

First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Muster Roll, 1898-1899

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First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Muster Roll, 1898-1899

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Scope and Content:

This collection consists of one muster-out roll for the First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Company K, by Captain Albert L. Haston, Co L, 1st Regiment of West Virginia volunteers from May 14, 1898-Feb 4, 1899.

NOTE: The information on the following pages was taken from Jack Dickinson's publication "The Muster Roll of the First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Company K, 1898-1899". That publication can be found here:

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Contents

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Ledger

First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Muster Roll, 1898-1899

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Unit History of the 1 st WV Volunteers	2
Officers	4
The Camps	6
Bibliography	12
Alphabetical index to soldiers	13



This photo of Company K, 1st Regiment W.Va. Volunteers was made at Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn. between August and November, 1898.

INTRODUCTION

This original muster roll is part of Marshall University's Special Collections, filed under Accession No: 1995/01.0714. It is an unbound ledger, with 19 inch by 8.5 inch pages.

The important information on each soldier in the muster roll is: dates and places of enlistment and muster-in, place of residence, and the remarks section which contains his record for his time in service.

There are many entries marked through, principally sentences that refer to the "promotion" of the officer, which were changed to "appointed under Regimental order." Many notes on confinement under guard were also struck from the record. Many privates had a note that stated he was entitled to an extra months' pay under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 12, 1899. These were also marked through.

The sequence of this verbatim transcription is in the exact order of the roster, and therefore the soldiers are not necessarily in alphabetical order.

There are separate entries in the back of the muster roll book of those who resigned, those who were discharged, transferred, or deserted. We have transcribed these in the exact order they appear in the muster roll book. We have created a consolidated, alphabetical index of soldiers in the back of this transcription, using Marcus Wright's list and the West Virginia Adjutant General's printed records to verify the spellings and residences of some of the soldiers. (See Bibliography)

This unit should not be confused with the 1st West Virginia Infantry Regiment which was a Union Army regiment during the Civil War.

Jack L. Dickinson
September, 2012

UNIT HISTORY OF THE 1ST WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

In 1889, the West Virginia Legislature renamed the existing militia the West Virginia National Guard. On Feb. 15, 1898 the U.S. Battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana Harbor. When war with Spain was declared on April 23, 1898, President McKinley called upon West Virginia to provide a regiment of infantry to be formed of men from the West Virginia National Guard. On May 2, Governor George W. Atkinson ordered the National Guard brigade into camp at Kanawha City. The camp was named Camp Lee. The brigade was composed of two regiments at the time, commanded by Brig. Gen. Baldwin D. Spilman. Of the 18 companies composing these two regiments, six were selected by a lot drawing to stay at home. The 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry was formed from the physically fit men from the remaining 12 companies who were willing to enlist. During the last two weeks of April other recruits volunteered and enlisted at various locations around the state. The unit was mustered in between May 7 and May 14, 1898 at Camp Lee. By May 14, the various companies had been organized and the regiment was mustered into U.S. Service. Brig. Gen. Spilman resigned from the National Guard and accepted a commission as colonel of the new regiment. Col. William H. Banks, who had been commander of the 2nd Regiment of the National Guard with his headquarters at Huntington, W. Va., resigned and accepted a commission as major in the 1st West Virginia. Their commissions were to date from Apr. 29, 1898. The organization of the regiment was as follows:

Regimental Officers:
1st Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry¹
1898-1899

Colonel: Baldwin Day Spillman
Lt. Colonel: Clarence L. Smith
Major: William H. Banks
Major: Philip A. Shafer
Major: William H. Lyons
Chief Surgeon: H. Byron Baguley
Asst Surgeon: Cassius C. Hogg
Asst Surgeon: Charles T. Nesbitt
Chaplain: Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot
Total 1,385 officers and soldiers.

The U.S. Regular Army organization in 1898 was as follows:

1ST Army Corps
 2nd Division
 1st Brigade*
 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry (regiment)
 Company K

*Records later in 1898 show the regiment as part of the 2nd Brigade.

At the time of the muster-in, the regiment consisted of 46 officers and 964 enlisted men. On May 16, in a down pouring rain, the regiment boarded a train for Chickamauga Park, Ga. They arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., late on May 19 and camped on Snodgrass Hill. The next day the regiment moved to an area in the Chickamauga Battlefield Park that had been designated for a training camp. This camp was named Camp George H. Thomas. Tents were set up and as one soldier reported postwar:

*The boys from the farms, factories and offices worked, sweat and swore, learning to take care of ourselves under the most trying circumstances, playing our part in the great embalmed beef scandle of the war. Here many of the boys went down with the Typhoid fever from drinking contaminated water and living under most unsanitary conditions.*²

Indeed, a majority of the soldiers in Company K and probably the other companies was sick either in their quarters or in the division hospital during the second half of 1898. On Aug. 25, 1898 orders were issued to move the regiment to Knoxville, Tenn. They once again boarded trains and arrived at Camp Poland on Aug. 27. On Nov. 27, the regiment was moved to Camp Conrad at Columbus, Ga., where it remained until being mustered out of the service on Feb. 4-7,

¹ West Virginia, *Report of the Adjutant General of West Virginia 1897-98*. Charleston, W.Va., 1898, 18.

² Marcus K. Wright, *First West Virginia Regiment, Spanish-American War 1898-1899*. n.p. 1952. Typescript at W.Va. State Archives, 4.

1899.³ (The Spanish-American War having ended on Dec. 10, 1898.) When the regiment was mustered out, it consisted of 47 officers and 1,039 enlisted men.

The 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry served its term of service within the continental United States.

Company K, 1st West Virginia Volunteers:

Notes in the Adjutant General's report for 1898-1899 state: "Company was originally organized at Ansted, W. Va., Feb. 9, 1892 and assigned as Co. C, 2nd Regiment Infantry WVNG (West Virginia National Guard.) Mustered in U.S. service May 14, 1898. Mustered out with regiment February 4, 1899."⁴ This explains the unexpectedly high number of men in this company from Ansted and surrounding area. Commanding officers were:

Capt. John E. Vawter, first captain of the company, resigned June 7, 1898.

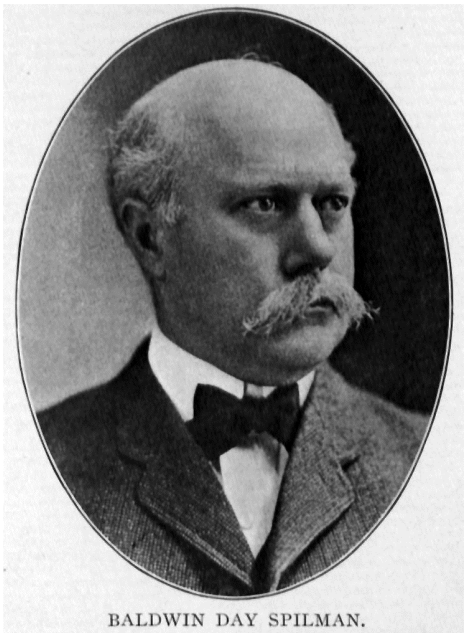
Capt. Raleigh R. Taylor, resigned Oct. 13, 1898

Capt. Albert L. Hooton, company commander until unit discharged Feb. 1899.

COL. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN

Born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va. in 1853, he was the son of Judge E. M. Spilman and Eliza Day Spilman. Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1878. His first service was in the North Dakota Territory in 1879. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Cavalry September 1887. For the next two years he served in several of the forts in the western states and fought against the Indians. He returned to West Virginia in 1890 and was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff on April 17, 1890. He became Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade of the West Virginia National Guard on June 27, 1890.

On June 1, 1886, Baldwin D. Spilman married Annie Camden, daughter of Johnson Newlon Camden, well-known West Virginia businessman and politician. He was 33 years old and she was 24. They were married at the Camden home in Parkersburg, W. Va. Camden was a U.S. Senator in the early 1880's. This close connection with the Camdens would move Spilman also to the list of well-known and successful businessmen. In the years following his marriage, Spilman, with Johnson Camden's backing, became general manager of the Monongah Coal & Coke Co. in Marion County, W. Va. While also serving as an officer in the National Guard, he "proved his mettle as a business executive" in bringing Monongah Coal back into a profitable business.⁵ Two years



Courtesy United States Military Academy

³ Virgil A. Lewis, *The Soldiery of West Virginia*. Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1967, 225, *Adjutant General's Report of 1897*.

⁴ *Adjutant General's Report of 1898*, 179.

⁵ Festus P. Summers, *Johnson Newlon Camden, A Study in Individualism*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1937, 387.

later he would become the company's president. Spilman resigned from the Monongah Company in 1892, well before the tragic mine disaster there in 1907.⁶ Spilman would also become a board member of two of Camden's other enterprises: the Ohio River Railroad and the Monongahela River Railroad. During this period he also became president of Consumer's Coal and Mining Co., and was also an officer in the Parkersburg Chair Co.

On May 10, 1887, Baldwin and Annie were blessed with the birth of a daughter, Annie Camden Spilman. In 1890 a second daughter, Elizabeth was born. In 1896, their son, Baldwin D., Jr. arrived. On Jan. 28, 1898 they were blessed again with another daughter: Margaret Primrose. Events would soon occur that would turn Spilman's attention from his business and family interests, and back to military interests.

On Feb. 15, 1898 the U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor. On April 20, 1898, a joint resolution of Congress was approved for recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, and demanded that the government of Spain relinquish its authority. They declared that a state of war had existed since April 21st, between the government of Spain and the United States. President William McKinley ordered 125,000 volunteers to be called up. The official declaration of war was dated April 25, 1898. These declarations caused the West Virginia Adjutant General's Office to issue General Orders No. 1 dated Charleston, May 2, 1898. This order called for the formation of a volunteer infantry regiment to be formed at Camp Lee, with B.D. Spilman as colonel and C. L. Smith as lieutenant colonel. W. H. Banks was appointed major of the regiment. This regiment became the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. To accept this commission as colonel, Spilman had to resign as brigadier general of the West Virginia National Guard. While assembling the various companies to make up the regiment at Camp Lee, Col. Spilman had his white horse, "Blennerhassett" brought from Parkersburg, which he kept with him during his service with the 1st W.Va. Volunteers.

When the 1st West Virginia Volunteers was mustered out in Feb. of 1899, Spilman returned to his business interests with J. N. Camden. In the 1900 census, the Spilmans were living in Parkersburg with the Camdens. In the early 1900's, Spilman and Camden were involved in developing their coal and railroad interests in eastern Kentucky.

Camden passed away on Apr. 25, 1908. In his will, he left a large part of his fortune to his daughter, Annie. He also established a \$4,000 annual income for Baldwin D. Spilman, for the rest of his life.⁷

After the Spanish-American War, a camp for the National Guard was formed near Keyser, W.Va. named for Spilman. Baldwin Spilman passed away near his boyhood home at Warenton, Va. in 1926.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. BANKS

In 1890 Banks was promoted to captain in the National Guard, and to major of 2nd Infantry in 1893. He was promoted to colonel in 1896. At the time of the formation of the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Regiment, Banks was serving as colonel of the West Virginia National Guard, commanding the 2nd Regiment of Infantry. He was born in Pennsylvania.

⁶ Summers, 494.

⁷ Camden biography on W.Va. State Archives website:

<http://www.wvculture.org/history/businessandindustry/camdenjohnson04.html>

LIEUT. DOUGLAS SETTLE

Lt. Settle was not a member of the 1st West Virginia Volunteers, but was a key person in its organization. Part of the new militia law which was passed by the West Virginia Legislature in February of 1897, provided for annual inspections of the West Virginia National Guard.⁸ As was the custom at that time, an experienced military officer from the regular army was attached to the National Guard, for inspections and mustering. Settle was an officer in the 10th U.S. Infantry as early as 1895 and was from North Carolina. In the summer of 1897 he was assigned to the West Virginia National Guard and began a detailed inspection. When war was declared with Spain in April of 1898, and West Virginia was ordered to form a regiment of infantry “to be formed, so far as possible of drilled men of the National Guard...”, the National Guard was ordered into camp at Kanawha City. Lt. Settle, being attached to the National Guard also moved to Kanawha City. He became the mustering officer for the various companies that became the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. On May 9, 1898, the Charleston newspaper reported that Settle’s mustering office was the busiest place in camp, and his work was requiring the help of three assistants.⁹ His name appears often as the officer who mustered in the soldiers of Company K in May of 1898 at Camp Lee.

THE CAMPS

The 1st West Virginia Volunteers was stationed at four camps during its service:

Camp Lee, Charleston (Kanawha City), W.Va.

Camp George H. Thomas (Chickamauga Battlefield Park), Ga.

Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tenn.

Camp Conrad, Columbus, Ga.

Camp Lee:

This camp was organized in late April of 1898. At least some of the National Guard officers had been ordered there by April 30.¹⁰ It was located at Kanawha City, on the south side of the Great Kanawha River, about a mile above where the steel bridge crossed the river. Today this would be near the location of Watt Powell Park. By May 4 & 5 five companies had been mustered for the 1st West Virginia Infantry. On May 12, Private Howard M. McConnaughy of Company L, wrote a letter home. In it, he talked about Kanawha City:

*Well, when we came to Kanawha City we expected [sic] to find at least a town, but the town consists of seven houses. It has seven voters, and five of them hold office. One mayor, one marshal, and three councilmen. The C & O Railroad pays all the taxes, which are \$390.00 per year.*¹¹

⁸ This act, (Chapter 61) listed as “An act to amend and re-enact and consolidate into one chapter, chapters eighteen and nineteen of the Code of West Virginia, concerning the military force of the State,” detailed the organization and officers of the National Guard. Part 48 detailed the requirement for inspections. (*Acts Passed by the Legislature, 1897.*)

⁹ Charleston, W.Va., *Charleston Daily Gazette*, May 9, 1898.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, May 5, 1898.

¹¹ William J. Sencio Collection, McConnaughy letter, Ms 2008-102, W.Va. State Archives.

Toward the end of the letter, he revealed that each company had its own bugle, that announced the orders. He gave the specifics of a day's schedule:

Order of calls.

Reville	5:00 A.M. (Get up)
Assembly	5:15 " "
Sick Call	5:30 " " (for the sick)
Breakfast	6:00 " "
1 st Sergeants	6:30 " "
Guard Mounting	7:15 " "
Assembly	7:25 " "
Adjutants	7:30 " "
Drill	8:25 " "
Assembly	8:30 " "
Recall	9:30 " "
Dinner	12:00 M.
Drill	1:55 P.M.
Recall	3:00 " "
Fatigue	4:00 " "
Parade	6:30 " "
Assembly	6:45 " "
Supper	6:50 " "
Tattoo	9:00 " " (go to bed)
Taps	9:30 " " (lights out)

Lt. Douglas Settle, the mustering officer, received a telegram from the War Department on May 5 asking for an estimate of how many men could be mustered at Camp Lee by the end of the week. On May 7, the first company was officially mustered in to the U.S. service. It was Company M from Moundsville, W.Va. On the 8th or 9th, the Governor of West Virginia received an order from the War Department ordering the regiment to be moved to Chickamauga, Ga., when it was completely organized. On that same weekend, Dr. Ten Eyck, the army surgeon that had been assigned to examine the recruits and volunteers, finally arrived in camp. On May 14, Company K was officially mustered in. By the 16th, the regiment was completely mustered and Col. Spilman received orders to have his regiment ready to move on short notice. Spilman answered back to Washington that the muster and the regiment were complete.¹² There had been a disagreement on the number of some of the regimental officers, and Lt. Settle received orders from Washington to complete the organization as prescribed by West Virginia state law. Therefore he added another major, William Lyons, to the roster.¹³ A hurriedly-organized mass meeting was held in Charleston to honor the departing troops. By the evening of May 17th, the

¹² Charleston, W.Va., *Charleston Daily Gazette*, May 16, 1898.

¹³ This disagreement along with other organizational differences between state organizations and the federal organization, eventually led to the Dick Act or the Militia Act of 1903. It outlined the National Guard organization and insured that all state military forces were simultaneously dual reservists under the authority of the Army Reserve. This was to prevent state governors from using National Guard forces as "private armies."

regiment had left Camp Lee and boarded a train for Chickamauga, Ga. "...it is to be regretted that they had to leave here so poorly equipped and drilled, with little clothing and less money. But they were ordered to go, and they have gone; and the good wishes of the people of West Virginia go with them."¹⁴

Camp George H. Thomas (Chickamauga Battlefield Park), Ga.:

In early 1898, as war with Spain appeared inevitable, the Chickamauga Battlefield Park came under consideration as a possible location for troop training. The reason was the Chickamauga Park offered good railroad links to most parts of the country. Besides the adequate railroads, the climate was warm and it was hoped would help acclimate many of the Northern troops to the Cuban weather conditions. By mid-April of 1898, Chickamauga Park had become the place of rendezvous for U.S. troops. On April 22 the Chickamauga Park was renamed Camp George H. Thomas, after the Union general nicknamed "the Rock of Chickamauga" for his defense of the Union Army at the 1863 battle. By April 23, there were well over 7,000 troops encamped there.¹⁵ On May 20, the 1st West Virginia Infantry arrived at Camp Thomas. A Charleston reporter, traveling with the troops made the following observations dated May 27: "The immensity of everything connected with this great national camp is truly bewildering. West Virginia's one regiment seems like a drop in the bucket midst the thousands of men now occupying the Chickamauga park."¹⁶ By the date of the reporter's comments, there were between 20,000 and 30,000 soldiers encamped there. The reporter went on to state that due to the West Virginia regiment not having time to be completely equipped, "the boys felt rather insignificant."¹⁷ It was also reported that the corral of several acres was an interesting sight in that it contained thousands of mules and horses. Major General John R. Brooke was in overall command. During this part of May, Lt. Col. Rush Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon of the Army, arrived and found the organization of the medical service seriously lacking. He set about organizing a system of dispensing medical supplies and creating division hospitals. For the following three months, the 1st West Virginia was encamped at Camp Thomas. By the first of June, the troop strength at the camp had grown to 45,000. Many of the soldiers would end up in the Division Hospital with various illnesses. Several of the soldiers contracted Typhoid Fever at the camp. On August 8, largely due to the unhealthy conditions, Secretary of War Russell A. Alger ordered the camp to begin closing. Sick soldiers in the two camp hospitals were sent home on furlough to recover. Other troops were sent to other camps or were discharged and sent home. On August 25, orders were received for the 1st West Virginia Regiment to move to Knoxville, Tenn.

¹⁴ Charleston, W.Va., *Charleston Daily Gazette*, May 17, 1898.

¹⁵ New York, N.Y., *New York Times*, Apr 23, 1898.

¹⁶ Charleston, W.Va., *Charleston Daily Gazette*, May 27, 1898.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*



Above: 1st West Virginia on the parade ground at Camp George Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., 1898. Col. Spilman is on his white horse with his staff to the right beyond the tree in center. The 2nd Battalion is behind them, the 3rd Battalion just entering photo on the right. Courtesy West Virginia State Archives.



Second Battalion, 1st West Virginia Regiment, at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., 1898. Major William H. Banks, commanding, on horse in front. Courtesy West Virginia State Archives.

Camp John S. Poland, Knoxville, Tenn.:

To illustrate the seriousness of the diseases that caused the dissolution of Camp George Thomas, this camp was named for Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, who commanded the Second Division, 1st Army Corps at Chickamauga (Camp George Thomas.) He contracted Typhoid Fever at Camp Thomas and died a few days later, on Aug 8, 1898 at Asheville, N.C. He was USMA, class of 1861, brevetted major and Lt. colonel at the Battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, respectively during the Civil War.¹⁸ The camp was established August 21, 1898. There were regiments encamped at Camp Poland as early as August 21. The 1st West Virginia Regiment arrived at Camp Poland at 4 a.m. on Aug. 27, 1898. The brigade camps were all within one and one-half miles of each other. Colonel Spilman was on leave around the 1st of October and the Knoxville newspaper reported on October 5, 1898: “There is great rejoicing in this regiment over the information that comes from Parkersburg that the wife of Colonel Spilman is much improved. This will permit his return by the 13th of this month when his leave will expire.”¹⁹ The regiments at Camp Poland began leaving as early as mid-September, 1898. On October 8, 1898 there was a reorganization of troops at Camp Poland, with some regiments being dispersed to Macon, Ga., Augusta, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala. The 1st West Virginia Regiment left Camp Poland on Nov. 26 or 27, 1898. The Knoxville newspaper reported the following:

It is definitely settled that the First West Virginia regiment will get away from Camp Poland on Saturday, going to Columbus, Ga. Transportation has been arranged for and will be ready. Colonel Spilman stated yesterday that the regiment would get away in five sections, leaving as early in the day as possible. The first two sections will carry tentage, arms, wagons, etc., and will be loaded near Lincoln Park. The men will board the cars near the Southern depot and leave in the following manner: Major Shafer and battalion on the third section, Major Banks and battalion on the fourth section, and Major Lyons and battalion on the fifth section. The colonel and his staff will also go on this part of the train. The order to leave Major Shafers’ battalion here for guard duty has been revoked and all the members of the regiment will get away together. It is expected that the regiment will reach Columbus, by noon on Sunday and dinner will be ready for the boys, the 160th Indiana now in camp there, having promised to serve the first meal to the new arrivals.²⁰

By December, only two regiments were left in camp. The camp was abandoned in early January, 1899 except for the hospital at Turner Park, which stayed open until mid-February, 1899.

Camp Conrad, Columbus, Ga.:

This camp was established October 25, 1898 and abandoned February 4, 1899. It was originally named Camp Davis for Colonel Davis “who won fame at Santiago but Col. Davis being a living man” the name was changed to Camp Conrad. It was named for Major Casper H. Conrad who was cited for bravery at the Battle of Santiago, but died on his way home. It was located north of 29th Street between Hamilton Road and 2nd Ave., North Highlands in Columbus. Another source states it was on the bank of the Chattahoochee River. The 1st West Virginia

¹⁸ New York, N.Y., *New York Times*, Aug. 9, 1898.

¹⁹ Knoxville, Tenn., *Journal and Tribune*, Oct. 5, 1898.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Nov. 24, 1898.

Regiment arrived at the camp on November 27 or 28, 1898.²¹ (Some internet sources mistakenly state it arrived there in early December, 1898.) Army documents dated Dec. 31, 1898 state that Camp Conrad was one of the 12 major Army camps occupied at that time. The 1st West Virginia Regiment, including Company K, was mustered out at this camp Feb. 4 to 7, 1899.



Above: Camp Conrad, Columbus, Ga., 1898. Price Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.



²¹ Wright, 5.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOLDIERS

Codes in parenthesis:

r = resigned

d = discharged

t = transferred

ds = deserted

dr=dropped

Allen, Elmer F.(d)		Robertson, Charles W.
Baker, Frank H.	Kenney, Thomas S. (t)	Robinette, Aleck (ds)
Baker, Frank W. (ds)	Killeen, William J. (t)	Robinson, Samuel
Baker, Michael	Kimball, William E.	Rucker, Walter T.
Baldwin, Andrew J.	Kincaid, Walter M.	Rule, James M.(d)
Ballenger, Henry L.	King, Albert	Rule, Walley
Belcher, John A.	King, Bernie E.	
Bogess, Charles E.	Kions, George W.(d)	Schlaegel, Arthur A.
Booth, Eli J.	Kirkenbuhl, John	Scholl, Fritz
Botkin, Thomas W.	Kirkland, Edward (t)	Settle, Page
Brogan, Patrick J.(d)	Kyle, George W.	Shafer, Harry (t)
	Kyle, Mark C.	Sims, Charles B.
		Skaggs, Edward W.(d)
Carr, Fred N. (t)	Lacy, Joseph E.	Skaggs, Miles A.
Chapman, William S.	Lanham, Charles B.	Slater, Oscar B.
Clark, John M.		Spencer, Charles B.
Cockings, Thomas G.(d)	Manley, Peter J.	Sturgeon, Clarence E.
Cole, Birdie R.	Martin, Nathan N.	Summers, Eusebius J.
Cole, Henry W. (d)	McAboy, James F.	Summers, Joseph B.
Cullen, Walter T.	McAlexander, George L.	
	McCabe, Richard V.	Taylor, John C. (d)
Drennan, Eugene C.(t)	McCave, George	Taylor, Raleigh C. (r)
	McCutcheon, Samuel B.	Taylor, Vernon D.
Eads, William H.	McCutcheon, Zell (d)	Toler, Wyatt A.
Edwards, Ira B. (t)	McGraw, Charles M.	Townsend, Robert A.
Erskine, John L.	McIntosh, Robert B. (dr)	Tyree, William M.
	McWilliams, James E.	
Farmer, Laurette	Mearion, John F.	Vawter, John E.(r)
	Minter, William F. (ds)	
Gililand, Claude	Mondy, Archie	Walker, Lewis J.
Graves, Frank	Moore, T. Mark	Ward, John (d)
	Morris, Floyd H.	Whitlock, Charles B.(d)
Hair, George (t)	Morris, Manley (d)	Wood, Hudson M.(d)
Hall, James C. (t)	Murray, Charles P.	Woods, Charles
Hammond, Charles W.		
Haynes, Ernest W. (d)	Neal, Joseph A.(d)	Young, Rufus B.H.
Hooton, Albert L.	Neal, Leonard B.	Young, William (d)
Houston, Henry K. (t)	Neal, William D.(d)	
Hicks, Samuel T.	Newhouse, Simon E. (ds)	TOTAL: 114
Hill, Mart F.		
Hornsby, William H. (ds)	Park, Clermont (t)	
Hundley, Frank A. (ds)	Payne, Elon (d)	
Hunt, John	Payne, Harry D.	
	Peters, Huston C.	
Jackson, Elmer E.	Price, Oscar A.	
Jones, William G.(d)		
Johnson, Samuel O.	Ramsey, Charles R.	
Johnson, William H.	Ratliff, John (dr)	