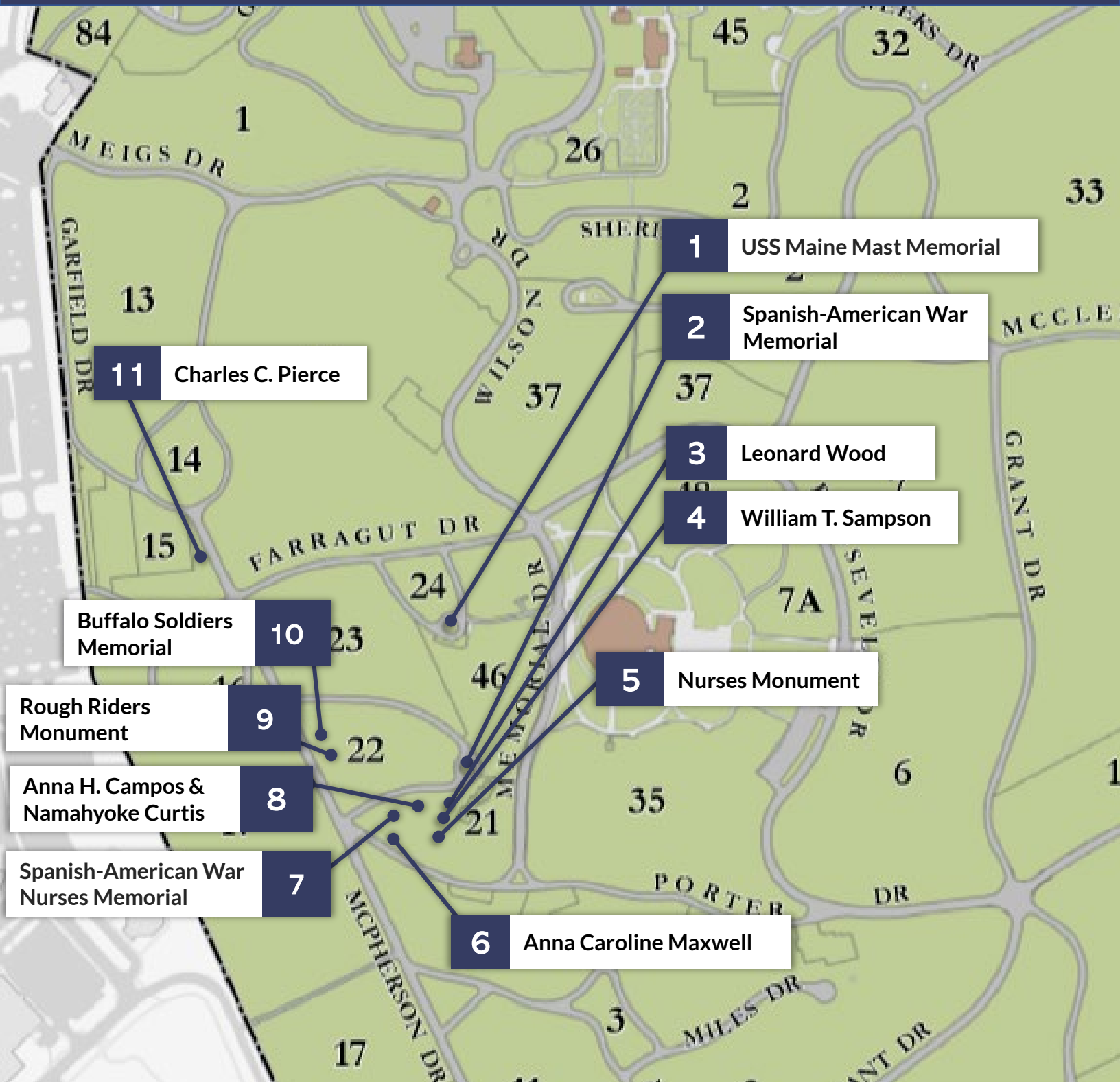


ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

School
Version



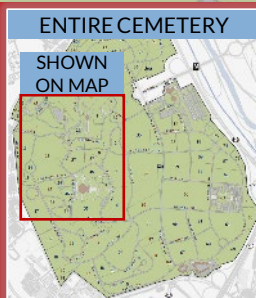
ENGAGE



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

@ArlingtonNational

#ANCEducation #ANCeduSpanAmWar



ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

School
Version

Length: .75 miles

Starting Point: Section 24 (1 mile from Welcome Center)

Exertion Level: Low

There are three types of stops on this walking tour:



HONOR stops mark the gravesites of specific individuals.



REMEMBER stops commemorate events, ideas, or groups of people.


















EXPLORE stops invite you to discover what this history means to you.

Why this tour?

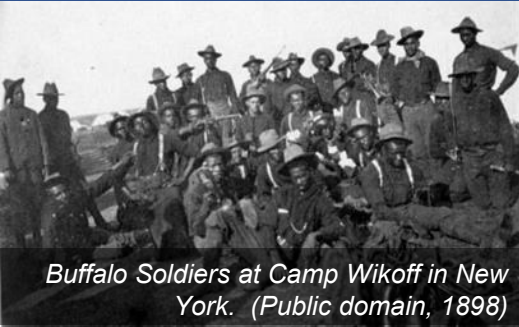
- ANC contains more Spanish-American War monuments and burial sites than any other location in the continental U.S.

This walking tour includes:

1	USS Maine Mast Memorial	Section 24		
2	Spanish-American War Memorial	Section 21		
3	Major General Leonard Wood	Section 21, Grave S-10		
4	Rear Admiral William T. Sampson	Section 21, Grave S-9		
5	Nurses Monument	Section 21		
6	Anna Caroline Maxwell	Section 21, Grave 16006		
7	Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial	Section 21		
8	Anna H. Campos & Namahyoke Curtis	Section 21, Graves 15986-A and 15999-A-1		
9	Rough Riders Monument	Section 22		
10	Buffalo Soldiers Memorial	Section 22		
11	Colonel Charles C. Pierce	Section 15A, Grave 7		



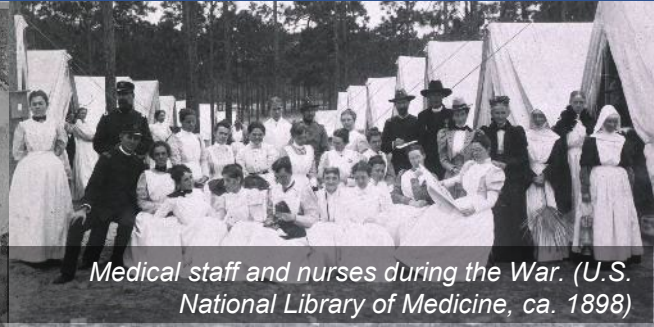
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Wikoff in New York. (Public domain, 1898)



A soldier attended in a field hospital during the War. (LOC, 1898)



Medical staff and nurses during the War. (U.S. National Library of Medicine, ca. 1898)

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

FAST FACTS:

- Nickname: "A Splendid Little War"
- Shortest war in U.S. history, lasting 4 months

BACKGROUND:

- Cuba was rebelling against Spanish colonial rule
- The USS Maine was in Cuba to protect American interests during the Cuban revolution, but exploded on Feb. 15, 1898, killing more than 260 American sailors. Historians are still unsure what caused the explosion, but American popular opinion blamed Spain.
- Concern for Spanish treatment of Cuban rebels, opposition to European colonization in the Americas, and outrage over the destruction of the Maine led the U.S. to declare war on April 25, 1898.

SIGNIFICANT BATTLES:

- May 1: the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila, Philippines
- July 1: Rough Riders, African American Buffalo Soldiers, and white Army regulars charged the San Juan Heights and seized control of Cuba
- July 3: the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean was forced out to sea and sunk by U.S. Navy
- August 12: the Spanish surrender

RESULTS:

- Cuba became independent
- The U.S. annexed Puerto Rico and Guam and bought the Philippines for \$20 million
- The U.S. became the dominant nation in the Western hemisphere and a major world power

AMERICAN CASUALTIES:

- 385 combat casualties (not including the sailors killed on the Maine)
- Over 2,000 died from disease

★ USS MAINE MAST MEMORIAL ★



WALKING TOUR STOP 1 Section 24

Dedication of the USS Maine Mast Memorial on May 30, 1915. (LOC)



ENGAGE
Social Media
Connection #1

FACTS:

- Memorial overlooks the remains of those who died when the ship exploded in the Havana, Cuba harbor on February 15, 1898
- Dedicated By President Woodrow Wilson on May 30, 1915
- Granite monument base represents a battleship turret
- Base is inscribed with the names of the crewmen who died
- Behind the memorial are two bronze mortars captured from the Spanish during the war
- The bell of the Maine is in the door of the base
- The wreck of the Maine sat where it sank in the harbor until 1911, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers raised the ship
- After recovering remains and additional investigation, the Maine was towed out to sea and sunk again, and the Navy transported the ship's mast to Arlington National Cemetery

Bell from the USS Maine. (ANC/ Elizabeth Fraser 2018)

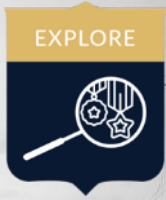


Maine Memorial base. (ANC Education/Leah Baer, 2019)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

The Memorial is directly west of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Memorial Amphitheater.

★ REMEMBERING THE MAINE ★



Take time to “remember the Maine” by learning about the ship and the people who lost their lives on it.

Facts about the Maine:

- Armored cruiser, made of steel
- 324'4" long and 57' wide
- Powered by two steam engines
- Carried four 10-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, seven 57-millimeter anti-torpedo boat guns, and four 18-inch above-water torpedo tubes

Who died on the Maine?

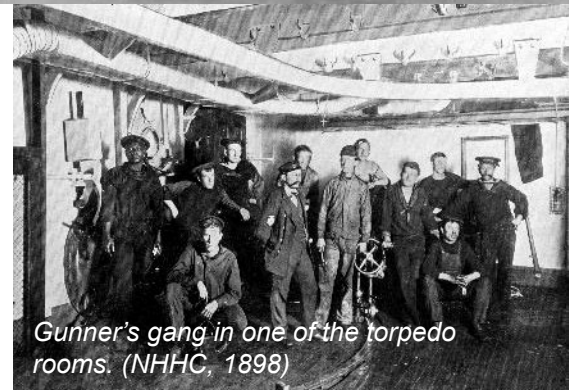
- More than 260 men were killed because of the explosion, 102 were rescued
- Because the explosion was below where the enlisted men were sleeping, only 2 victims were officers

Where were they from?

- Read the victim names on the side of the Memorial and notice the different backgrounds of the crew
- Some joined when the ship was in Asian ports
- 30 sailors were African American
- Crew diversity reflected the way America's population was rapidly changing

What were their lives like?

- Different jobs are listed with the names, such as coxswain or landsman. Look up one of these jobs and explain it to a friend
- What would it have been like to live and work on a ship like this?



Maine baseball team, ca 1898. All members were killed in the explosion, except JH Bloomer (left, back row). (LOC)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 2 Section 21

BACKGROUND:

- Dedicated May 21, 1902 by President Theodore Roosevelt
- National Society of the Colonial Dames of America raised funds and created memorial's design

FACTS:

- Height: 50 feet tall
- Material: Barre Granite
- Features a Corinthian Column topped by a bronze eagle perched on of a sphere constructed of Quincy Granite
- Black granite spheres lie at each corner of the base
- 44 bronze stars border the upper base
- 4 guns are mounted on concrete stands at the rear of the monument. The two inner guns are U.S. Naval Guns while the outer two were captured from Spanish coastal batteries

EXPLORE:

- Take a minute to read the inscriptions on the plaques and think about why the organization created this monument
- How do different elements of the monument represent the U.S. or the military units that served in the war?



The Spanish-American War Memorial, ca. 1918-1920. (LOC)

**SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
WALKING TOUR**

The Memorial is on Lawton Drive, south of the USS Maine Memorial.



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD



WALKING TOUR STOP 3

Section 21, Grave S-10

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born in New Hampshire
- Grew up during the Civil War
- Attended Harvard Medical School and became a doctor
- Married Laura Condit Smith

CAREER:

- Joined the Army as a contract surgeon in 1884
- Earned a Medal of Honor during the Indian Wars in the American west
- Became the personal physician to Presidents Grover Cleveland and William McKinley
- Organized the Rough Riders with Theodore Roosevelt when Spanish-American War began
- Appointed Military Governor-General of Cuba, served from 1899-1902

LEGACY:

Served as the Chief of Staff of the Army from 1910-1914 and implemented reforms that prepared the U.S. Army to enter World War I in 1917

- Served as Governor-General of the Philippines from 1921-1927



Portrait of Wood painted by John Singer Sargent in 1903. (Smithsonian)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

Wood's headstone lies directly behind the trees, with a view of the Spanish-American War Memorial.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON



WALKING TOUR STOP 4 Section 21, Grave S-9

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born in Palmyra, New York
- Oldest of seven children
- Couldn't afford college, but a local man helped him obtain a spot at the U.S. Naval Academy where he graduated first in his class in 1861
- Married Margaret Sexton Aldrich

CAREER:

- Served in Civil War
- Appointed to Court of Inquiry into the USS Maine explosion
- Commanded the North Atlantic Squadron
- Monitored the blockade of strategic ports in Cuba
- Defeated the fleet of Spanish Admiral Cervera at Santiago Harbor in Cuba on July 3, 1898
- Famous message: "The Fleet under my command offers the nation a Fourth of July present, the whole of Cervera's Fleet"

LEGACY:

- Recognized the importance of scientific progress within the Navy and the construction of well-equipped coastal forts



Sampson, ca. 1899. (LOC)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

Sampson's headstone is behind the evergreen trees and close to the gravesite of Wood. Note the members of Sampson's family interred in front of his headstone.



NURSES MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 5 Middle of Section 21

BACKGROUND:

- Section 21 is called the “Nurses Section” because it is the resting place of 653 nurses
- Nurses first served as a quasi-military unit during the Spanish-American War
- Around 1,700 women with formal nursing training served as contract nurses
- Most of the female nurses in the Spanish-American War were white, but as many as 80 were African American
- The Nurses Monument is a white marble statue, often called “The Spirit of Nursing”

FACTS:

- Dedicated in 1938
- Sculpted by Frances Rich, who later served as a Navy WAVE during World War II
- Made of Tennessee marble
- The figure has her hair pinned up, a style many nurses adopted while serving
- Initially honored nurses who died serving, but its meaning has since expanded to honor all nurses who served

EXPLORE:

- Take a minute to read the inscriptions on the plaque and think about those who have been pioneers in expanding women’s roles and asserting their rights



The Nurses Monument overlooks Section 21. (ANC, 2015)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
WALKING TOUR

The Nurses Monument is on the south side of the trees.



WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 21, Grave 16006

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born in Bristol, NY
- As a young child, lived in Canada with her family
- Graduated from Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1880

CAREER:

- Superintendent of nurses at hospitals in Montreal, Boston and New York
- Created a new training school for nurses at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City
- Petitioned the Surgeon General to allow her and her nurses to be stationed in US military hospitals and implement sanitation reforms
- Shaped nursing practices through her textbook *Practical Nursing*
- Known as the “American Florence Nightingale” for her service to soldiers during the Spanish-American War and World War I (1917-1919)

LEGACY:

- Pioneered the nursing profession and its integration into U.S. military hospitals
- Increased public awareness about nursing as a profession



Maxwell while she was dean of the nursing school at Presbyterian Hospital (later Columbia University School of Nursing). (Public domain, ca. 1892-1921)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR



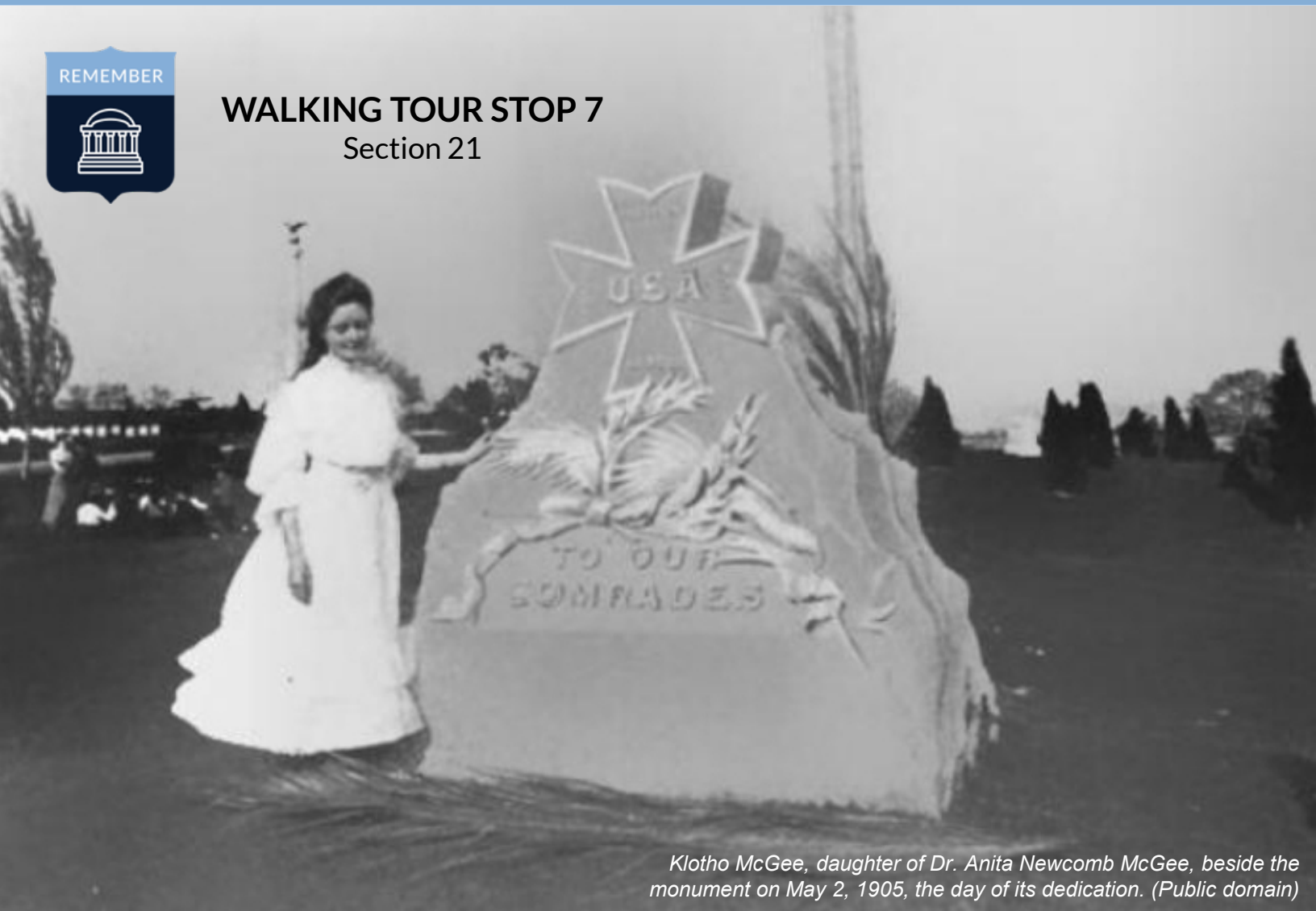
Maxwell's grave is located to the right of the Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial, and adjacent to Porter Avenue. The verse on her headstone is a line from a poem by Samuel Valentine Cole called “Theodore Roosevelt.”



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 7 Section 21



Klotho McGee, daughter of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, beside the monument on May 2, 1905, the day of its dedication. (Public domain)

BACKGROUND:

- Dedicated on May 2, 1905
- Erected by The Society of Spanish-American War Nurses, under the direction of Society president Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee
- The Spanish-American War was the first U.S. war in which nurses served as a special, quasi-military unit
- No nurses were killed in combat, but 153 died from disease
- Many nurses who served and died during the war are buried in Section 21

FACTS:

- The Maltese cross, the insignia of the Society, sits atop the large granite stone

EXPLORE:

- Why do you think the dedication is to "Our Comrades?"

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

The Memorial is northwest of Maxwell's grave, near the corner of Lawton and Porter.

NURSING IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



REFLECTION ACTIVITY # 1:

Nurses in the Spanish-American War:

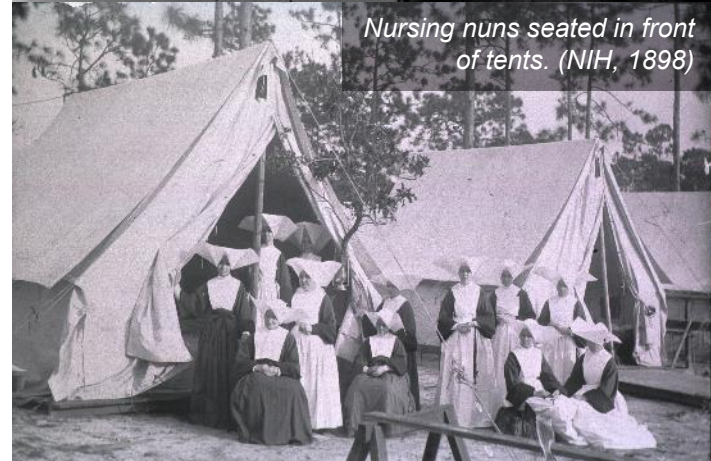
- Worked 14-hour shifts with 20-minute lunch breaks
- Provided their own uniforms, which they also laundered and maintained
- Performed duties that included:
 - giving ice baths
 - dressing wounds
 - preparing food
 - feeding soldiers
 - administering medicine
 - attempting to maintain sanitary conditions in tents, fields, and overcrowded buildings
- Were often overworked due to nurse shortages that increased their stress and chance of illness
- Were paid:
 - railroad fare to the assigned location
 - \$30 a month
 - meals
 - lodging (sometimes)

TALK ABOUT IT:

- Would you want this job?
- What kind of people would volunteer for this work?
- What character traits would make them successful?



Camp hospital in Chickamauga, Georgia. (Army Archives, ca. 1898)



Nursing nuns seated in front of tents. (NIH, 1898)

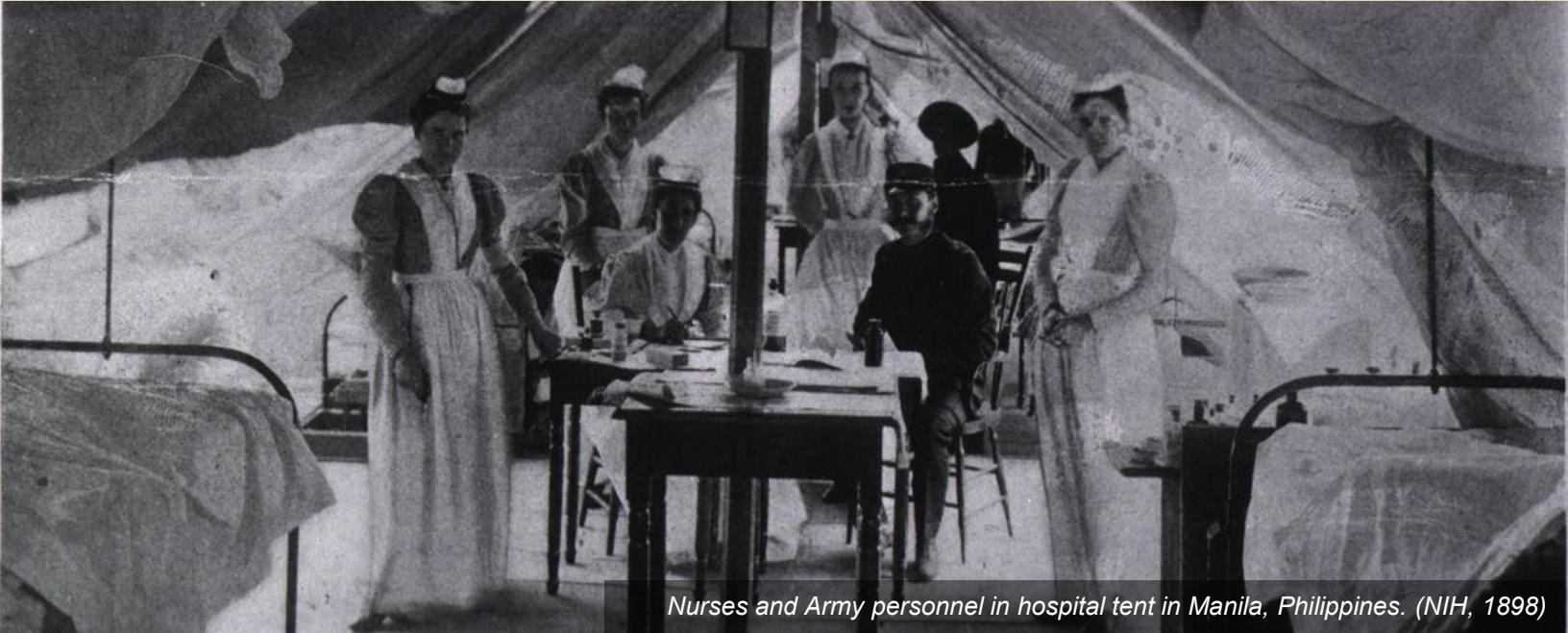


Nurses ready to leave New York in 1898 (NIH)



Social Media
Connection #2

NURSING IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



Nurses and Army personnel in hospital tent in Manila, Philippines. (NIH, 1898)

REFLECTION ACTIVITY #2:

Read the following statement from nurses Helen B. Schuler and Florence M. Kelley, describing the conditions at Sternberg Field Hospital at Fort Thomas, GA during the Spanish-American War:

"We had no disinfectant whatsoever to use. There was not even one wash basin in these wards for the nurses to wash their hands. At one time when there was a shortage of water for several days, we were requested "not wash at all." The three toilets which were supposed to be adequate for the needs of the 200 nurses, were over 500 feet away from their sleeping quarters. Every one of the nurses had contracted dysentery and under these fearfully unsanitary conditions, consider how inevitable it was, that the majority of the nurses left Sternberg Hospital Service with an intestinal condition which soon became chronic and which we shall suffer from the effects of, until the end of our life."

TALK ABOUT IT:

- Who was at greater risk in the Spanish-American War: Active-duty military personnel or nurses and doctors?
- We often consider the sacrifices of veterans, who may return home with visible or invisible scars and wounds... but what about nurses? What scars and wounds might a war-time nurse carry home?



ANNA “ANITA” H. CAMPOS



WALKING TOUR STOP 8

Section 21, Graves 15986-A
and 15999-A-1

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born to farmers in New Jersey
- Married Charles V. Campos, a Cuban native
- Lived in Cuba where she gave birth to son, Carlos Manuel Campos in January 1881
- Returned to the U.S. sometime before the war

CAREER:

- Enlisted as a contract nurse at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War

LEGACY:

- Died from malaria in Cuba in 1899
- First Spanish-American War nurse to be buried at Arlington Cemetery



Campos' headstone. (ANC Education/Leah Baer, 2019)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

When facing the Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial, Campos' is located to the left. Curtis' is in the row behind.



NAMAHYOKE (NAMAH) CURTIS



- In the 1800s, Black women had fewer opportunities for formal nurse training but still served as contract nurses during the war
- Curtis served as a contract nurse
- Prominent in Washington, D.C. as husband Dr. Austin Maurice Curtis was superintendent of Freedman's Hospital there
- Assigned by the Surgeon General to recruit Black “immune” nurses
- Immunity wasn't well understood and two of the recruited nurses died of typhoid in Cuba
- After serving in the war, Curtis served as a nurse after the Galveston hurricane (1900) and San Francisco earthquake (1906)

Like many people during this time, especially women and working class people, only a few details are known about the lives of Campos and Curtis. Many of these details come from government records (census data, birth records, marriage records, etc.) which often provide minimal detail.



WALKING TOUR STOP 9

Section 22

BACKGROUND:

- Dedicated April 12, 1907
- Erected by members and friends of the regiment
- “Rough Riders” a nickname for the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, which served during the Spanish-American War and are one of the best-known cavalry units in American history
- Especially famous for their charge up Kettle Hill at the Battle of San Juan Hill, led by Theodore Roosevelt
- Originally intended as a unit for western volunteers, it became an eclectic group when Roosevelt joined, with cowboys, Native Americans, and Ivy League athletes

FACTS:

- Material: dark-grey granite
- Insignia of the unit on west face
- Lists battles in which the unit took part and names of men from the unit who died during the War
- Overlooks a section filled with Spanish-American War casualties

EXPLORE:

- Take a minute to read the inscriptions on the plaques and think about why this monument was created



The Monument in 1912. (LOC)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

The Monument is located along McPherson Dr in the middle of Section 22.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 10 Section 22

When facing the Rough Riders Monument, the Buffalo Soldier Memorial is to your left, under the Kousa Dogwood Memorial Tree.



A mural depicting the Buffalo Soldier regiments at the Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898. (NPS)

BACKGROUND:

- Dedicated July 1, 1998, the centennial of the Buffalo Soldiers' deployment to Cuba
- The Buffalo Soldiers was a group of all-African American Army regiments established in 1866
- In the 1860s-1890s, the units served in the western states and territories and the nickname may have been given by Native American warriors during this time period
- The 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments deployed to Cuba in 1898, participating in the Battle of San Juan Heights alongside the Rough Riders
- During their time in Cuba, five Medals of Honor were earned
- The soldiers the memorial commemorates are interred in segregated sections of the cemetery

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN SECTION 23 (SEGREGATED SECTION)



Grave of Allen Jones
Section 23, Grave 14870
When walking toward Jackson Circle, Jones' headstone is in the row directly adjacent to McPherson Ave. Starting from Farragut Ave, Jones' headstone is 14 to the right.



Grave of Robert Coates
Section 23, Grave 14867
When facing McPherson Ave., Coates' headstone is three to the right of Jones' headstone.

HONORING THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS



REFLECTION ACTIVITY #3:

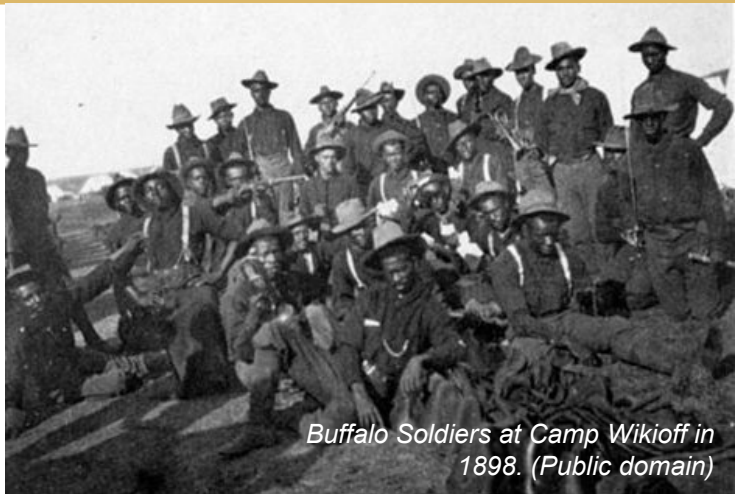
The Buffalo Soldiers' participation in the Spanish-American War was very controversial in the African American community at the time.

Some troops and citizens questioned whether they should fight for the U.S. government when African Americans were routinely discriminated against and deprived of their rights by federal and state laws.

Others advocated that this was yet another opportunity to demonstrate loyalty and patriotism and "reaffirm our claims to equal liberty and protection" (editorial in the Cleveland Gazette, March 5, 1898).

TALK ABOUT IT:

- What would you do?
- How did the Buffalo Soldiers' service make a difference for future generations of African Americans in the military?



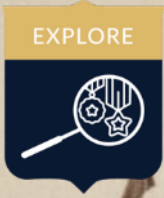
REFLECTION ACTIVITY #4:

Find the graves of Allen Jones and Robert Coates in Section 23. Notice how many of the individuals interred around them served in the United States Colored Troops (USCT). The USCT were African American regiments formed during the Civil War. Despite suffering heavy casualties and the threat of violent abuse if captured by Confederate forces, many of the USCT fought with distinction. The soldiers interred in Section 23 are a reminder that African Americans have a long legacy of service in the American armed forces, even while facing severe prejudice and systemic racism.

TALK ABOUT IT:

- How can you honor the service of these early African American regiments?

HONORING THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS



Social Media
Connection #3

REFLECTION ACTIVITY #5:

Compare the size of the Rough Riders monument with the size of the Buffalo Soldiers monument.

Both the Rough Riders and the Buffalo Soldiers were noted for their courageous contributions in the Spanish-American War but the Rough Riders only fought in Cuba, while the Buffalo Soldiers fought in multiple conflicts over several decades.

TALK ABOUT IT:

- Why did the Rough Riders get so much more credit, in the monuments and in the history books? How can this be changed?
- What other challenges and systemic racism have African American servicemembers had to overcome?

★ COLONEL CHARLES C. PIERCE ★



WALKING TOUR STOP 11

Section 15A, Grave 7

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born in Salem, New Jersey
- Married Frances Rees Pierce
- Had one daughter

CAREER:

- Served as an Army Chaplain in the Western states during the 1880s-1890s where duties included care of the dead
- Appointed to the Office of Identification and U.S Army Morgue in Manila during the Spanish-American War
- Perfected new techniques for identifying war dead, maintaining accurate records, and transferring remains stateside for burial
- Casualty information was compared to bodies exhumed from war graves
- Returned to the U.S. in 1908 and became an Episcopal minister
- Recalled to service during World War I
- Named Chief of newly created Quartermaster Graves Registration Service

LEGACY:

- Founder of the Army's first modern mortuary affairs system
- Recommended the implementation of dog tags into the standard Army uniform. These aluminum identification tags became a staple of the Army and ensure easier identification of bodies



Photograph of Pierce taken from his passport application around 1917. (Army Archives)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

After walking past McPherson Circle, Pierce's headstone is adjacent to McPherson Drive on the left. Make sure to note his relatives Eloise and Ethel interred beside him.

REPATRIATION OF FALLEN SERVICE MEMBERS



Social Media
Connection #4



BACKGROUND:

- The Spanish-American war was the first time the U.S. government paid to repatriate remains of fallen soldiers
- Many veterans remembered the Civil War, when the remains of almost half of those killed remained unidentified
- On July 8, 1898, Congress allocated funds to disinter and repatriate the remains of all Americans who died during the war
- D.H. Rhodes, landscape gardener at Arlington National Cemetery and inspector of national cemeteries, traveled to Cuba and Puerto Rico to catalogue fallen U.S. soldiers and nurses interred in makeshift graves
- Rhodes returned to the islands with a team of 46 undertakers, foremen, and laborers that disinterred the fallen soldiers, cleaned them and placed them in zinc-lined caskets for transport
- Only 1 in 7 of those who died in the Caribbean remained unknown
- In the Philippines, Rhodes identified all but 15 of the 1,073 American soldiers repatriated to the U.S.

Top: Coffins draped with flags are ready for burial at Arlington National Cemetery in 1898 (LOC). Below: Graves of Marines killed in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba on July 14, 1898. (LOC, ca. 1898-1901)

REFLECTION ACTIVITY:

- Why did America make such an effort to repatriate fallen soldiers? Who was it for?
- What would you want if a family member died in service overseas?

14

Allyn K. Capron

13

Anita Newcomb McGee

OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL STOPS

If time permits, other notable people who participated in the Spanish-American War can be found in sections 1 and 3. Even if you do not have time to visit today, these people have stories worth telling.

12

Colonel Charles Young

Section 3,
Grave 1730-B



13

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee

Section 1,
Grave 526-B



14

Captain Allyn K. Capron

Section 1,
Grave 289



12

Charles Young





COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG



WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 3, Grave 1730-B

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born into slavery in 1864 in Mays Lick, KY
- His father escaped and joined the 5th Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery in February of 1865
- In 1866, Young and his parents moved across the river to Ripley, OH
- Graduated from an integrated high school with academic honors
- Third African American to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1889

CAREER:

- Barred from commanding white troops, despite his rank
- Temporarily promoted to Major of the 9th Battalion Ohio Volunteers, an all-Black unit, at the start of the Spanish-American War, but not deployed overseas
- Fought in the Philippines in 1901

LEGACY:

- Inspired young officers to pursue further training, including Benjamin O. Davis (first African American General)
- 1903: First African American National Park superintendent at Sequoia National Park
- 1917: First African American Colonel



Young in 1903. (LOC)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

When traveling down Porter towards Roosevelt, Young's headstone can be located on top of the hill directly underneath a tree. Unlike many African Americans of his era, Young was not interred in a segregated plot.



WALKING TOUR STOP 13

Section 1, Grave 526-B

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born to noted astronomer and mathematician Simon Newcomb and academic Mary Caroline Hassler
- Studied at Newnham College in Cambridge, England and the University of Geneva in Switzerland
- Married prominent geologist and anthropologist W.J. McGee and had 3 children
- Attended medical school at Columbian College
- Established a private practice in Washington, D.C.

CAREER:

- Used her social status and medical experience to cultivate support for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps
- Helped vet and prepare volunteer nurses to serve in the Spanish-American War
- Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the U.S. Army

LEGACY:

- Only woman permitted to wear an officer's uniform during the Spanish-American War
- Raised the standards for nursing in the military and helped create the U.S. Army Nurse Corps
- Founded the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses and persuaded Congress to grant nurses pensions
- Buried with full military honors



Anita Newcomb McGee. (NIH)



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

Dr. McGee's grave is located on the far left of Section 1 adjacent to Humphrey Drive. If you are facing the parking lot Dr. McGee's tombstone is to the right of her parent's family monument.



CAPTAIN ALLYN K. CAPRON



WALKING TOUR STOP 14

Section 1, Grave 289

EARLY AND PERSONAL LIFE:

- Born into a family of soldiers: 5 previous generations served in the Army
- His father, Allyn Capron, also served during the Spanish-American War
- Survived by his wife, Lillian Capron

CAREER:

- Raised and trained two companies from the Oklahoma territory that made up part of the famous Rough Riders
- Led Rough Riders up the hill at Las Guasimas
- Struck between his neck and left shoulder while lying on the ground and taking aim at a Spanish soldier
- Told his troops to continue fighting as he lay on the ground
- Died from his injuries

LEGACY:

- First U.S. Officer to die during the Spanish-American War
- Posthumously awarded two Silver Star Awards in 1925, for bravery in the Sioux Campaign and the Spanish-American War



Capron in 1898. (Oklahoma Historical Society)

"Finally, there was Allyn Capron, who was, on the whole, the best soldier in the regiment. In fact, I think he was the ideal of what an American regular army officer should be."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

From "The Rough Riders," page 20



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WALKING TOUR

Capron's grave is four rows up from the Arlington House parking lot.



SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Tag Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatI and hashtags #ANCEducation and #ANCeduSpanAmWar

#1 USS MAINE MAST MEMORIAL

At ANC we remember and honor all of the fallen—not just the famous. Explore the USS Maine Memorial and share a picture of the name of one of the victims of the Maine explosion with us. Can you find out any additional information about this person? He may be buried in a marked grave, or he may be one of the many unknowns buried near the monument. Tag Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatI and the hashtag #ANCeduSpanAmWar

#2 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES

Would you have wanted to be a nurse during the Spanish-American War? Share your answer to this and other reflection questions with us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatI and the hashtag #ANCeduSpanAmWar

#3 BUFFALO SOLDIERS

Only a handful of monuments in the United States honor the contributions of the Buffalo Soldiers. Tell us how you would improve remembrance of the Buffalo Soldiers, either as a unit or as individuals. What do you want other visitors to understand about the Buffalo Soldiers? Share your ideas with us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatI and the hashtag #ANCeduSpanAmWar

#4 REPATRIATION

Did your understanding of the Spanish-American War change after visiting these sites at ANC? How so? Share your thoughts with us by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatI and the hashtag #ANCeduSpanAmWar

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