as he fell in a well quite deep and filled with water. Fortunately, the arrival of a comrade, saved his life. Spent balance of night with Companies L and M. Heaviest rain tonight that we have witnessed since our arrival on the island. It fell in torrents.

*Tuesday, August 9th, 1898.*

Shortly after day-break inspected the trenches, and found them full of water, and the position occupied by Company H in very bad condition, in many places being from knee to waist deep. At this point, there was a large rice field which, in the rainy season, was covered with water, and for this reason was called by our soldiers the "Swamp". The Spaniards had breast-works at the other end and it was necessary that our troops have some protection at our end. The breast-works that Company H had thrown up yesterday acted as a dyke between the swamp and the country in our rear and this company was flooded out of its position. We endeavored to drain the trenches but were unable to do so, not-



withstanding, there being several soldiers in the company who were experienced irrigators. We were relieved by the Wyoming Battalion. Returned to camp and found letters from home.

*Wednesday, August 10th, 1898.*

After breakfast regiment marched  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from camp and Col. Hale drilled us in the battle exercises the formation being a simulated attack on the city of Manila. Lieut. Means and Serg't Clotworthy made a daring reconnaissance of the Spanish lines today, gaining much knowledge of the country we will have to traverse when we attack Manila. Major Franklin J. Bell was out on the same duty, and leaving Serg't Clotworthy on the bank of the Pasig with his rifle to cover them, the officers swam the river, and gained the other bank. Lieut. Means went to the walls of the Spanish fort "San Antonio de Abad" and touched them. Later they were discovered by the Spaniards who endeavored to cut off their retreat, but they reached the river and swam to our side and returned to camp.

*Friday, August 12th, 1898.*

Camp is quite a bustle this morning as we are informed that we are to attack Manila tomorrow. After breakfast we have extended order drill in the fields near the camp. After dinner 10 picked men from each company under Capt. Stewart left camp and went to the trenches. They were provided with axes, spades, etc., and going beyond the trenches, commenced cutting the underbrush, which lined the fields between our lines and the Spaniards. This was necessary in order to permit the passage and deployment of troops as the commands could not otherwise, march through the bamboo thickets. This detail worked all day and night until 3:00 A. M. Col. Hale issues orders that each man shall take, tomorrow, 200 rounds of ammunition, and two days rations. We, in camp, spend the afternoon and evening in making preparations for the battle, writing letters, etc.

*February 4th, 1899. (Outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection).*

The Second Battalion Officers have been busy for several days past in arranging for our party to be given this evening as it is now an established custom for the officers of each Battalion to alternate monthly in entertaining the ladies and the other officers of the regiment and General and Mrs. Hale. We have decorated the walls of the rooms with palms, banners, fans, etc., and over the second floor stairway landing we constructed a floral arch, surmounted by flags. We decided that high-five would be the programme for the evening and had purchased two Japanese paintings for the first prize and a hideous looking Japanese face mask for the "Booby" prize. Chairs were borrowed from the Regimental Canteen, and dishes and decorations from the other officers and neighbors. Our "Chef", Jas. Williams, has secured the assistance of several soldiers and with our native servants were preparing salads, sandwiches, etc. Numerous bottles arrived during the day, and an expert "mixologist" from the First Battalion, informed us that the punch he would make would be of the best quality and sufficiently "stiff".

Shortly after 8:30 p. m., our guests having arrived (the officers clad in white uniforms), were seated at the tables and cards dealt for the first hand, when shots were heard from the direction of the outposts. Col. McCoy immediately ordered the officers to proceed to their company quarters and assemble their men; thus our party was broken up by the Filipino Insurrection.

On account of persistent rumors of an uprising of the natives in the city, a detail of enlisted men was stationed at the different quarters and the men on duty



at ours feasted upon the viands prepared for our guests. I changed my white uniform for my field kit, mounted and rode to Regimental Headquarters.

Firing had ceased for some time, and Col. McCoy bewailed the interference with our party. A few minutes later heavy volley firing was heard and I was ordered to proceed with Company L to re-enforce Companies B and K. As we turned from Calle Alix into the Balic-Balic road, Lieut. Krayenbull of 3rd U. S. Artillery, asked my permission to accompany me to the front. I told him that Col. McCoy would be along with the balance of the regiment and to wait for him, which he did. Lieut. W. D. Connors, U. S. Engineers, joined me a few minutes later and rode with me to the firing line. As we crossed the draw near the telegraph station we were under a sharp fire. Upon arriving at the firing line, I placed Company L on left of Company K which closed the gap between that Company and the "Orchard Post." The Insurgents had stopped firing, so I returned to the Telegraph Station, where I found Col. McCoy and Staff, and while here Lieut. Col. Moses passed with the 1st Battalion to take his position on my right. Col. McCoy decided to visit the "Orchard Post" and I accompanied him and his staff. This post was quite near to the Insurgent lines, with a gully or swale between, and prior to our arrival they had made several attempts to dislodge our men but each time were driven back. Corp. Guy Schull of Company B in charge of the outpost displayed rare courage during the attacks of the Filipinos and several times made trips to the Reserve to replenish supply of ammunition. Col. McCoy, staff and self, were mounted, and while at this post the moon shown clearly, and I fully expected that the Insurgents would fire a volley or so at us. In our front, everything was quiet, although at different points on the battle line of 17 miles there was considerable firing. We returned to the San Poloc Cemetery where we found two guns of the Utahs under Captain Wedgewood; one gun was placed in the cemetery behind the wall, the other in rear of Company K. Several times during the night the enemy began firing but the battalion returned the fire and quickly silenced them.

*February 5th, 1899. (Capture of Blockhouse No. 5).*

The Insurgents in our front did but little firing after midnight until an hour before day-break, when the Utah Artillery changed position of one of the guns, the rumble of which caused the Insurgents to think that the battery were moving along the Balic-Balic road. They immediately concentrated their fire upon this point. Some time previous I had gone with Col. McCoy to the Telegraph Station, and when I heard this heavy firing I hurried up the road to the firing line. As I approached the crest of the hill Mauser bullets were "zipping" to an extent not at all quieting to one's nerves. Before day-break General Hale directed that all troops be withdrawn and returned to Manila except those originally on "Outpost Duty," but this order was afterward countermanded.

At day-break the Insurgents opened fire on us and which they continued until after we charged and routed them, and captured Blockhouse No. 5. We did not return their fire except when they exposed themselves. About 7 A. M., General Hale directed Capt. Wadgewood to shell Blockhouses No. 4 and 5, and the intervening entrenchments. Col. McCoy secured permission from Gen. Hale to charge Blockhouse No. 5, and directed me to go to right of line and have Company B make a slight change of direction during the charge. Our companies had been lying behind the rice ridges and when they were ordered to "Rise", Private Carlson of Company L was struck by a Mauser in the head and instantly killed. The bugles sounded "Charge", after we had delivered a volley, and we dashed forward.



The Insurgents scurried out of their trenches and the Blockhouse, and were put to a complete rout. Immediately upon reaching their lines, Col. McCoy ordered me to go up into the lookout of the Blockhouse to ascertain the direction in which the enemy was fleeing. I did so, and reported in "all directions except toward us." I made disposition to resist attack, and also to fire into rear of Insurgents at Blockhouse No. 4, but the 1st South Dakota changed front, which rendered my movement impracticable. A force was detailed to gather up and care for the dead and wounded of the Insurgents, which numbered 26 killed and 11 wounded. We captured 5 prisoners.

A platoon of Company E under Serg. West joined in the charge.

A long trench was dug and the bodies of the dead Insurgents were interred. The wounded were given the best of treatment by our surgeons. We burned the stone building at Balic-Balic as it had been used as an Insurgent stronghold.

About 10 A. M., Companies A, C and H, under Capt. Stewart, marched out to relieve Companies B, K and L. Lieut. O'Keefe made a photograph of those companies drawn up before the Blockhouse. With Col. McCoy and B, L and K, I returned to Manila. During the afternoon received orders to report to Col. McCoy, and went with him to the front. Mrs. McCoy drove out with us as far as our former outpost. Very little firing during the night. An outpost of Company "H" fired upon and killed an insurgent who had crept to a short distance from their position. A cocked and loaded Remington was found by his side. My bed for the night was a log, which I found not very soft, but preferable to the damp ground.

The Battalion under Lieut. Col. Moses, captured and burned Blockhouse No. 6, and Companies I and D under Major Grove assisted the Nebraska Regiment in the capture of Blockhouse No. 7, and San Juan del Monte.

(NOTE: Major Anderson's diary is a typewritten document, the sheets of which are pasted in the two volumes of the Major's scrap books of the Spanish-American War. These volumes are now the property of John S. Stewart Post No. 1, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Denver, Colorado.)