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very nick of time, much to the disgust of the majority of the soldiery, and the conquest of Porto Rico proved a nearly bloodless one. Gen. Brooke was appointed one of the American commission to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico, and on Oct. 18th was made military governor of the island. In December, 1898, Gen. Brooke was appointed military governor of Cuba, a position which he still (1899) holds, greatly to the advantage of American authority in the island and the pacification of the many disturbing elements naturally arising under the existing conditions. He was twice married: first, to Louisa, daughter of L. F. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; second, to Mary daughter of ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, N. H.

MILES, Nelson Appleton, soldier, was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister and educator, who emigrated from Wales in 1662 and settled at Swansea, Mass.; he served in King Philip's war. Nelson A. Miles was reared on his father's farm, and received a district school and academic education. In 1856 he went to Boston, where his uncles, George and Nelson Curtis, obtained a position for him in the crockery store of John Collamore. He had mastered military science at the school conducted by N. Salignac, a French colonel, and at the

outbreak of the civil war he raised a company of volunteers and offered his services to his country. In September, 1861, he was appointed a captain in the 22d Massachusetts volunteers, but was considered too young for the responsibility of that command, which he was required to resign, being given a lieutenant's commission instead. On May 31, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Morgan lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York volunteers. He was promoted colonel Sept. 30, 1862; was made a brigadier-general, May 12, 1864, and major-general, Oct. 21, 1865. He received the appointment of colonel of the 40th U. S. infantry, July 28, 1866, was transferred to the 5th infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted brigadier-general, U. S. army, Dec. 15, 1880, and major-general, April 5, 1890. He saw severe active service during the seven days' fighting on the peninsula of the James river and before Richmond in the summer of 1862, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. During the period between the battle of Fair Oaks and the change of base to Harrison's Landing, Miles acted as adjutant-general to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps; but at Fredericksburg he led his regiment, the 61st New York volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover, and was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville"; and Aug. 25, 1864, was brevetted major-general "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va." He fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Court House, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, both dating March 2, 1867, the latter for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania." After the close of the war Gen. Miles, in command of his regiment, was employed in Indian service, and defeated the Cheyenne and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked

Plains in 1875, and in 1876 broke up the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana. His successes in warfare on the plains were so great and so continuous that Gen. Miles became known as the "Indian fighter." He drove the celebrated chief Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontiers, and dispersed extensive bands led by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail and other chiefs well known in the far West. This was in the years 1876-77, when the Indian outbreak became general, the cause being the disaffection of the Dakota Sioux, of which Sitting Bull was the principal chief. It was in June, 1876, that Gen. Custer's party was defeated and massacred on Little Big Horn river, an event which was followed by the prompt and decisive campaigns of Gen. Miles. In September, 1877, another outbreak, this time on the part of the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph, was met by Miles and speedily overcome, and in 1878 he captured a party of Bannocks near the Yellowstone Park. But perhaps his most difficult campaign was that against the fierce chief Geronimo, of the hostile Apaches, doubtless the most bloodthirsty and cruel tribe of Indians in the whole of North America. After innumerable depredations and raids on the part of the Indians, Gen. Sheridan, commander-in-chief, determined to have Geronimo suppressed at any cost. An expedition under Gen. George Crook was fitted out early in 1886, but as it was unsuccessful, Gen. Crook asked to be relieved, and Gen. Miles was ordered to take his place. The result was that, after one of the longest and most exhausting campaigns known to Indian warfare, the Apaches were forced to yield. Miles and his troopers gave them not an hour for rest, but followed on their trail, forcing them to keep moving until even their dogged endurance could bear it no longer. The whole band was captured, and Geronimo and his principal followers were sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., in the latter part of 1886. Following these brilliant successes, Gen. Miles received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for his valuable services, and on Nov. 8, 1887, the citizens of Arizona presented him, at Tucson, with a sword of honor in the presence of a large gathering of the citizens of the territory. In 1890-91 Gen. Miles suppressed a fresh outbreak of Sioux and Cheyennes. In 1894, under orders from Pres. Cleveland, he commanded the U. S. troops sent to Chicago to suppress the serious rioting and threatened rebellion which occurred there. This difficult duty he accomplished with the celerity and completeness which have always characterized his obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Gen. Miles was in command of the department of the Columbia from 1880-85; from July, 1885, to April, 1886, he commanded the department of the Missouri; in April, 1886, was assigned to the command of the department of Arizona, and in 1888 was given command of the division of the Pacific. In 1897 Gen. Miles represented the United States at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria in London, and also visited the seat of war between Turkey and Greece. On his return he published a volume on "Military Europe," having previously given to the public a volume of "Personal Recollections" (1897). On the retirement of Gen. Schofield, in 1895, Gen. Miles became commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. On April 9, 1898, war with Spain being imminent, he recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers, and on April 15th recommended that an additional force of 40,000 be provided for the protection of coasts and as a reserve. In a letter to the secretary of war, April 18th, he asserted his belief that the surrender of the Spanish army in Cuba could be secured "without any great sacrifice of life," but deprecated the sending of troops thither in



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the sickly season to cope with an acclimated army. War having been officially announced, he (April 26th) addressed another letter to Sec. Alger, declaring that the volunteer troops called into service ought to be in camp in their respective states for sixty days approximately in order to be thoroughly equipped, drilled and organized. As soon as definite information came that Cervera's fleet was closed up in the harbor of Santiago, Gen. Shafter was ordered to place his troops on transports and go to the assistance of the navy in capturing the fleet and harbor. Gen. Miles, then at Tampa, expressed to the secretary of war his desire to go with this army corps or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 (Porto Rico).



On the following day he was asked by telegram how soon he could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough to take and hold the island without the force under Gen. Shafter, and replied that such an expedition could be ready in ten days. On June 24th he submitted a plan of campaign for Cuba; on the 26th was ordered to organize an expedition against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico, to be composed of the united forces of Gens. Brooke and Shafter, and to command the same in person. He was not sent to Cuba, however, until two weeks later, arriving opposite Santiago with reinforcements for Shafter July 11th, at the time Sampson's fleet was bombarding the Spanish position. Conferences with Sampson and Shafter were then had and arrangements made to disembark the troops, and on the 13th Gen. Miles, with Gens. Gilmore, Shafter, Wheeler and others, held a conference between the lines with Gen. Toral. The Spanish commander was informed that he must surrender or take the consequences, and on the same day the secretary of war telegraphed Gen. Miles "to accept surrender, order an assault or withhold the same." On the morning of July 14th Adm. Sampson's fleet was prepared to cover the landing at Cabanas of Gen. Henry's command on the Yale, Columbia and Duchesse, but Gen. Toral surrendered his forces to Gen. Miles that day, and aggressive action was unnecessary. Gen. Miles authorized Gen. Shafter to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation, and instructed him to isolate the troops recently arrived on healthful ground to keep them free from infection by yellow fever. On the same day Sec. Alger advised Gen. Miles to return to Washington as soon as matters at Santiago were settled, and go to Porto Rico with an expedition that was being fitted out; but after some delay Miles obtained permission to proceed from Cuba. On July 21st he sailed from Guantanamo with an effective force of only 3,314 men, whereas the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Porto Rico aggregated 17,000. The objective point was Cape San Juan; but it was finally decided to go direct to Guanica, near Ponce, on the southern coast, and there, on the 25th, a de-

tachment of troops was landed. Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles without resistance on the 27th, and the troops were received with enthusiasm by the citizens. A proclamation by Gen. Miles, issued on the following day, assured the inhabitants of Porto Rico that the American forces came not to devastate or oppress, but to give them freedom from Spanish rule and the blessings of the liberal institutions of the U. S. government. Town after town was occupied, as the army proceeded northward. Gen. Brooke with his command arrived on Aug. 3d to aid in occupying the island. On the 25th Gen. Miles was instructed to send home all troops not actually needed, and soon after he returned to Washington. Gen. Miles was married, in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter.

HENRY, Guy Vernor, soldier and governor-general of Porto Rico, was born at Fort Smith, I. T., March 9, 1839, son of William Seaton and Anetta Livingston (Thompson) Henry. His father (1816-51), a native of Albany, N. Y., son of Judge Henry, and a graduate of West Point, served with credit in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and at the time of his death was major of the 3d infantry; his mother was a granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, twice governor of New York state and vice-president of the United States. Appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from New York state, he was graduated in 1861; from May to July of that year being engaged in drilling volunteers in Washington, D. C., and (July-December) in the Manassas campaign on the staff of Gen. McDowell, and the defences of Washington. He commanded a battery at Key West, Fla. (December, 1861-May, 1862), thereafter, until June, 1863, he commanded a battery at Hilton Head, S. C., and was engaged in the various operations against Charleston, S. C. (July-November, 1863). In the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862, he was first lieutenant of the 1st artillery, having two horses



shot under him and being commended for "gallant and distinguished conduct." He was engaged in the descent on Morris island and the bombardment of Fort Sumter (Aug. 17-23); in the siege of Fort Wagner (July 10-Sept. 7, 1863); and was acting-chief of artillery and colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers in the Florida campaign. He commanded a brigade of the 18th corps, army of the James (May, 1864-January, 1865); was in the operations before Richmond, Va., and in all the principal battles of that campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, Va. (June-September, 1864); was on leave of absence (February-April, 1865); then, until July, was in command of a sub-district of the Plains, military division of the Missouri. During the civil war he received rapid promotion, becoming first lieutenant, May 14, 1861; brevetted captain, Oct. 22, 1862; major, Feb. 20, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 29, 1864; colonel, March 18, 1864; and brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 28, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in front of Petersburg, Va." He was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., during October, 1865, then aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Parke, commanding the southern district of New York; and in garrison at Fort Knox, Me. (February-March, 1866). From this date to December, 1867, he was stationed at various forts,