

CHAPTER X

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

THE OUTBREAK OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION—COLONEL McCOY'S REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE REGIMENT, FEB. 4 TO 14, 1899—CAMP ALVA AND THE WATERWORKS—ENGAGEMENTS AT MARIQUINA MARCH 16, 25, AND 31—DEATH OF CAPTAIN STEWART—OPERATIONS AGAINST MORONG AND ANTIPOLO, JUNE 3-7, 1899—WITH LAWTON TO PARANAQUE—RETURN TO MANILA—REGIMENT ORDERED HOME—THE RETURN VOYAGE—ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MUSTER OUT—RETURN TO COLORADO.

The first organized attack by the Filipino insurrectos on the American forces occupying Manila took place on the night of February 4-5, 1899, and was repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. The attack was immediately followed by a declaration of war of the so-called Philippine Republic against the United States. On the day following, Major General E. S. Otis, then in command of the Eighth Army Corps, taking full advantage of his interior lines and of the faulty position of the Filipino Army astride the impassable Pasig River, delivered a counter-attack that drove the enemy beyond artillery range of Manila, and secured control of the city water works system. The Americans captured many rifles and six pieces of artillery.

The participation of the 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers in these initial operations is well told in Colonel McCoy's official report as follows:

Field Headquarters First Regiment
Colorado Infantry, U. S. V.

Manila, P. I., February 14, 1899.

Assistant Adjutant-General,

Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions of this day, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this regiment since February 4.

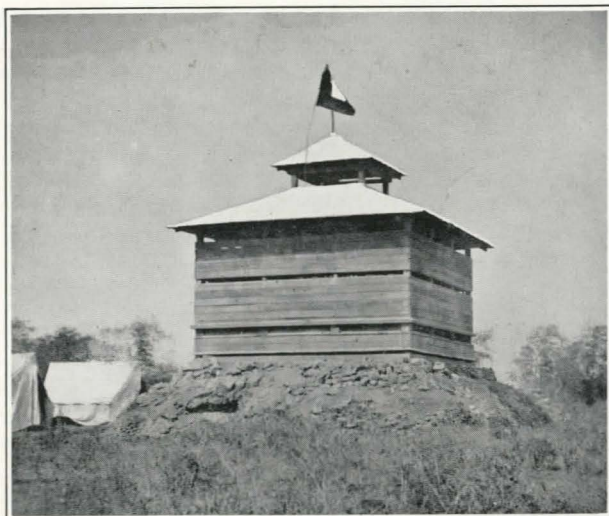
On the evening of February 4, at the hour of about 9 o'clock our attention was directed to the heavy fire which was apparently from our line of outposts near the Balic Balic burying ground. The regiment was hastily formed, but before a formation could be effected the firing ceased. Just about this time Lieut. Charles Houghwout was slightly wounded in the right knee at the regimental headquarters, No. 68 Calle Alix. He had gone upstairs to get ready to accompany the troops to the front and was standing by his bed near the front door when the shot came in and struck him. He was only slightly wounded, and is again on duty with collector of internal revenue. As no message came in from the officer in command of the outpost for that night no movement was made at this time, but orders were given to the company commanders to remain in readiness for any emergency. About an hour later firing was again resumed, and 2 battalions, of 6 companies, of the regiment were

hurried forward to our line of outposts to the east and west of the Calle Balic Balic and about 50 yards in front of the Balic Balic burying ground. The First Battalion, consisting of Companies F, G, and E, were posted to the right of the Calle Balic Balic, in front of Blockhouse No. 6. The Second Battalion, consisting of Companies B, K, and L, were posted to the left of the Calle Balic Balic in front of Blockhouse No. 5, and extending to the brow of the hill toward Blockhouse No. 4. These troops were in position about 10:30 o'clock. In the meantime the firing had practically ceased, and no offensive movement was made by either of the battalions at this time. Shortly after these positions were taken up, however, the firing was again resumed by the insurgents and was replied to by all of the companies on the line.

About 2:30 o'clock in the morning Companies I and D, under Major Grove, reported to me at the telegraph station on the Calle Balic Balic, where they remained until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when, by direction of the brigade commander, they were sent to reinforce Colonel Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska. About 4 o'clock in the morning heavy firing was resumed by the insurgents all along the front of this regiment, which fire was replied to at intervals by the companies on the line. Two guns of Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, had reported for duty at this portion of the line and were posted in the nearest corner of the Balic Balic burying ground. The firing was kept up steadily by the insurgents from about 4 o'clock a. m., until daylight, when I directed Captain Wedgewood, who was in command of the battery, to open fire on their posts at Blockhouses 4 and 5. This fire was maintained at intervals by the battery until 7:45 a. m., and we succeeded in dislodging the insurgents from several well-chosen positions, both at Blockhouse No. 4 and No. 5. Early in the morning it was decided to make an advance on Blockhouse No. 5, and Companies L, K, and B, of the Second Battalion were put in position for the charge. At 8:10 a. m., this battalion, with Major Anderson in command, was sent forward against Blockhouse No. 5, I personally accompanying the line. Company E, of the First Battalion, which had been stationed on the high knoll just to the right of Calle Balic Balic, went forward at the same time and assisted materially in driving the insurgents out of the village just in front of the blockhouse, and then turned to the right and flanked Blockhouse No. 6. Companies F and G, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moses, advanced shortly after the movement of the Second Battalion and assisted the troops of the First Nebraska in capturing Blockhouse No. 6. After the insurgents had been driven out of Blockhouses Nos. 5 and 6, we moved steadily forward about half a mile and drove the remaining insurgents from the hill and into the brush, when both battalions were withdrawn to the line of the blockhouses, according to the orders I had previously received from the Brigade commander. At Blockhouse No. 5 we found 27 dead and 11 wounded Filipinos; 24 were buried in one trench to the rear and right of Blockhouse No. 5, 2 were buried in separate graves along the Calle Balic Balic in the rear of Blockhouse No. 5, and 1 in separate grave to the front of Blockhouse No. 5, near brow of the hill, close to the Calle Balic Balic. At Blockhouse 6, 15 Filipinos were buried in one trench.

Our casualties in this charge were Private Charles Carlson, Company L, killed; Private Boyce, Company L, wounded in left knee; Private Weaver, Company B, wounded in left hip; Private Morrison, Company B, slight wound in left hand; Private Parkhurst, Company B, slight wound in stomach.

The position on line of blockhouses was maintained by this regiment until Monday afternoon, when we moved forward about 800 yards to the brow of the hill and occupied a much stronger position. Our left rests about midway



BLOCKHOUSE NO. 5, MANILA, P. I., FEB., 1899.

between Blockhouses 4 and 5 and about 800 yards in advance of the line of blockhouses. From here we follow the brow of the hill to the Calle Balic Balic, where we swing back again to the line extending along to Blockhouse 6 and to a point midway between Blockhouses 6 and 7. The 2 guns of Battery A, Utah Artillery, were moved forward at the same time and are now posted at a point about 800 yards in advance of Blockhouse 5 and slightly to the right of it, just to the left of the Calle Balic Balic.

Companies I and D, under Major Grove, reported promptly to Colonel Stotsenburg and were in position on the right of his line close to the Pasig River. Here they remained under heavy fire from the insurgents on the other side of the river until about 9 o'clock in the morning. At this point Private E. Doran, Company I, was killed about 8 o'clock a. m., and Corpl. William H. Erle, of Company I, was slightly wounded in the face. At 9 o'clock Colonel Stotsenburg directed Major Grove to move his 2 companies to the left of his line in front of Blockhouse No. 7 and assist in the capture of this blockhouse. The companies arrived, however, just after the blockhouse had been captured. Major Grove moved forward with these two companies and joined Colonel Stotsenburg in the attack on the Pulverin across the San Juan River, and in crossing the river at the bridge at the Pulverin Private Cass White, Company D, was shot through the head and fell into the river. His body was not recovered until Tuesday morning. Five other men went through the bridge at this point, which gave way, and there being no other way to cross Major Grove advanced with 14 men and assisted in the capture of the Deposito. The remainder of Companies I and D rejoined Major Grove at the Deposito about 12 o'clock.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock p. m., Major Grove advanced with these 2 companies toward the waterworks, which were reached and captured about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Search was at once instituted by Major Grove to locate the missing parts of the engine, which had been removed by the insurgents, and these were found Tuesday morning by Artificer Hays of Company I. The men of these two companies at once commenced cleaning up the engines and missing parts and late in the evening had the engine ready for operation and fire under the boiler. Major Grove remained at the waterworks with Companies I and D until Wednesday afternoon, when he was relieved and rejoined his regiment.

The position taken on the afternoon of February 6 remained the same until the morning of February 14, when 2 companies were withdrawn from the left of the line, and our lines extended to include the country between our right and the San Juan River, on a line extended southeast from Blockhouse

7. We relieved 1 company of the Second Oregon on the right, being relieved by 2 companies on the First South Dakota on the left. The line now established commences at a point about one-third of the distance from Blockhouse 5 to Blockhouse 4 and about 800 yards in advance of the line of blockhouses. We follow the brow of the hill from this point to where the Calle Balic Balic intersects our line in front of and to the right of Blockhouse No. 5. From this point the line swings back to the southwest until we intersect the line of blockhouses, which line is followed through Blockhouses 6 and 7 and to the San Juan River. The position or the line occupied by the regiment has been strongly intrenched throughout its entire length.

No offensive movement has been made by the regiment since February 5. The country between our front and the San Juan River as far to the north as San Francisco del Monte has been thoroughly reconnoitered, no armed insurgents being found in this portion of the territory. On February 13, I, in company with Majors Kimball, Anderson, and Grove, crossed the San Juan River and followed the course of this river north to San Francisco del Monte, for the purpose of locating open country through which troops might be moved. After leaving the road which leads to the waterworks, we went off through the country and found it almost impassable on account of the thick and heavy undergrowth. However, in case of necessity the regiment might be moved in this direction.

Ten companies of the regiment are now located on the line which we are holding, each company in the rear of that portion of the line which they are expected to defend. This leaves 2 companies of the regiment in reserve in barracks and the companies on the line are frequently changed, in order to allow the men to rest up, bathe, and change clothes. The manner in which the work given them to do was performed by the officers and men of this regiment is highly satisfactory to myself. The men showed the courage and dash of veterans and the work was done quickly and well. I also desired to express my appreciation of the service of the 2 guns of Battery A under Captain Wedgewood.

Our list of casualties is as follows: Killed: Privates Charles Carlson, Company L; E. F. Doran, Company I, and Cass White, Company D. Wounded: First Lieut. Charles Houghwout; Privates Boyse, Company L; Weaver, Company B; Morrison, Company B, and Parkhurst, Company B; Corpl. William G. Erle, Company I.

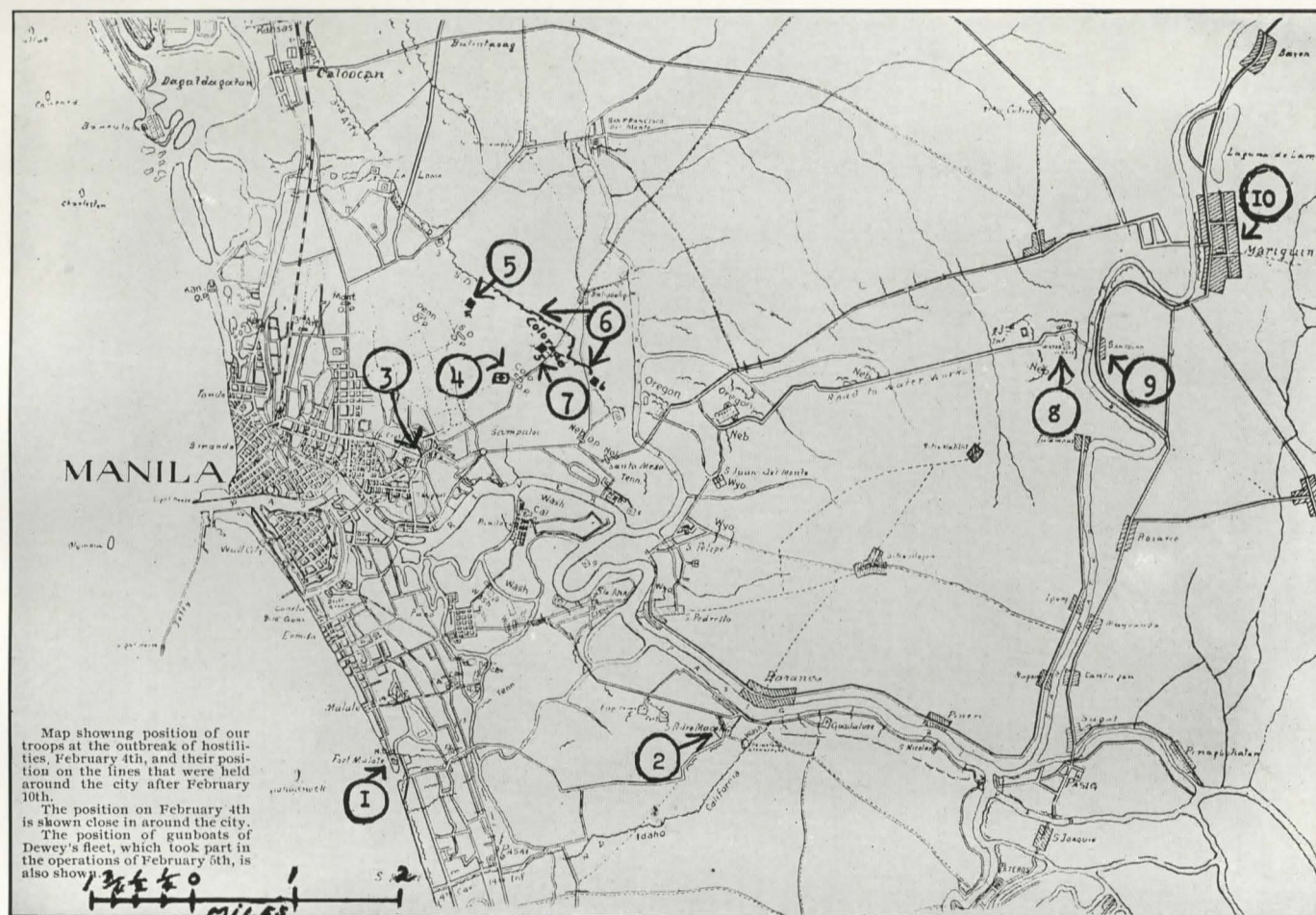
Very respectfully,

Henry B. McCoy,
Colonel First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. V.¹

Colonel McCoy's report, it will be noted, stated that following the engagement of February 4-5 against the insurgents at blockhouses Nos. 4, 5, and 6, the regiment was engaged in holding its sector of the line in the vicinity of the Calle Balic-Balic. This it continued to do until March 14, 1899, when it was ordered to relieve the 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry at the waterworks near Santolan, the Nebraskans taking the place of the Colorado regiment on the line.

The safe-guarding of the Manila water-works was of vital importance to the American forces in Manila and the regiment had a real mission to perform in preventing the insurgents from injuring or destroying any part of the water-works or the distributing system. The bulk of the regiment was sta-

¹ See also Major Anderson's narrative of these operations on page 461, Appendix G.



Map, showing situation Manila and vicinity, February 4-10, 1899. 1. Fort Malate (San Antonio de Abad). 2. San Pedro Mecati. 3. Billets, 1st Colorado Inf. Volunteers, prior to February 5, 1899. 4. Balic-Balic Burying Ground. 5. Blockhouse No. 4. 6. Colorado lines on February 10, 1899; Blockhouse No. 6. 7. Blockhouse No. 5. 8. Water Works. 9. Santolan. 10. Mariquina.

tioned at the water-works proper, and the camp here was named "Camp Alva" in honor of Governor Alva Adams of Colorado. Companies A, E, F, and M were located at intervals along the pipe-line to guard it from injury by the insurrectos. Later, on March 20, these companies were relieved by a battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers and the Colorado companies moved to a point on the Mariquina road one mile north of and covering the pumping station as outposts.

On March 16, Companies B and K and one platoon of Company I of the regiment, crossed the Mariquina River from the pumping station for the purpose of intercepting parties of insurgents retreating north from Cainta where they had been defeated by the 20th U. S. Infantry. The insurgents were encountered in the village of Mariquina, and after a sharp fight the Colorado troops succeeded in driving them out of the village and into the hills to the north-east. In this engagement Major Chas. H. Anderson was shot through the ankle by a Mauser bullet, Private E. Pyncheon of Company K, killed, and several other enlisted men slightly wounded. The fighting lasted until 2:30 P. M. when the companies withdrew to the waterworks after setting fire to the village of Mariquina.

Snipers constantly annoyed the Colorado outpost, and occasionally their fire was effective. Artificer Archie Aldrich, Company E, was mortally wounded by these snipers while passing from the camp to the outpost, and a few nights later Privates Eschom and Carty of the same company were likewise wounded. The old type Springfield rifles of the volunteers with their comparatively short range and black powder were no match for the long-range smokeless powder Mauser rifles of the Filipinos in a sniping duel, and Colonel McCoy, realizing the disadvantage at which his men were placed, requested that the 1st Colorado Infantry be armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. There being but a limited number on the island, he was allowed twenty-five per company, and these were the first magazine rifles to be supplied any volunteer regiment in the Philippines. The effect was soon very apparent, and thereafter sniping on the part of the Filipinos became a very precarious and losing game.

Orders for the advance of the 2nd (McArthur's) Division on Malolos were issued on March 23, 1899, and on March 24th the 1st Colorado Infantry was detached from Hale's (2nd) Brigade and attached to the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps, Brigadier General R. H. Hall, commanding. The regiment was directed to remain on duty at the waterworks during the Malolos campaign, and in response to Colonel McCoy's request that the 1st Colorado Infantry be allowed to participate in the operations General Hall telegraphed in effect that the pumping plant was liable to be attacked by several thousand natives and must be held at all cost; furthermore, "It is sometimes to one's disadvantage to be in command of a thoroughly reliable regiment."

The 2nd Division commenced its advance to the north very early on the morning of March 25, and Hall's brigade (less the 1st Colorado Infantry) was assigned the task of covering the right of the division during the march. The 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was on the right of the brigade, and passed through the lines of the 1st Colorado Infantry north of the waterworks just about daylight. The Minnesotas continued their advance for about a mile when they met with determined hostile resistance, and were in imminent danger of being outflanked on their right. General Hall, observing their predicament called on Colonel McCoy to send two companies of the 1st Colorado Infantry to attack the Filipino flank and relieve the menacing situ-

ation on the flank of the Minnesotas. Lieutenant Colonel Moses, with Companies "A" and "M", 1st Colorado Infantry, was directed to make the attack, and his subsequent report of the engagement is very interesting reading.

In the Field Near Manila, P. I., March 27, 1899.

Col. Henry B. McCoy,

Commanding First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. V.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with verbal orders from yourself on the morning of March 25, 1899, about 6 a. m., the writer, in command of Companies A and M, advanced against the enemy in order to protect the right flank of the Minnesota regiment. While quite severely engaged we succeeded in brushing the "niggers" from our front. During this engagement, unfortunately, we lost Capt. John S. Stewart, Company A, First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. V., killed,² Privates Pitts, Company A, MacCoe and Brill, Company M, were seriously wounded at the same time. After receiving a fresh supply of ammunition I connected with Minnesota's right flank, reporting in person to General Hall. Shortly after I engaged the enemy with the Krag and Mausers in my command, succeeding in driving them from our front. At 4 p. m., I received orders from General Hall to occupy a table-land to the right and front of the Minnesota regiment. At 11:15 p. m. we were quite severely engaged by the "niggers", who attempted to capture our position. It is needless to say that the attempt was a complete failure, although the enemy was under the command of an American, and succeeded in approaching within 30 paces of our position. As soon as the firing commenced General Hall dispatched a battalion to reenforce me.

On the morning of March 26 I received orders to return to the Mariquina road, protecting the left flank and rear of the Minnesota regiment. It is impossible to state the exact number of the enemy killed and wounded. The writer believes that at least 75 went to their happy hunting grounds in our first engagement. In the night attack, while we did not succeed in finding any of the enemy, when the morning dawned the ground looked as if someone had been running a slaughter-house for a week.

I desire to thank Captain Rucker, commanding Company E, First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. V., for the gallant manner in which he succeeded in capturing and holding the hill to his right and front. This hill is in such position that had it not been held by our troops my advance would have been materially hindered.

I wish to extend to each and every man of Companies A and M my heartfelt thanks for their gallant conduct.

Very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

Cassius M. Moses,

Lieutenant Colonel, First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. V.

Captain John S. Stewart, Company A, was the senior Captain of the regiment, and a very capable and efficient officer. His death was a sad blow to his comrades, and a real loss to the regiment. The vacancy caused by Captain Stewart's death was filled by the promotion of 1st Lieutenant Hilton to captain. He was assigned to command of Company I, and Captain A. McD.

² John S. Stewart Post, No. 1, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Denver, Colo. is named in honor of Captain Stewart.

Brooks, who was serving on General Hale's staff, was assigned to command of Company A. 2nd Lieutenant Fred L. Perry (then serving on General Hale's staff) was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and 1st Sergeant Ben Lear of Company C was appointed 2nd Lieutenant.

From March 26th to 30th the regiment continued its duties as guard at the water-works, and nothing of particular note occurred. To quote once again from Private Johnson's memoirs:

"One company was left in the city now, and this company was relieved every ten days while the regiment was at the water-works.

"The shelter-tent camps of each company were well scattered among the picturesque bluffs which overhang the neat little pumping station on the San Mateo River. The band, with its instruments, was on hand and played down the colors each night at sunset, when Capt. Wedgewood of the Utah Battery Detachment sent a shell whizzing among the insurgents—just to make the noise count. The band also gave small after-supper concerts, which were well enjoyed by the men.

"The regimental post exchange was moved from the city to the houses around the pumping station on March 29th, and the men were able to obtain small additions to their mess in the way of jams and crackers."

On March 31st Malolos was captured by the troops of the 2nd Division, and the same day there occurred a rather severe engagement in the Mariquina Valley that involved several companies of the regiment and a battalion each from the 4th and 23rd Regiments of United States Infantry together with two guns of Battery A, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery.

An attack had long been threatened on the water-works by the insurgents, and on March 30th it became apparent that the enemy was preparing for some offensive move. To anticipate this it was decided to launch an offensive on the morning of March 31st, and drive the enemy from the vicinity of the water-works. What subsequently happened let Colonel McCoy's report tell:

"At 4:15 a. m. on the morning of this day I left the headquarters of this regiment at Camp Alva, near the pumping station, with Companies C (Captain Booth), D (Captain Taylor), G (Captain Howard), and proceeded to the Mariquina road, along which four companies of my regiment are located. Here the column was joined by Companies E, (Captain Rucker) and A (Lieutenant Doertenbach). The battalion was then formed in column in line of skirmishers and moved forward with the right of the companies towards the bluffs about which overlook the Mariquina Valley. I proceeded to a point along the bluffs about one mile north of the Mariquina church. Here Company A, under Lieutenant Doertenbach, which was the second company in the column, was thrown forward and took a position on the high hill which overlooked the Mariquina Valley and the town of Mariquina. This company was stationed here for the purpose of protecting the left flank and the rear of the battalion which was to be moved on to Mariquina. Company D was sent over the hill in column of files with directions to form in the valley at right angle to the river for the purpose of protecting the left flank of the battalion which was to be sent forward into the town. The other companies were quickly moved into position and formed in line of battle at right angles with Company D and facing the town. As soon as this formation had been effected the line was sent forward and reached the left bank of the Mariquina River before any opposition was encountered.

"Company D had also been sent forward at the same time to clear out any insurgents who might be on that flank of the battalion. This company was then gradually thrown around to the north of the town, crossing the Mariquina River, where some opposition was encountered, and swept on through the town until they reached the flat plain on the other side. Such insurgents as were encountered retreated in haste, going either north up the valley or crossing the valley to the foothills. The other three companies met some opposition, which was quickly silenced, and Company G was sent across the river into the town and joined Company D, the other two companies remaining in position on the west bank of the river to protect the rear. After assuring myself that there was no danger on that portion of the line, these other two companies were thrown across the river and joined Companies D and G. Here the line was halted and we awaited further instructions from the brigade commander. The battalion of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry and the Fourth U. S. Infantry having accomplished their portion of the demonstration, joined us on the right, and, under directions of the brigade commander, three companies of this regiment, G, C, and E, were formed in line of battle across a portion of the valley, Company G being on the right of the main road and Companies C and E on the left, with Company D in reserve in our center, with the companies of the Twenty-third and the Fourth U. S. Infantry as flankers on the right. The line was then sent forward and had advanced only about 100 yards when sharp opposition was met by all three companies. The order to charge was given and the companies went quickly forward, and after a sharp fight drove the insurgents from their position in the undergrowth, brush, and trenches. The advantage was followed up and the line was swung around to the left, the insurgents being followed up the valley for a distance of about 4 miles, it being necessary to fight almost every foot of the way.

"Upon reaching this point, we found the insurgents in a very strong position to our front, where they had intrenchments built along the front of the dense growth of underbrush and bushes. They were driven from here by sharp, rapid volley firing, and their fire ceased entirely.

"At this time I was informed by the brigade commander that the effect of the demonstration had been fully completed and that the troops were to be withdrawn to Mariquina, to retain the position which was then occupied for one hour, and at the expiration of that time to withdraw as quickly as possible.

"Within a few minutes thereafter directions were received from the brigade commander that the line should be withdrawn at once and the troops immediately instructed to retire. A delay of about thirty minutes in withdrawing the troops was occasioned by failure to remove a wounded man of one of the companies of the Twenty-third Infantry. The company to which he belonged was withdrawn, leaving him in charge of one or two enlisted men; but as we were very close to the point where the insurgents had been in force I did not feel justified in withdrawing the entire line, leaving this man in this exposed position.

"The troops were withdrawn in good order, and upon reaching the town of Mariquina I was directed by the brigade commander to cross the river at the same point it was crossed by these companies in the morning and to proceed to La Loma church by the Mariquina road; I at once sent directions to Captain Rucker, who was on the left of the firing line to withdraw his company and return to his camp on the Mariquina road; also to Lieutenant Doertenbach who was on the hill in the same position which he had taken up in

the morning, to withdraw his company and return to camp. Upon investigation I found that the four companies of this regiment who had been engaged were practically out of ammunition, and as no additional supplies over the 200 rounds which had been carried with us was on hand, it became necessary for me to return with these four companies to headquarters in order to renew the supply of ammunition, and this was accordingly done.

"This regiment had been issued some time previous 300 Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and the four companies of this battalion had been armed with this rifle before starting out on this expedition.

"The superiority of this rifle for this sort of work was so apparent, and the work done by these four companies so excellent, that I immediately decided to make requisition for these rifles for the entire regiment, they having fully demonstrated their ability to use them to good advantage.

"In the engagement 6 men of this regiment were wounded, as follows: Company G—Corpl. John T. McCorkle, shot through right thigh, serious; Corpl. Leonard E. Philipi, shot through head, fatal, death resulting April 1, at 11 a. m.; Private John Dennis, shot through neck and right shoulder, serious. Company C—Private George P. Dickerman, shot through left shoulder, slight; Private Charles Hutchinson, shot through left thigh, slight; Private Henry E. Redmon, shot through face and neck, serious.

"The battalion was returned to camp, which was reached about 1:30 p. m., ammunition supply renewed and the companies allowed to get dinner, and at 3 o'clock they were started for La Loma church, going by the way of the Mariquina road. The roads were heavy, it having rained very hard, and the troops tired out; on this account the march to La Loma church was not made as quickly as it might have been, as the troops were frequently allowed to rest. We reached La Loma church about 9 o'clock p. m., with all but four of the men with which we started, and these reported to their various company commanders about one hour after the column arrived there. We went into camp in front of La Loma church, where we stayed until 6 o'clock p. m., April 1, when, by direction of the brigade commander, the battalion was returned to the camp at the pumping station, which point was reached at 10 o'clock p. m."

The months of April and May, 1899, were comparatively quiet ones for the 1st Colorado Infantry, and the only incidents of note were an advance on Mariquina by a detachment of Company G to rescue a Utah batteryman who had been captured by the insurgents and several reconnaissances by detachments of the regiment in the Mariquina Valley. The mission of the detachment of Company G was accomplished by the rescue of the artilleryman and the final destruction of the village of Mariquina by fire. In the reconnaissances into the Mariquina Valley much valuable information was secured, but unfortunately several casualties were suffered also. First Sergeant C. H. Bowser of Company K was wounded, and Private Harry L. Doxsee of Company C was killed during this time.

The regiment's tour of duty in the Philippines was rapidly drawing to a close, but before the homeward journey commenced it was to see another period of hard service in the field, and the month of June, 1899, was an eventful one for the 1st Colorado Infantry.

East, and somewhat to the south of Mariquina were the villages of Cainta, Taytay, Antipolo and Morong, all occupied by Filipino troops and veritable



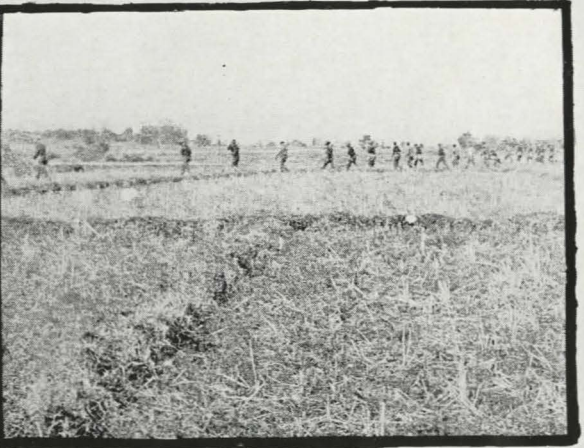
Quarters of Co. "K", 1st Colo. Inf. in Manila, 1898.



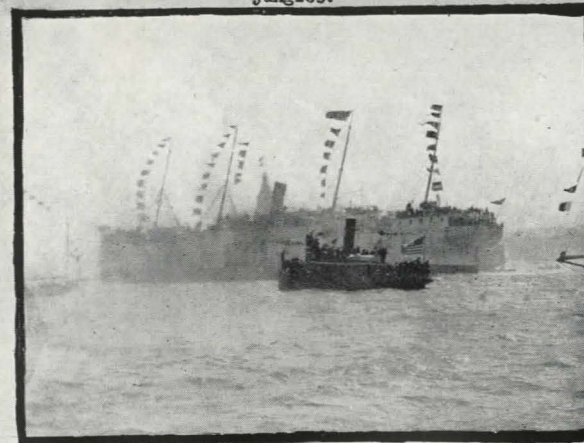
Brig. Gen. I. Hale & staff at San Paloc Church.



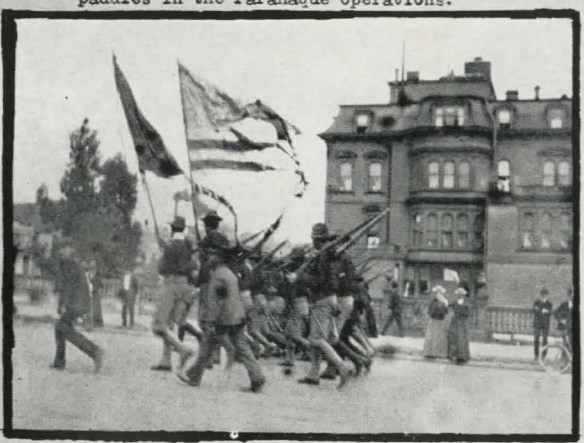
The 1st. Colo. Inf. hiking thru the Philippine jungles.



Firing line 1st. Colo. Inf. advancing thru rice paddies in the Faranaque operations.



Home Again - The U.S.A.T. Warren with the 1st Colo. Inf. on board arrives at San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1899.



The battle-worn colors of the regiment passing thru San Francisco on the return to the homeland.

(Photos by A. C. Johnson.)

WITH THE FIRST COLORADO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND ON THE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

hotbeds of insurgent activities. General Lawton having relieved General Anderson in command of the 1st Division, and subsequently been assigned to command of all troops south of Caloocan, General Hall (to whose brigade the 1st Colorado Infantry was attached) was directed to drive the insurgents from Cainta, Taytay, and Antipolo into the Morong Peninsula and there either capture or destroy them. For the purpose of the expedition the following troops were ordered to concentrate at the pumping station near Mariquina: Troop I Fourth U. S. Cavalry (mounted); one squadron Fourth U. S. Cavalry (dismounted); two battalions Fourth U. S. Infantry; one battalion Ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Oregon Infantry (less one company); the Wyoming Infantry Battalion; six companies First Colorado Infantry (Co's. A, C, F, G, K, and L); and a provisional battery consisting of one platoon Light Battery E, First U. S. Artillery and one platoon of Hawthorne's Separate Mountain Battery, U. S. Artillery. The total force numbered 102 officers and 2474 enlisted men, and was under the direct command of Brigadier General R. H. Hall, U. S. V. To act in conjunction with Hall's command, a force composed as follows was ordered to proceed to Pasig and report to Colonel John W. Wholley, 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry; First North Dakota Infantry; eight companies First Washington Infantry; one battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry; and one platoon of Battery D, Sixth U. S. Artillery.

The plan of the expedition contemplated that Hall's column was to start from the pumping station, moving across the Mariquina Valley, clearing the country of insurgents, and marching with a view of placing the head of the column east of Antipolo and towards Teresa. (See map, page 134.) Here line was to be formed, facing west or south of west. An advance in line was then to be made for the purpose of capturing Morong and Taytay, and driving the insurgents into the Morong Peninsula. In the meantime the force under Colonel Wholley was to make a demonstration against Cainta, and later if the insurgents were driven into the peninsula, the First Washington Infantry was to proceed in cascoes from Pasig to Morong to complete the victory.

"The movement commenced at 5 o'clock a. m., June 3, 1899. As it was known that the country to be traversed was rough and hilly and unfit for wagons, the troops were ordered to carry two days' rations in their haversacks.

"Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, supported by the dismounted squadron, same regiment, was sent down the San Mateo River to capture the enemy's outpost. The Colorado regiment was sent up the river to advance on Mariquina. Neither force encountered any enemy, and joined the main column which was marching across the valley under the guidance of two natives. These guides professed a complete knowledge of all trails across the mountains, but their information was of little value, as the recent rains had changed the face of the country so that ravines and trails that were reported practicable were found to be impassable for footmen or the small-wheeled vehicles. Much time was lost building bridges. The ambulances that it was intended should accompany this column were sent back. The column advanced with much difficulty, and finally, at 11:20 a. m., encountered a small force of the enemy. The cavalry soon cleared the country, but as the enemy was seen to be concentrating in considerable force, the Second Oregon Regiment and the Fourth United States Infantry were deployed with battery in the rear. No serious resistance was encountered during the remainder of the day's march until 4 o'clock p. m., when the enemy made a decided stand, being so placed as to bring to bear a fire from three directions.

"The Second Oregon and Fourth Infantry and the cavalry were deployed, and after a brisk engagement of an hour and a half the enemy was driven off. While this engagement was in progress the Ninth Infantry, acting as a rear guard, was also engaged.

"Casualties: Killed—2 enlisted men Fourth Cavalry, 1 enlisted man Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; wounded—4 enlisted men Fourth Cavalry, 6 enlisted men Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

"The column bivouacked on the scene of this last engagement.

"Meanwhile, at 1:30 p. m., the command under Colonel Wholley moved out from Pasig, the First North Dakota Infantry moving on the right of Cainta, the Washington Infantry moving on the left, and the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry having the center. One gun went with the North Dakotas and one with the Washingtons. Cainta was captured without serious resistance. The gunboats, under command of Captain Grant, participated in the movement by shelling the insurgent lines at Taytay and Cainta, and later at Angono.

"The North Dakotas, Scott's guns, and the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry was left to cover this line, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Treumann. For a time a sharp fire was encountered, darkness putting an end to the conflict.

"The Washington regiment was in the meantime withdrawn to Pasig, where they were placed on cascos.

"The next morning Hall's column entered the town of Antipolo with little resistance. The town was found to be practically deserted. About 1,000 Mauser and 2,500 Remington cartridges were found; also a small number of 3.2-inch shells, and some improvised canister of same caliber.

"About 10 o'clock a. m., General Hall's column set out for Taytay, and about 2 miles from Antipolo the other column under Lieutenant-Colonel Treumann was met. This latter column had entered Taytay about 7:30 a. m., without resistance. The insurgents, upon leaving Taytay, had fired the church at this place.

"The troops in both columns were suffering greatly from the heat, and many had fallen out exhausted.

"A halt was ordered and rations were issued.

"At about 3 o'clock p. m., the march was resumed. General Hall's column was ordered back to Antipolo and thence to Morong. Colonel Treumann's column was ordered to Morong via the west side of the peninsula.

"Meanwhile the Washington regiment had gone to Morong in cascoes, where they had landed under the protecting fire of the gunboats, and after a short but sharp fight had taken the town. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 5 wounded. Ours, none.

"Hall's column reached Morong at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 5th of June after an exceedingly hot and exhausting march, many of the men being overcome by the excessive heat. The same afternoon the Washington regiment was embarked on cascoes and returned to its original stations.

"The Second Oregon returned to Manila on cascoes on June 6.

"At 1 o'clock p. m., on June 6, General Hall's column took up the return march via Binangonan, the dismounted squadron of the Fourth Cavalry being left at Morong as a garrison.

"This latter organization was later reenforced by the First North Dakota Regiment.

"The remainder of Colonel Treumann's column, consisting of the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry and the platoon of artillery, joined General Hall's column at Binangonan. At Angono it was found that the Krupp gun which had fired on and hit the gunboat Napindan had been removed, probably to Santa Maria de Bulacan. The whole command then proceeded to the pumping station and thence to their original positions on the line.

"The difficulties experienced in this expedition in the way of bad roads and excessive heat were very great, and all the troops engaged deserve special credit for the splendid way in which these difficulties were overcome."³

General Lawton's report, it will be noted gives but a brief mention of the operations of any particular unit, and to complete the story insofar as the 1st Colorado Infantry is concerned I shall once more quote from Colonel McCoy's official report:

"On the morning of June 3, I left my station at the pumping station with 2 battalions of 3 companies each, the battalions being under command of Majors Anderson and Grove. We moved out of the pumping station at 4 o'clock in the morning, ahead of the remainder of the column and crossing the Mariquina River. From here we moved around to the east and north of Mariquina and entered this village from both of these directions. This movement was made for the purpose of capturing or killing any insurgents who might have been in the village. We found absolutely no one here, as everybody had apparently moved out during the night to the north.

"According to instructions I then halted my battalions and waited for the rear of the line to pass, as I had been assigned as rear guard.

"Some considerable delay was had at Mariquina on account of the failure of the guides to properly locate the trail and the necessity of building bridges to cross several ditches where it was found impossible to take the artillery. It was somewhat past 9 o'clock in the morning before I was able to take my position in column. We then proceeded slowly across the Mariquina Valley to the foothills, where the advance guard of the column was engaged in a lively skirmish with the insurgents, who had intercepted their progress at this point. This opposition soon ceased, and the column proceeded along the trail over the foothills. No more serious opposition was met until late in the afternoon, when again heavy opposition was met by the advance guard and heavy skirmishing ensued, in which this regiment took no part except the 2 leading companies, which were sent forward and arrived just in time to assist in driving the insurgents off from our right. The brigade camped here for the night. The next morning (June 4) our regiment was assigned to the head of the column.

"We broke camp at 5 o'clock, and the march was taken up. After advancing about a mile some serious opposition was met by the advance guards, but the fire was quickly silenced and the insurgents driven off by the dismounted troops of the Fourth Cavalry and two companies of this regiment. March was then again resumed, and no further opposition was met which was not handled

³ Extracted from Major General Lawton's report of the operations.

by the advance guard until we reached Antipolo. On our arrival at Antipolo, about 10 o'clock in the morning, we anticipated heavy resistance, and immediately upon arrival within sight of the town I threw my regiment in line of skirmishers to the north and east of the town and immediately moved on it. We entered the town with no opposition whatever. After allowing a short stop for rest the line was again formed and we marched to the west over the Camino Real toward Taytay. After about half of this distance had been traveled the column was halted and the men were allowed to eat their noonday meal, when orders were given that we were to return to Antipolo, going from there to Morong. This march was again taken up. We passed through Antipolo, which was rapidly filling up again with natives, and at 7 o'clock in the evening reached the town of Teresa where the brigade camped for the night. Orders were issued that the column should move at 5 o'clock the next morning, and although this regiment was ready and waiting, the advance movement did not commence until 9:30 o'clock, this being accounted for by the fact that the commanding officer of the Second Oregon Infantry had failed to provide his men with the traveling rations as directed and was obliged to await the arrival of the wagon train. At 9:30 the march was again resumed, and about 12 o'clock this regiment reached Morong. This place was also entered without opposition. The next day, after a long delay for provisions, which came from Manila by cascoes, the march was resumed from Morong at precisely 12 o'clock, the line going through Cardona on to Binangonan, where the column camped for the night, no opposition being met at this point. The column left Binangonan on the morning of June 7 at 5 o'clock and followed a well-made road, the first town we entered being Angono. We remained around about this town for about an hour and a half searching for arms and ammunition, when the forward march was again taken up. We passed through Taytay and Cainta and on to the pumping station, which was reached at 12:15 p. m.

"When this regiment started out on this expedition each man carried 200 rounds of ammunition and one day's traveling rations in his haversack, and this one day's ration was kept constantly in the haversack, so that the march of the column was never delayed by this regiment.

"The four days spent on this march proved conclusively that troops cannot stand a hard march during the heat of the day. The march from Morong to Binangonan on the 6th instant was particularly hard, large numbers of men being obliged to fall out of line on account of the heat. One man—Charles T. Hickman—was slightly wounded in the left foot during the second day's march and was returned to the hospital."

Barely two days had elapsed after the return of the Colorado companies from the Morong expedition when orders were issued for six companies of the regiment to rendezvous at San Pedro Mecati as a part of General Lawton's force for the movement on Paranaque.

South of Manila the enemy still controlled the coast from Manila to Cavite, and it was to destroy this control and defeat the insurgents in this sector that the following force was concentrated at San Pedro Mecati on June 9, 1899; Ovenshine's Brigade:—13th U. S. Infantry; nine companies, 14th U. S. Infantry; two companies, 12th U. S. Infantry; two guns Battery D, 6th U. S. Artillery; Hawthorne's Separate Mountain Battery, (less two guns); two guns, Battery E, 1st U. S. Artillery; Wheaton's Brigade:—eight companies, 9th U. S. Infantry; eight companies, 21st U. S. Infantry; six companies, 1st Colorado Infantry, (Co's. B, D, E, F, I and M); two guns, Battery D, 6th U. S. Artillery; two guns, Hawthorne's Separate Mountain Battery; two guns, Bat-

tery E, 1st U. S. Artillery; Troop I, 4th U. S. Cavalry and one troop of Nevada Volunteer Cavalry under General Lawton's direct control completed the expedition:

The six companies of the Colorado regiment were organized as two battalions of three companies each under the command of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Moses and Major W. R. Grove, respectively, Colonel McCoy commanding the two battalions as a regiment. The command bivouacked for the night of 9-10 June at San Pedro Mecati, and the march to the south was commenced at 5:00 A. M., June 10. Wheaton's brigade, with the 1st Colorado on the left, led the advance, and at 6:30 A. M. encountered the enemy on the Gaudaloupe Ridge. A sharp fight ensued, and the enemy was not driven out of his position until practically the entire expedition was deployed and in action. A running engagement then ensued, and the insurgents were again defeated during the day in the vicinity of Las Pinas and Paranaque, these towns being occupied by Lawton's force on the morning of June 11, 1899.

To get a glimpse of the doings of the 1st Colorado Infantry during the operations we must again advert to the memoirs of Private A. C. Johnson, Company E, who was present with his company in the field at the time:

"The sun was just rising when columns of fours were broken and the bugles rang 'deploy as skirmishers'. Colorado took the extreme left and started its long line over hill and into gully, through grass waving waist high and drenching one to the skin with early dew. Jungles had to be penetrated and rocky ridges climbed in order to make an even advance upon the enemy. It was exhausting work. Breathless, the men would struggle out of a ravine to be ordered forward into line and then crawl wearily over a hill. A mile of this progress and the enemy, entrenched on a heavily wooded hill 800 yards ahead opened up. Down on their knees went the skirmishers, cartridges were shoved home and the battle began. Above the pop, and sputter of the Mausers and Remingtons and the loud bang of the Krag-Jorgensens could be heard the shrill commands of the officers passed on down to the non-commissioned squad commanders. 'Fire by volleys' brought the long even music of war which tells on the enemy. 'Forward' brought the men struggling up off their bellies to rush ahead fifty yards to another vantage place and pour in the lead again.

"Corp. Fred Reed and Private W. J. Currier of Company E, both fell, hit by the same bullet, the former in the side and the latter in the arm. Private Harry Hegwer received a bullet in the neck, which passed diagonally downward and out the shoulder. Onward went the skirmish line, a little ragged perhaps, owing to the exhausted ones failing to keep up, but driving the Filipinos before it. Company F was ordered to take the menacing hill from which the first shots rained, and dashed up its slope as one man. Surprising half a dozen insurrectos in a set of entrenchments, there was almost a hand to hand battle as every American got his man, and received not a scratch. A little later, though, Company F ran into more shots and Private H. A. Macklem was wounded in the temple, Frank Duval had his leg broken by a bullet and Thomas Rylott fell on a bolo he had captured and cut himself badly in the leg.

"It was rather discouraging news that was passed along the line: 'Col. Moses is hit', but forward went the command and another San Juan hill was taken. Lieut. Col. Moses was hit early in the fight while directing the operations of his battalion. The bullet hit him in the left forearm and severed an artery. He was carried from the field with his wound bleeding profusely.

"Private Asa Morrill of Company D was the only man hit in that company. He received a bullet through the neck, which did not result dangerously. Col.

McCoy's orderly, Francis J. Henry, was shot in the right arm. Company B lost Sergt. George M. La Shell and Private Young. The latter was hit in the knee. Sergt. La Shell had his gun leveled at a bunch of Filipinos, when a bullet from their way hit the barrel of the rifle and tore it to pieces. It then glanced back and tore a hole in the Sergeant's arm.

"In the enthusiasm of the first brush with the enemy the Colorado command failed to wait for the regulars, who were supposed to join it on the right, and consequently was conducting a little campaign of its own, when it came time to gather the men together and make the turn for the south. The Filipinos had gotten well away in that direction, being urged along by shots from the gunboats on the lake.

"Squarely in the middle of the day, the most fatiguing march ever undertaken by any troops began and lasted for two hours, as the various commands made their way in skirmish order across miles of fields, covered with high grass and rice furrows. Water was scarce and the heat was terrific. Scarcely were there fifteen men to a company when a halt was called near the edge of the wood, supposed to contain Paranaque and several thousand insurgents. One by one the exhausted ones came straggling up to join their commands.

"The wake of the army across this burning field was strewn with discarded haversacks, packages of extra ammunition, blouses and anything to lighten the burden on one's shoulders.

"Lunch was taken upon the arrival of the straggling and terrified Chinese carriers.

"The country which the troops were now roving about was more bewildering than ever. Stretches of pasture gave way to lines of bamboo woods and hedges of tropical trees and plants which completely shut off the view to the region beyond. It was necessary to deploy skirmish lines directly at lines of woods and take chances on the Filipinos being there in their hidden trenches.

"Company E of the 1st Colorado and Troop I of the 4th Cav. now went ahead under the direct charge of Col. McCoy. Advancing a mile across the open into another clearing beyond, the men encountered the enemy's firing coming from the woods seven or eight hundred yards ahead. Engaging them while the rear commands were brought up and deployed, the Coloradans conducted another lively battle. Suddenly a few warning cracks of Mauser bullets caused a portion of the line to wheel about and commence firing commands in the greatest haste. The enemy had succeeded in getting around the front of the column and was beginning to pour in a flank fire. Half the Colorado companies and the 21st Infantry were instantly started to rout them, while three companies forded rivers almost to their necks and met the fire from the other direction. The move on the part of the Filipinos was clever, but the quick and determined work of the Americans soon silenced their shots and things were again ready for advancing. Private Joe Kearns of Company M was carried back from the flank skirmish with a bullet in the leg.

"There was an advance of a mile or so further and darkness came upon the wearied army, floundering around through morasses and rough rice ground. After clearing the territory surrounding with numerous volleys of rifle fire and cannon shells, the men were allowed to literally drop in their tracks to court sweet repose on the up and downy bosom of a rice field, unmindful of a pattering rain, which fell all night long.

"Stiffened joints grew limber in the bright sunshine of the next morning, and the brigades moved forward, struck the Calle Real, and moved into the vil-

lage of Las Pinas unmolested. White flags fluttered, and the cinnamon faces of the inhabitants peered out from their huts. All Filipino warriors who had not escaped had buried their guns and become 'amigos.'

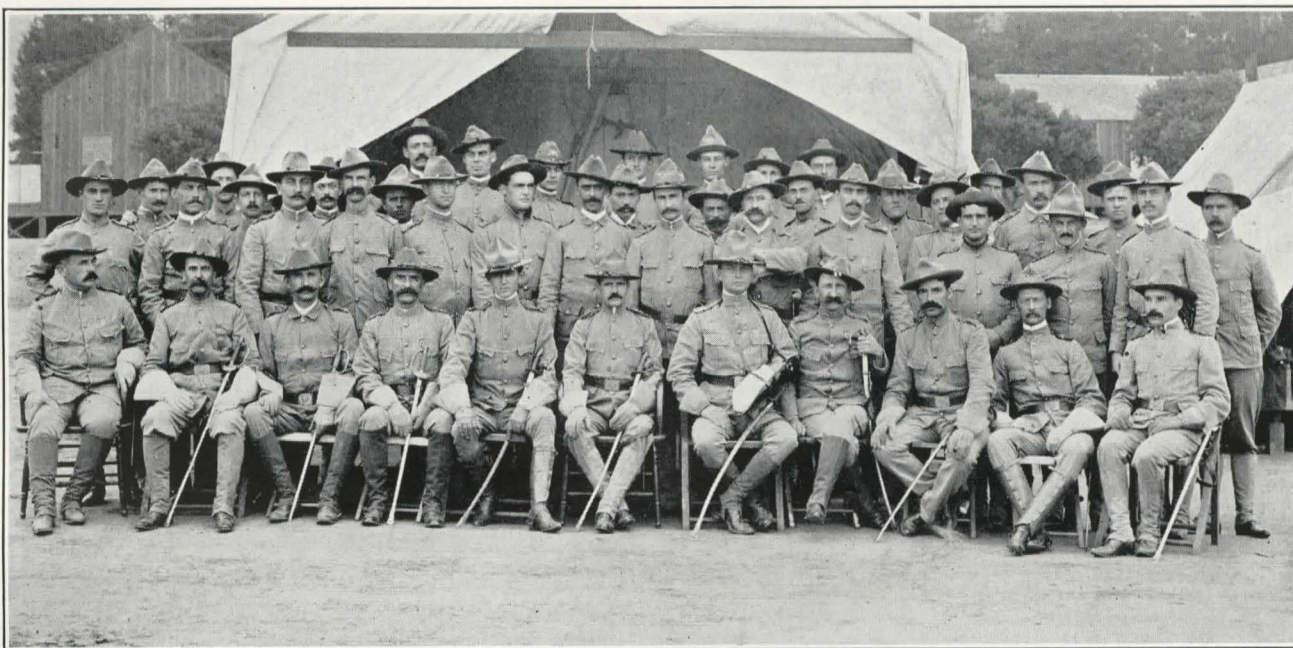
"There was a stacking of arms and a general drying out and recuperation until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Colorado command was dismissed, to march north through Paranaque ten miles into Manila. They passed series after series of the most savage-looking entrenchments and many strong redoubts. These had all been built to withstand an attack from the Manila side. The plans of the Filipinos had again failed.

"Quarters were reached at 8 o'clock, and the next day five companies were sent back to their places at the water-works, which position the Colorado Volunteers continued to hold until the welcome invitation came to embark for home."

Just prior to starting out on the Paranaque operation the regiment had been apprised of the death of 1st Sergeant C. H. Bowser who had been wounded in the operations in the Mariquina Valley in May. Sergeant Bowser had been a very popular member of the regiment, and his death was regretted very much by all ranks.

Early in the morning of June 12th the insurgents taking advantage of the depleted garrison at the water-works fired several volleys at the camp, and succeeded in wounding Private E. Pate of Company H in the knee.

On July 4, 1899, the regiment received the news that it was ordered home, and on July 6th it was relieved from duty at the water-works by the 21st U. S. Infantry. The return voyage to the homeland was made on the transport *Warren* which sailed from Manila with the 1st Colorado Infantry aboard on July 18, 1899, just one year from the day the regiment landed at Camp Dewey. After a week of very unpleasant weather the *Warren* reached Nagasaki, Japan, and on July 30th it arrived at Yokohama where the whole command had three days of sight-seeing. San Francisco was reached on August 16th, and the regiment was given an enthusiastic welcome as it marched through the streets of the city on the way out to the camp at the Presidio. Here the 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers was mustered out of federal service on September 8, 1899, and through the generosity of the citizens of Colorado a special train was chartered to bring the regiment home to its native state. A wild and enthusiastic welcome greeted them all the way through Colorado and on the arrival in Denver on September 14th the regiment paraded for the last time through the streets of Denver from the Union Depot to the Capitol, there to turn the battle worn colors of the regiment over to the custody of the state, and the officers and men to be dismissed to their respective homes and families.



OFFICERS, 1ST REGT. COLORADO INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS
Presidio Camp, San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1899, Colonel H. B. McCoy, Commanding.



THE FINAL CEREMONY

Turning the national and regimental colors, 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers,
over to the custody of the State of Colorado on the return to Denver,
September 14th, 1899.

NOTE—The National and Regimental Colors of the First Colorado Infantry Volunteers are now preserved in glass covered cases in the State Museum, Denver, Colorado. The following notice is attached to the case containing the Regimental Color:

"This Color was presented to the First Regiment Colorado Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, by Mrs. William Cooke Daniels of Denver at a formal review of the entire regiment held at Camp Alva Adams, Denver, Colorado, on May 16, 1898. Mrs. Daniels made the following remarks on presentation of the Color:

"Since I cannot go to war myself, I am glad to be able to send a flag instead. I know it will always be in front and hope it will be an inspiration to other men and a menace to the enemy. Since I cannot wish you a peaceful journey, I can at least wish you a victorious one and a speedy return."

Colonel Hale received the Color on behalf of the regiment, and said:

"The presentation to the regiment of a flag by the Sons of The American Revolution and a set of Colors by Mrs. Daniels are acts only emblematical of the generosity and good wishes of the Colorado people. I trust that the Colors will wave over a regiment which will be an honor to the Nation and to the State."

The National and Regimental Colors were carried by the regiment throughout its entire period of service as United States Volunteers. The two Colors were carried into Manila on the day of its capture, August 13, 1898, and were the first set of Regimental Colors of the United States Army to be raised within the city after its capture by the American forces.

The Color in this case, together with the National Color presented by the Sons of the American Revolution and now in another case in this room, were both returned to the custody of the State at a formal ceremony on the return of the regiment to Denver from the Philippine Islands on September 14, 1899. The last public appearance of this (Regimental) color was on the occasion of the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of the late Brigadier General Irving Hale at the State Capitol, Denver, Colorado, August 13, 1933.