

PHOTOGRAPHING IN THE PHILIPPINES

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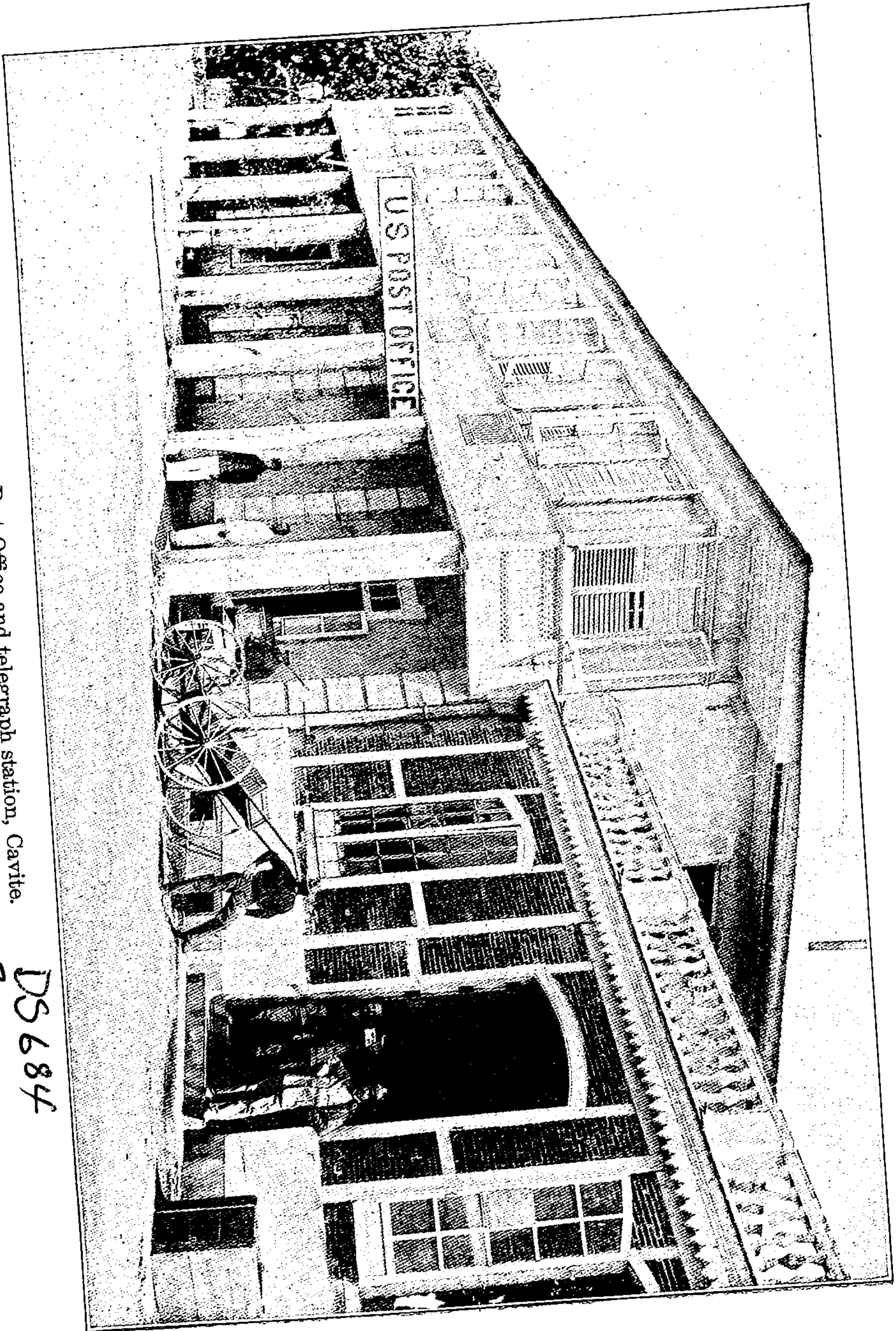
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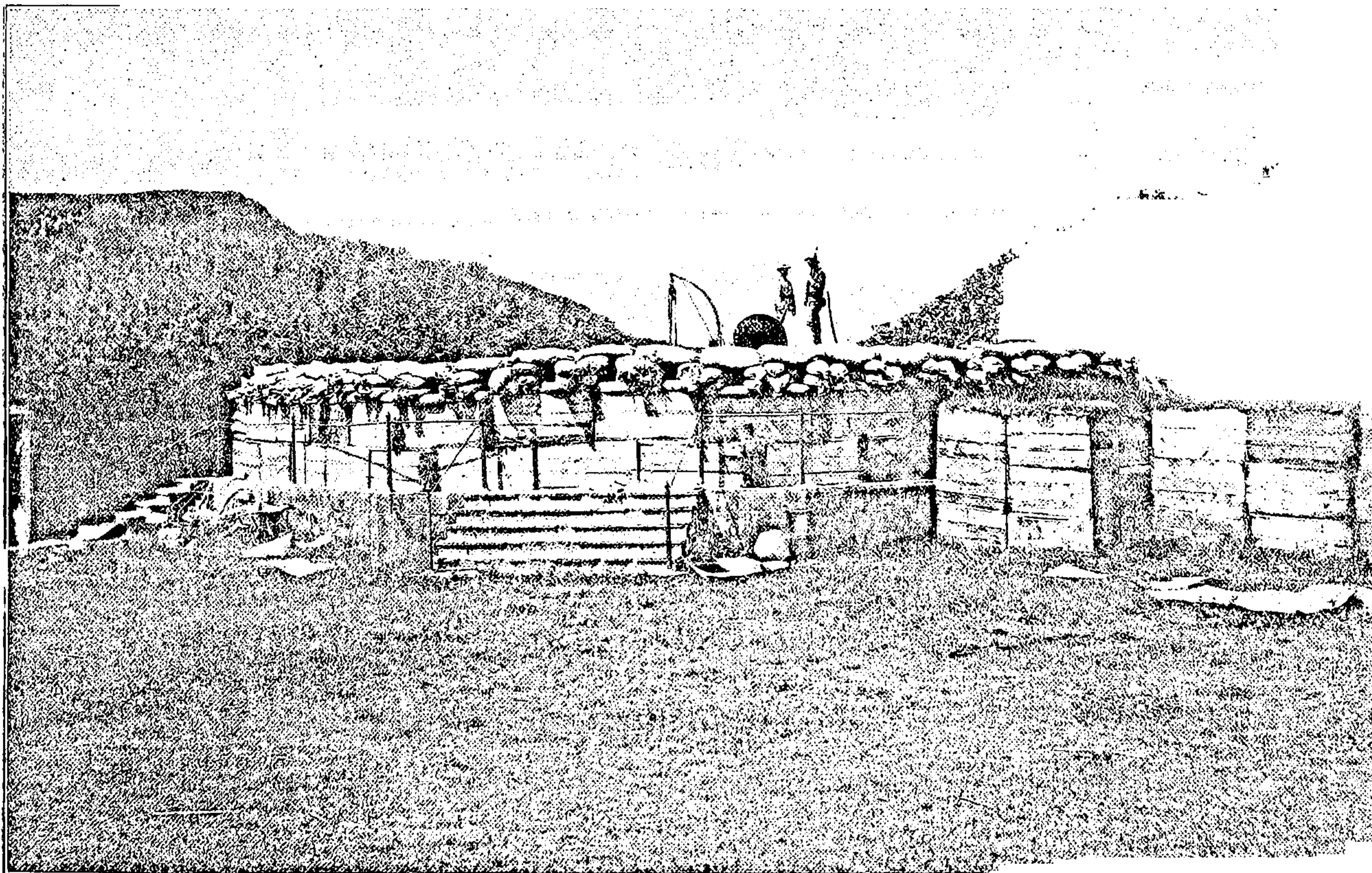
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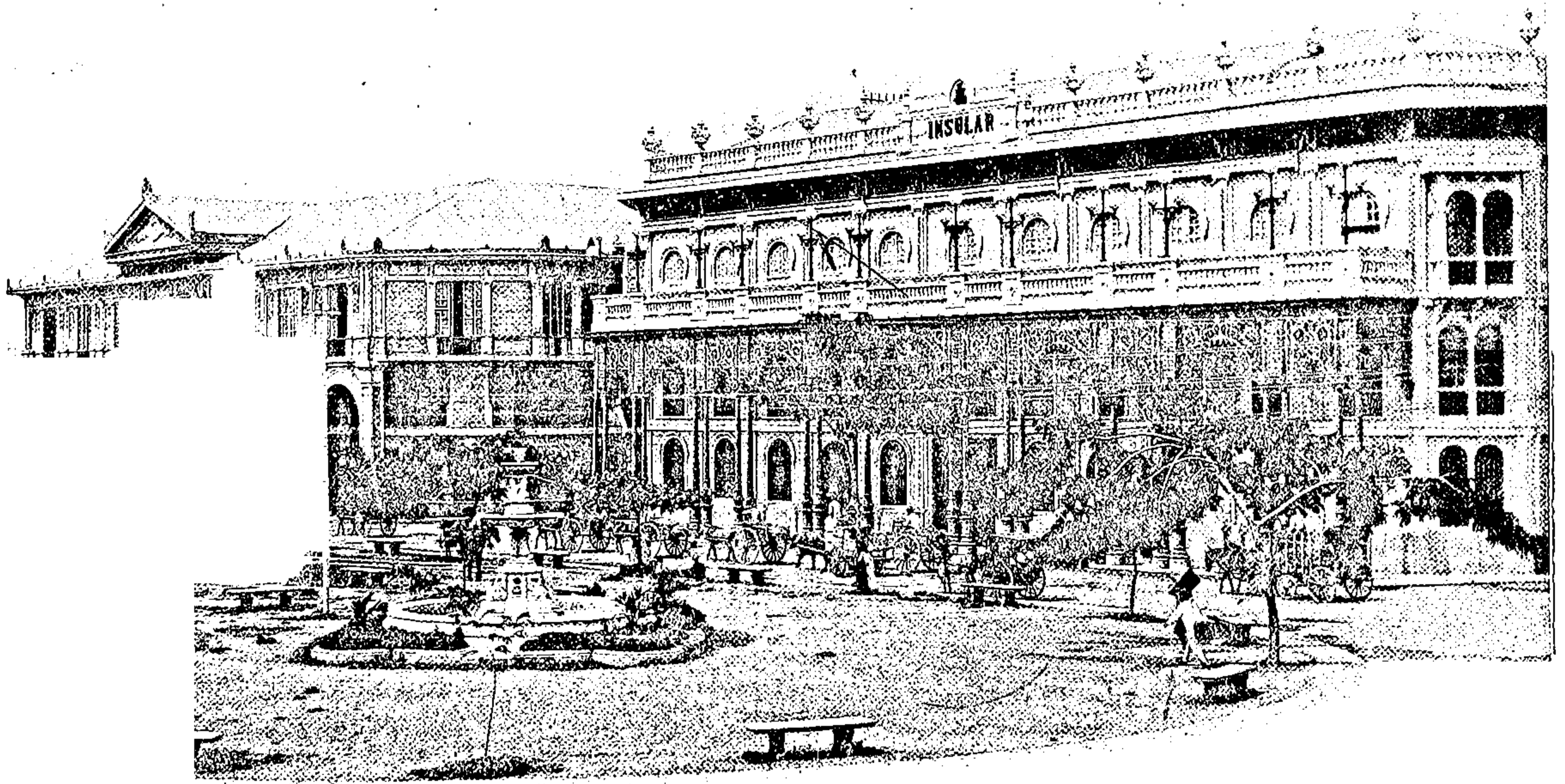
Post Office and telegraph station, Cavite.

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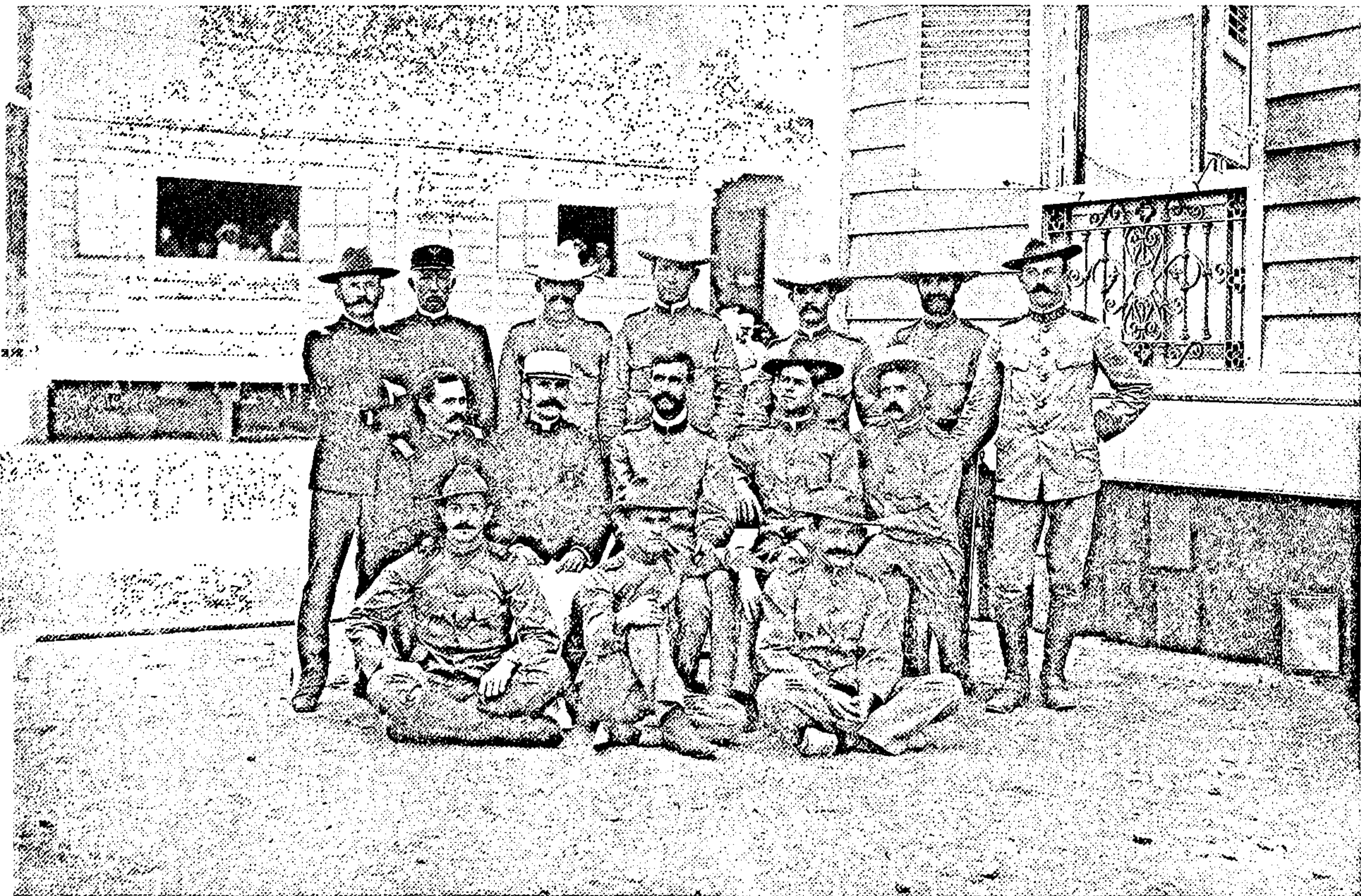


Modern ten-inch gun and magazines, with rear fortification, overlooking Mani





Colorado outcrops

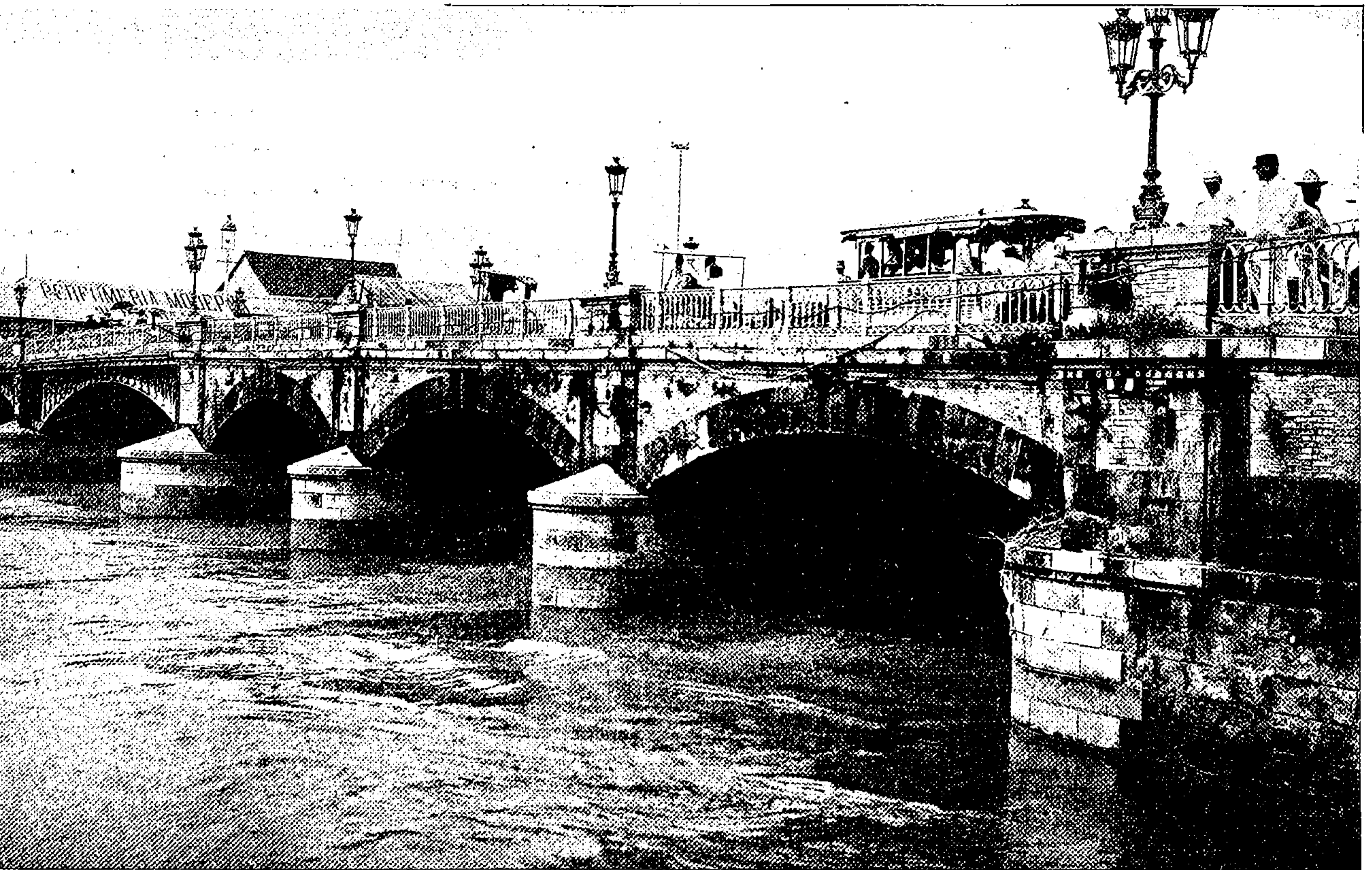


Line officers Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Church at Singalou where Astor Battery and Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers sharply engaged the Spanish behind
entrenchments. Many wounded taken into church.



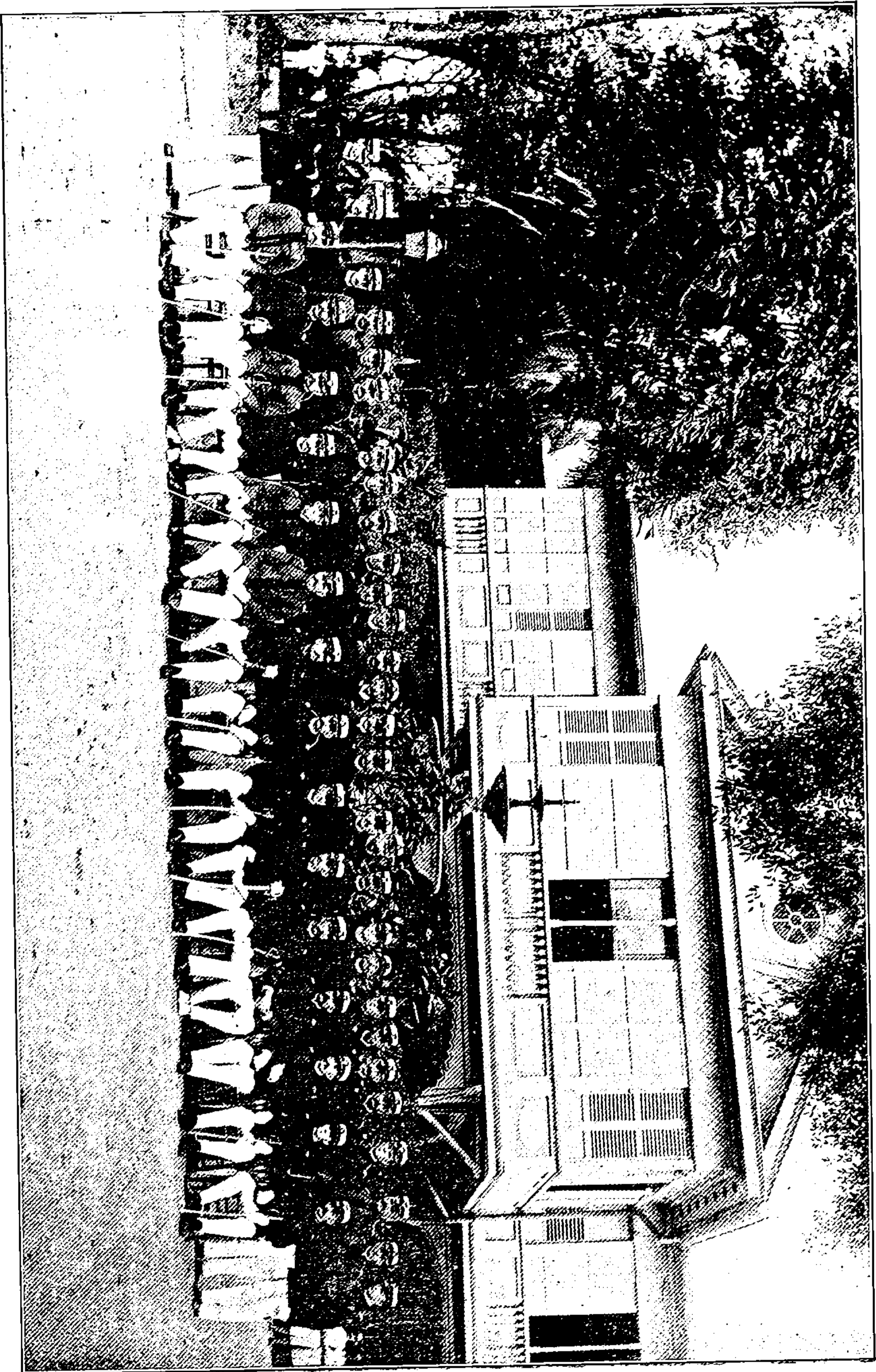
As the line advanced along the beach.





View of the Pasig River, with shipping in Bay, etc. The stone bridge in the center of the picture known as "Puenta de Espana," is the principal means of travel between old and new Manila. At its further end, running parallel with the river, is the Escolta, the main business thoroughfare of Manila.

Insurgent soldiers being clothed in new uniforms on inspection.



The Palace of the Philippine Governor-General is situated in a beautiful park known as Malacanana. It is now the military headquarters of General Otis. It is a favorite spot for our soldiers as well as for the Philippine photographers, who haunt the place with their cameras. The group represents a lot of officers of the various commands who were gathered there one day upon official business.



Manila is surrounded by beautiful suburbs many of which are kept very neatly by the property owners. The illustration shows a large party of brave Idaho officers who were stationed with their men just beyond Binondo.

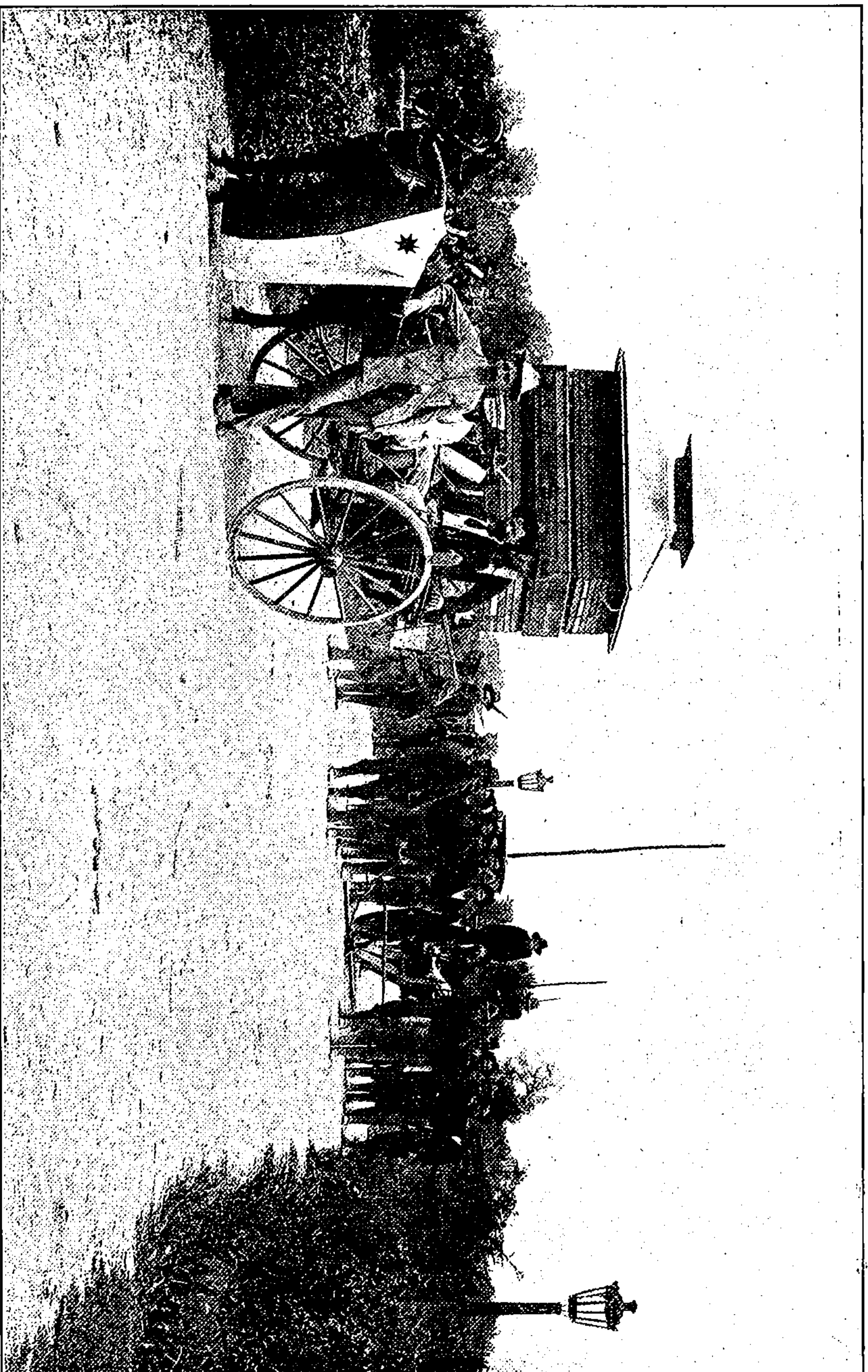
There is one railroad in the Philippines which runs from Manila to Dagupan, about two hundred miles away. An important station on the road is Calocan, of which a view is given above.



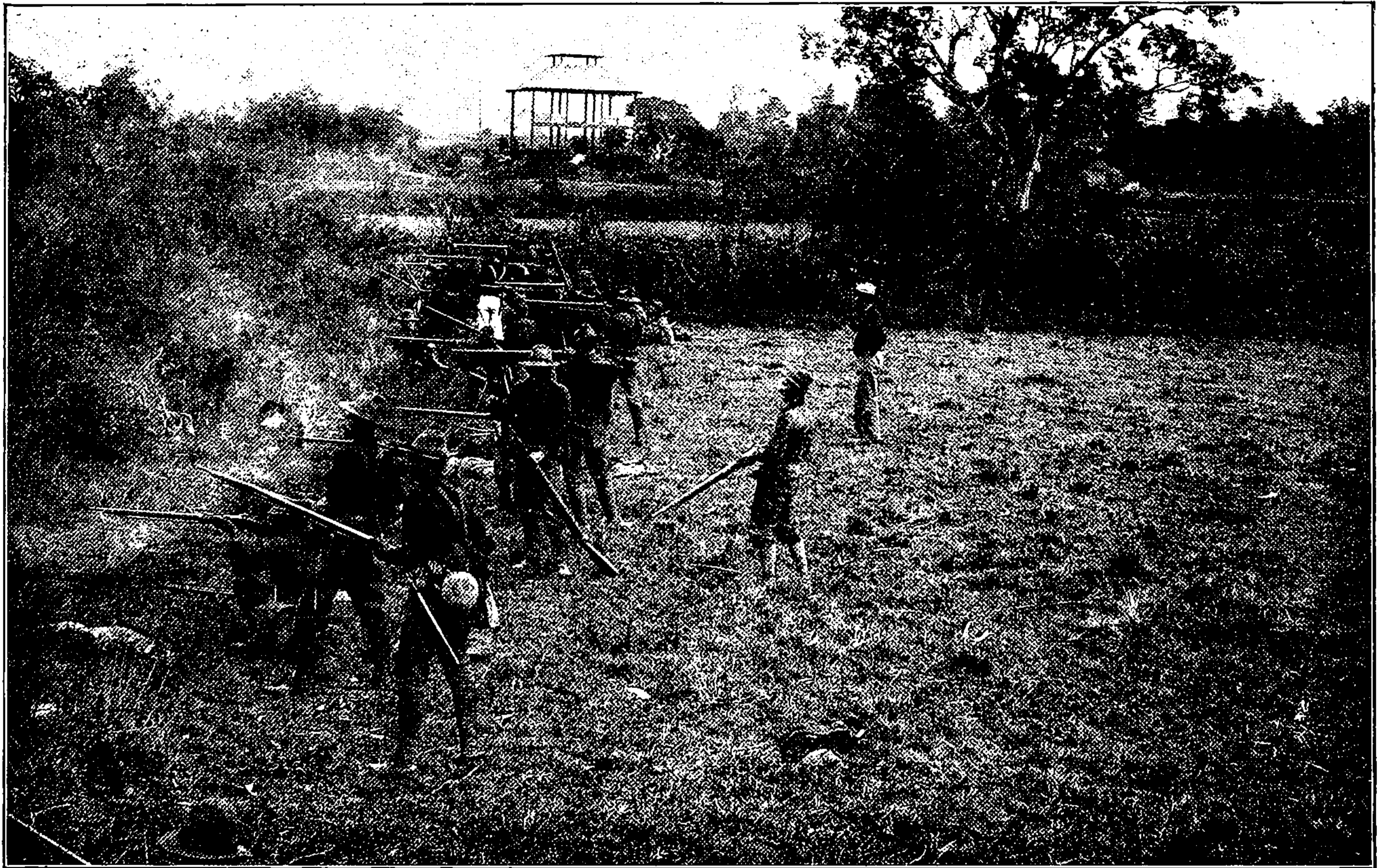
After the surrender of Manila to the American Armies the Spanish garrison was replaced by our own men. A group of these are being photographed in the above picture just in front of the bastions of the walled city.

General McArthur when in Manila had certainly a very pretty and cozy home, if we are to judge from the artistic photograph sent home to his people, of which the above is a copy.



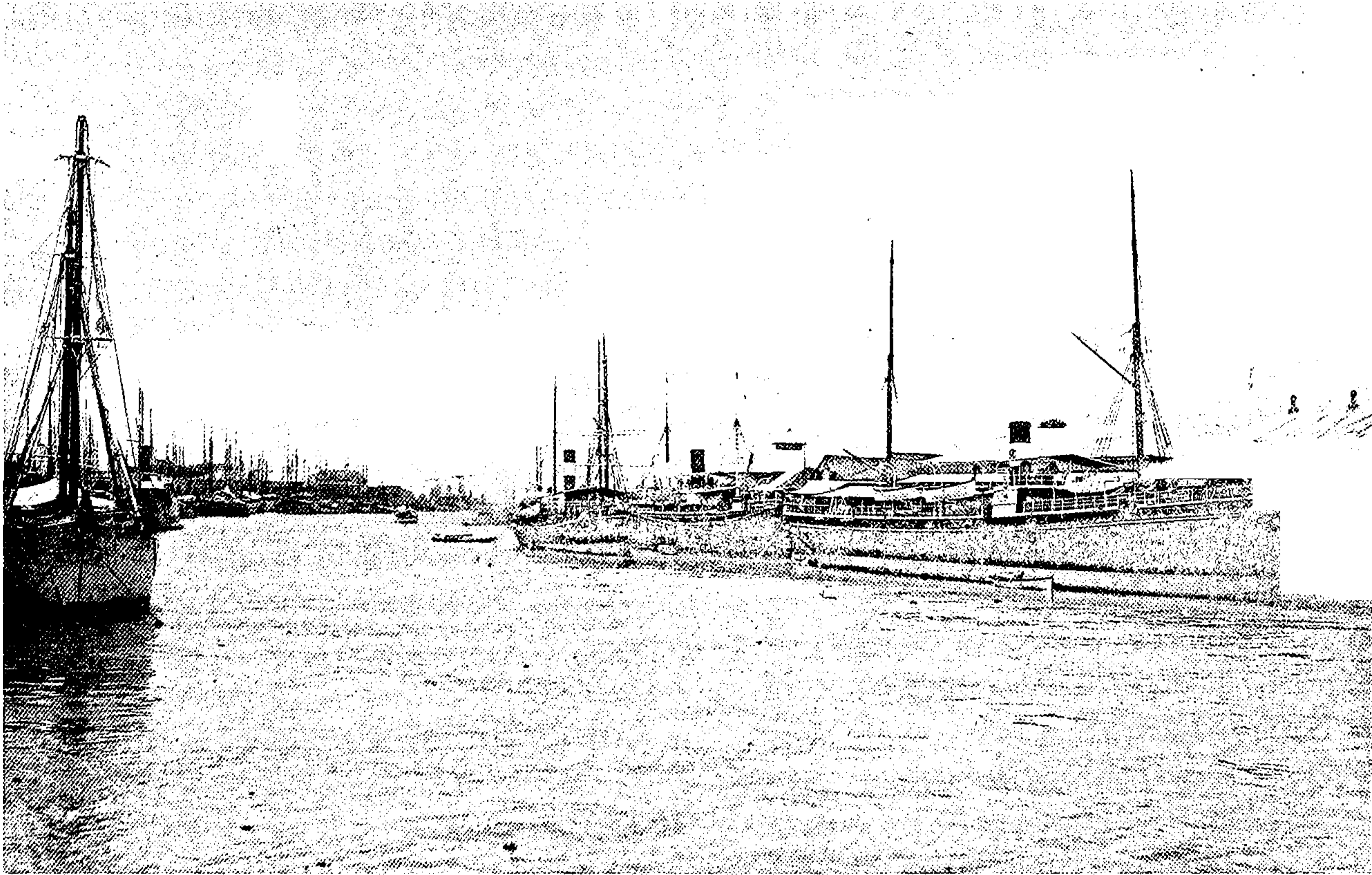


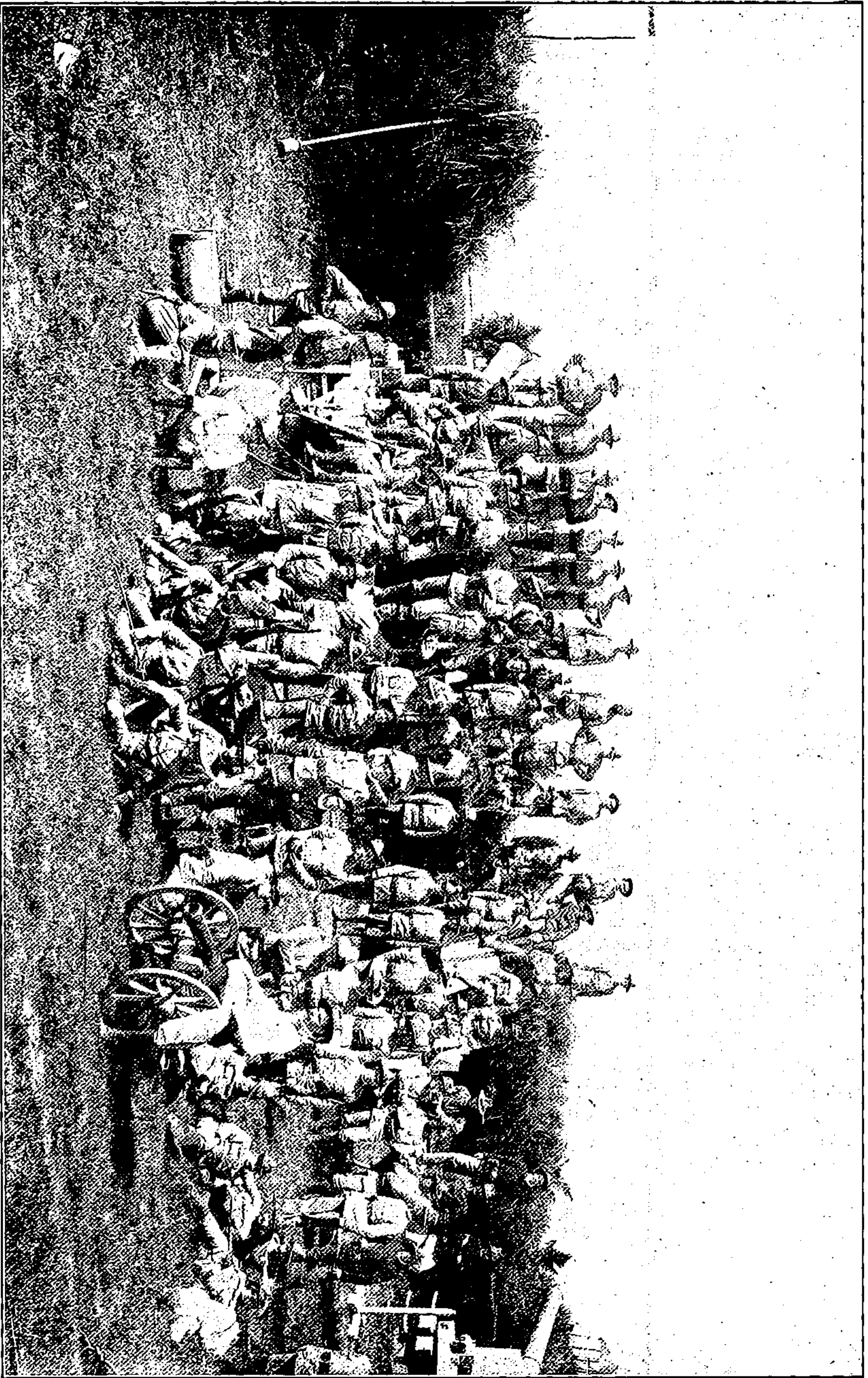
In fighting the insurgents the Spaniards devised curious little blockhouses, of which one is shown in the picture. Not far from it in the road is a modern fieldpiece which the insurgents took from the Spaniards and the Americans from the insurgents.



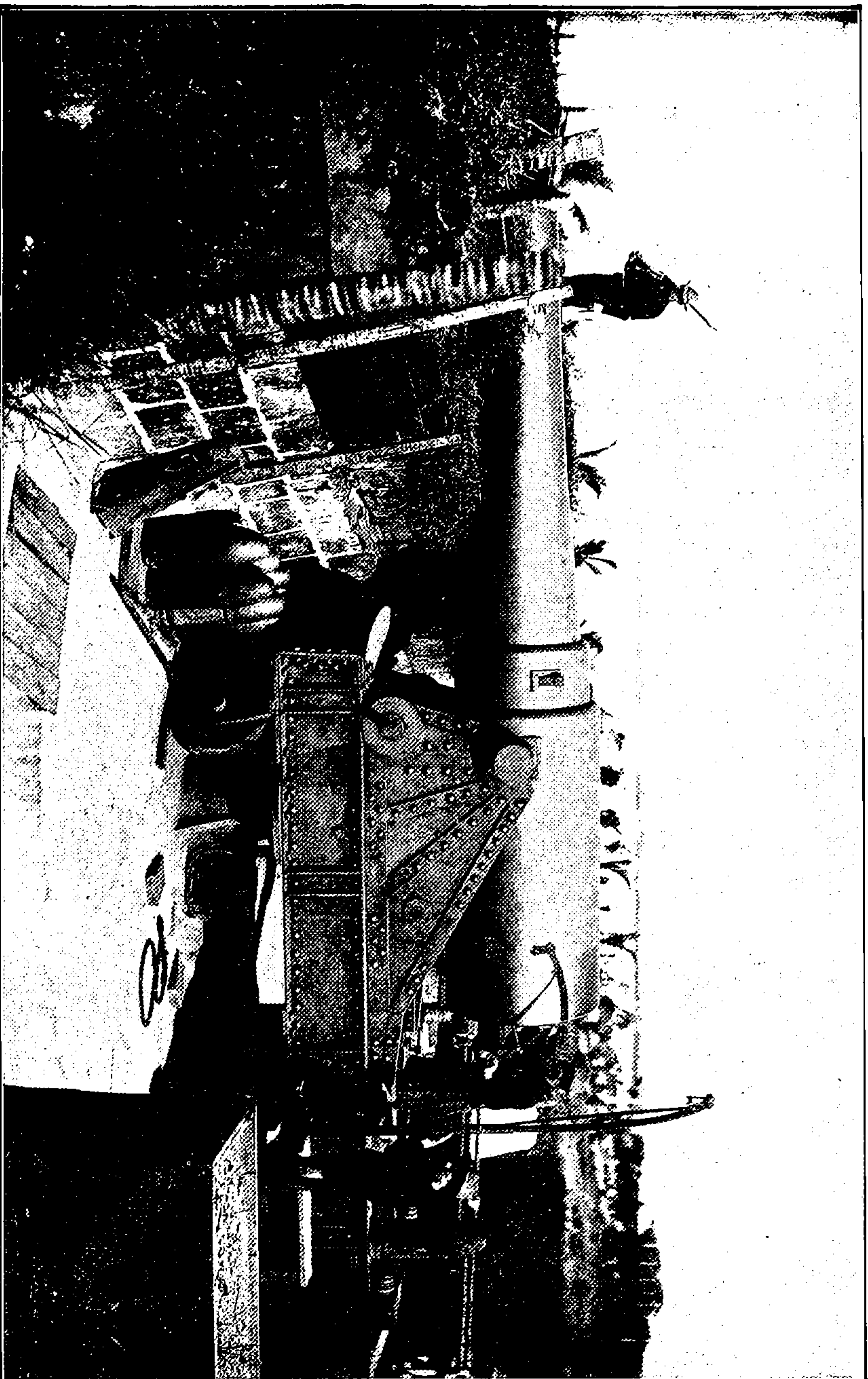
In this view may be seen a strong blockhouse in course of erection, and in the foreground a line of Twentieth Kansas Volunteers skirmishing just before they made their magnificent charge.

Toldo may be called the tenonont quarter of Manila, city, or the **Historian's** suburb. It was **freed** by the insurgents, who **nearly destroyed** the place.

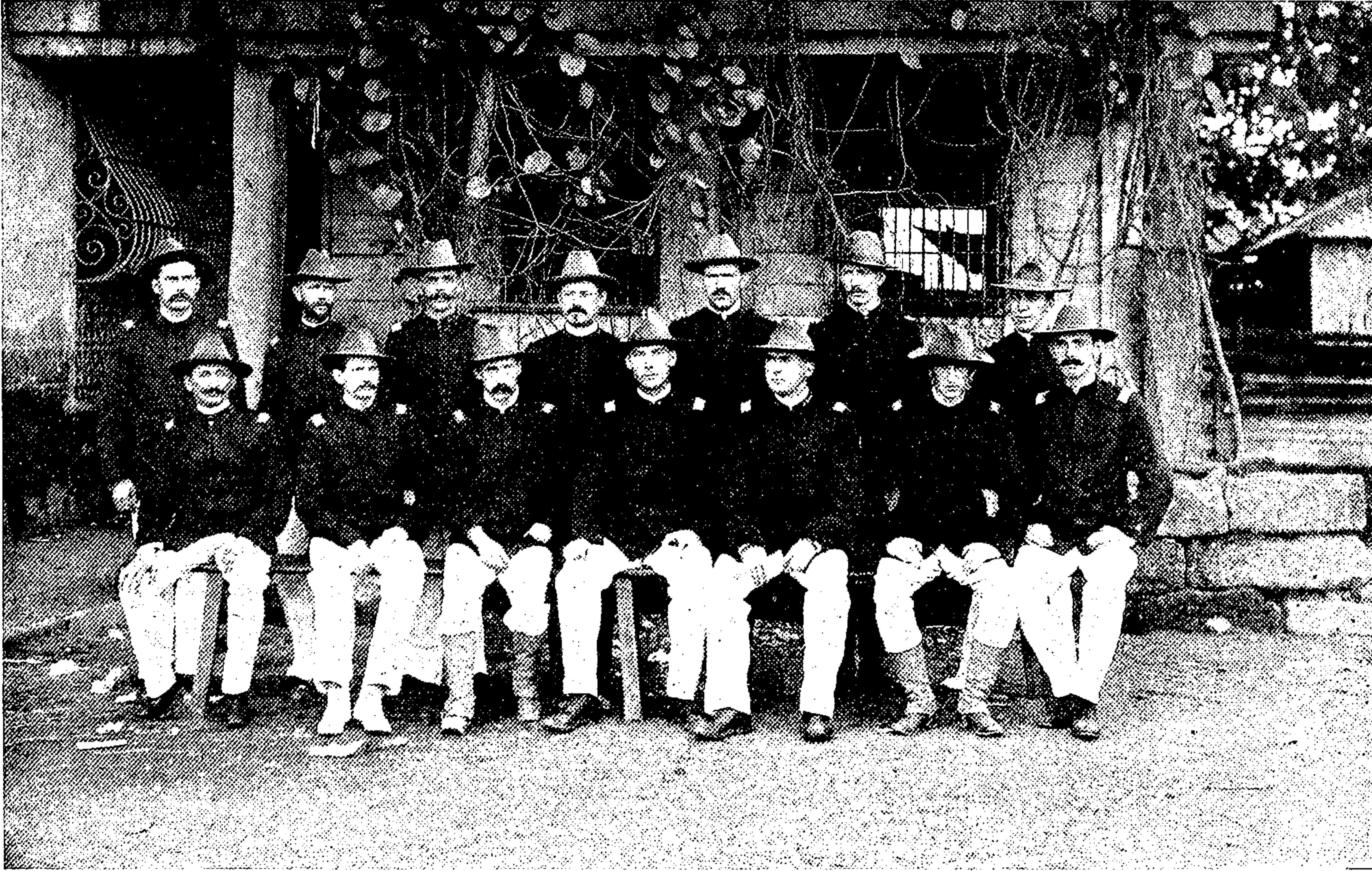




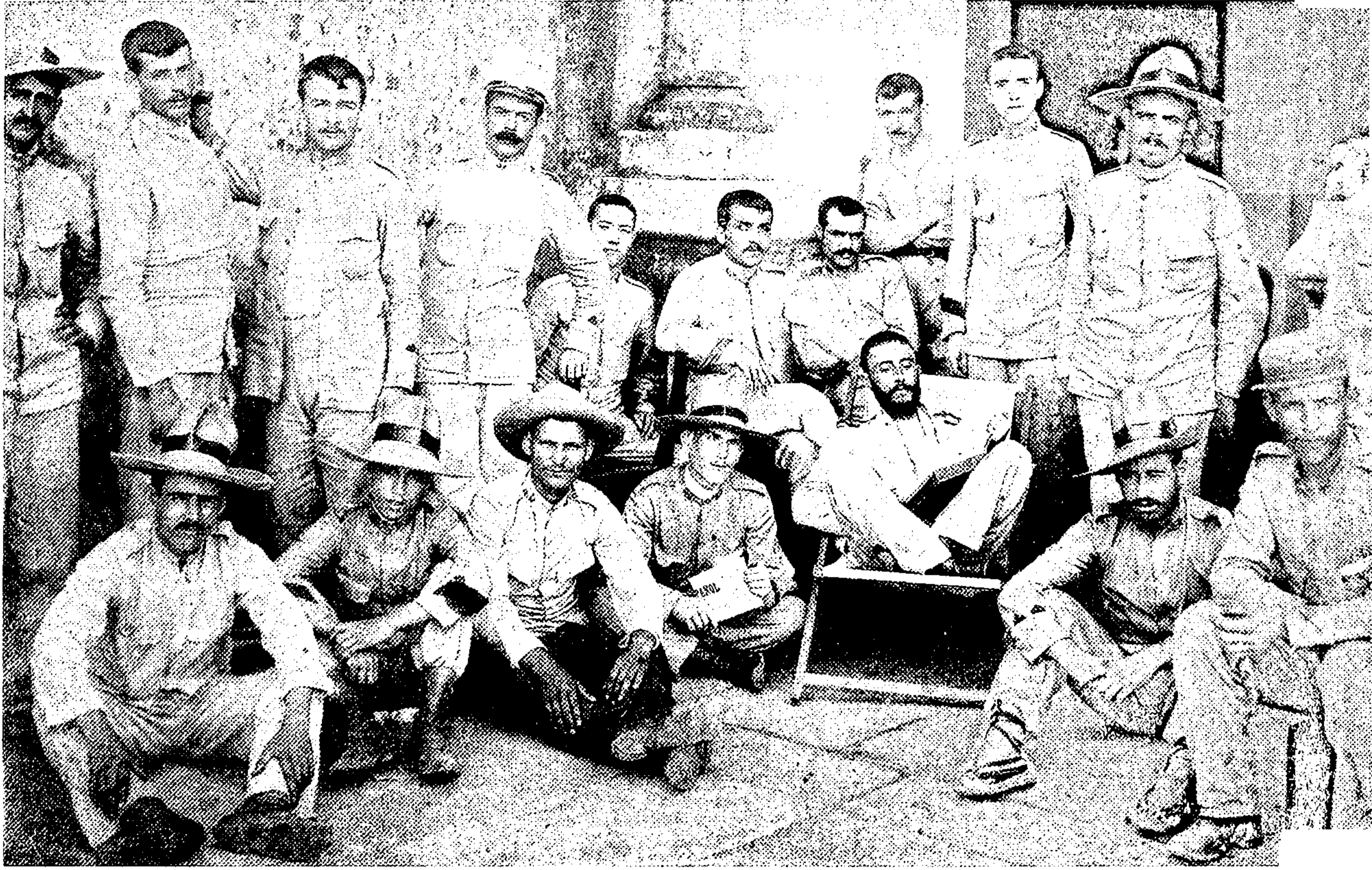
The photograph shows the First and Eighteenth Signal Corps Companies on the parapet of one of the bastions of the walled city of old Manila. Two ancient guns are shown and in the distance can be seen the shipping upon the horizon.

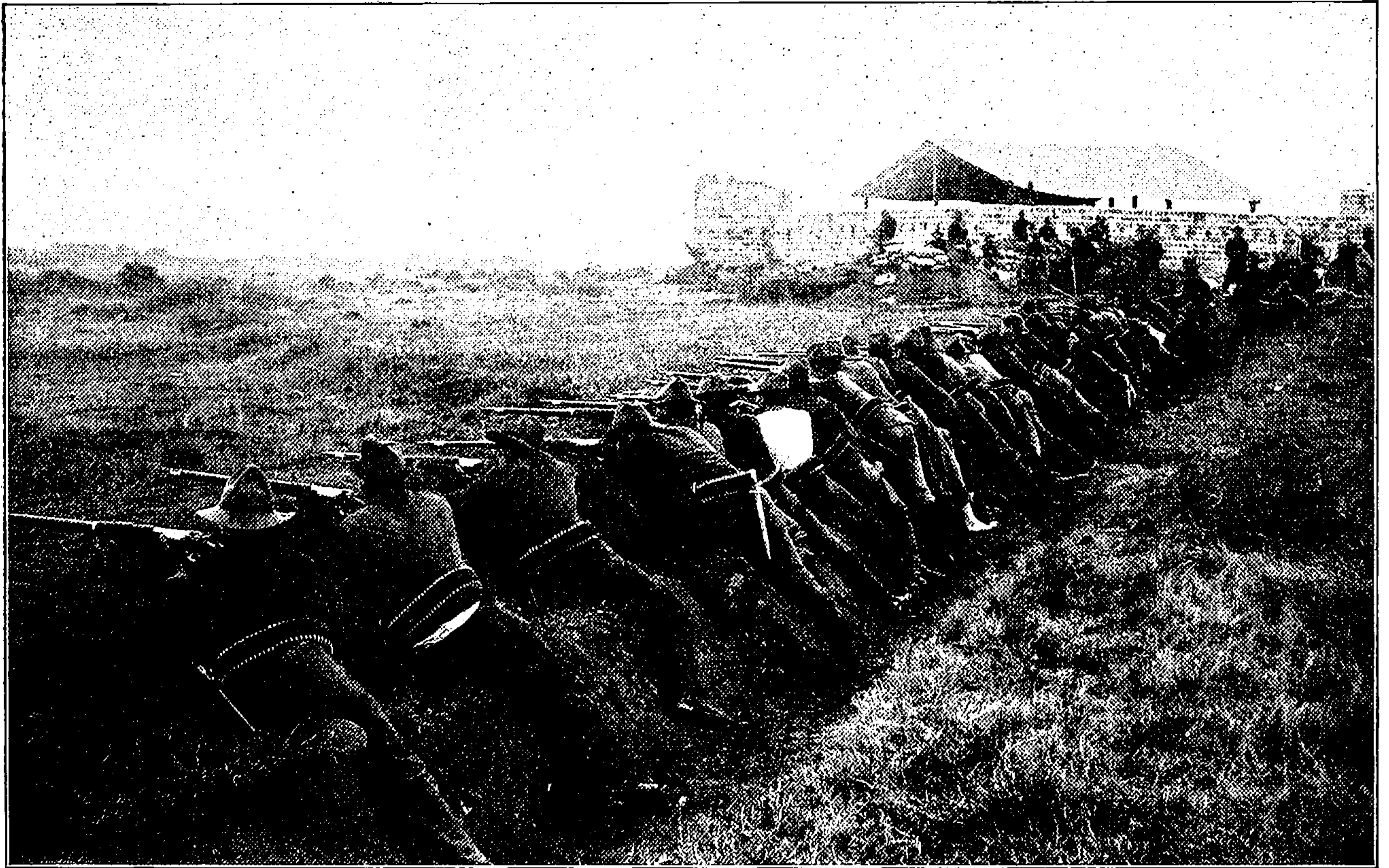


Although Spain was always talking of arming herself with modern weapons she did practically nothing in the Philippines.
The photograph shows one of the few first-class weapons which she had. It is a ten-inch breech loader.



The marvelous still shown by the American commanders in the campaign against the Philippine insurgents brings into prominence those sterling generals, Moritt and Otis, who appear in the above illustration.





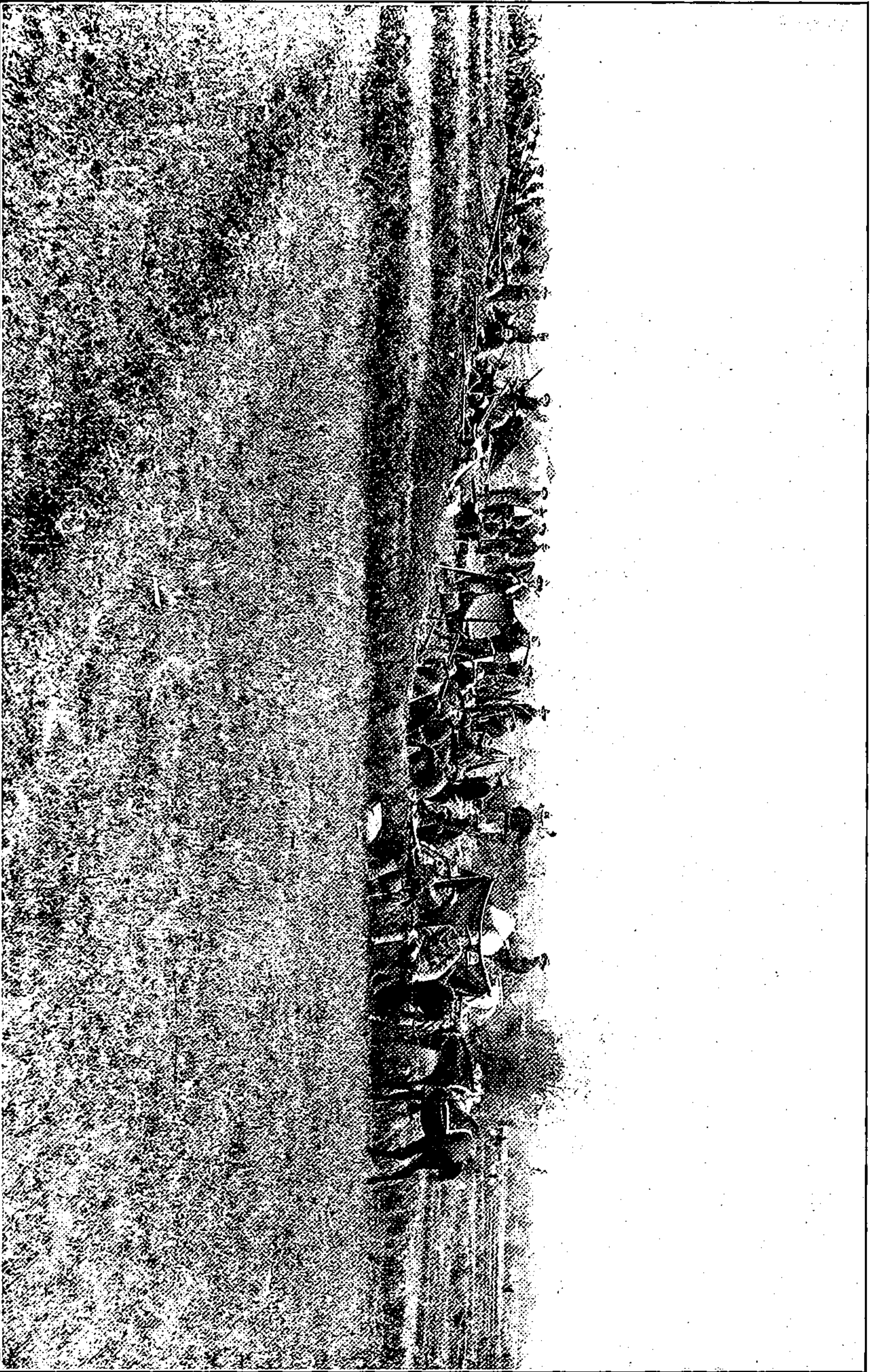
The illustration presents the view of the strongest Spanish blockhouse outside of Manila in Luzon. The men in the trenches are U. S. Third Artillery acting as infantry.

The ravages of war are strikingly shown in this photograph of a suburb of Manila, which was fired by the Japsels in their unsuccessful attempt to drive the Americans into the sea.

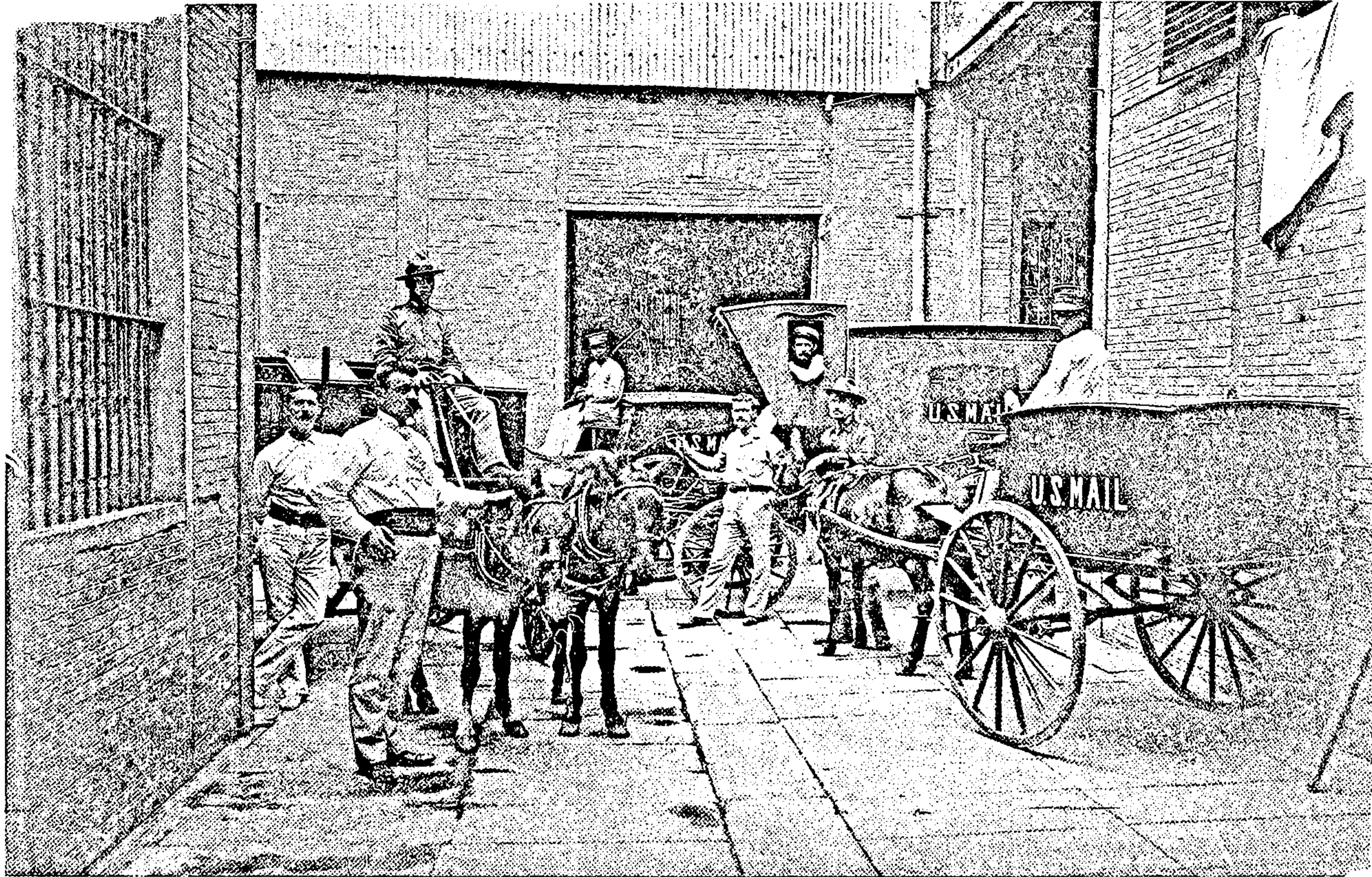


After the battle of February 5th raged around Manila in every direction every one with a camera took snapshots of the more impressive scenes. The above was taken at Singalon.





The fertile plains of Central Luzon are well shown in the above picture. The little turf walls are constructed to hold the water in the fields when the rice is planted and growing. They make excellent trenches, which were used frequently by our army. The soldiers pictured were the Third U. S. Artillery.





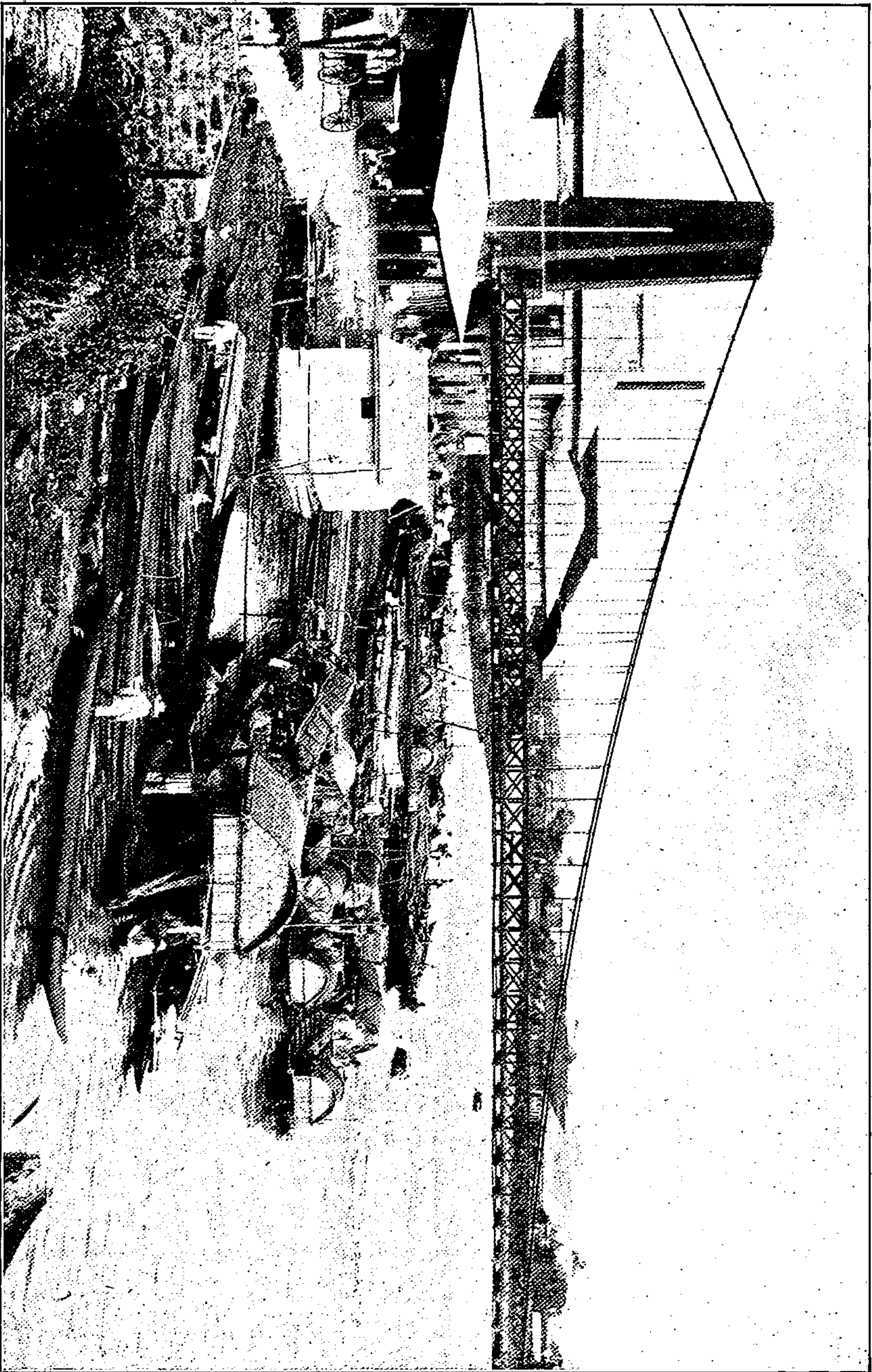
Even Generals rest at times, and here we see the Commanding General and his staff enjoying the shade of a Luzon thicket.



The river Pasig toward Bay Lake runs between wooded and beautiful banks in which the graceful bamboo is a predominant feature. In the picture the American soldiers are waiting for the Filipinos on the other side of the stream to come over, they having signalled with a flag of truce.



The Filipino insurrection started on February 5th at Santa Mesa Bridge, where a party of Tagals fired upon the American outposts.



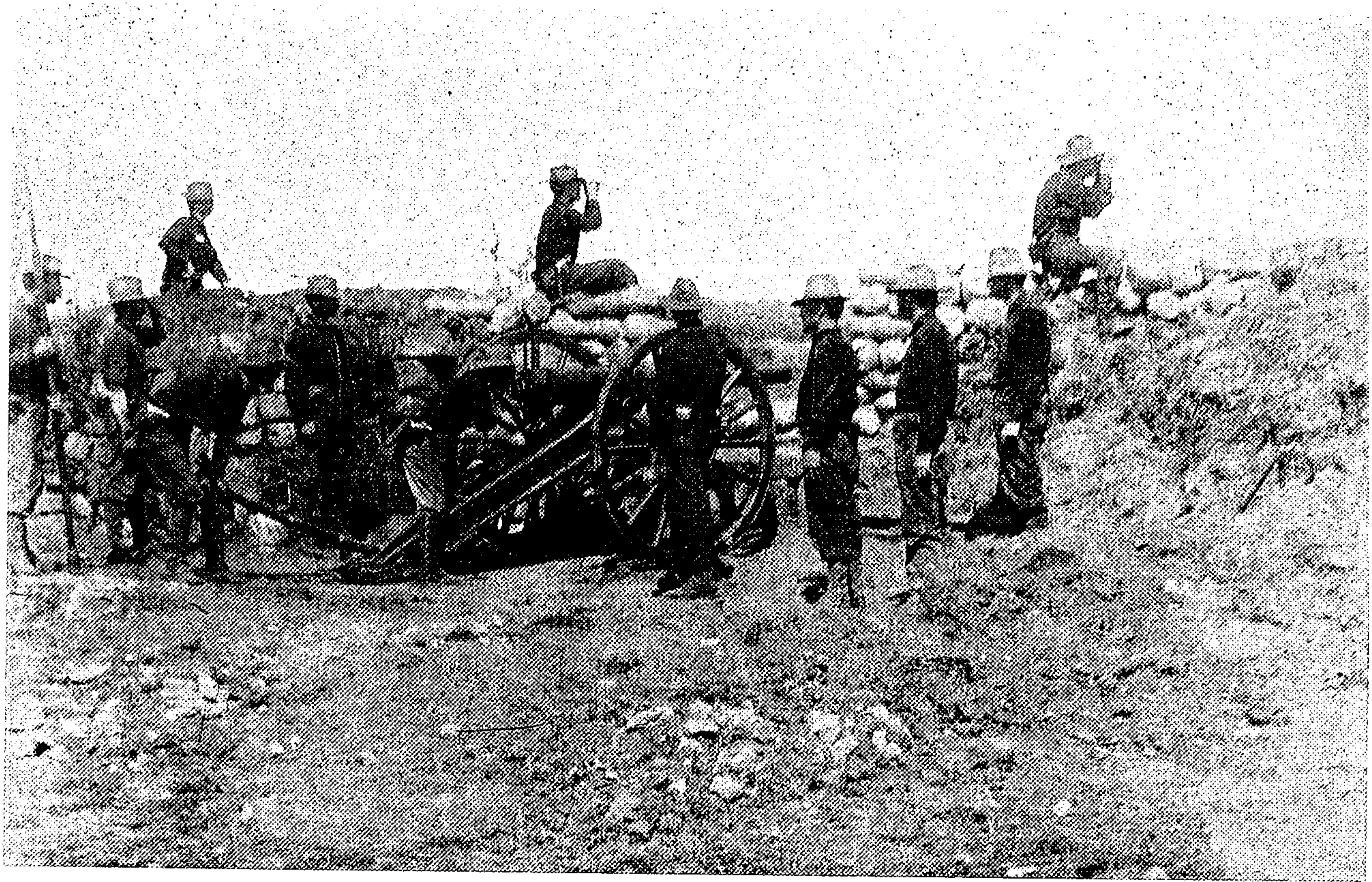
The Suspension Bridge, of which one-half is shown in the photograph, crosses the Pasig River from the upper part of Manila to Binondo.



A picnic in the wilderness is not without its pleasures. Such would seem to be the experience of the brave Montana Battery boys while taking lunch on the line of the railway to Dagupan.

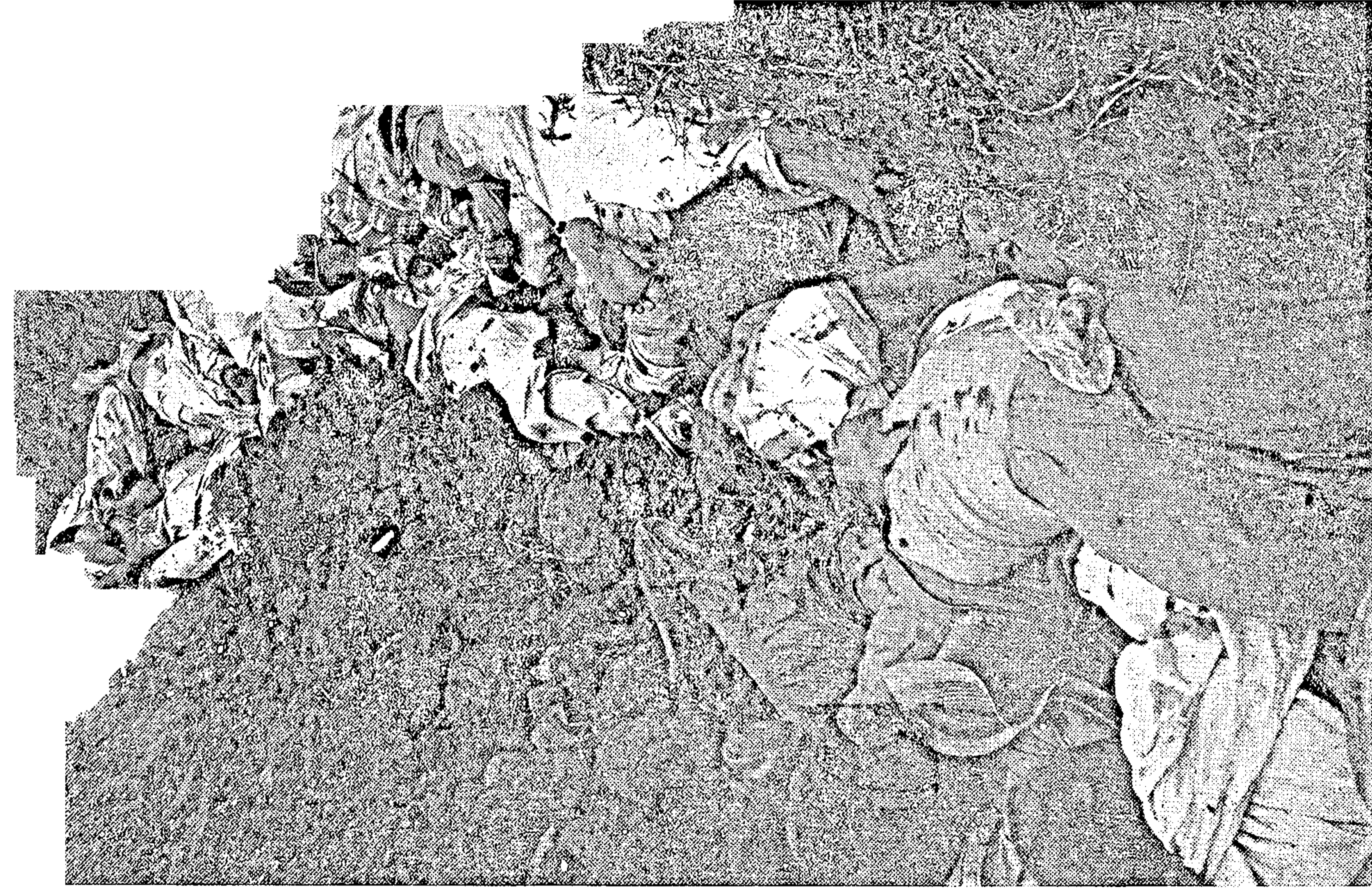


In the foreground of this fine view is the celebrated Utah Battery, and just beyond lying behind the trench are the South Dakota Volunteers.



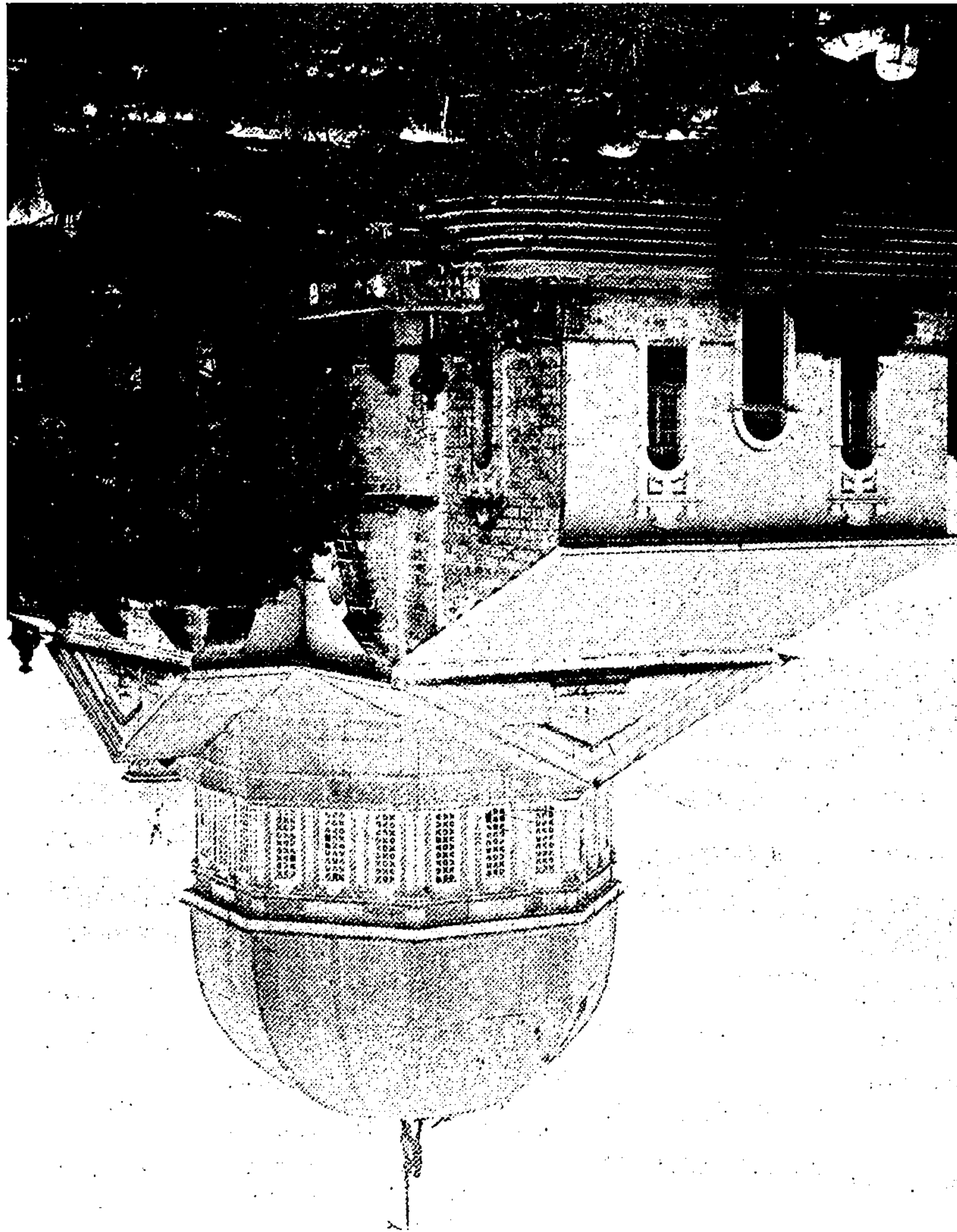


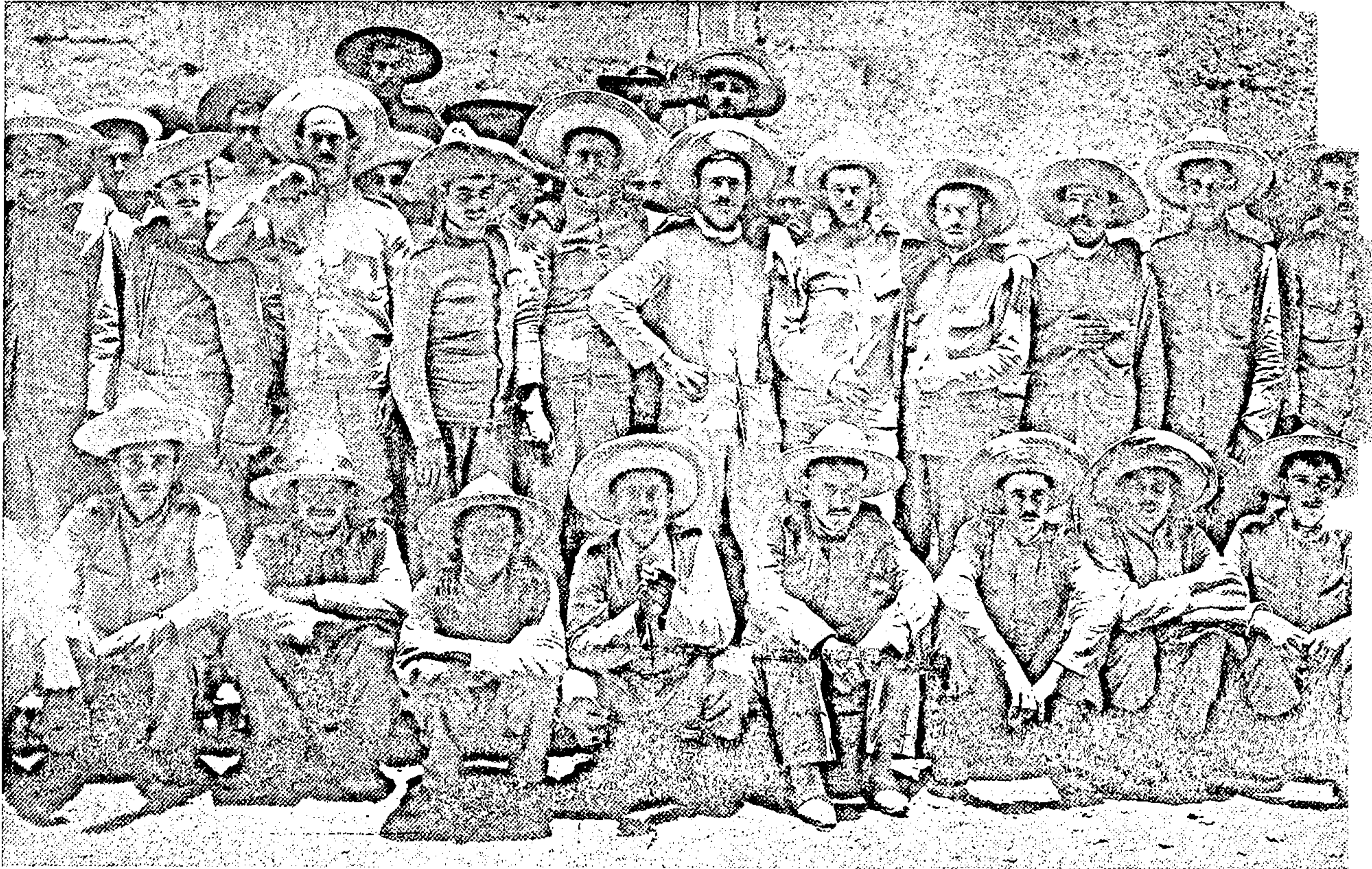
The Tagals must have started the war prematurely, as in Tondo they had begun a barricade of railroad iron which might have given serious trouble if they had been allowed to finish the work.



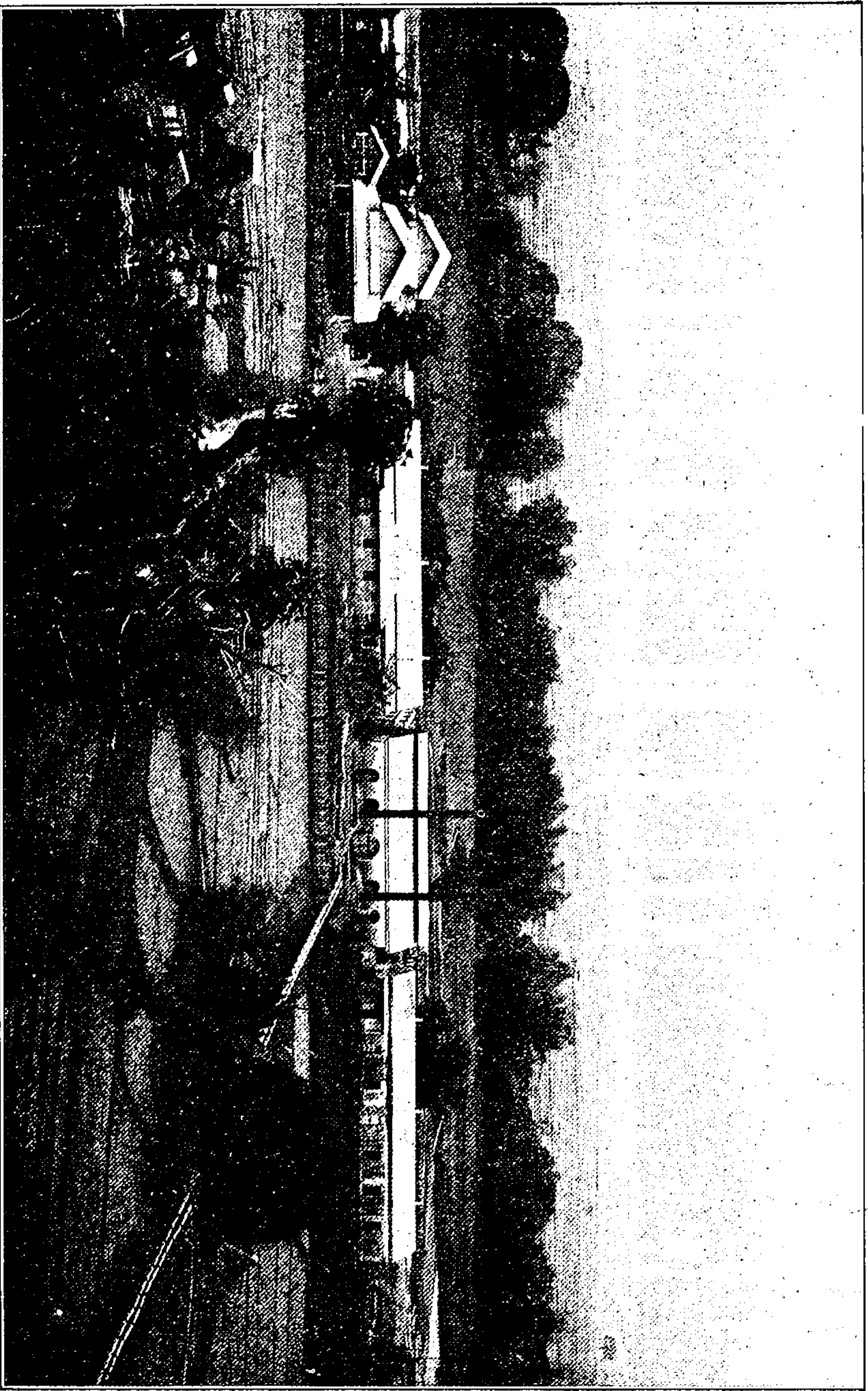
Artillery did wonderful execution in the battles with
at Santa Ana the Tagal dead lay in piles.
The capture consisted of thirty-eight bodies.

Upon the Luzon plains the only elevated objects are the church towers and the domes. The photograph shows the Loma Church, whose dome was used as a signal station by our men.





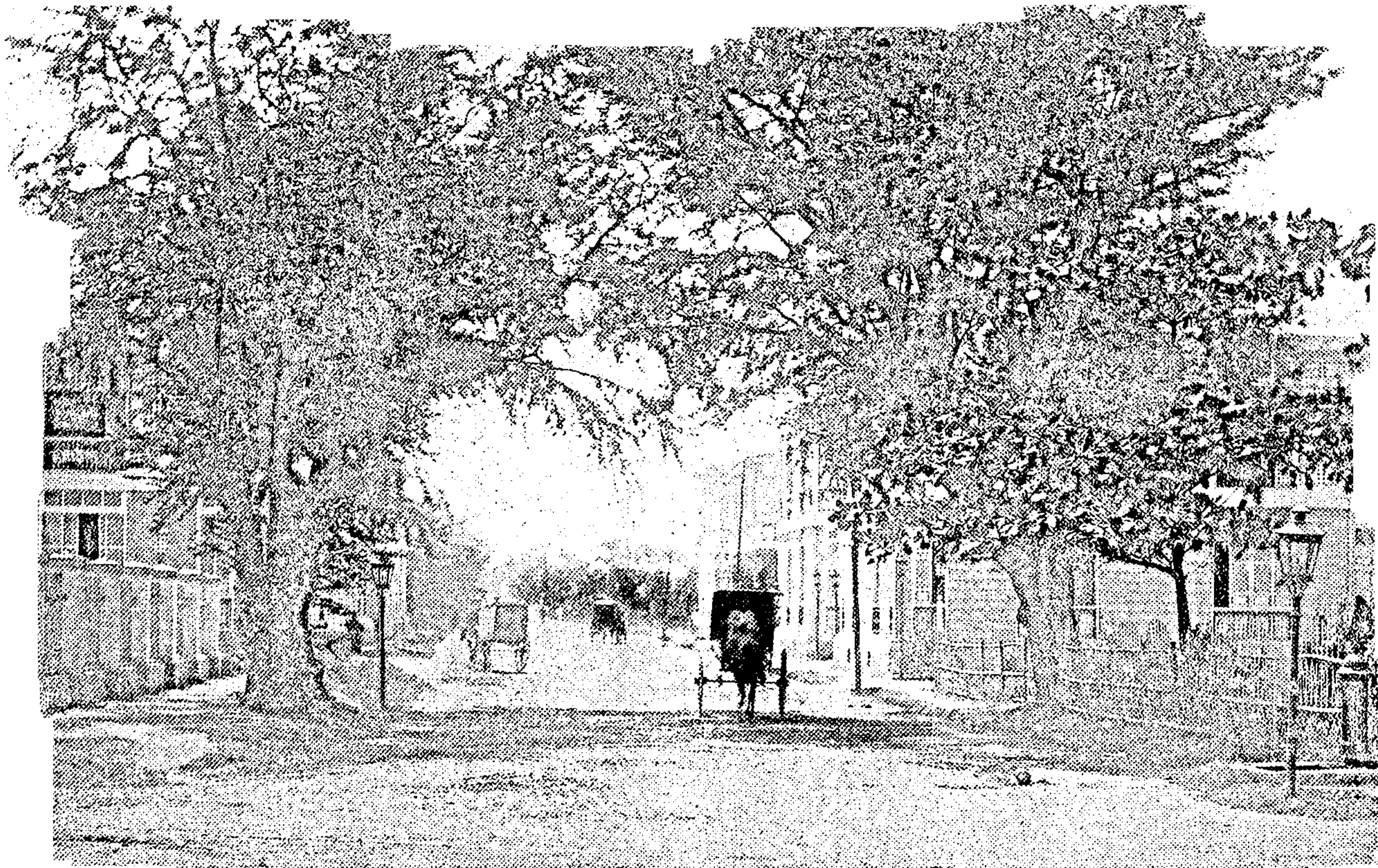
How kindly the Americans treated their Spanish captives is shown in the picture in which the men portrayed are convalescents who have been cured by the American surgeons.

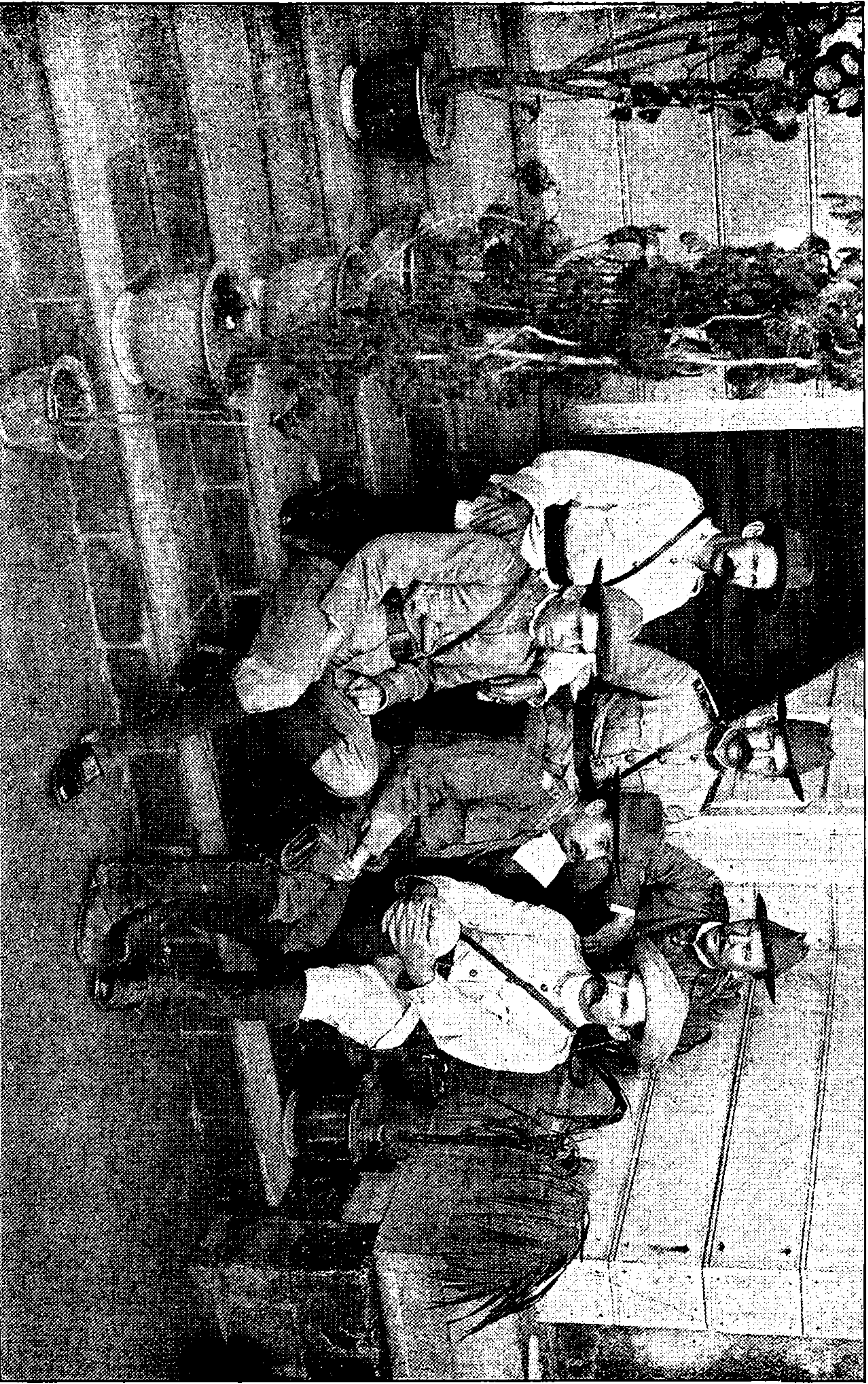


The Manila pumping works, which were the objective points of so many Tagal attacks, are shown in the view.



Along the Pasig River are many pretty little towns completely embowered in trees and vines. The view shows San Miguel, one of the most romantic of the lot.

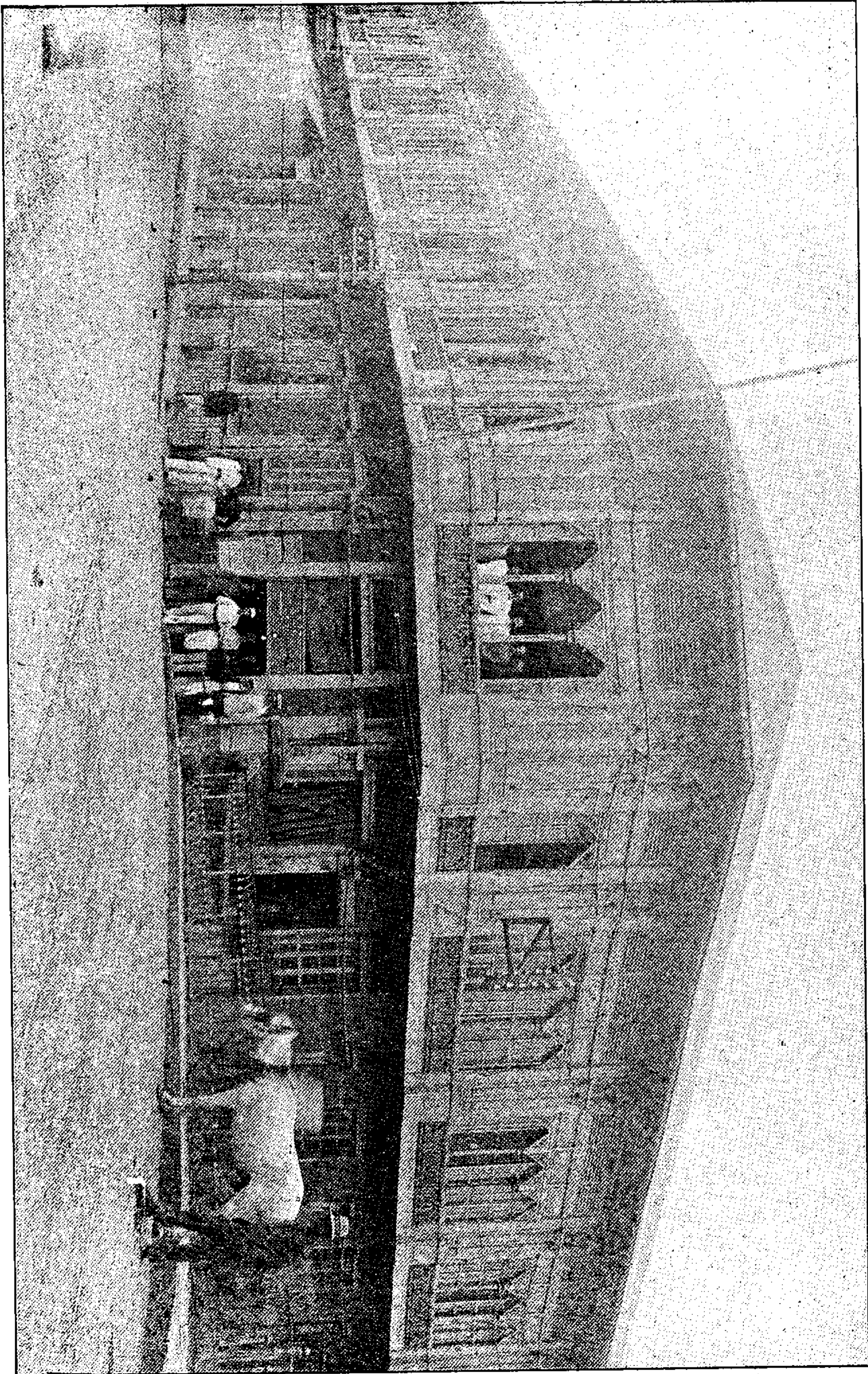




This illustration portrays six officers of the Eighteenth Signal Corps Company. The plants in the pots are Japanese creations, and are as curious as they are beautiful.



On February 23d there was a violent outbreak at Tondo in which the Tagals made a fierce and sudden onslaught upon the Americans. They were repulsed with great slaughter. In one yard of which a photograph was taken there were found no less than twenty dead.

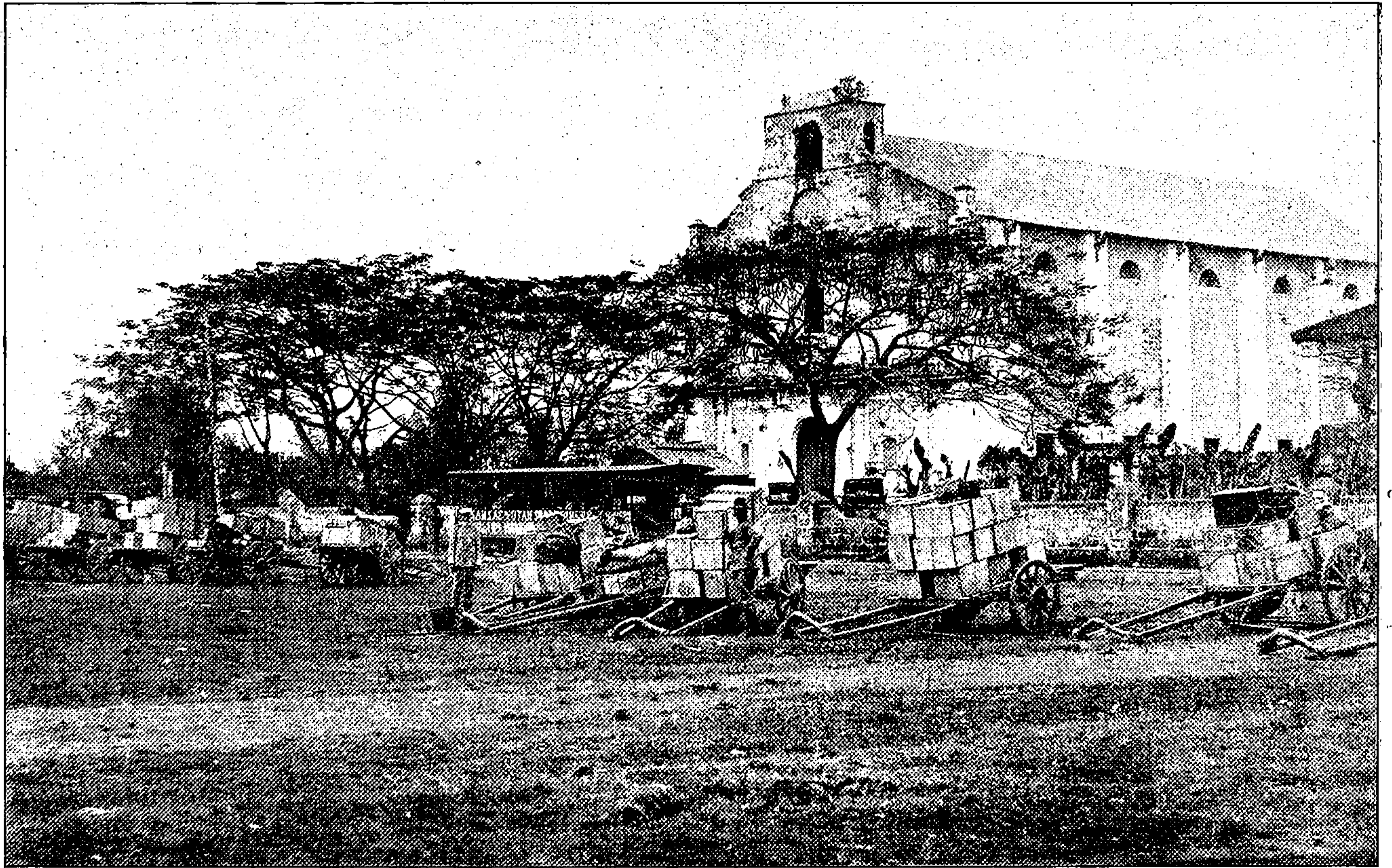


The Manila Post Office.



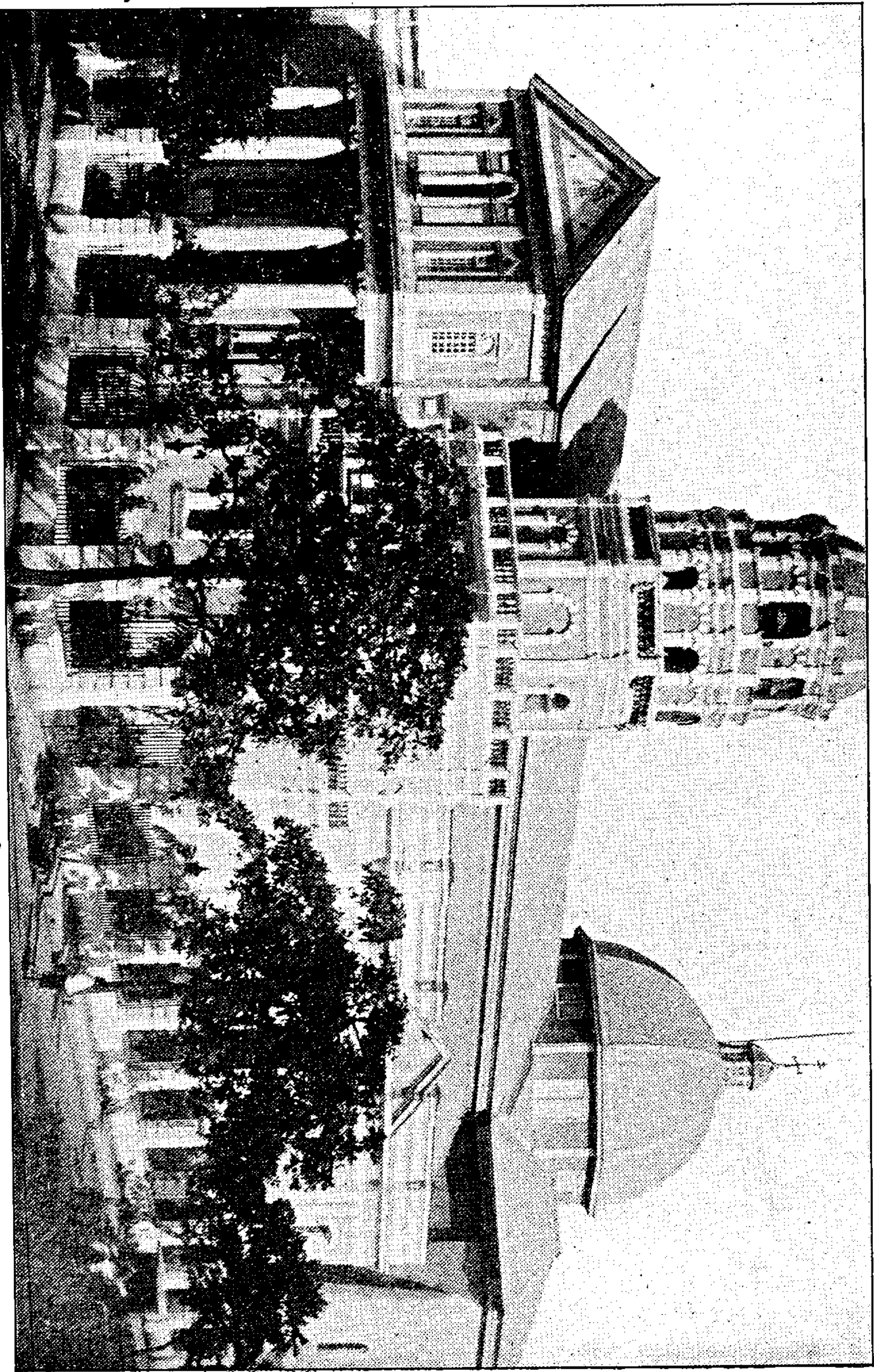


At the battle of Caloocan some shots were seen to come from a trench, and a single shell was sent toward it by the Utah Battery. When our troops advanced they found no less than ten men dead at this point.

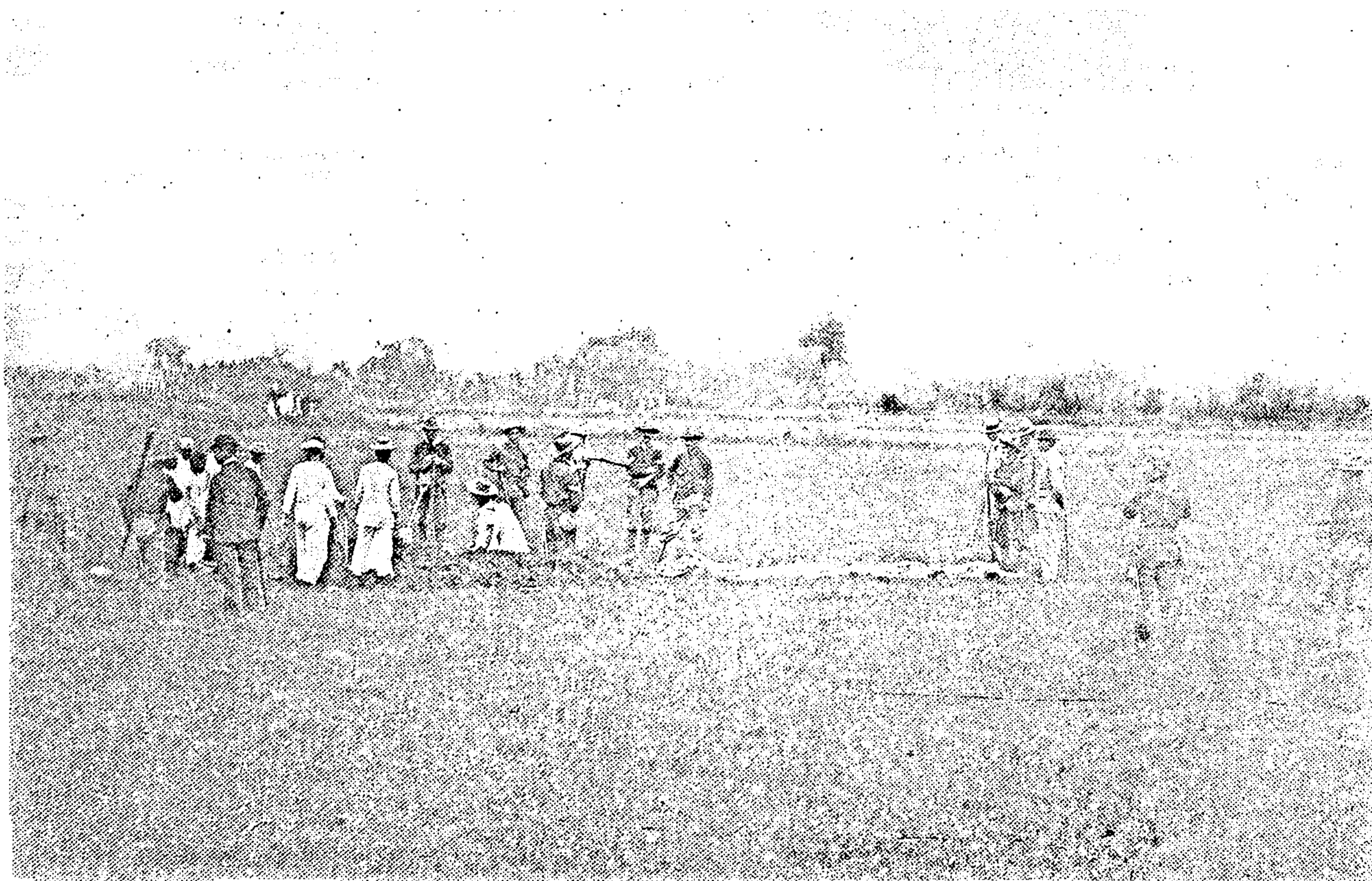


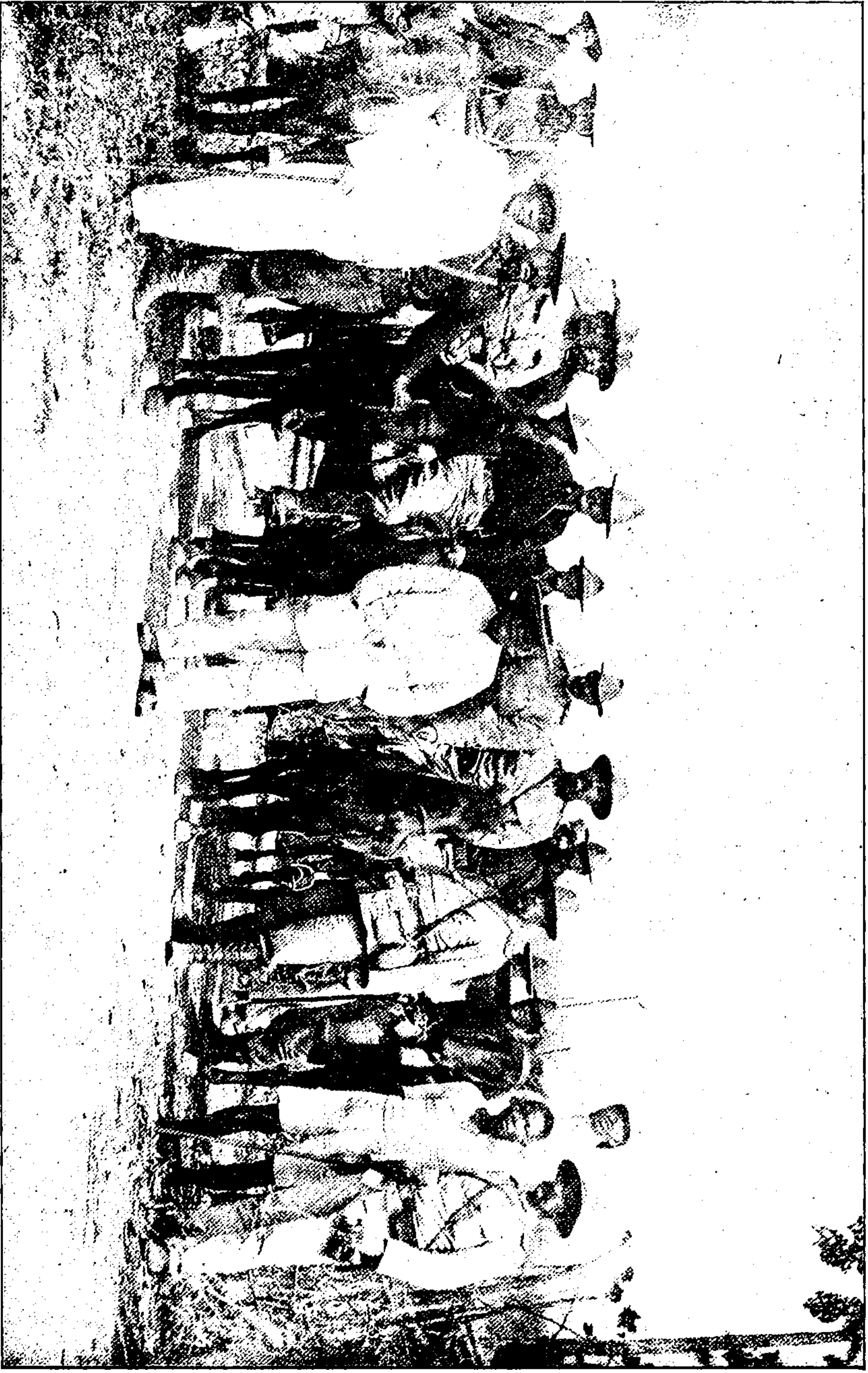
When Calocan was captured the church, which had been injured during the battle, was promptly utilized as a military headquarters.



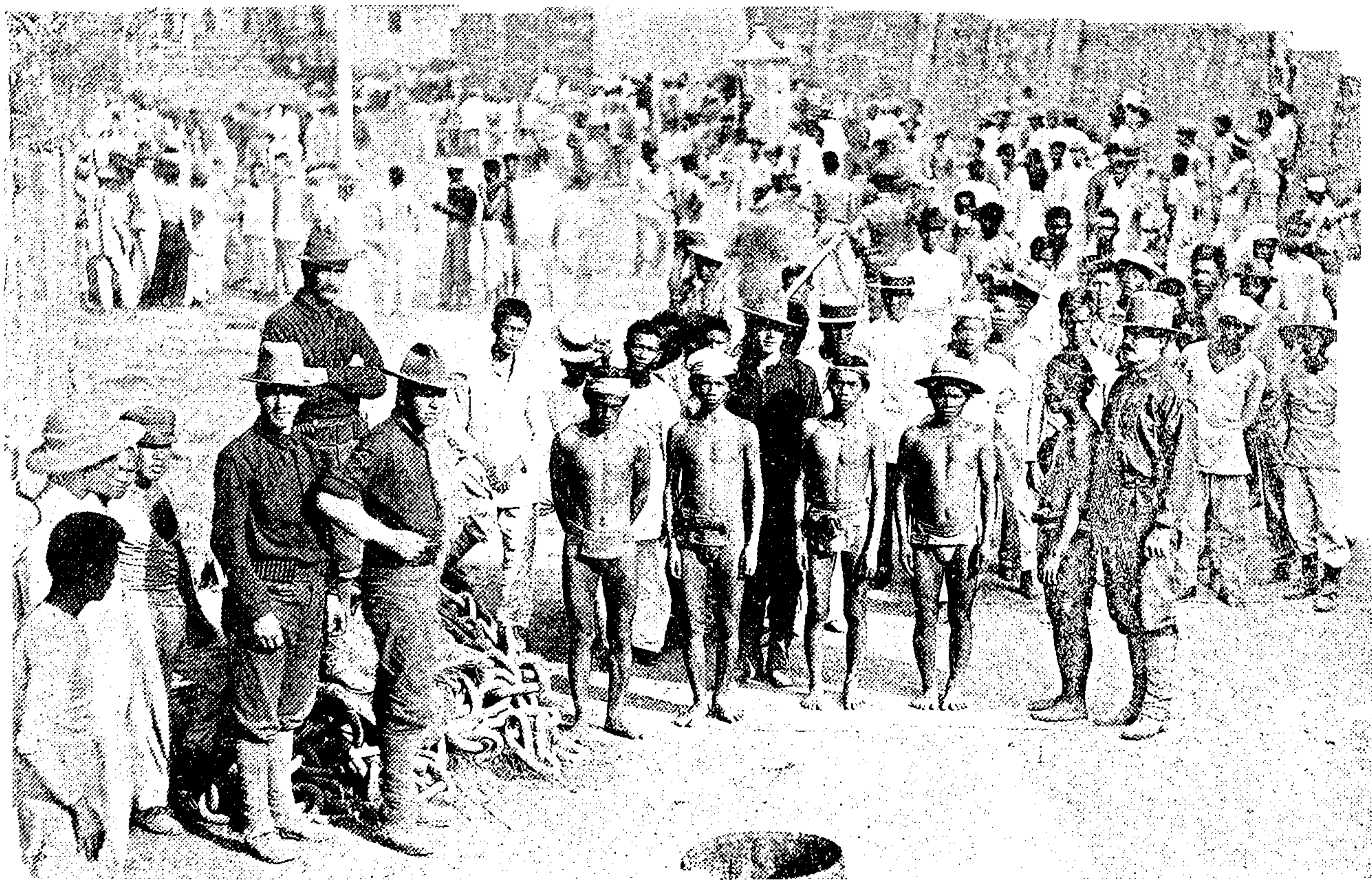


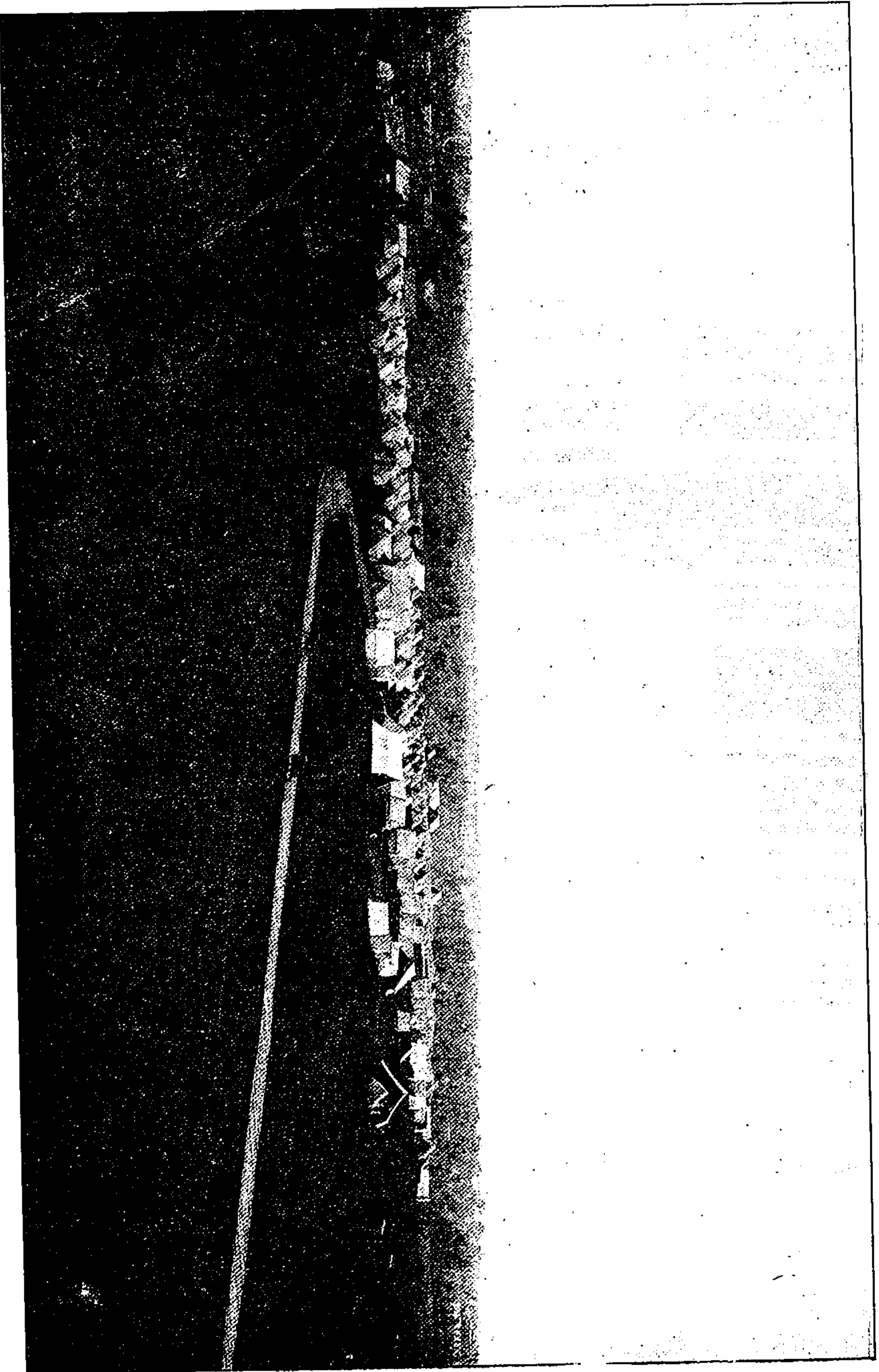
This is a fine picture of the Santa Cruz Church. It will be noticed that the tower is built on the step-like principle, each story being smaller and narrower than the one beneath. This method is made necessary by the earthquakes, which throw down towers built in the styles prevailing in this country.



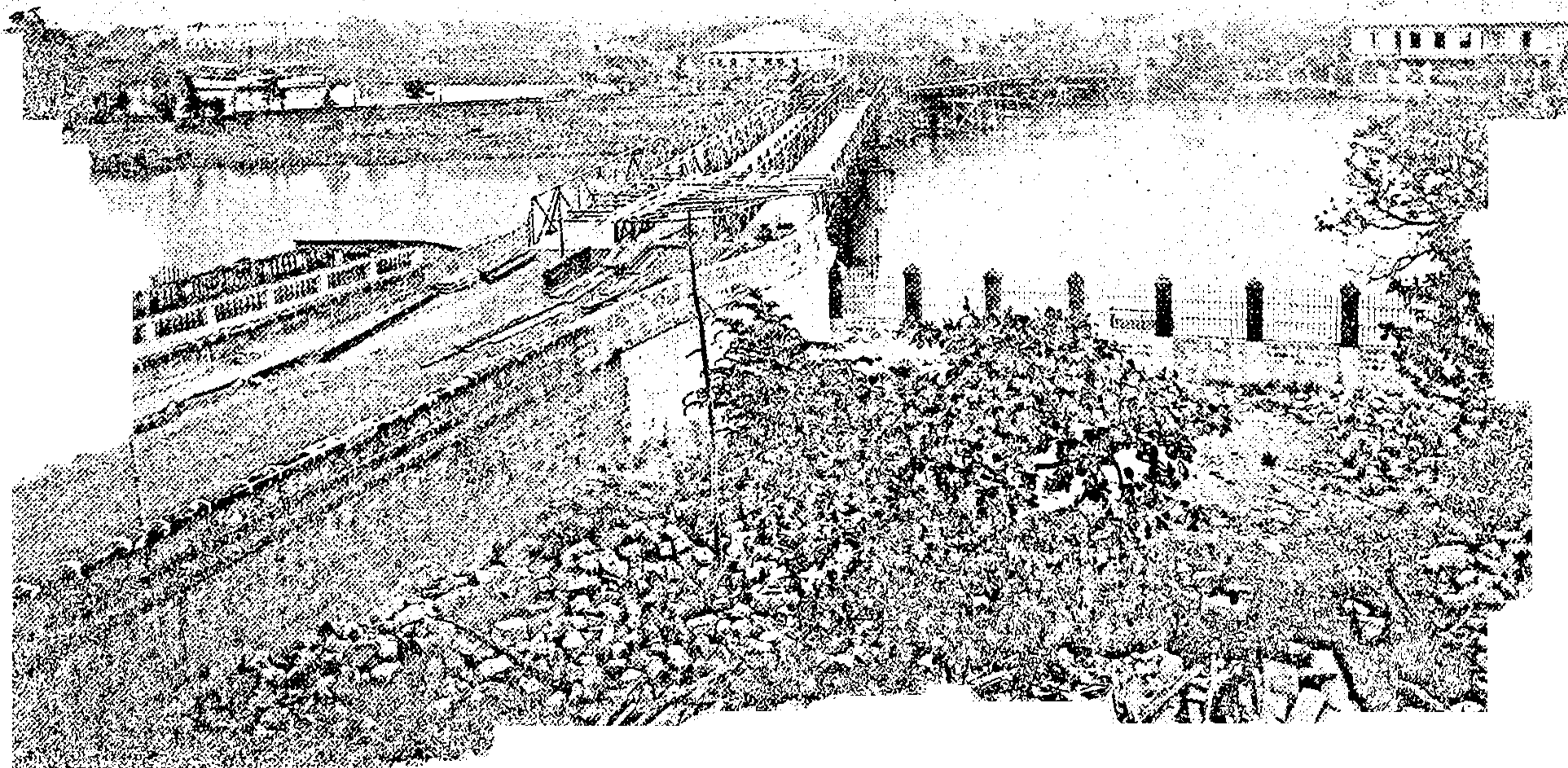


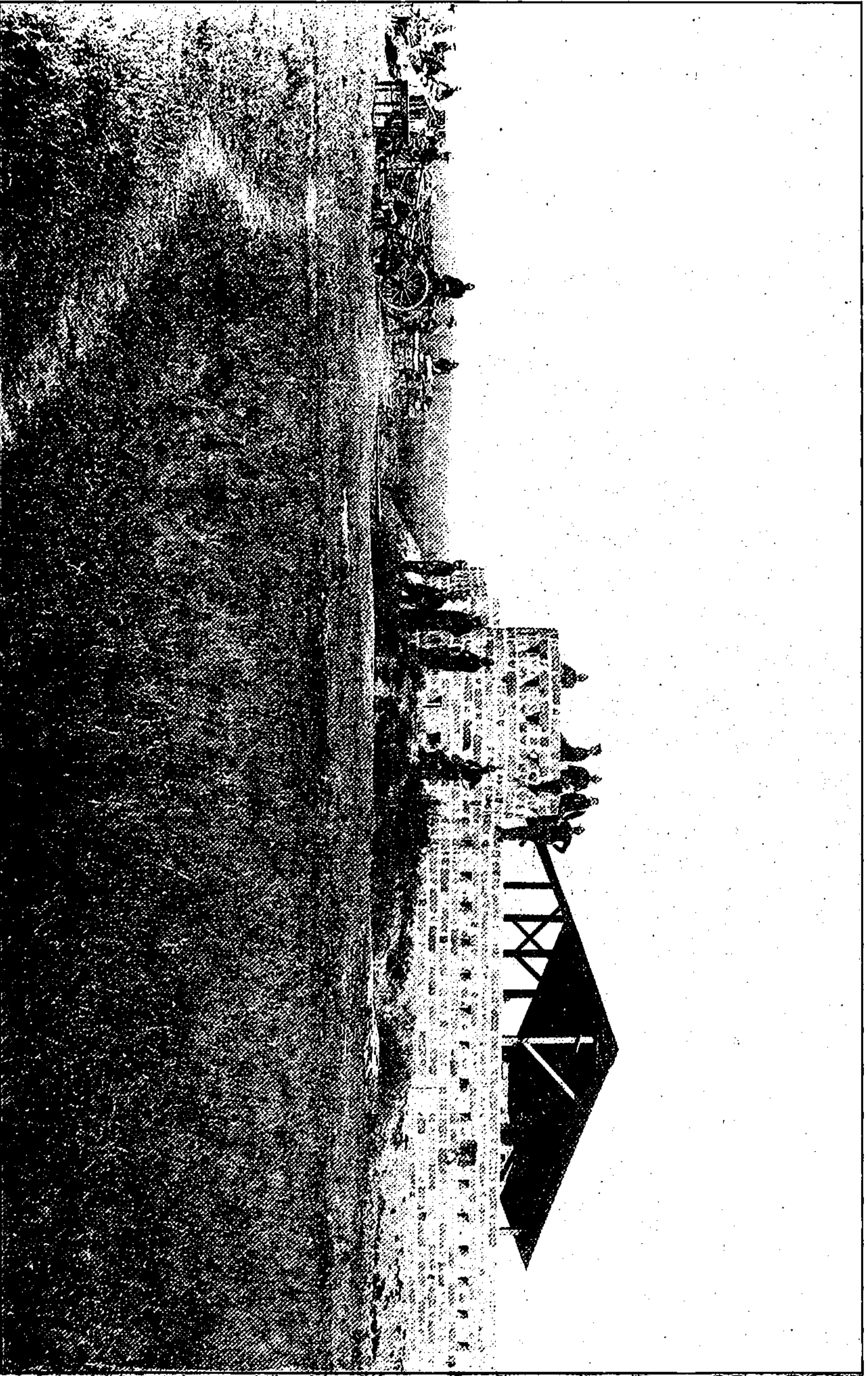
Brigadier-General Charles King, with his staff, receiving two Tagal commissioners, on February 8, 1899.



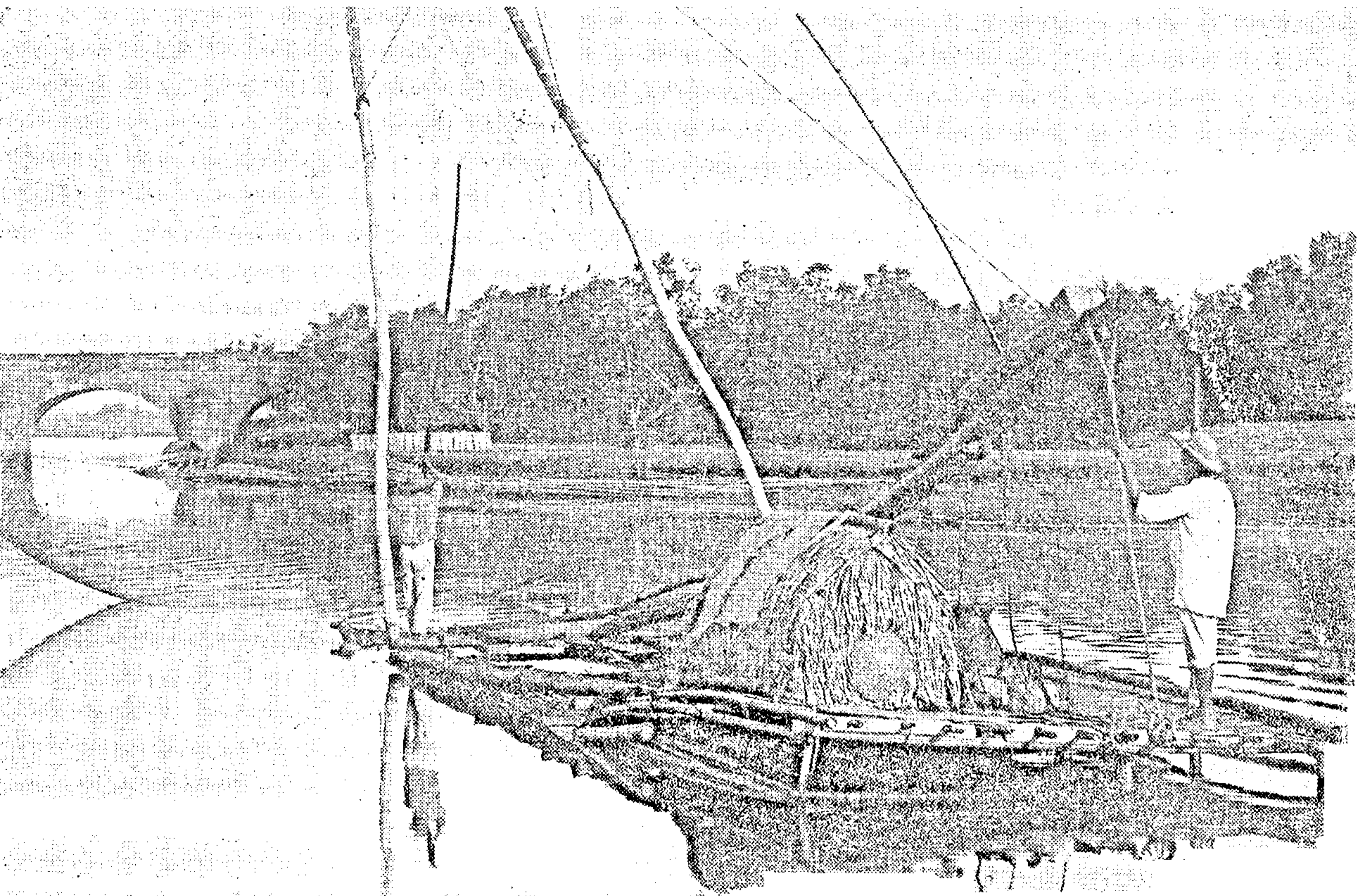


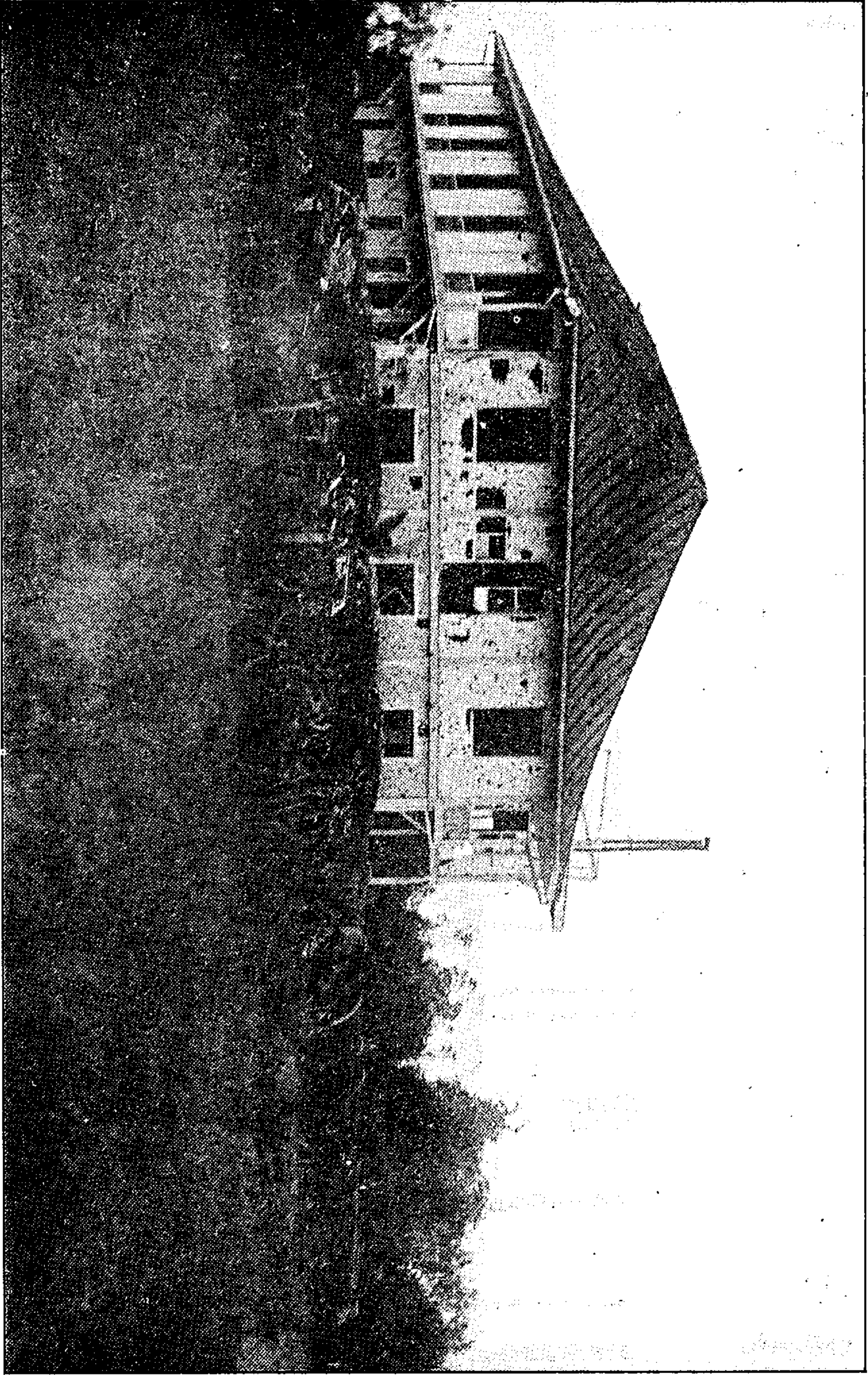
Nebraska boys in camp at Sarita Mesa.





Another view of the strong blockhouse at Caloocan.



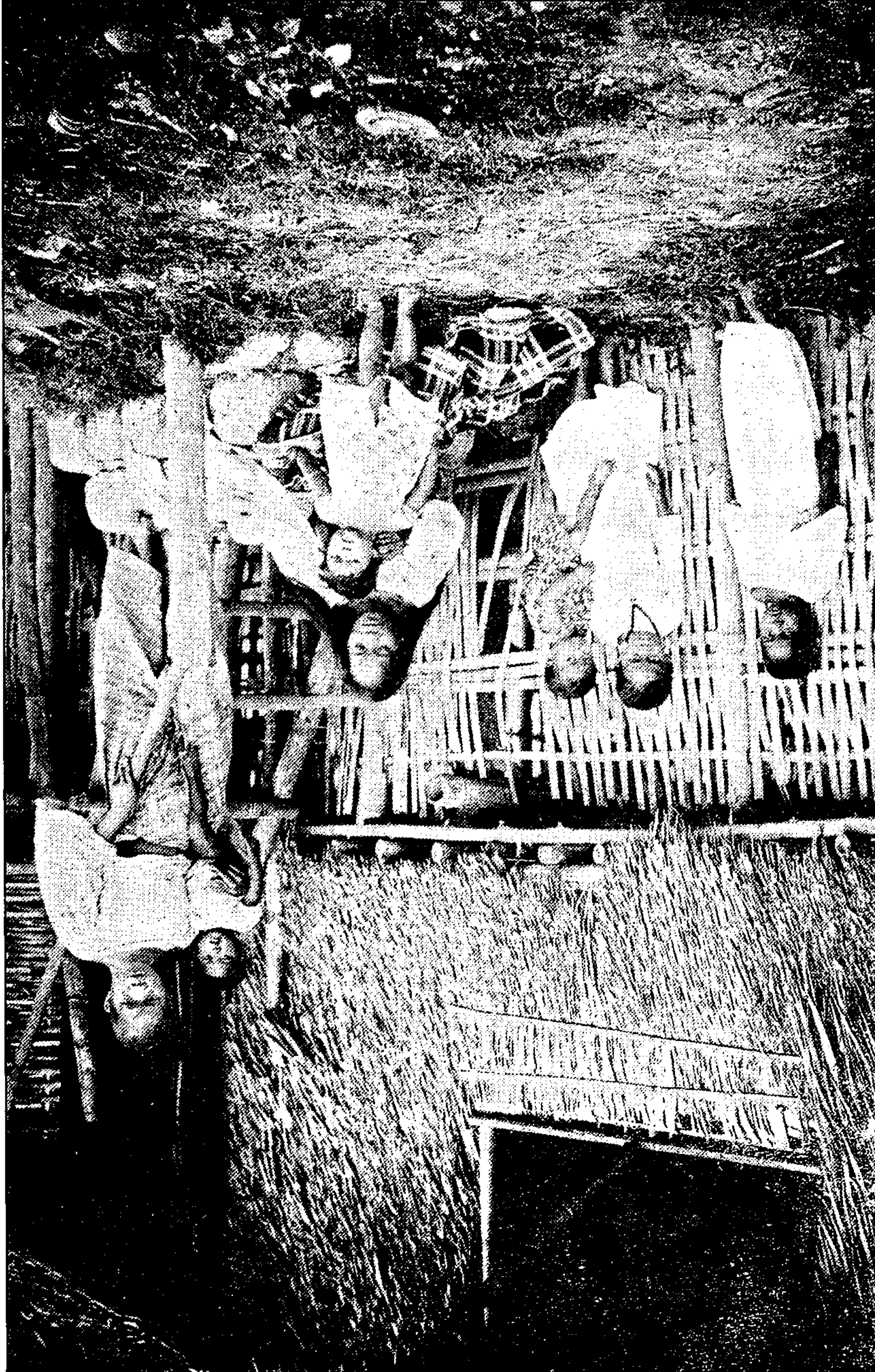


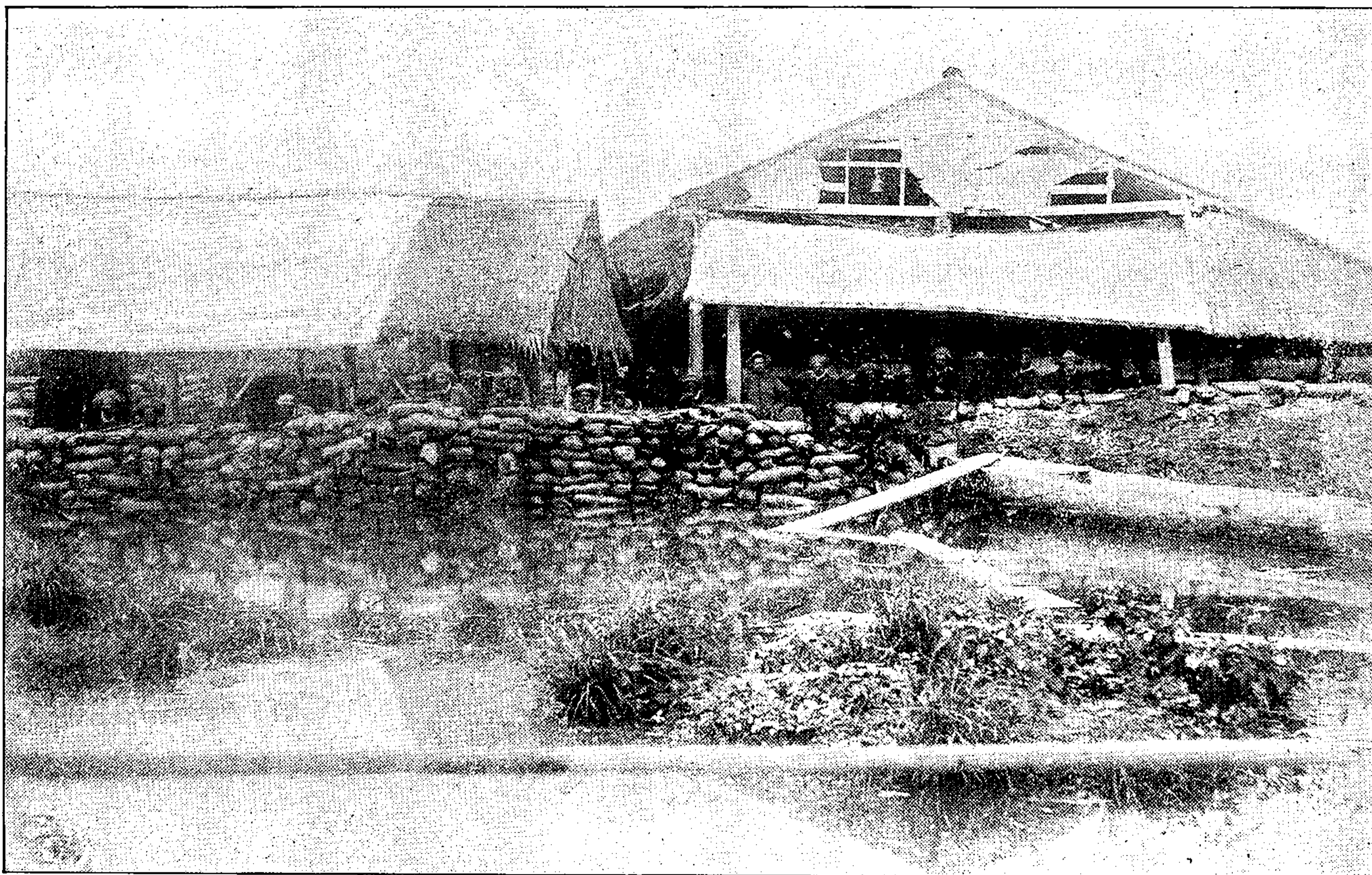
Ancient Powder House and previous barracks of the Spaniards near Manila.



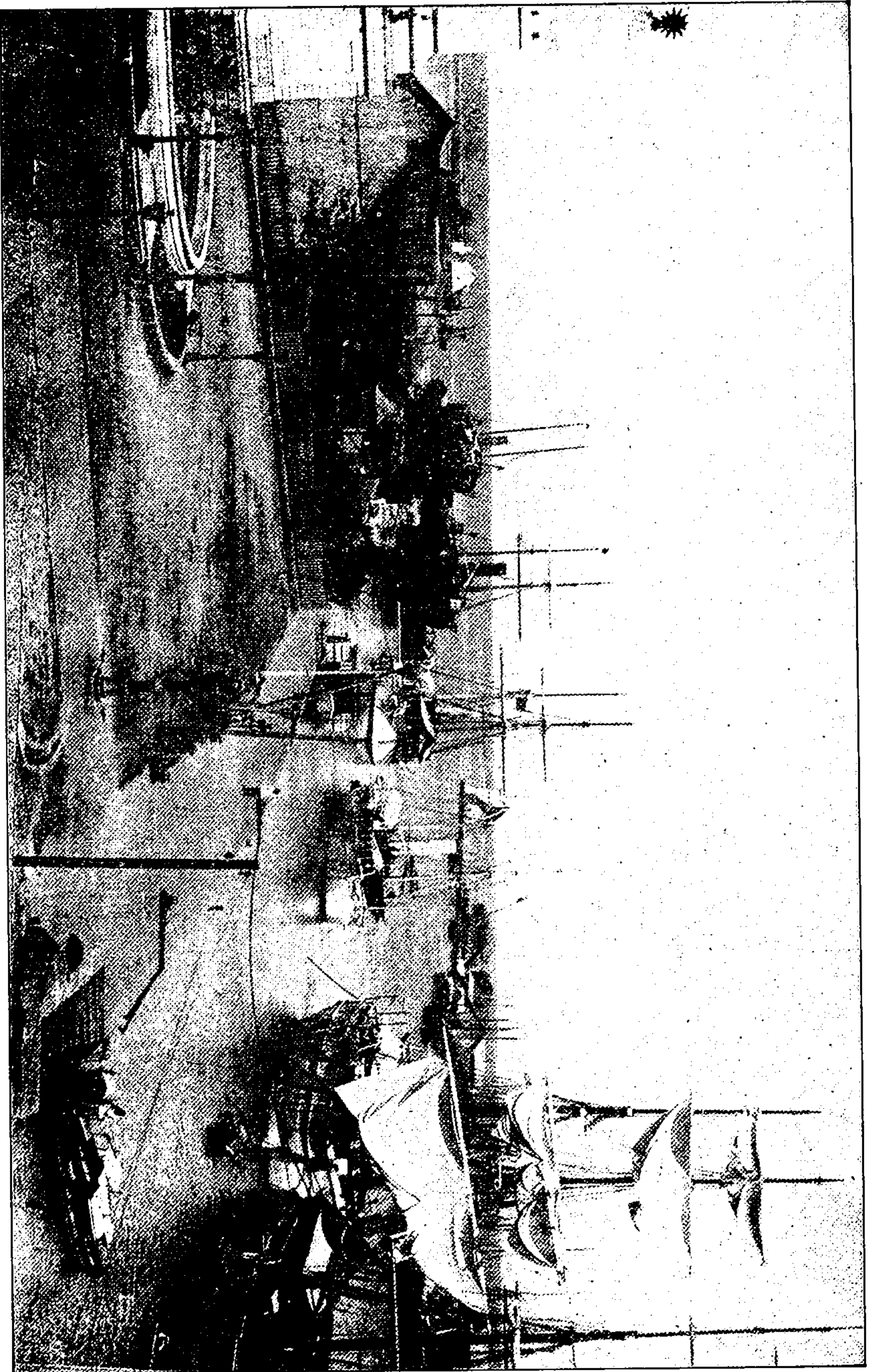
Many of the Tagal maidens, especially the Spanish half breeds, are pretty.
The picture shows a flower girl, a fair representative of the type.

The Tagal families are large, it being not uncommon for a woman to have eight or ten children. They are affectionate, docile and polite.





Spaniards within an entrenched house at Malate.

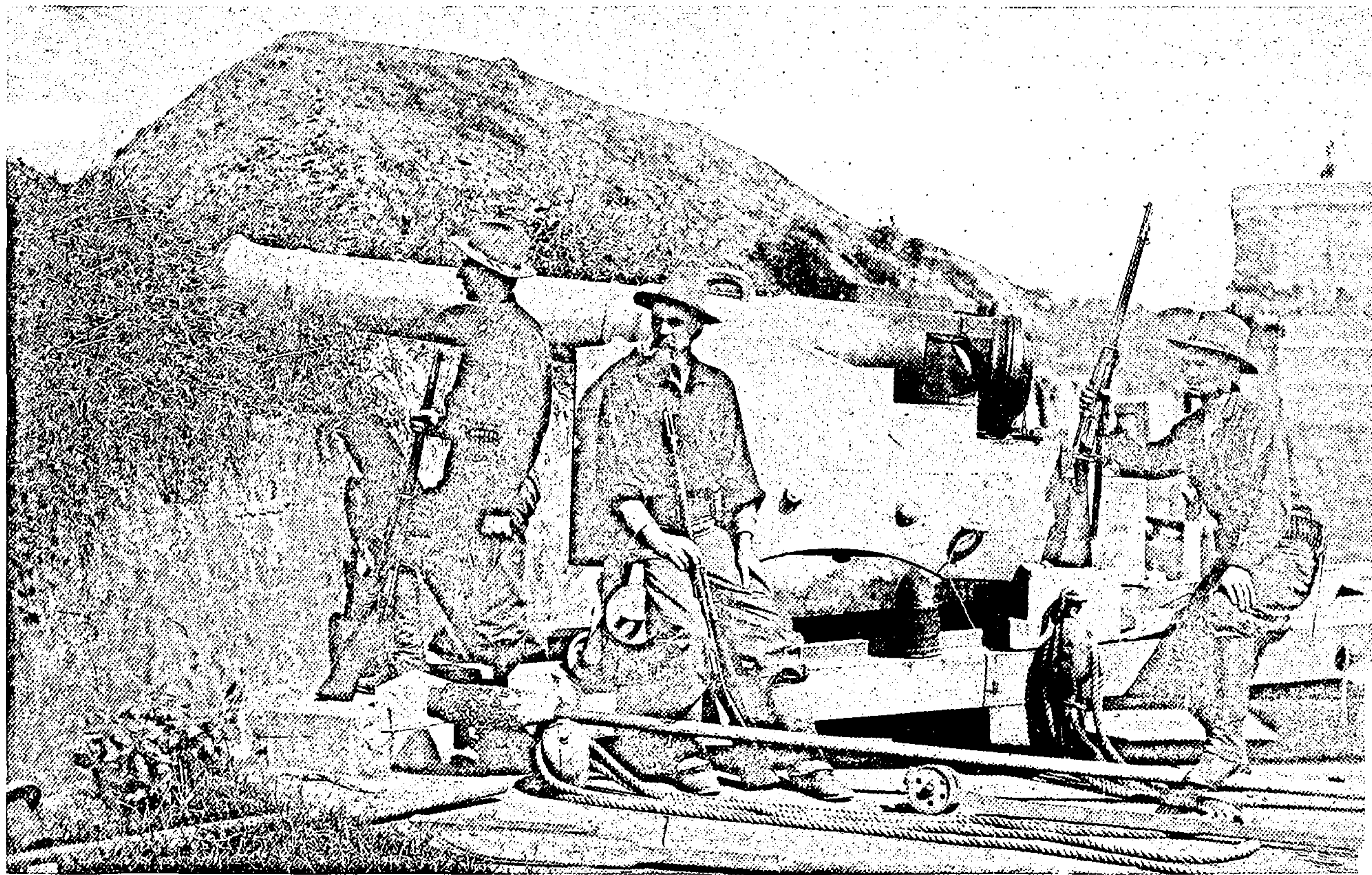


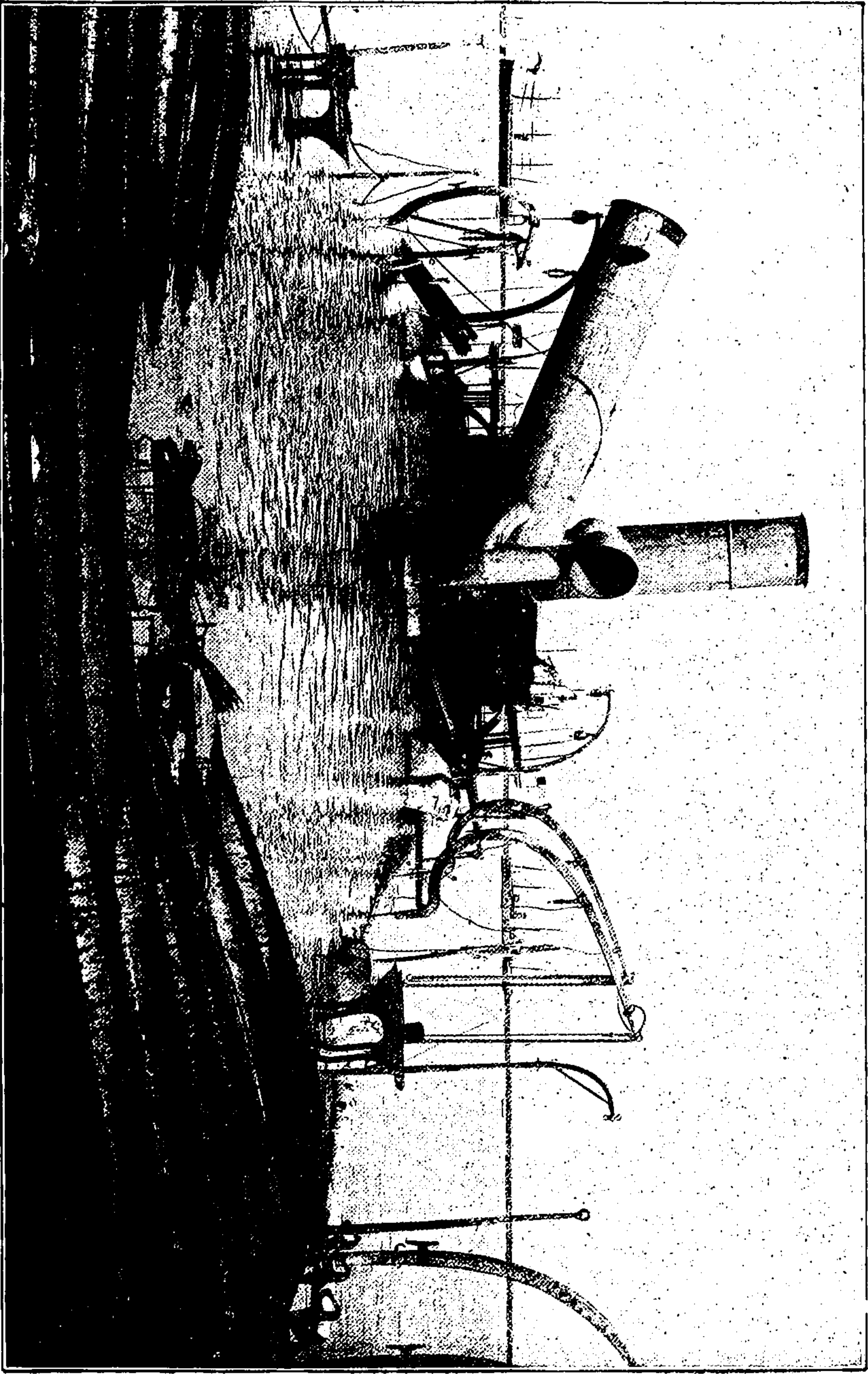
Mouth of the Pasig River, with monument to Magellan on the left.



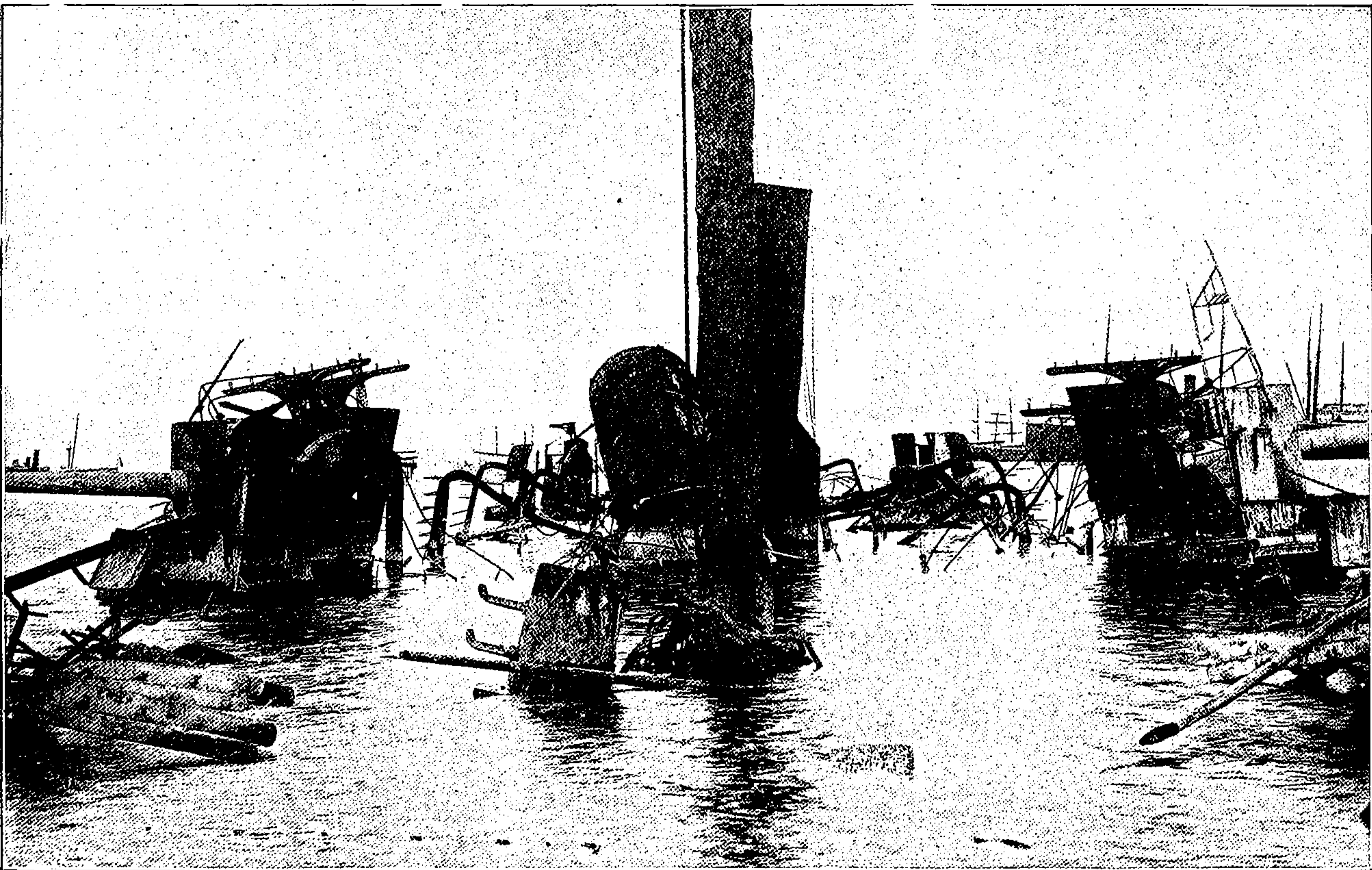


A glimpse of the ruins of Tondo. Nearly every one of the small rectangular enclosures was filled by a hovel prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898.

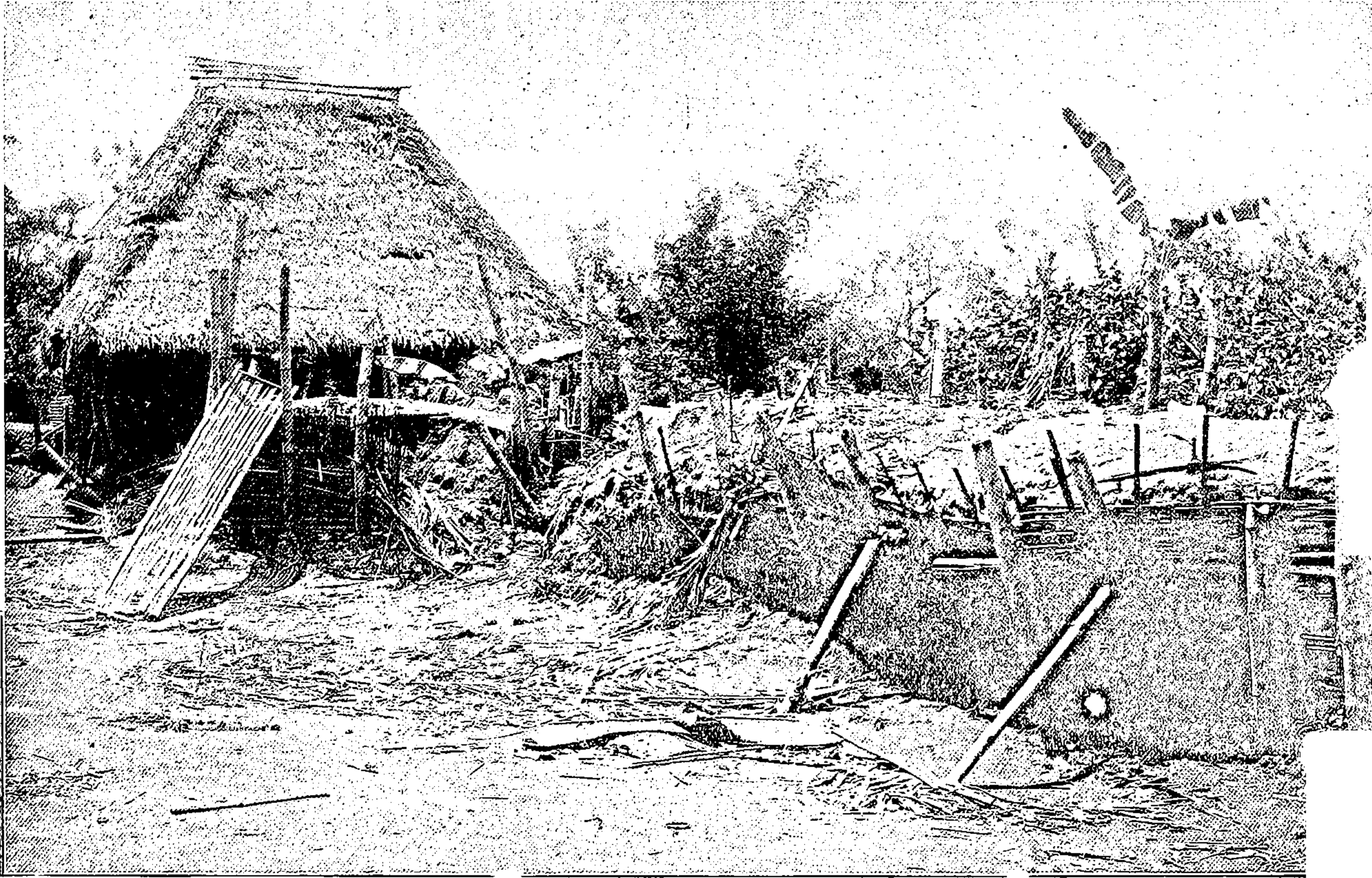




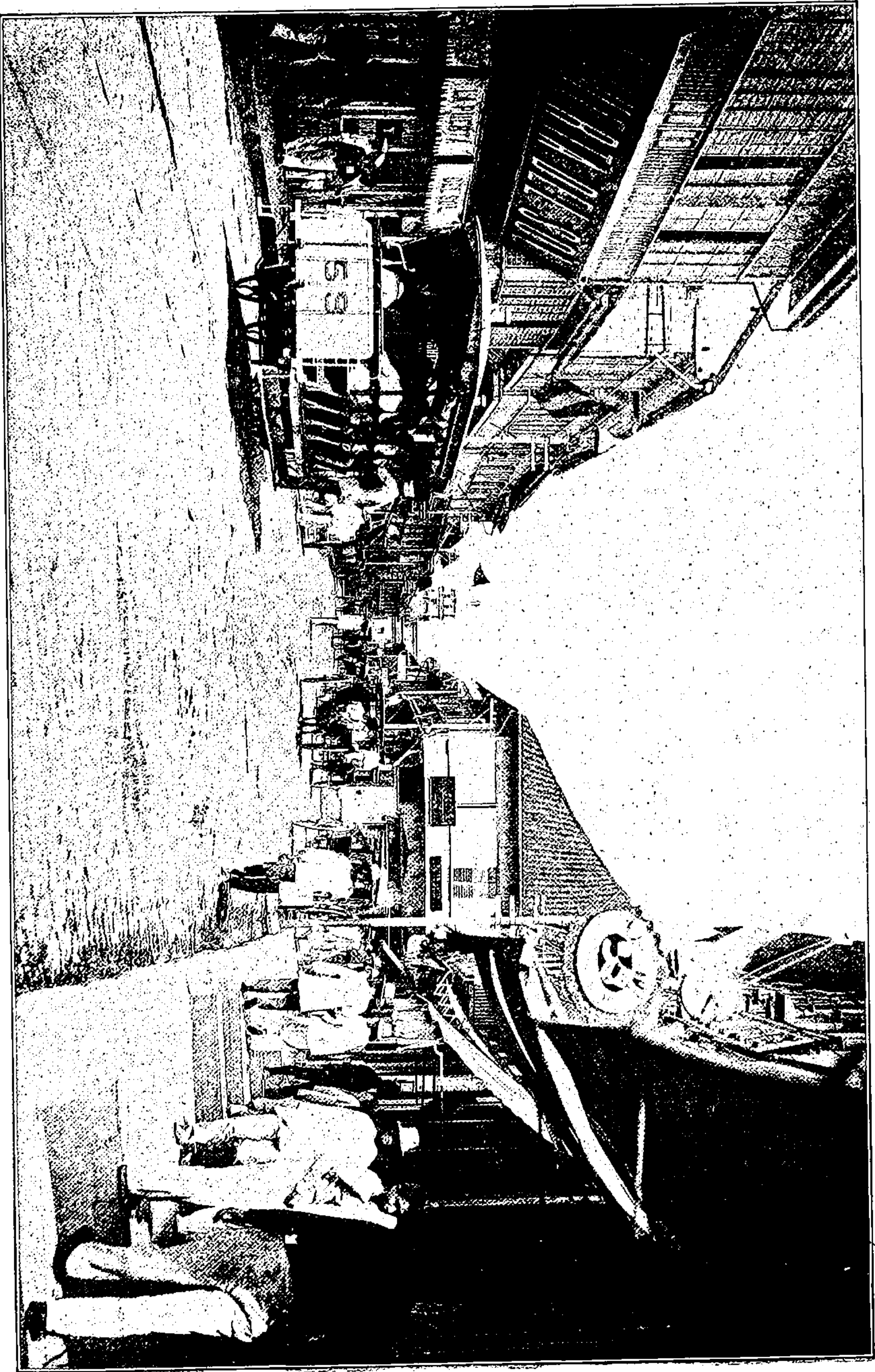
Reina Christina, Flagship of Spanish Admiral Montojo. Completely destroyed by Dewey, May 1, 1898.



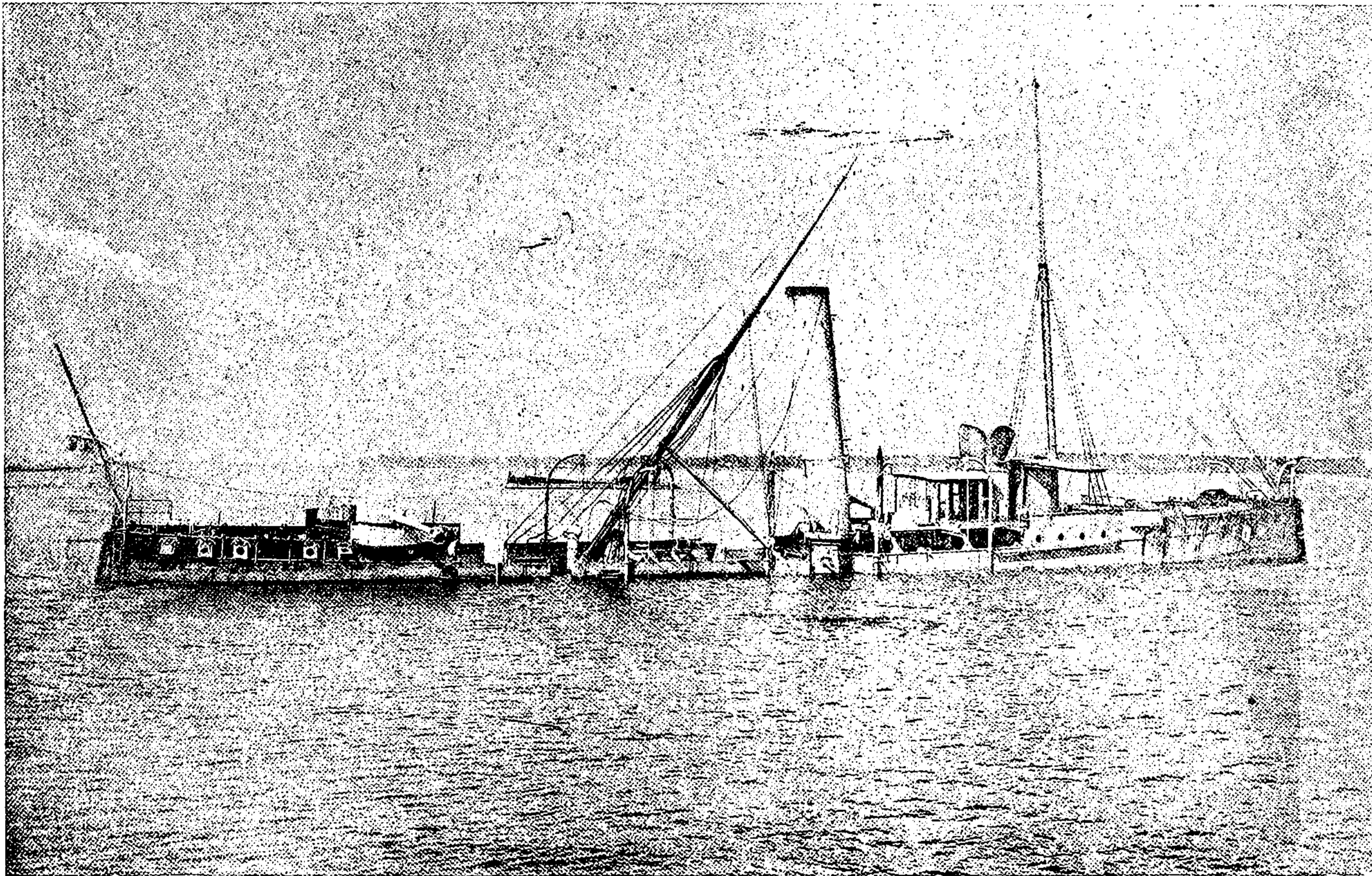
One of the Spanish wrecks.



Spanish entrenchment made by piling earth against a stout fence. It was carried by General MacArthur's troops with trouble.



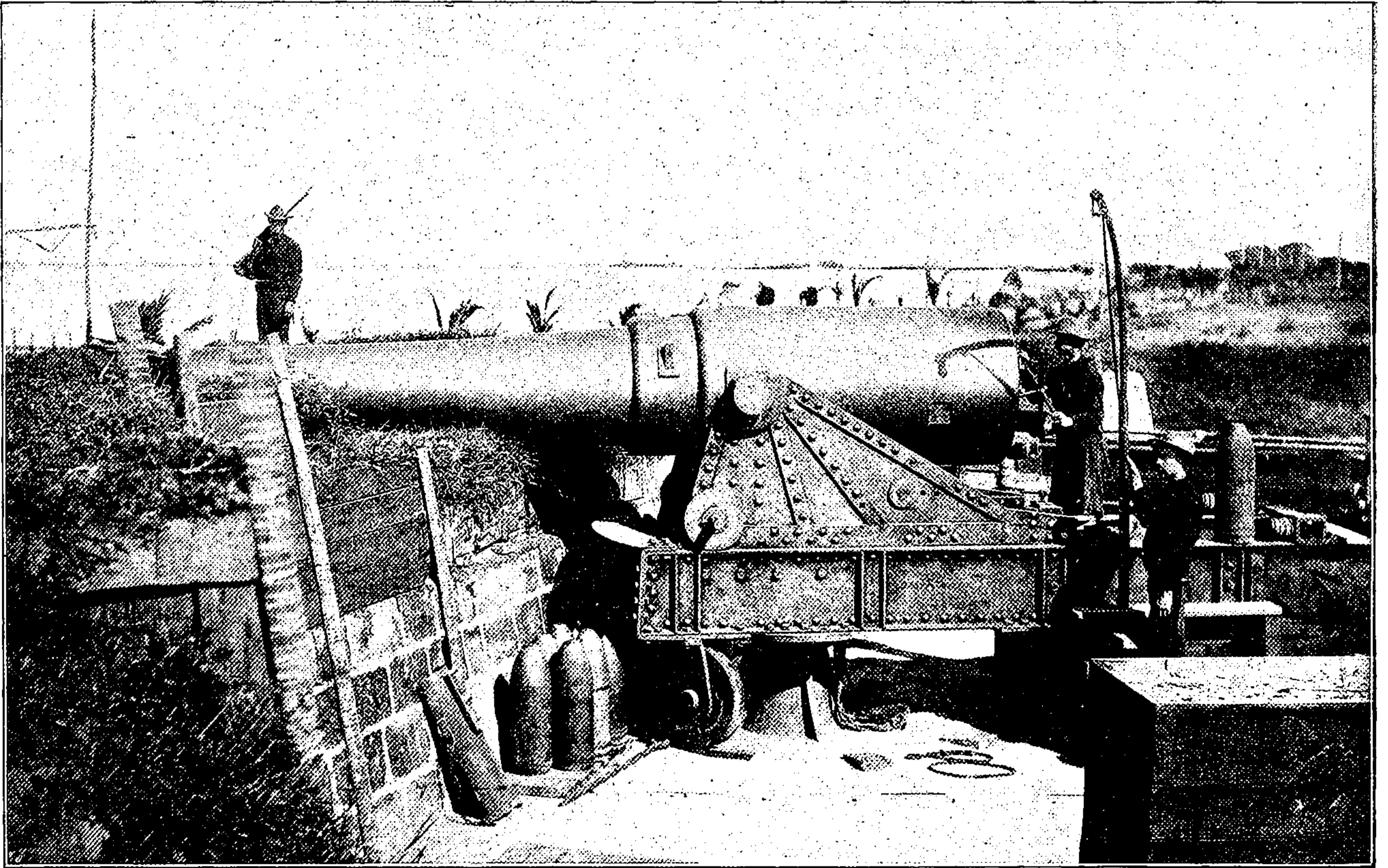
Scene on the Escolta, the main business thoroughfare, showing native conveyances ("carrromatos"), street car system (one horse), etc. It will be noticed by the position of the various vehicles shown, that the travel is to the left, and not to the right as in this country.



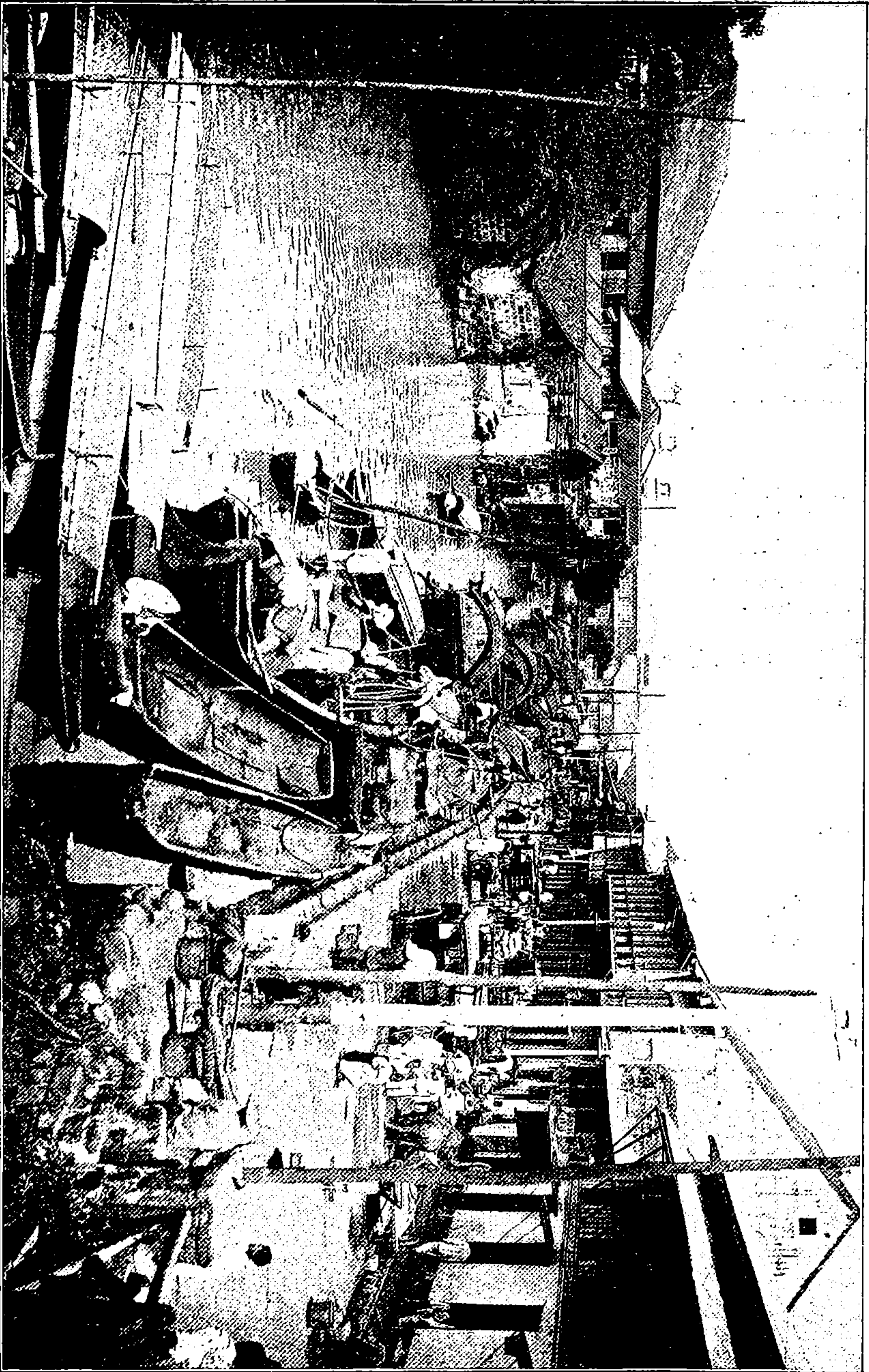
Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, sunk by Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Since raised.



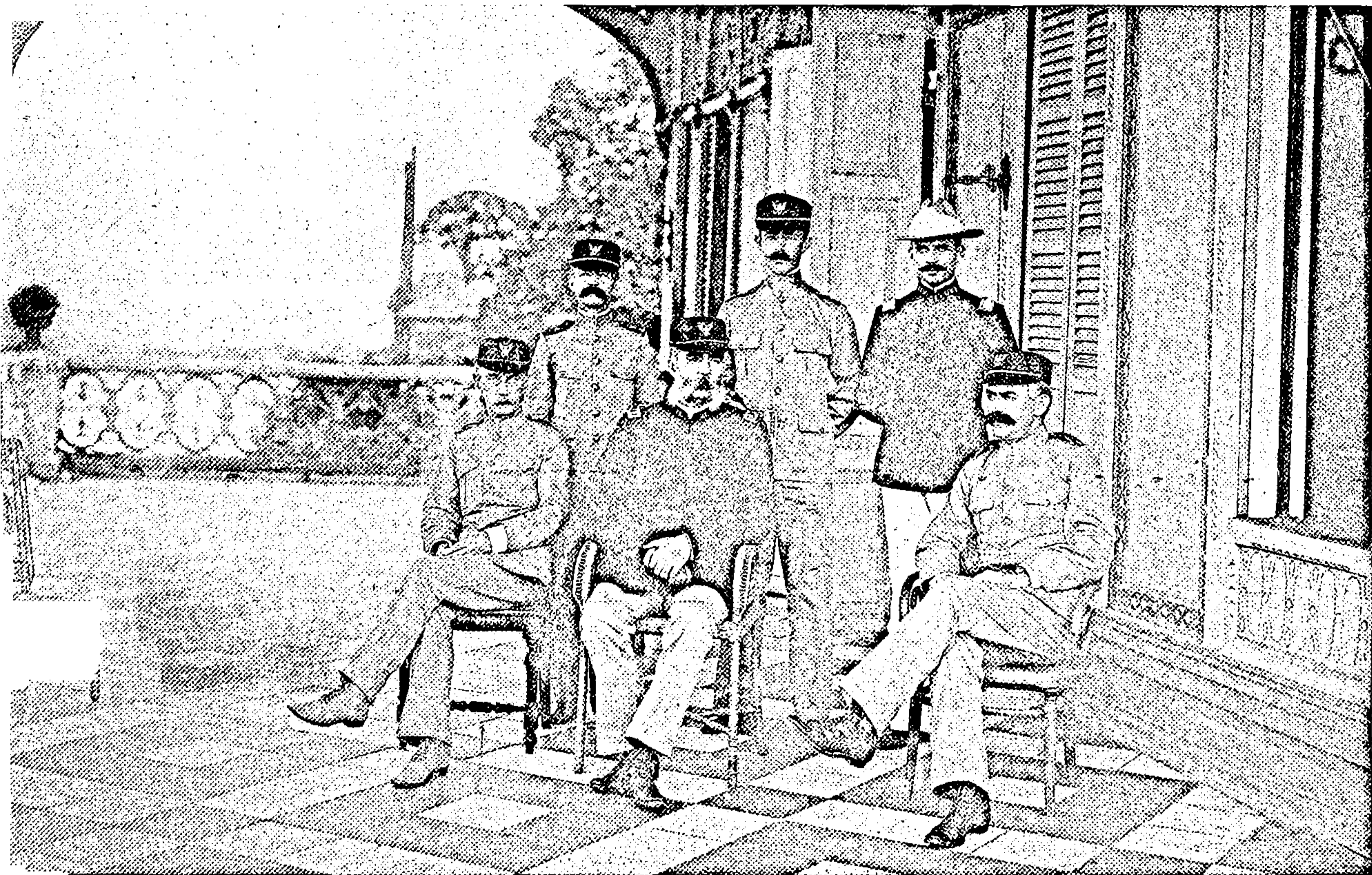
destroyed by Admiral Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Don Juan de Austria. Isla de Luzon. Both of these vessels since raised.

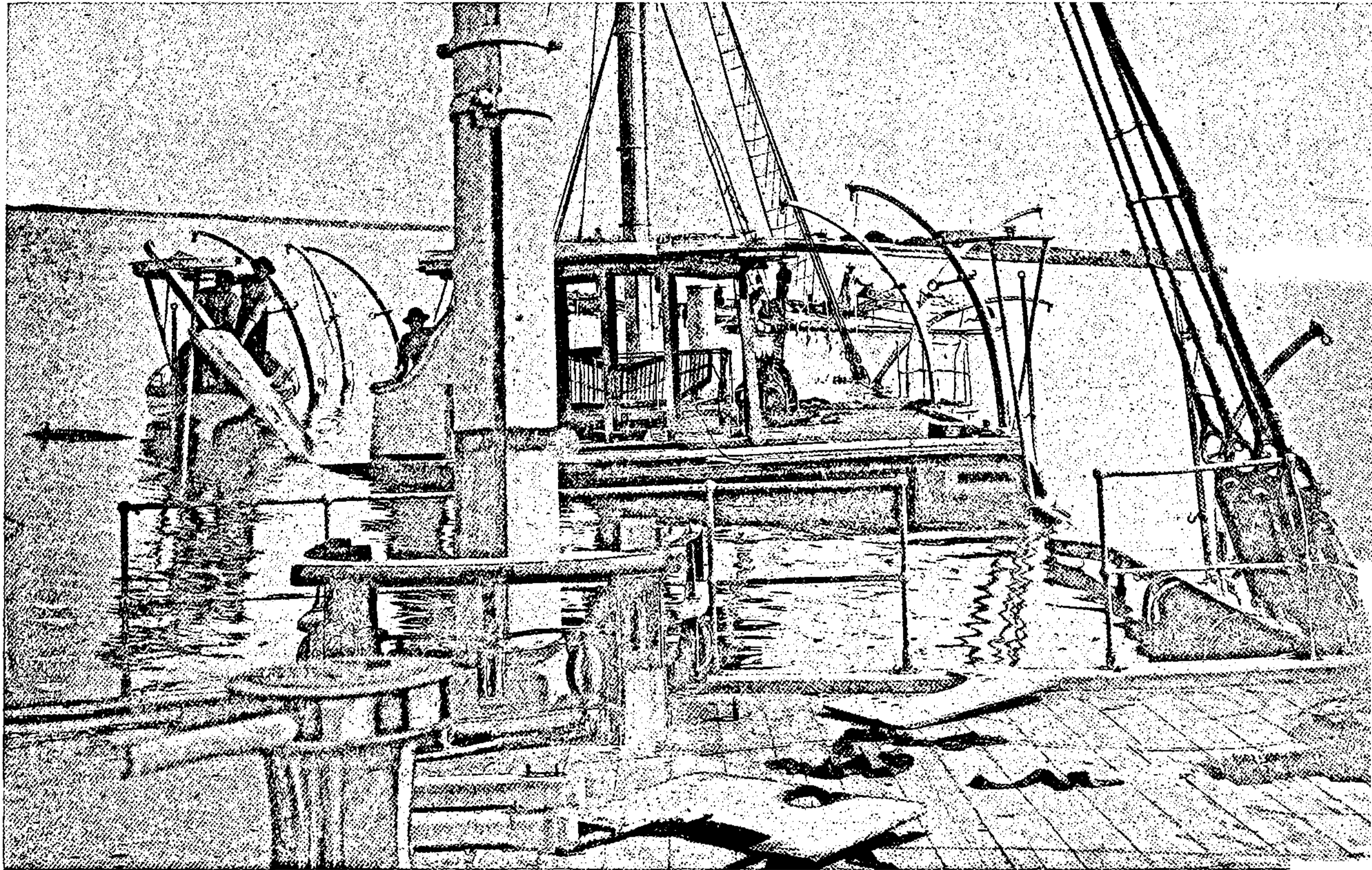


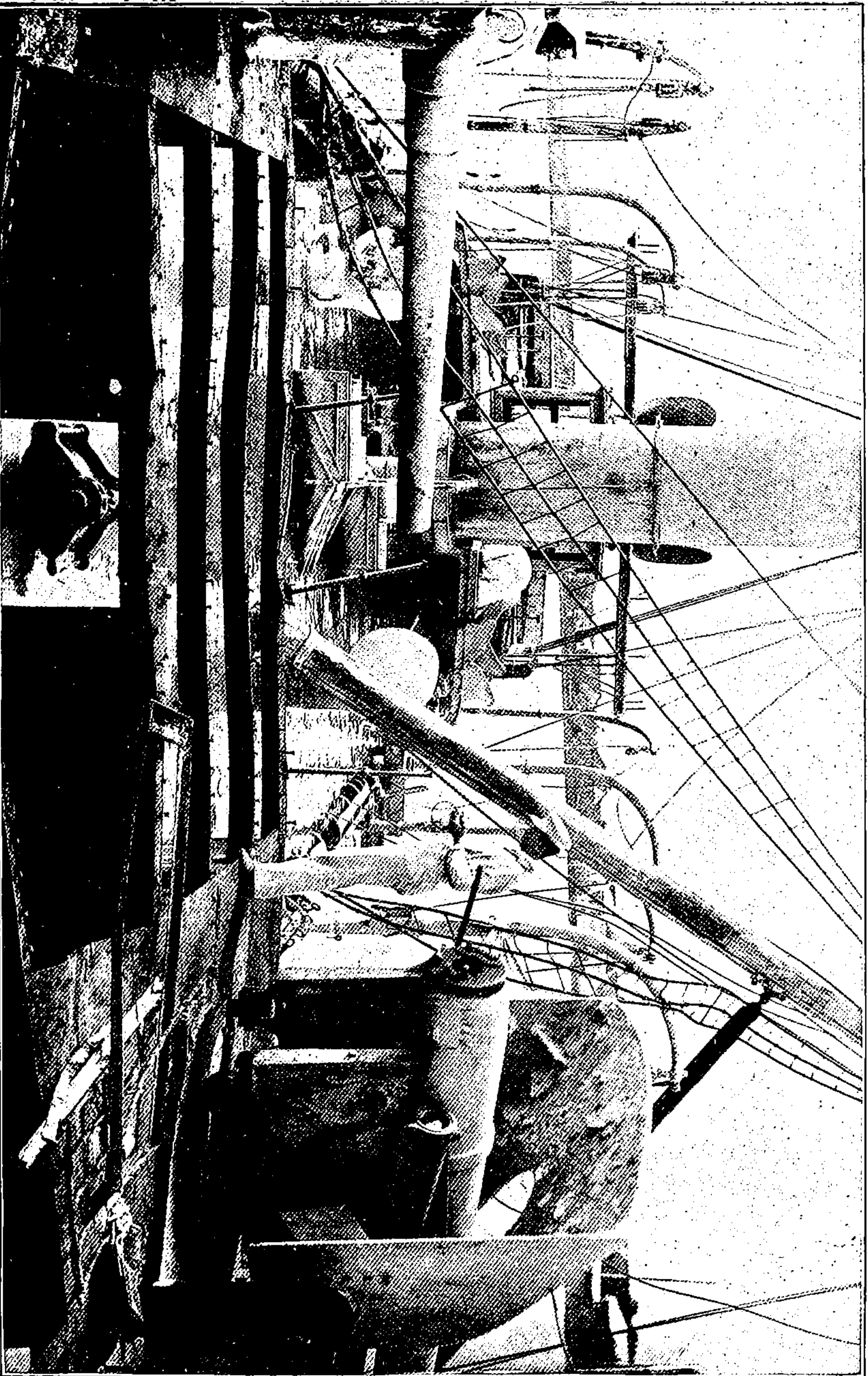
Modern ten-inch gun overlooking Luneta.



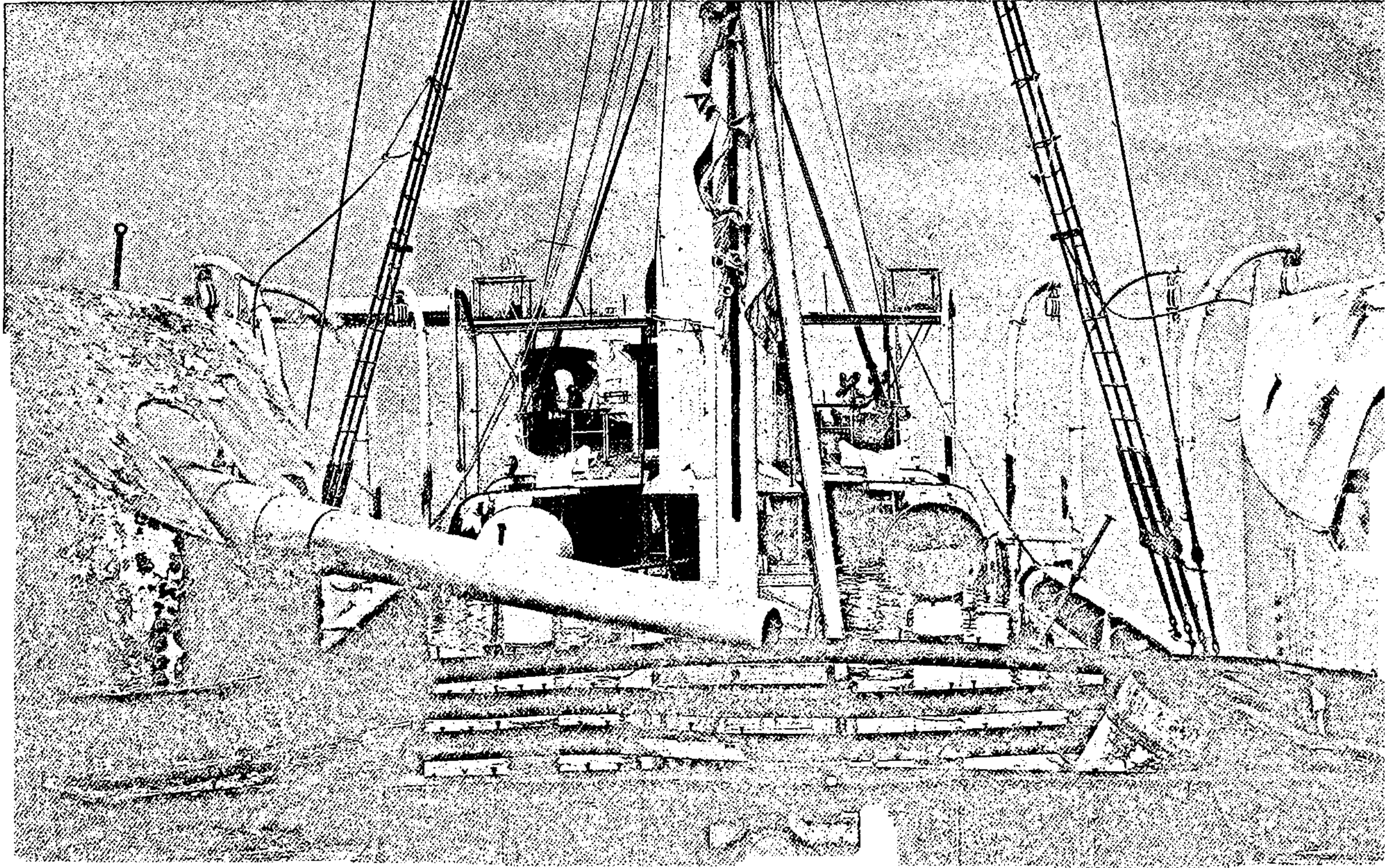
Canal scene. Interior of Manila.

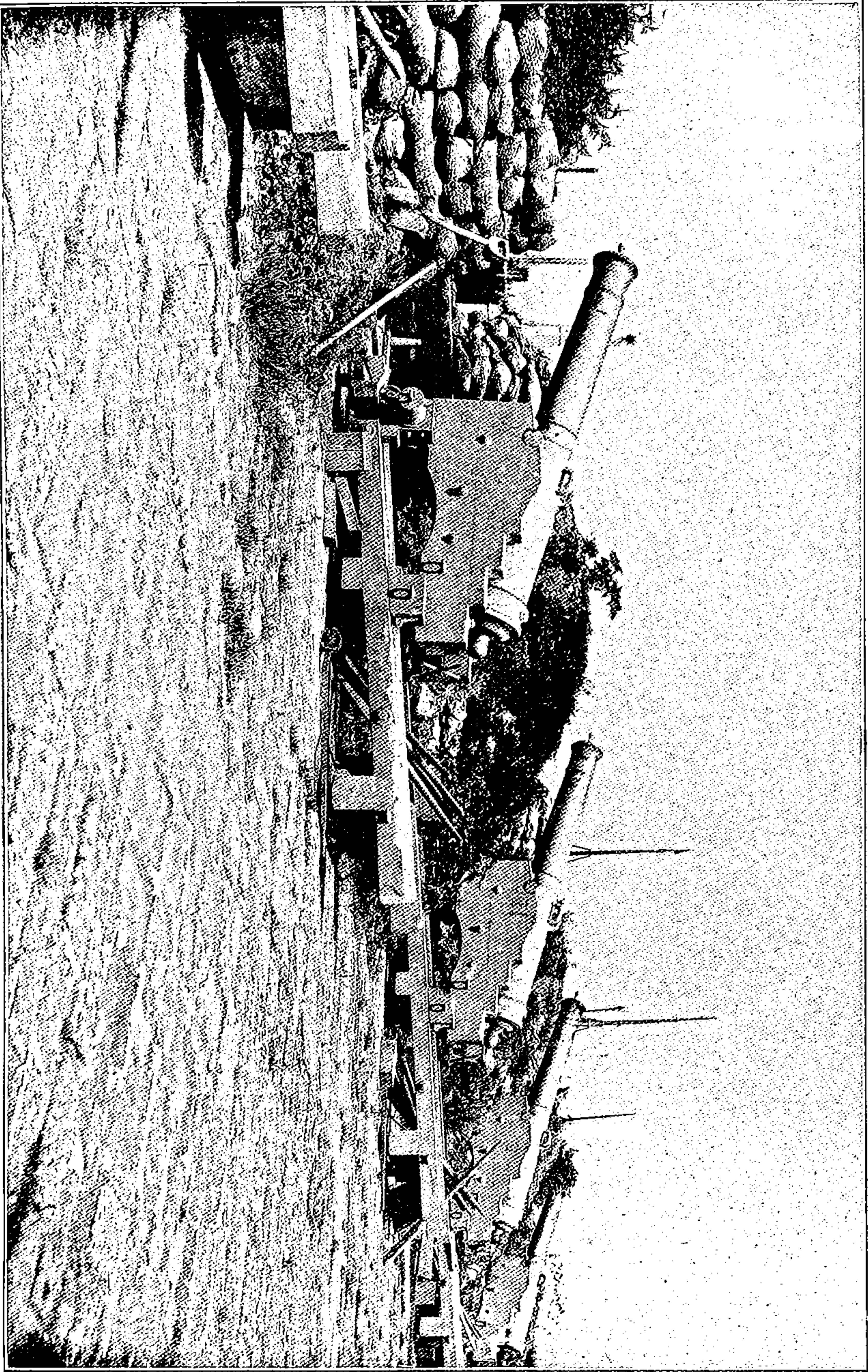




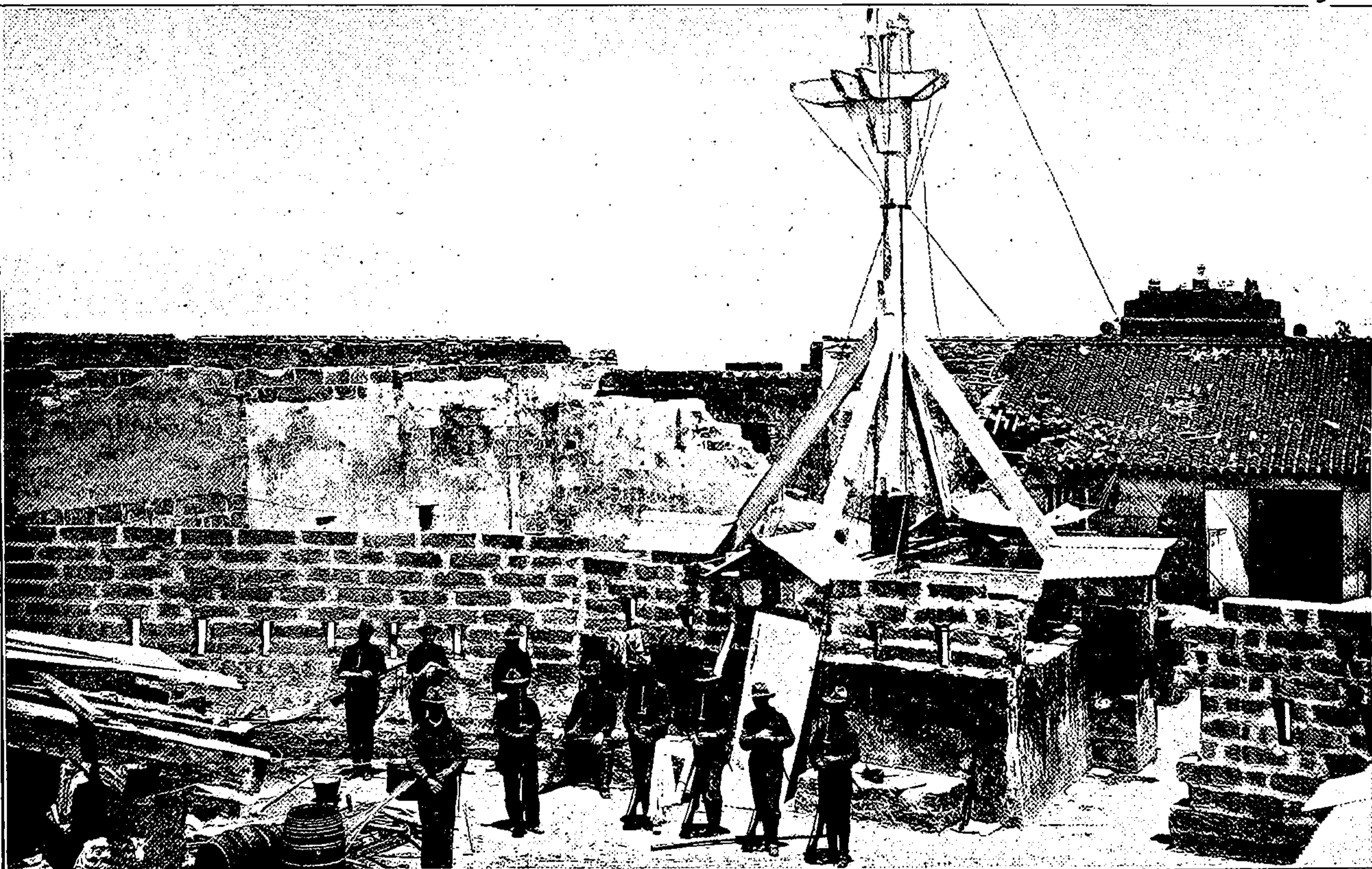


View of sunken Spanish ship after the wreckers had begun to raise it from the bottom.

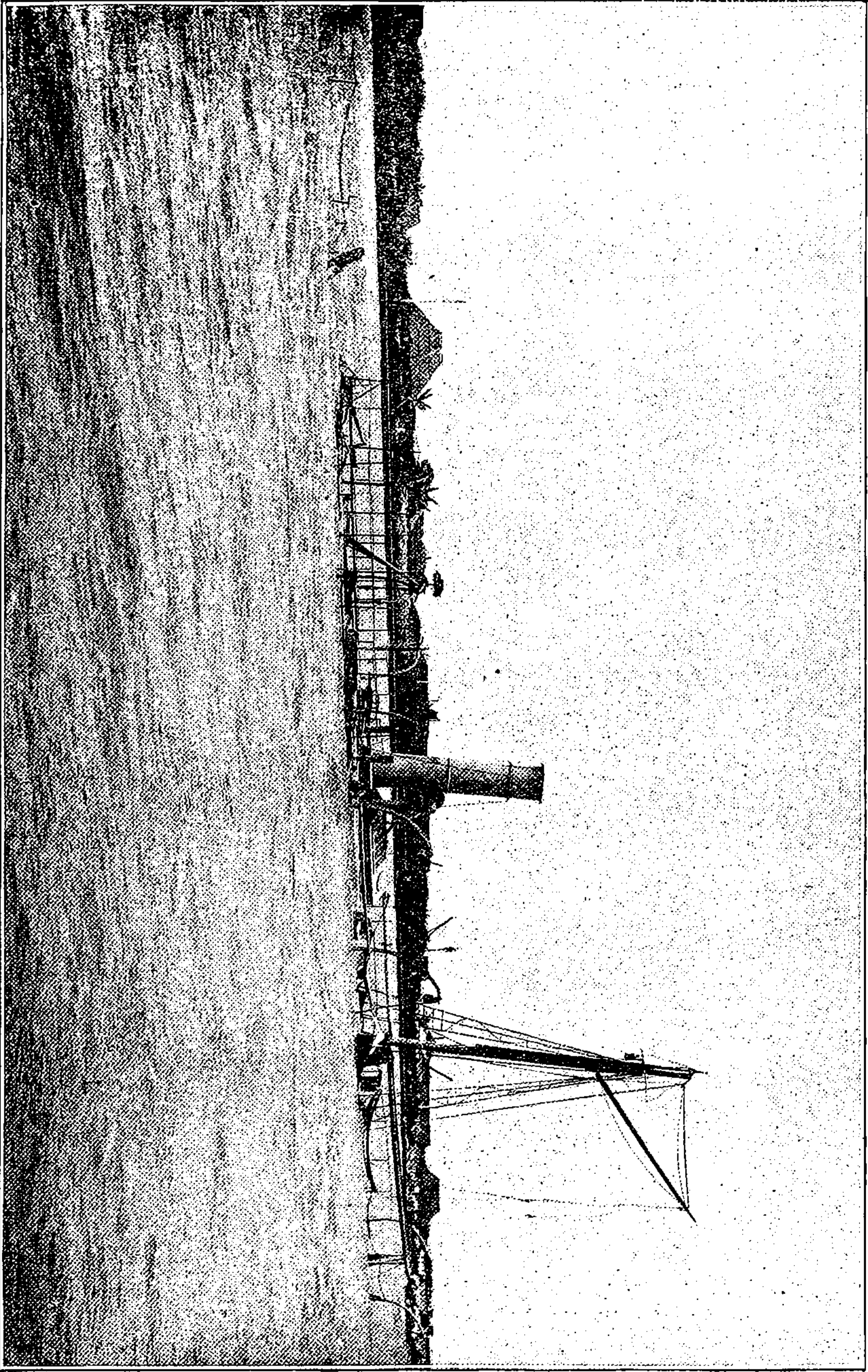




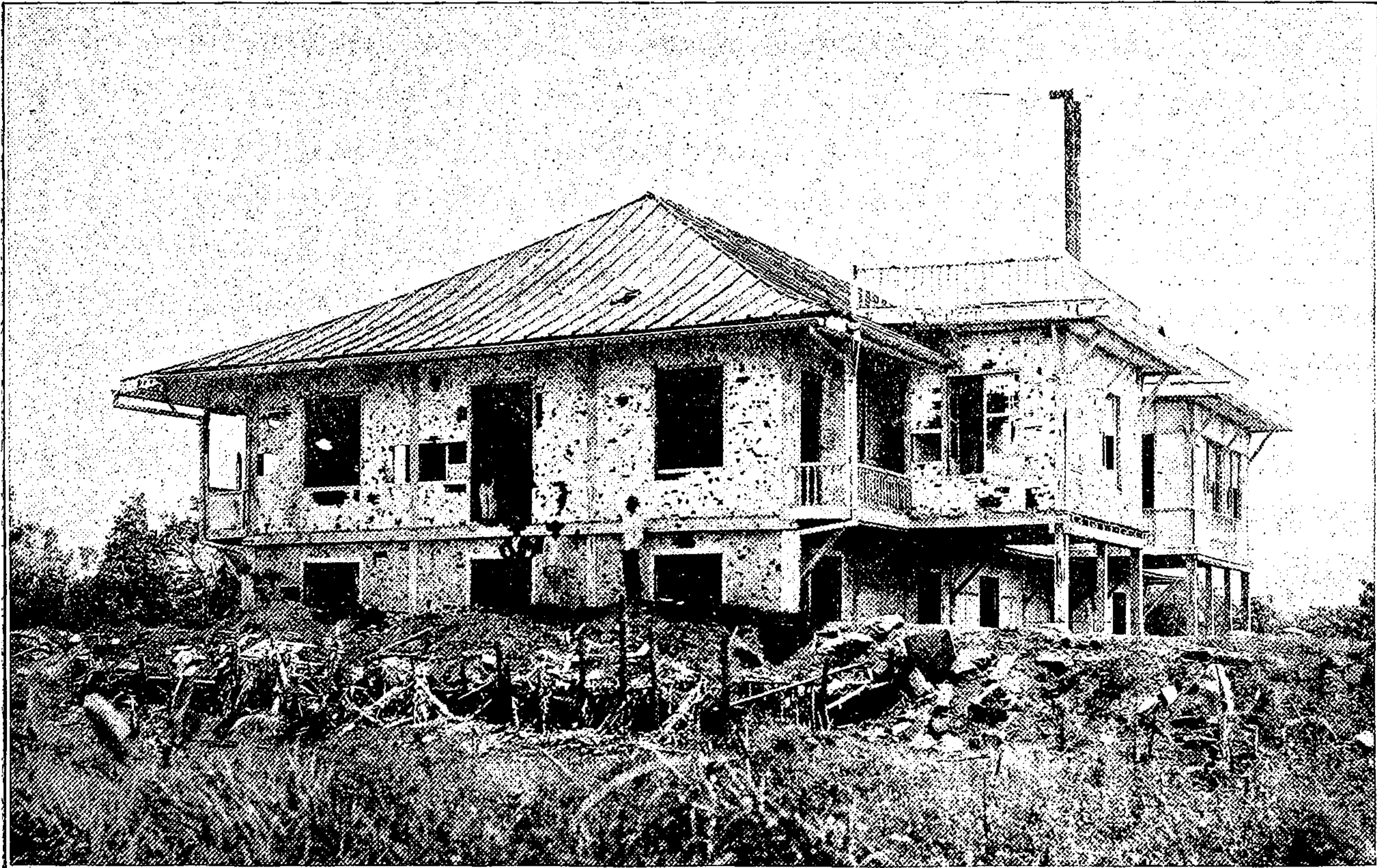
Bronze cannon commanding entrance to Pasig.



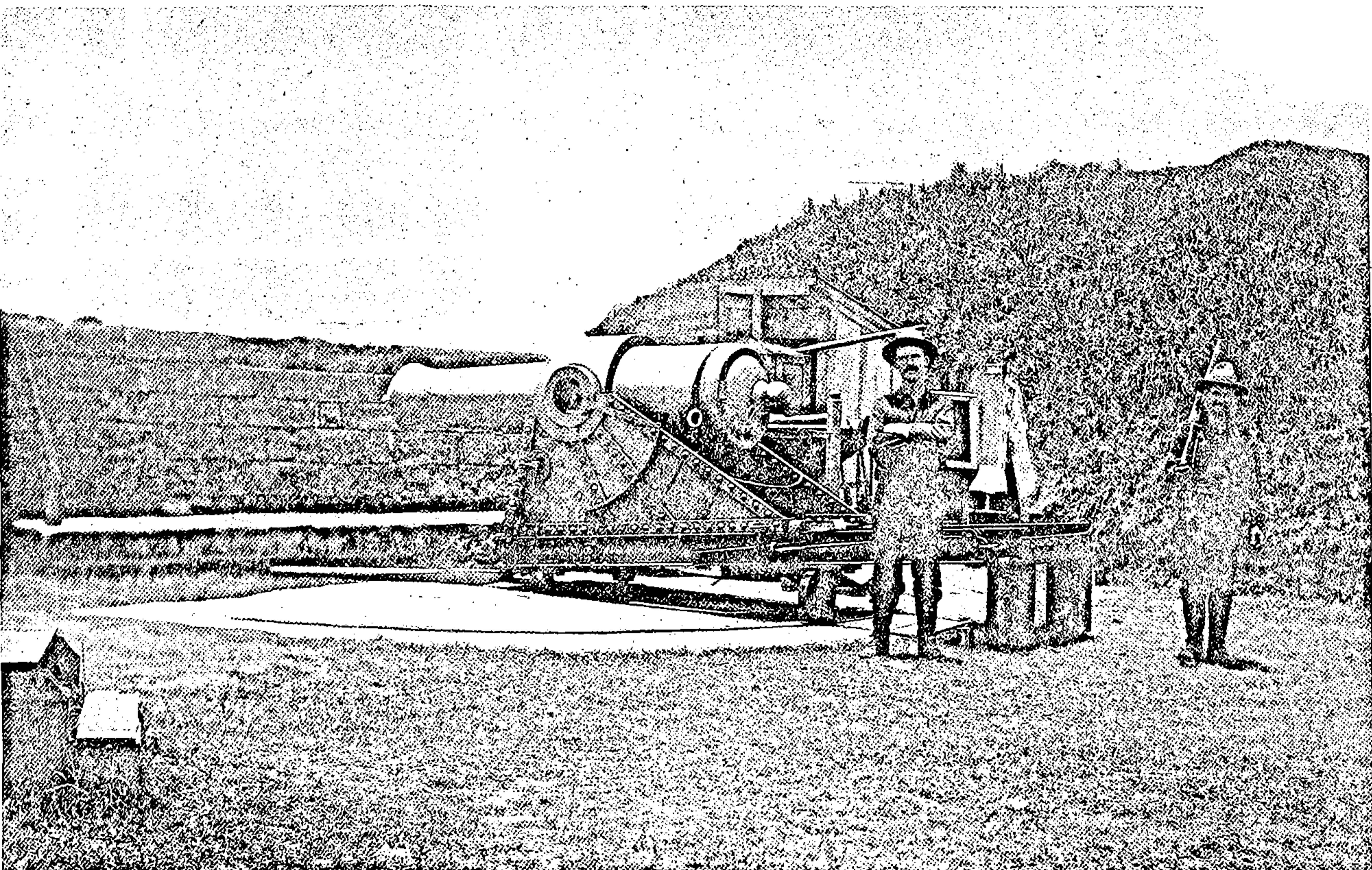
Interior of Fort Malate, showing effect of fragment of one of Dewey's shells.

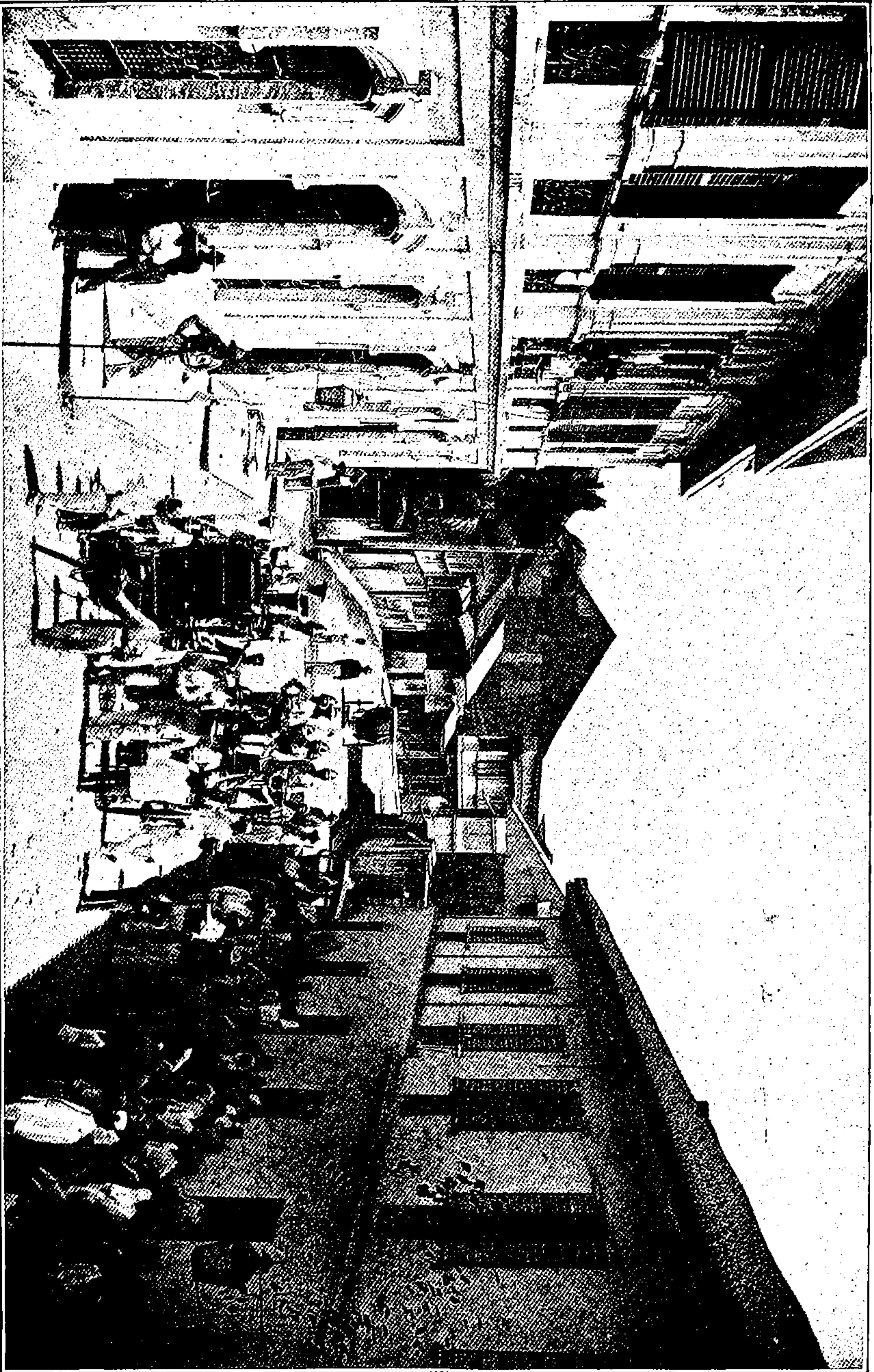


Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, sunk by Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Since raised.

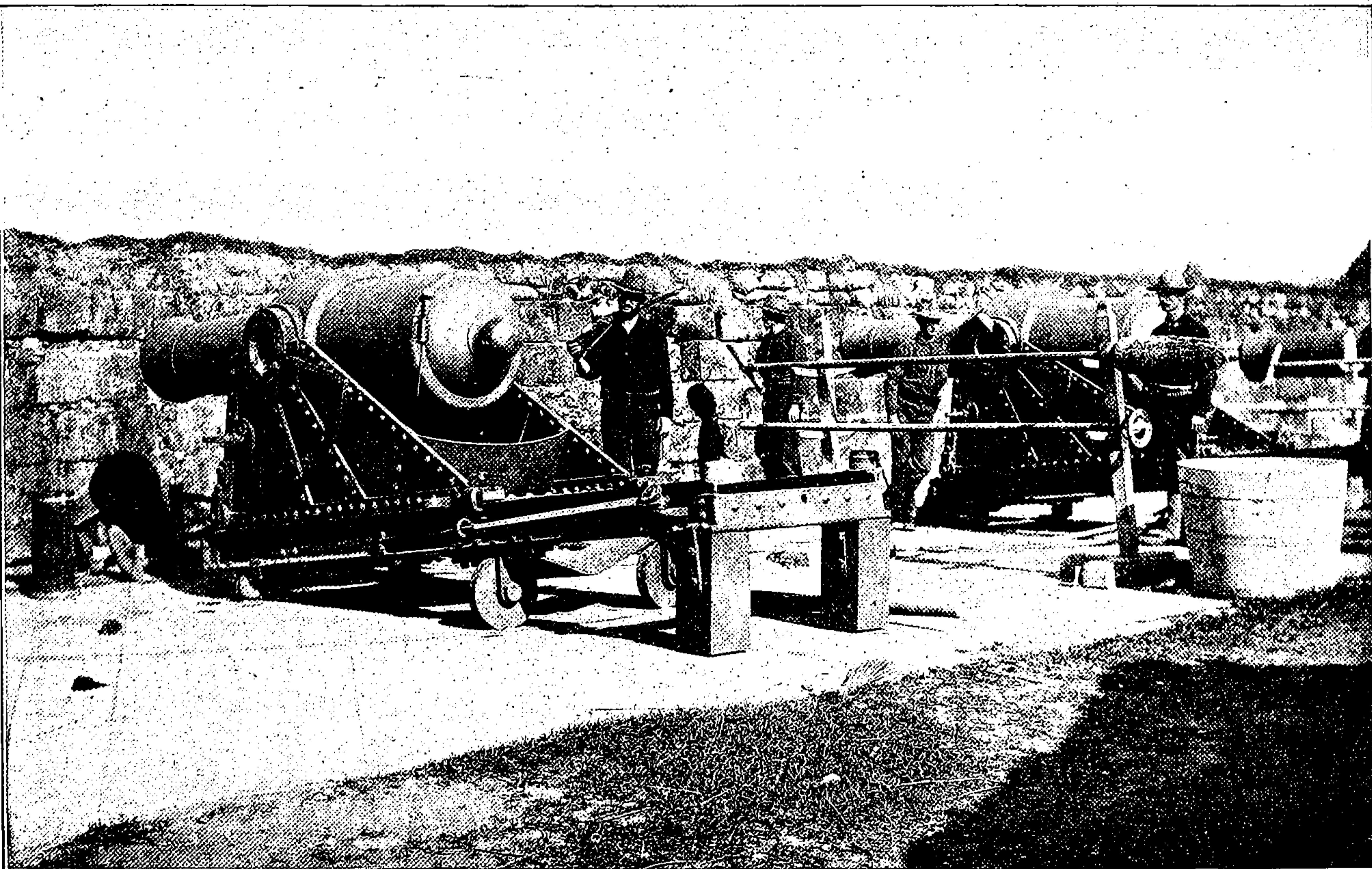


House at trenches near beach occupied at opening of action as headquarters. Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. (General F. V. Greene) Telegraph station of Signal Corps.

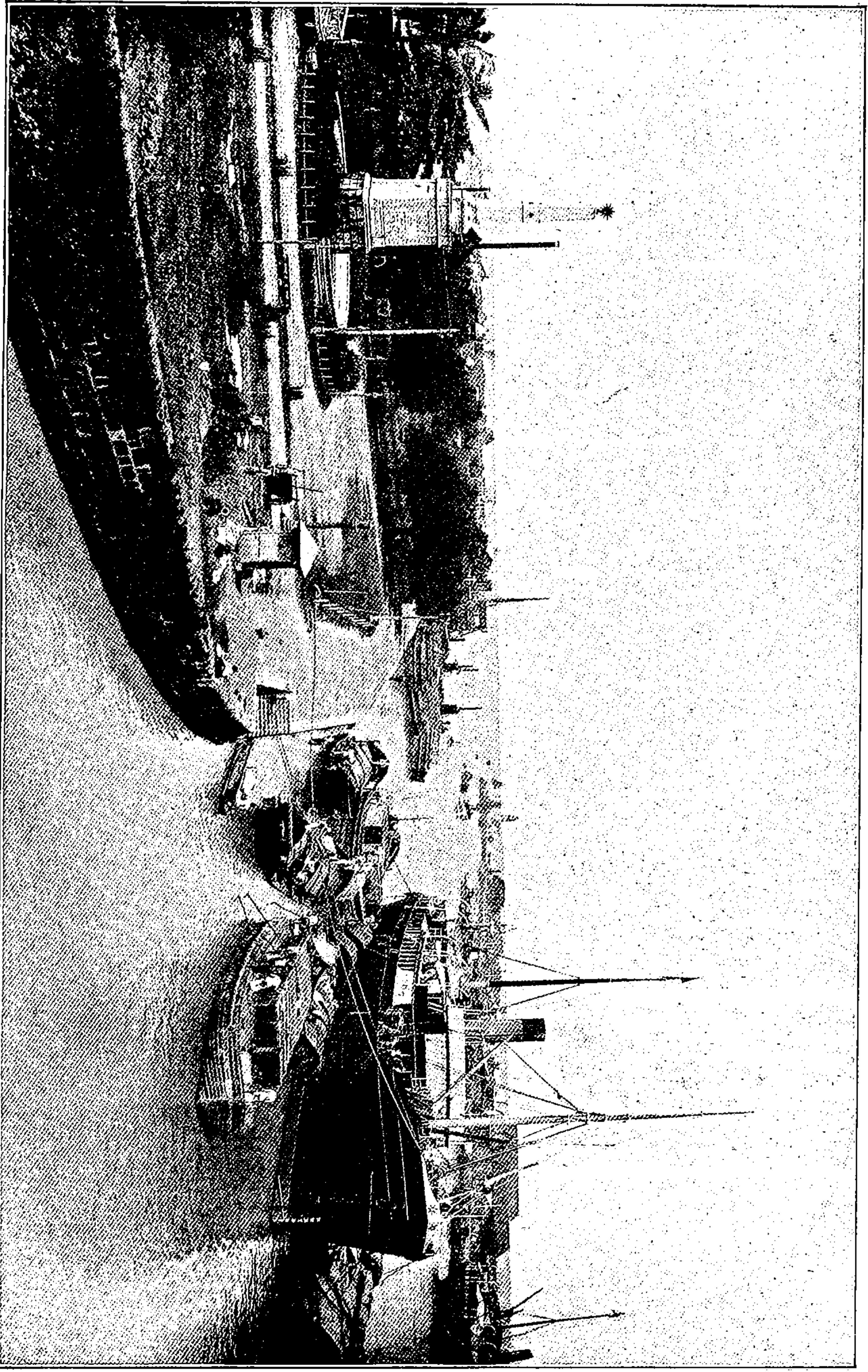




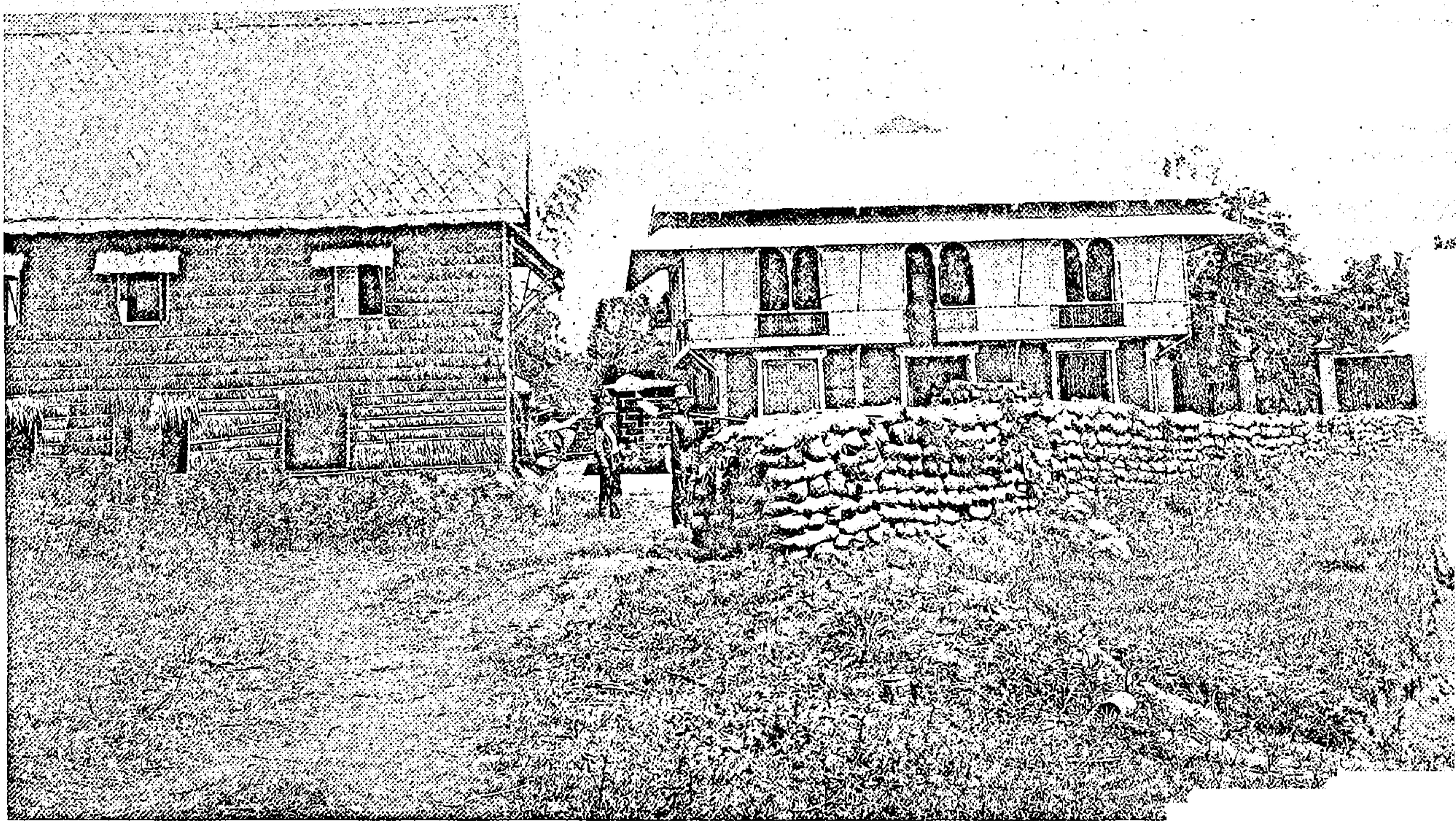
“Bomberos”—The Fire Department of Manila.



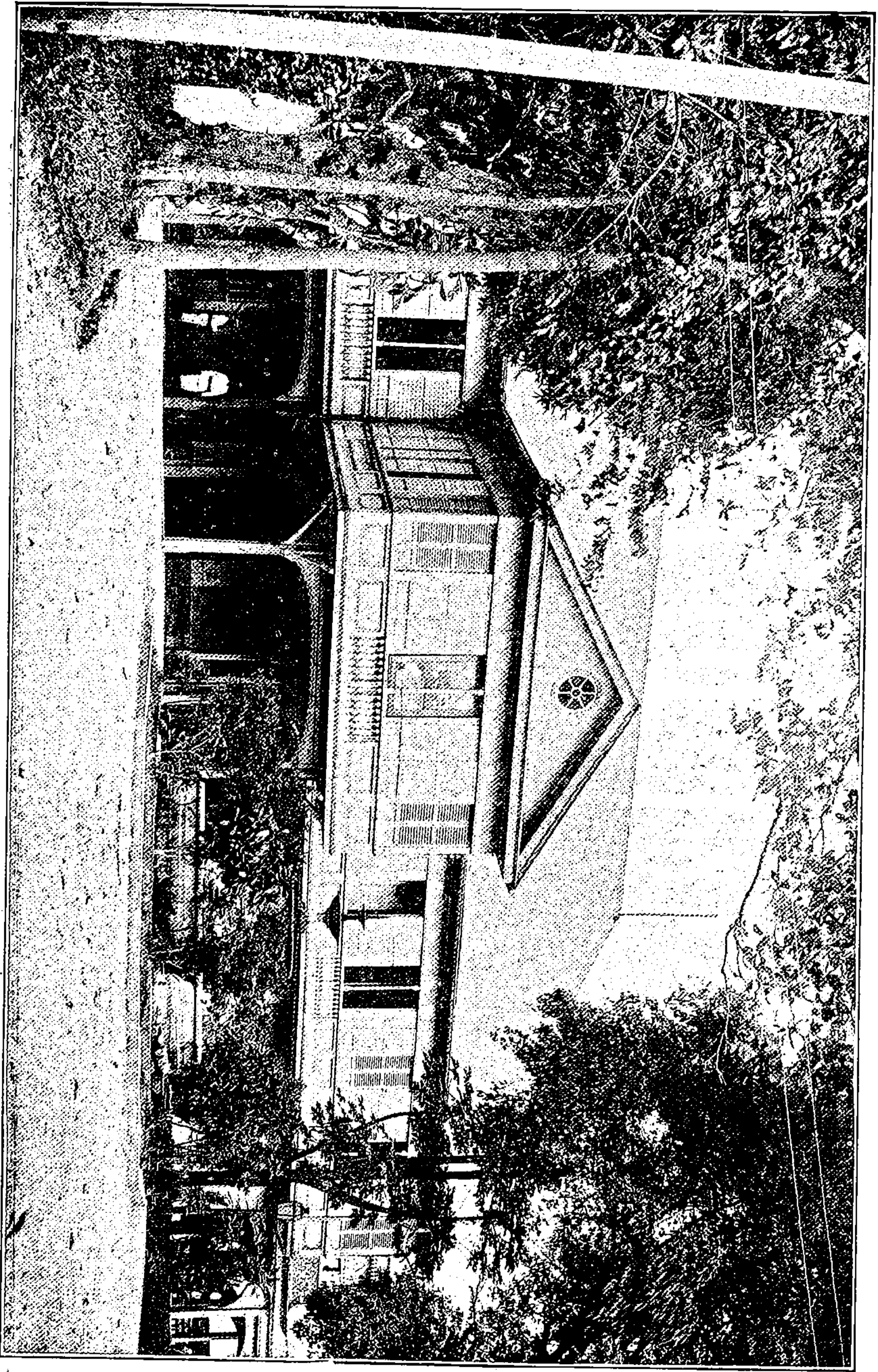
Part of a battery of six old-fashioned disappearing guns, southwest corner of the walled city, Manila.



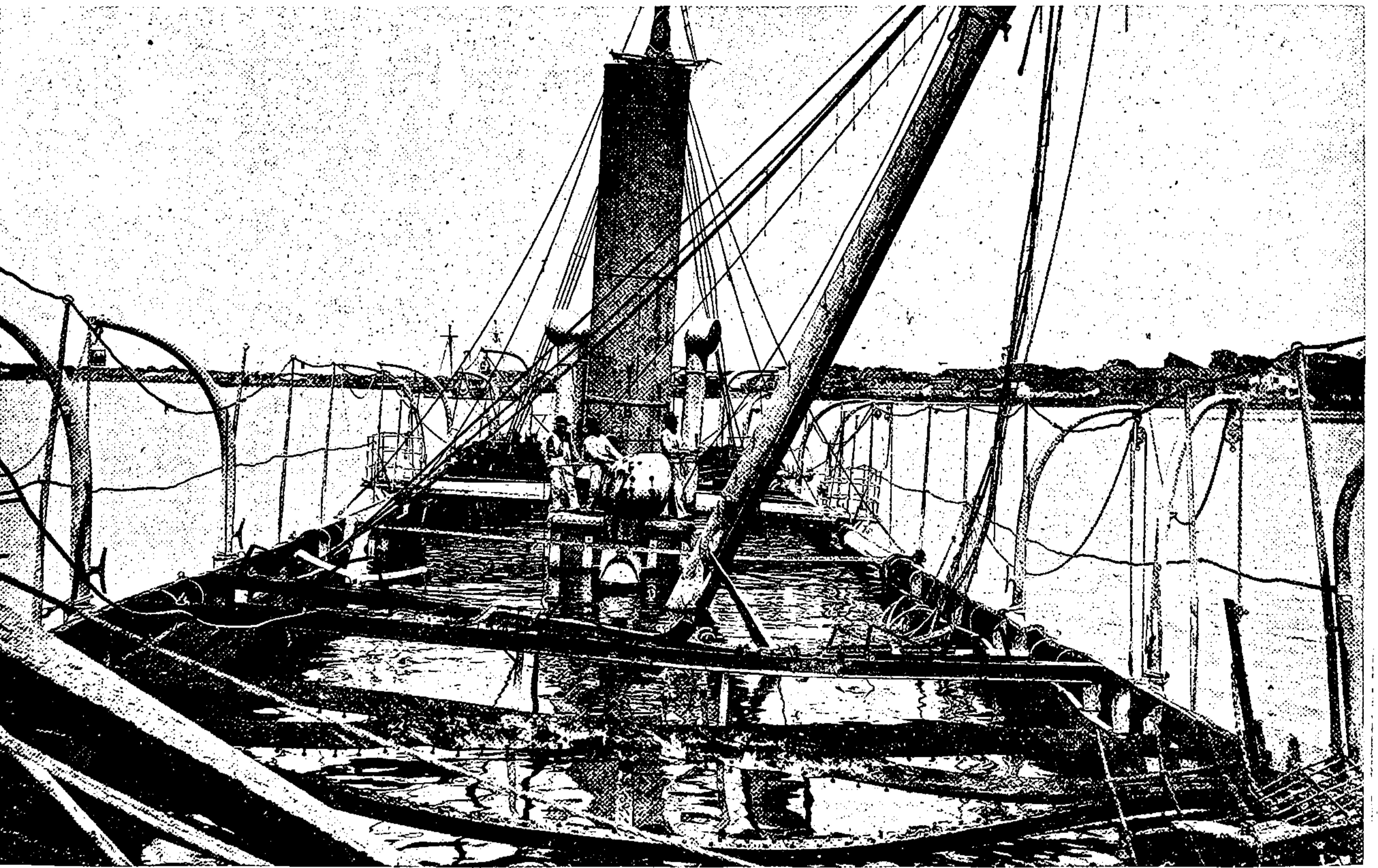
The northerly end of the Luneta, near mouth of the Pasig River, showing Anda monument to left, also lighthouse at entrance to river.





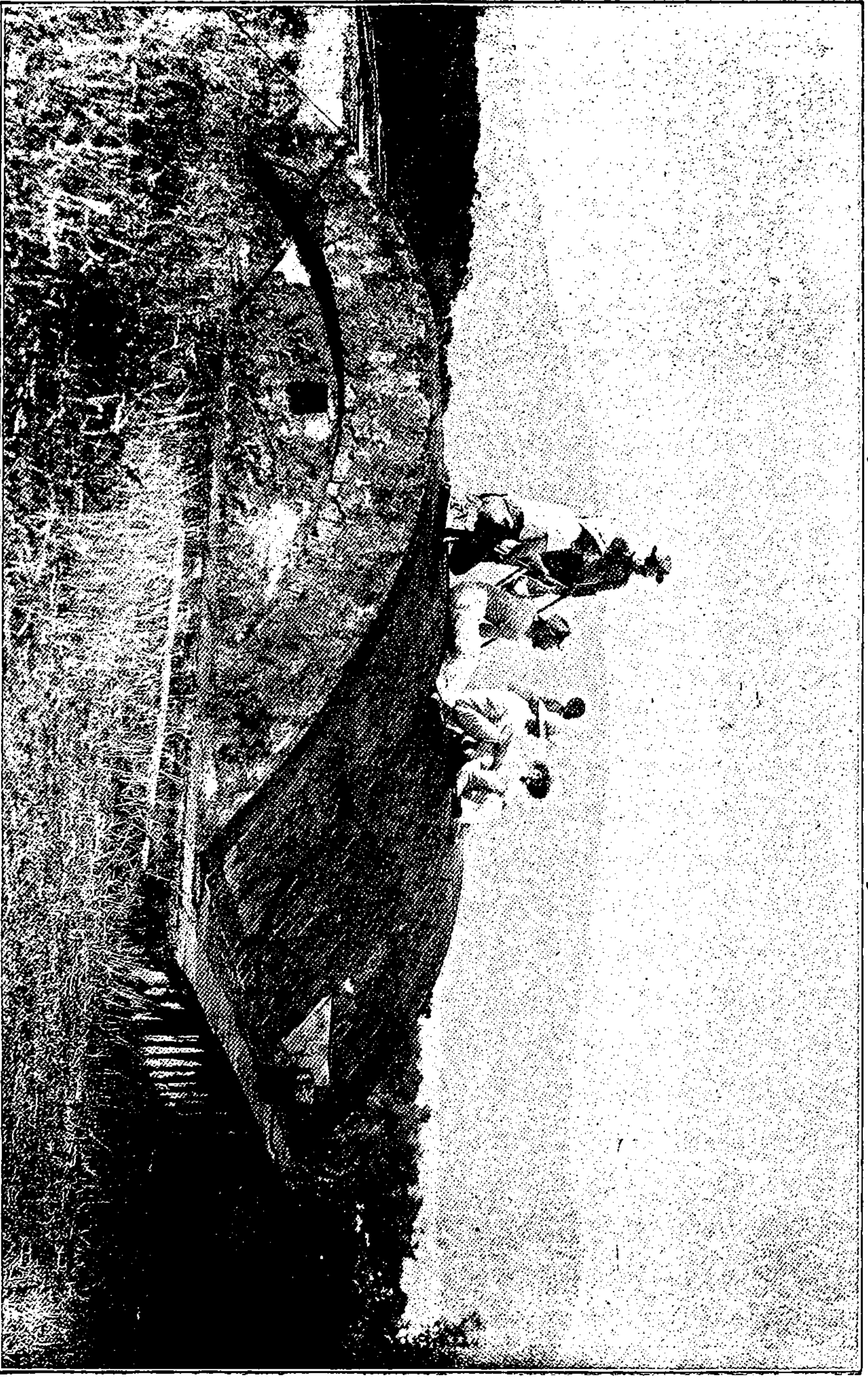


Malacanang, summer palace of Captain-General of Manila. Occupied by Major-General Otis.

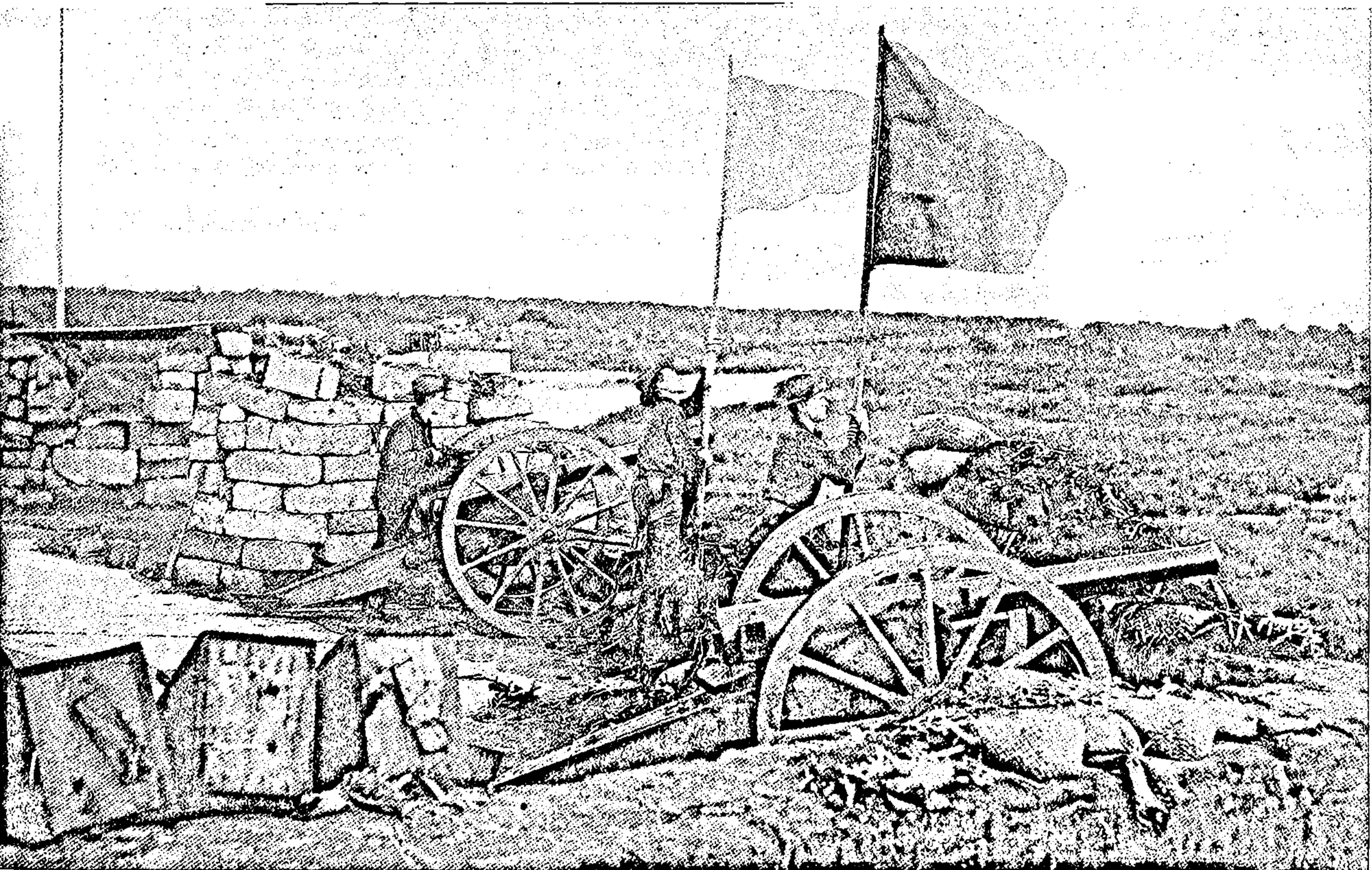


Group of staff officers in main salon, Aguntarionto. Captain Boote, Captain E. A. Malcolm, Colonel R. E. Thompson,
Colonel Breinard, Major O. McClure, Colonel C. W. Whipple, General Hughes, Major Whipple,
Colonel Cowler, Major Simpson, Major Wedgworth.





Signal Corps station on water tank (Lighthouse.) Corregidor Island. Communicating with Manila station.

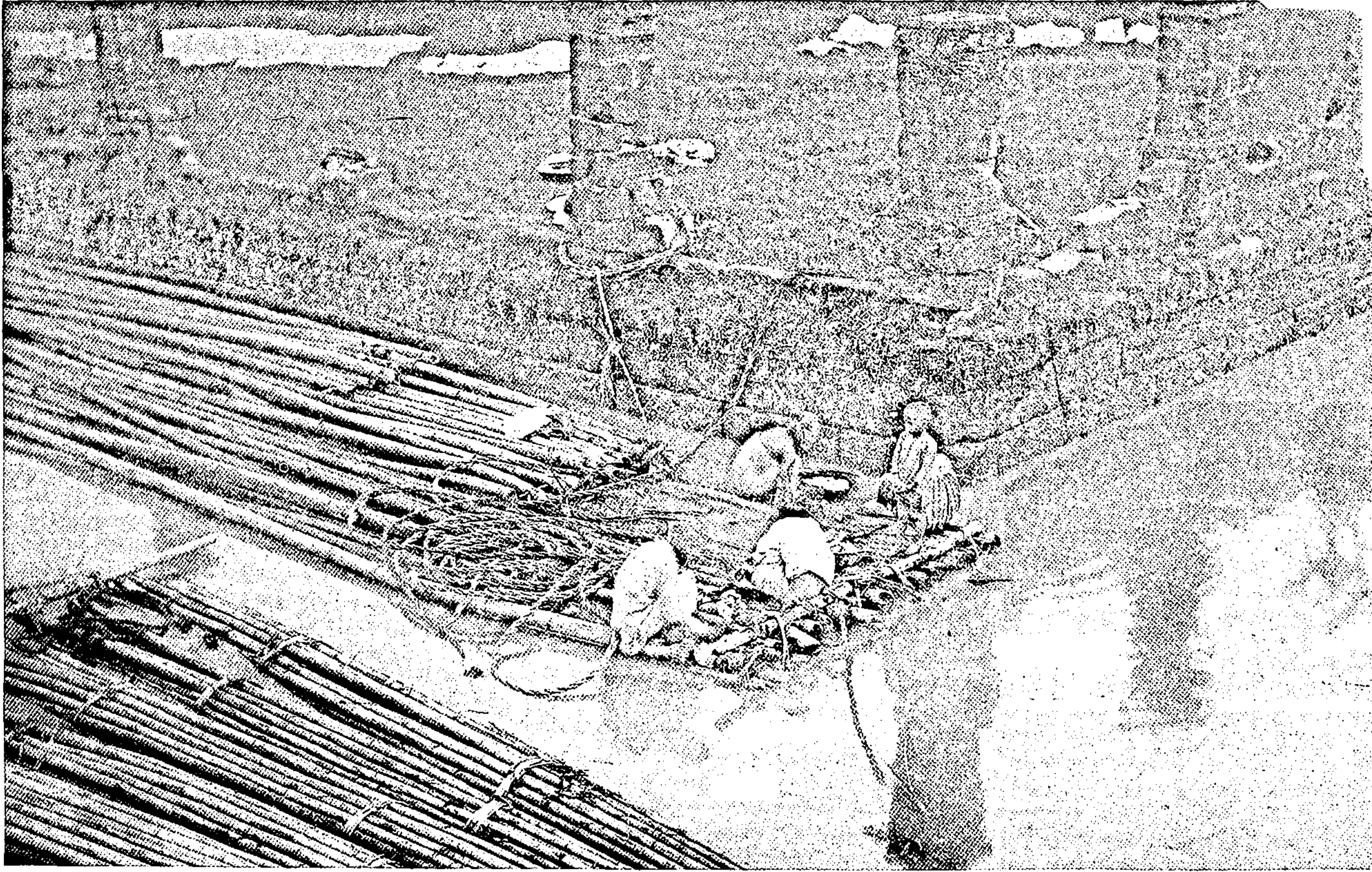


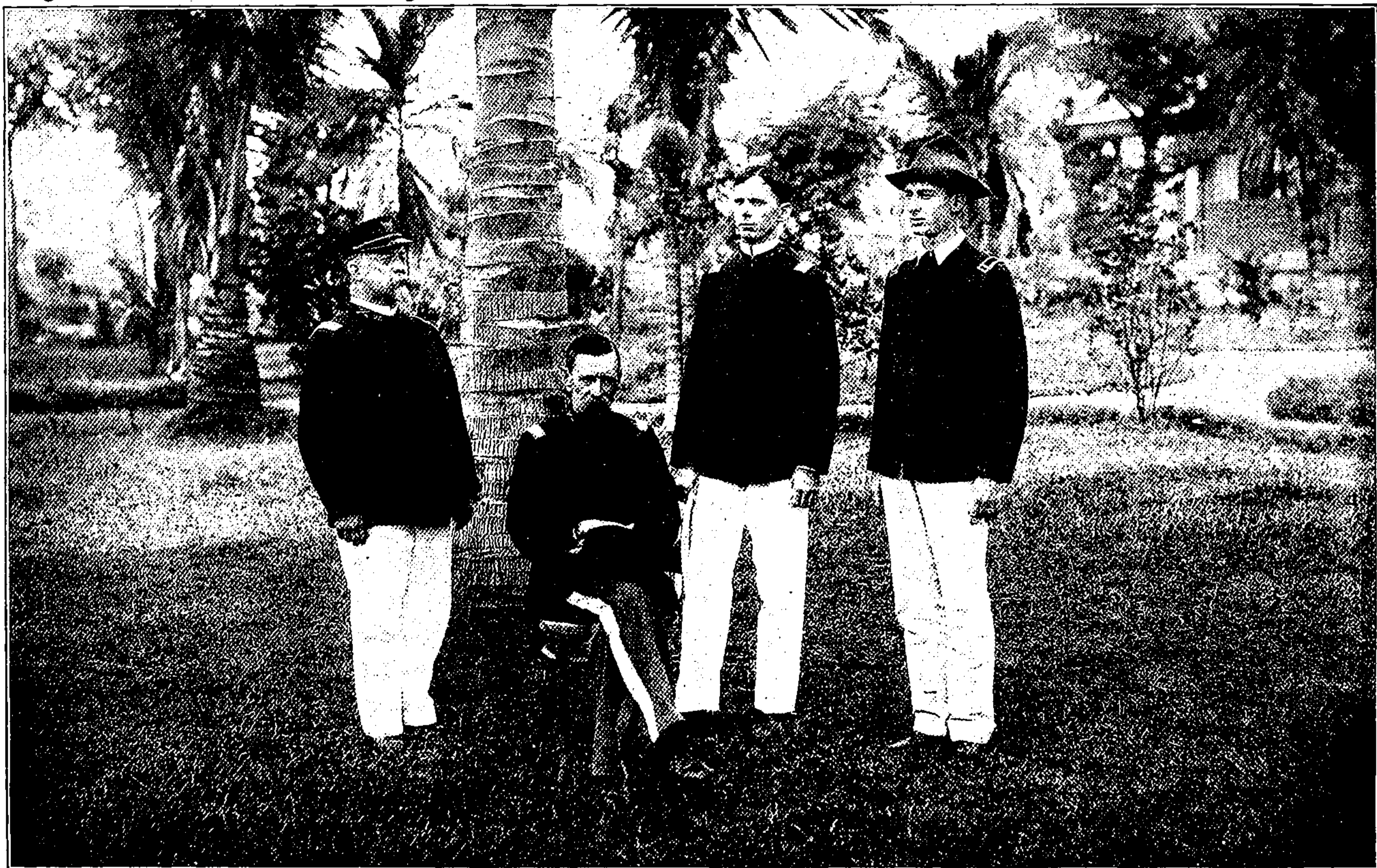


Chinese quarters and business street, Manila.

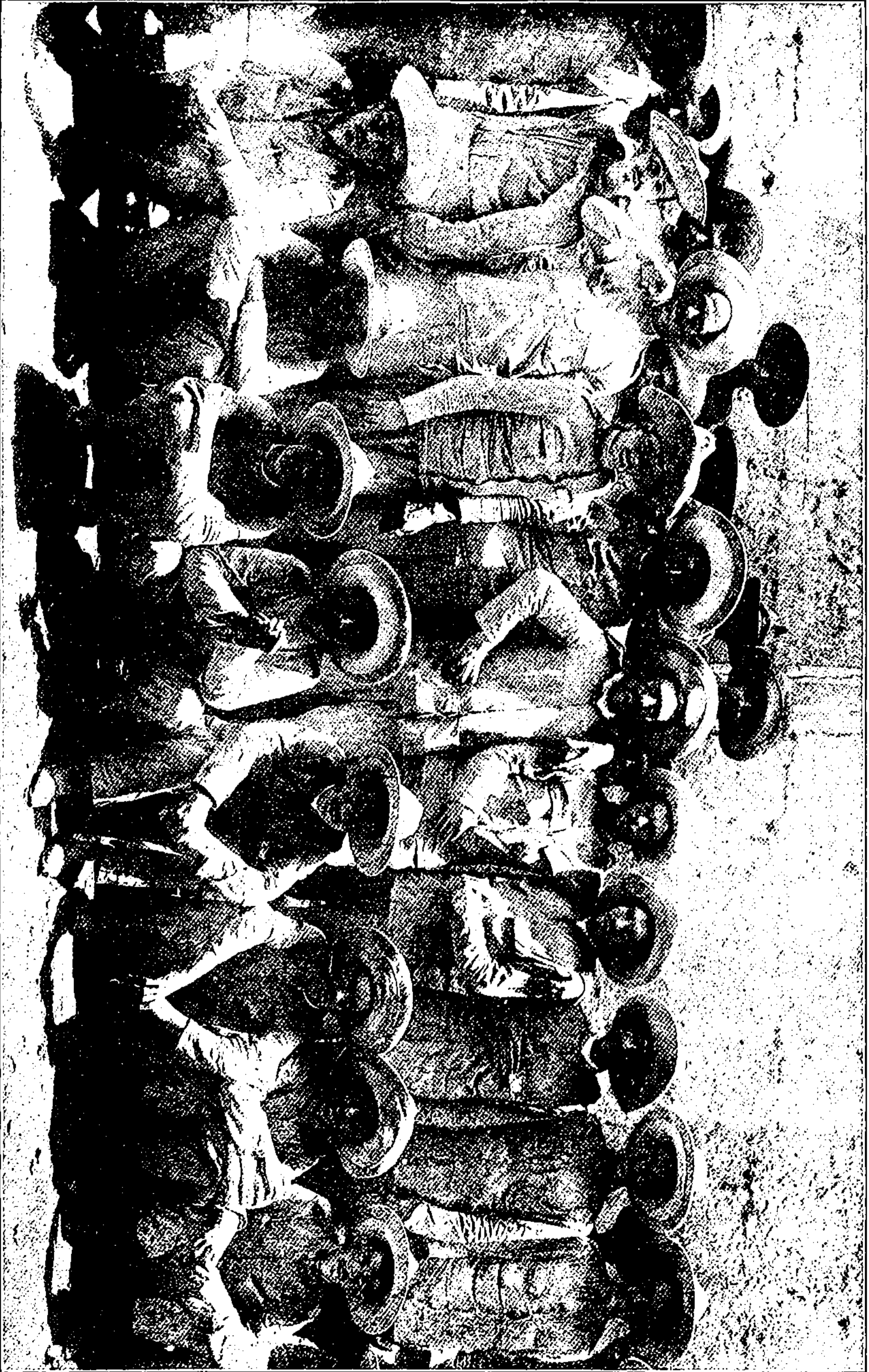


Wire from lines into Manila during advance of American troops, August 13, 1898. This line connected General Anderson's headquarters with other commanders during the capitulation.



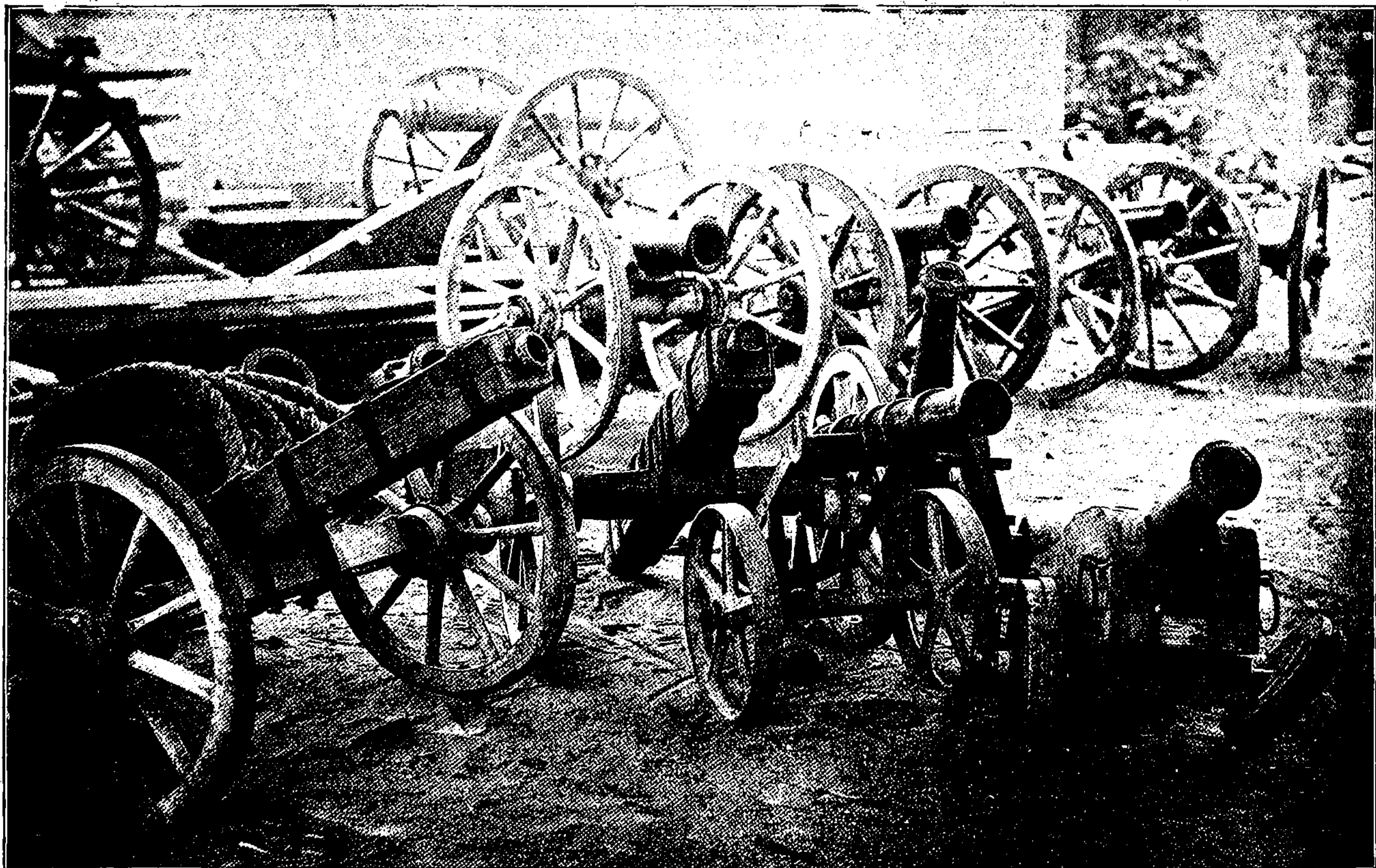


Staff officers, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Major Charles Kellar, Colonel D. D. VanValzah, Lieutenant J. B. Clayton, A. S. (Medical Department), Lieutenant F. D. Evans, Adjutant.



Spanish prisoners at noonday meal, Manila.

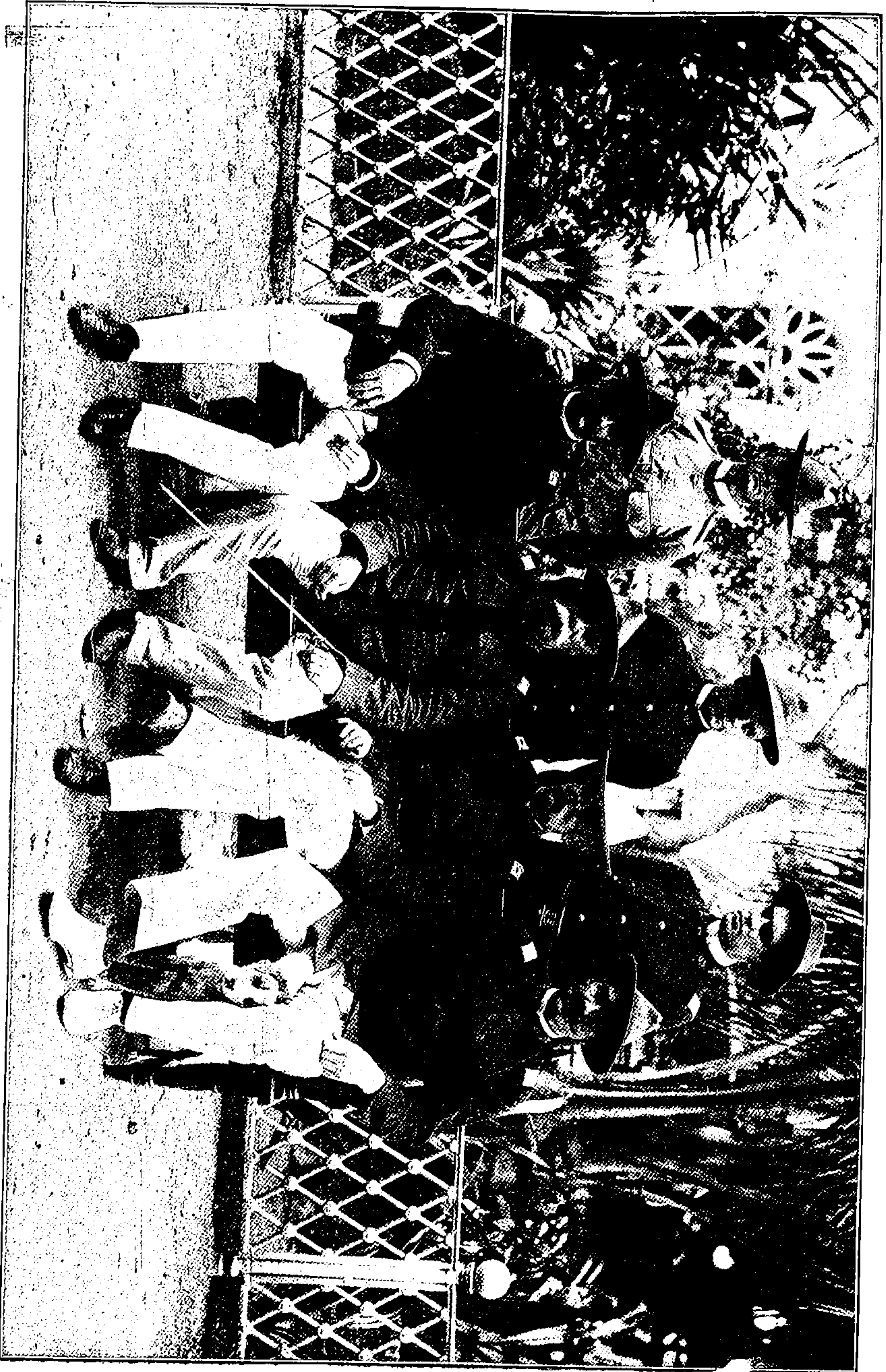




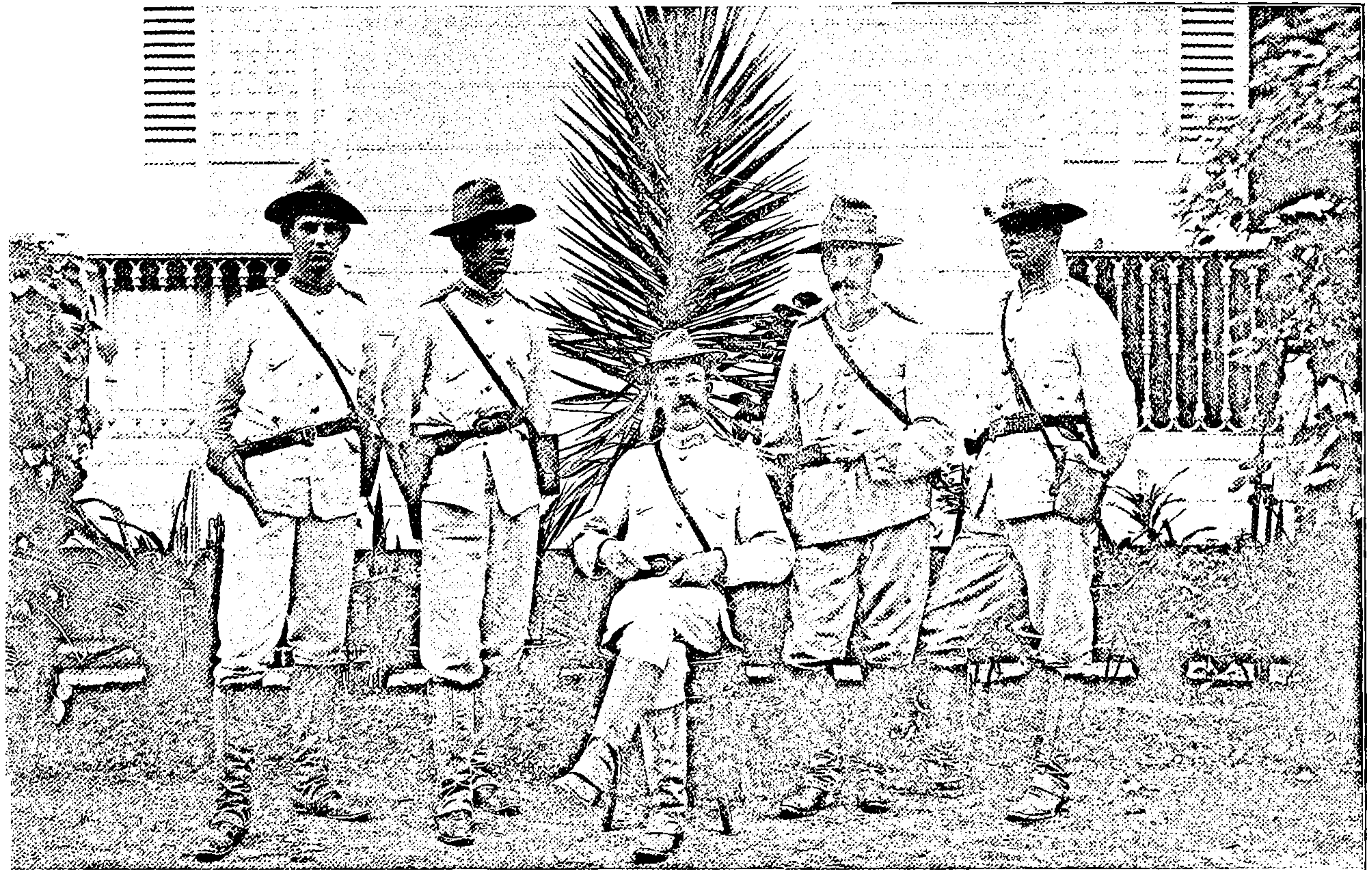
Guns captured by the Spanish from Insurgents during insurrection—Arsenal, Manila.



Staff and line officers Twenty-third U. S. Infantry. Lieut. D. P. Wheller, Lieut. M. C. Keeth, Lieut. C. H. Munton,
Col. J. W. French, Lieut. C. P. Hagadorn, Capt. J. R. Clagett, Lieut. C. E. Hampton, Lieut. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr.; Lieut.
T. F. Schley, Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, Col. C. W. Whipple, Capt. W. A. Nichols, Lieut. H. G. Cole, Chief Ordnance Office,
: 8 A. O.



Thirteenth Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry.

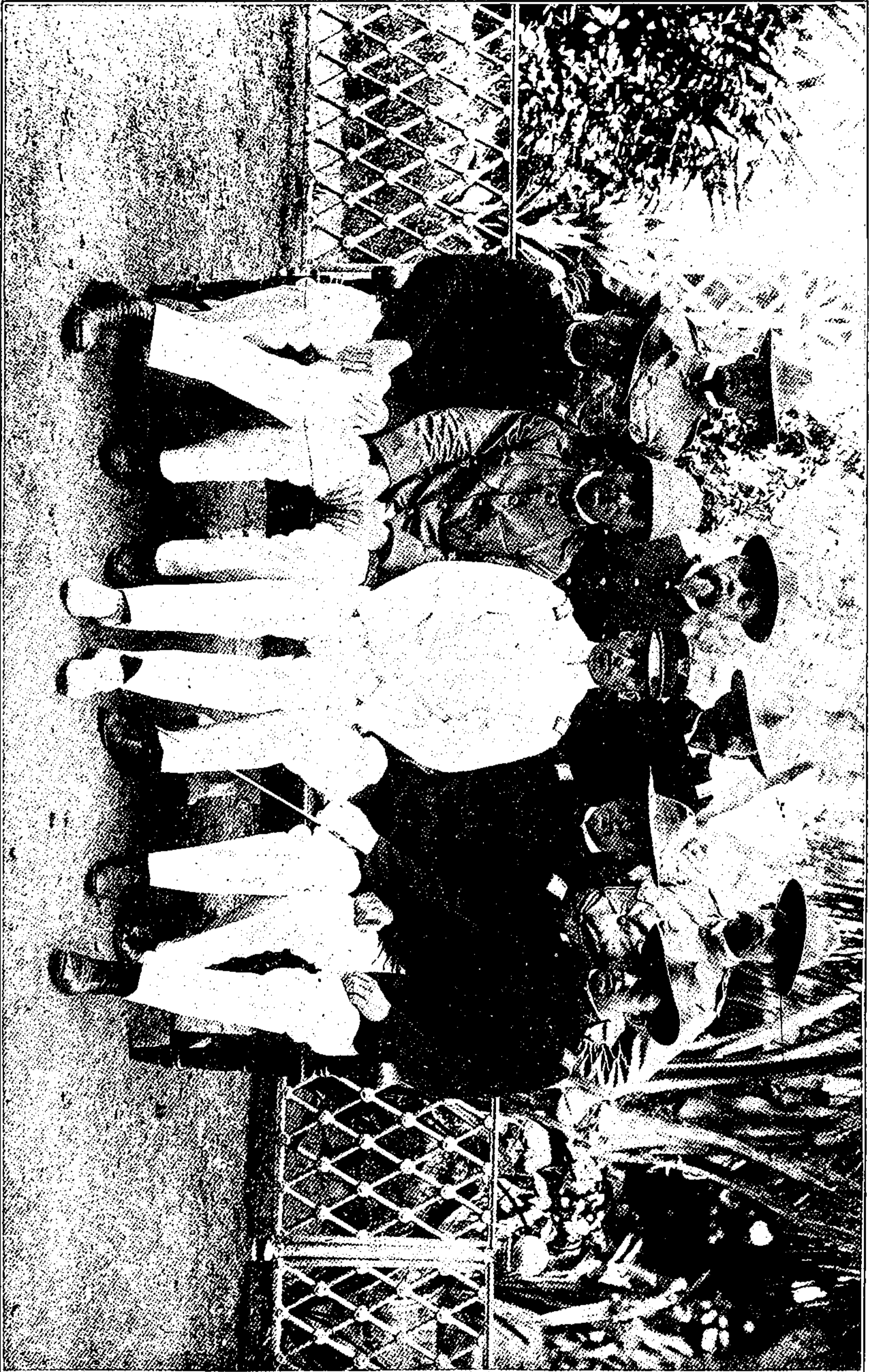




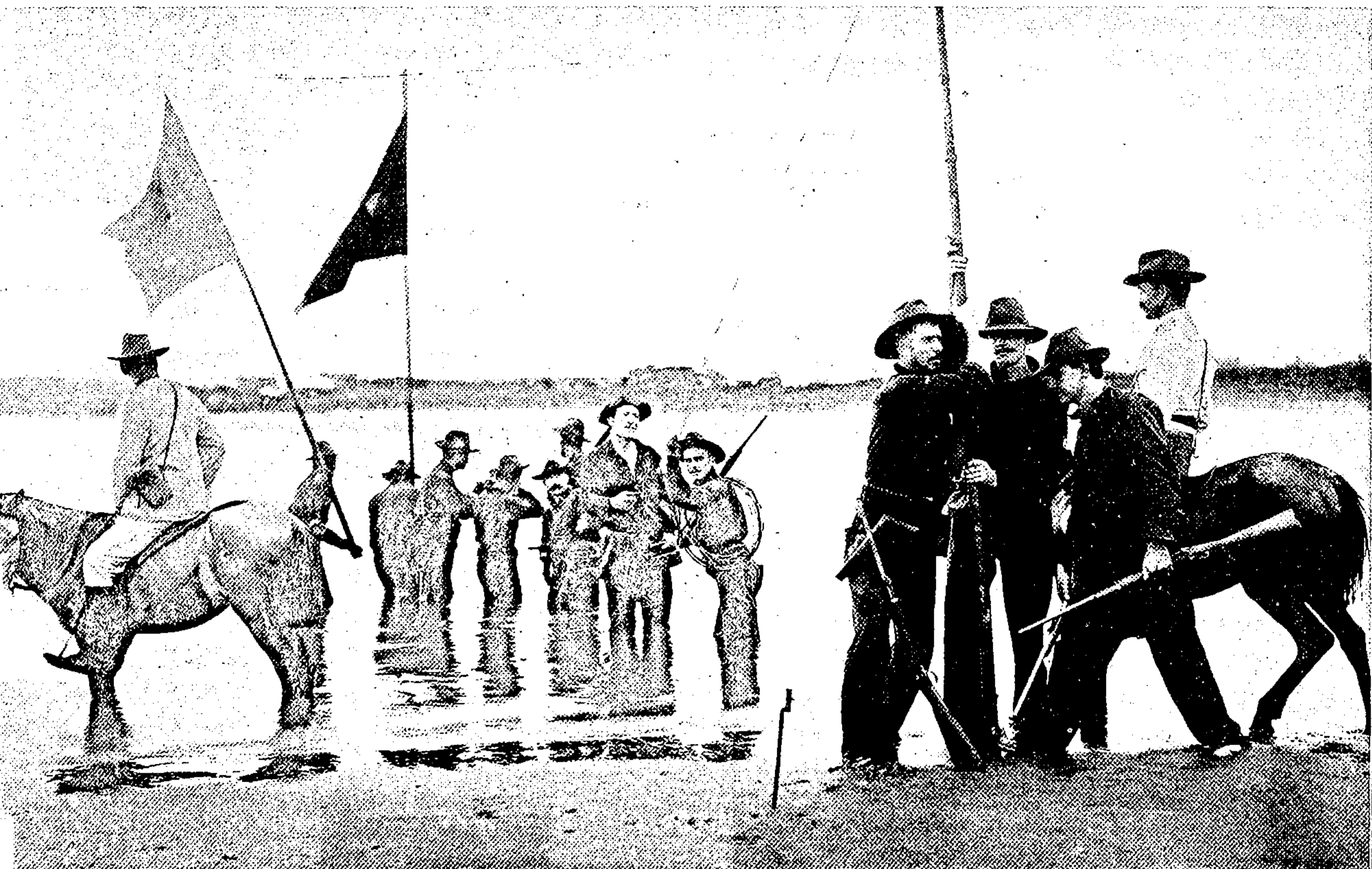
Cemetery Paco, P. I. suburbs of Manila. These niches are rented for a certain sum per year; when in arrears the remains are thrown in hole shown in another view

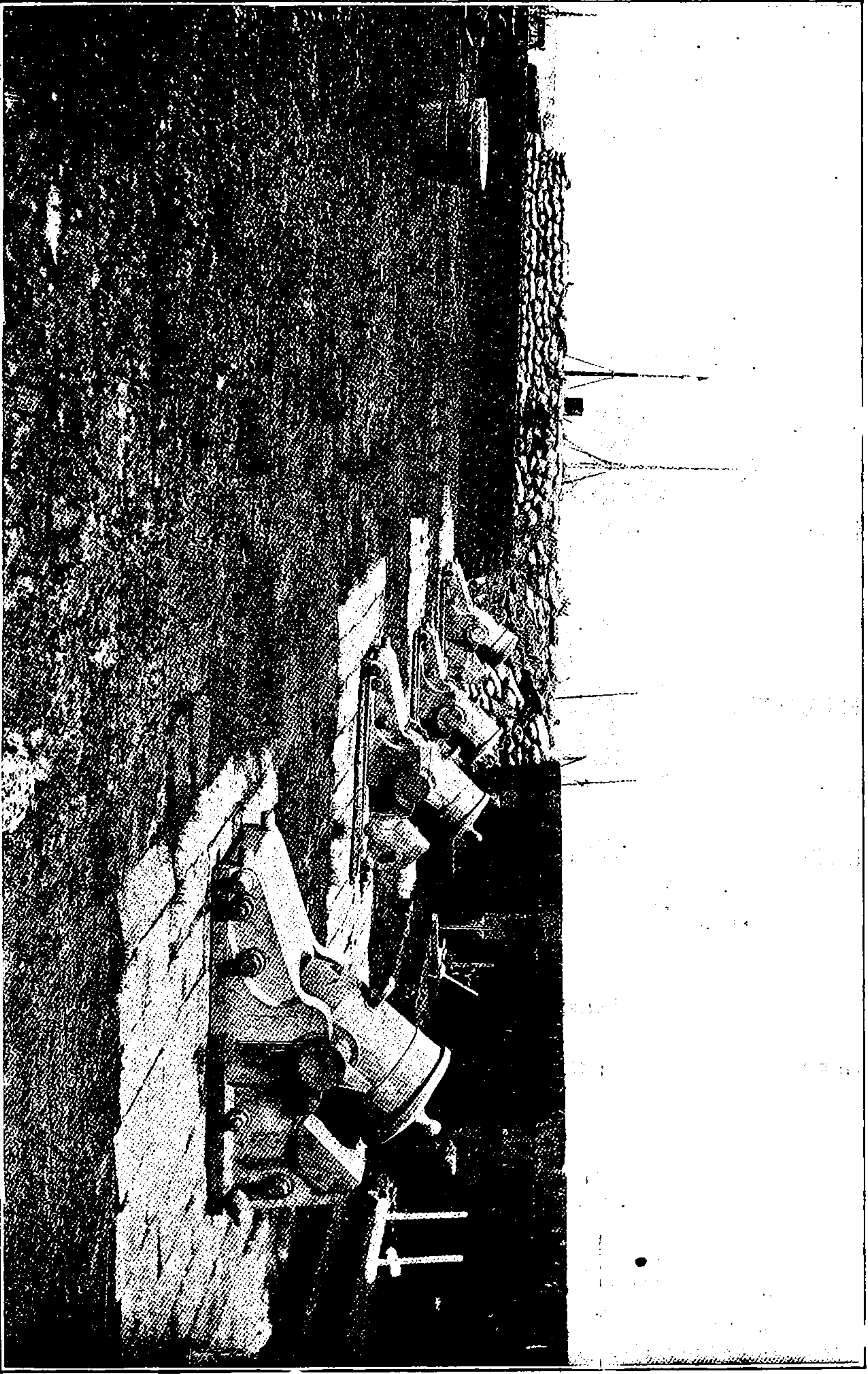


Officers of Utah Light Battery.

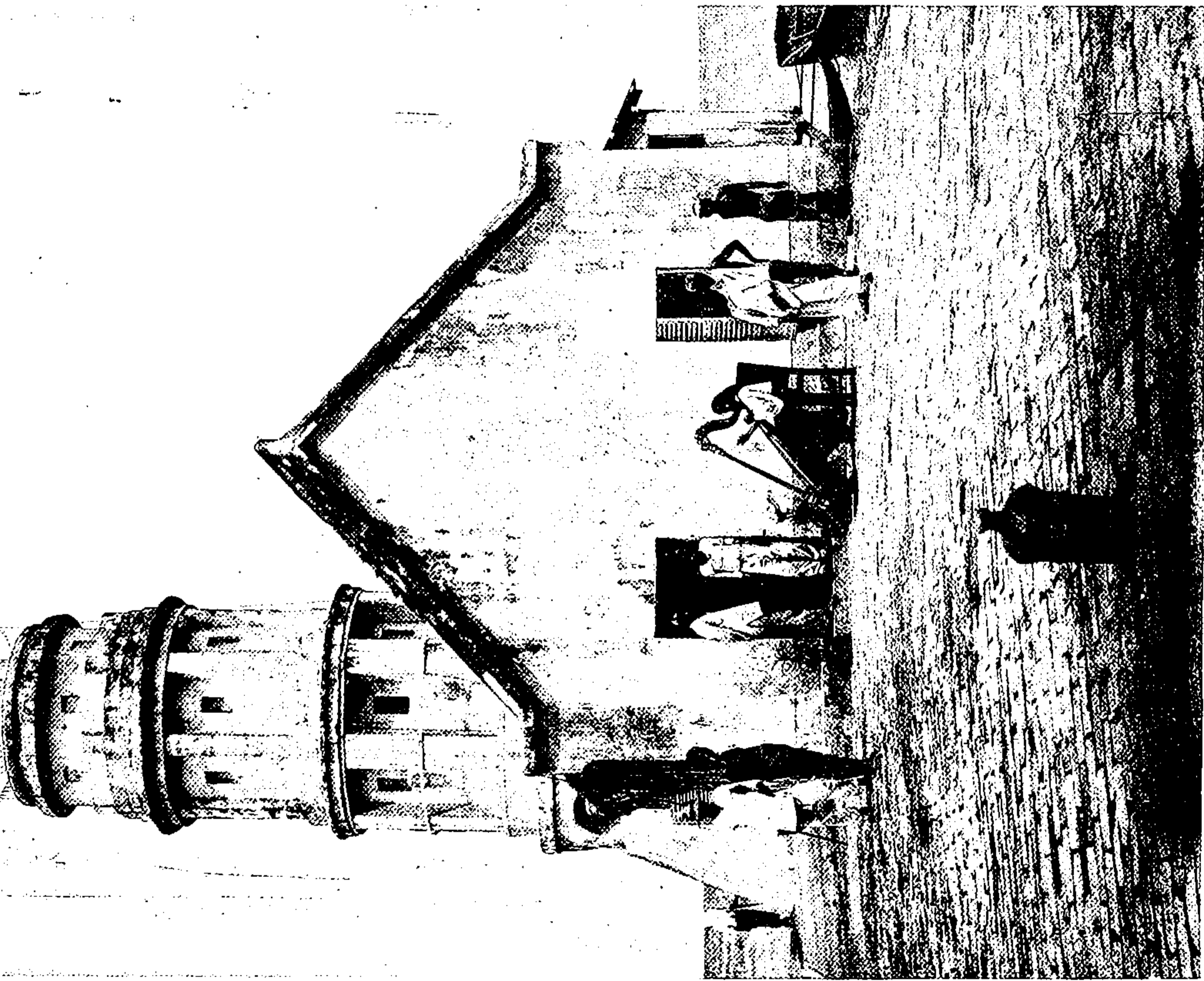


Second Battalion U. S. Infantry.

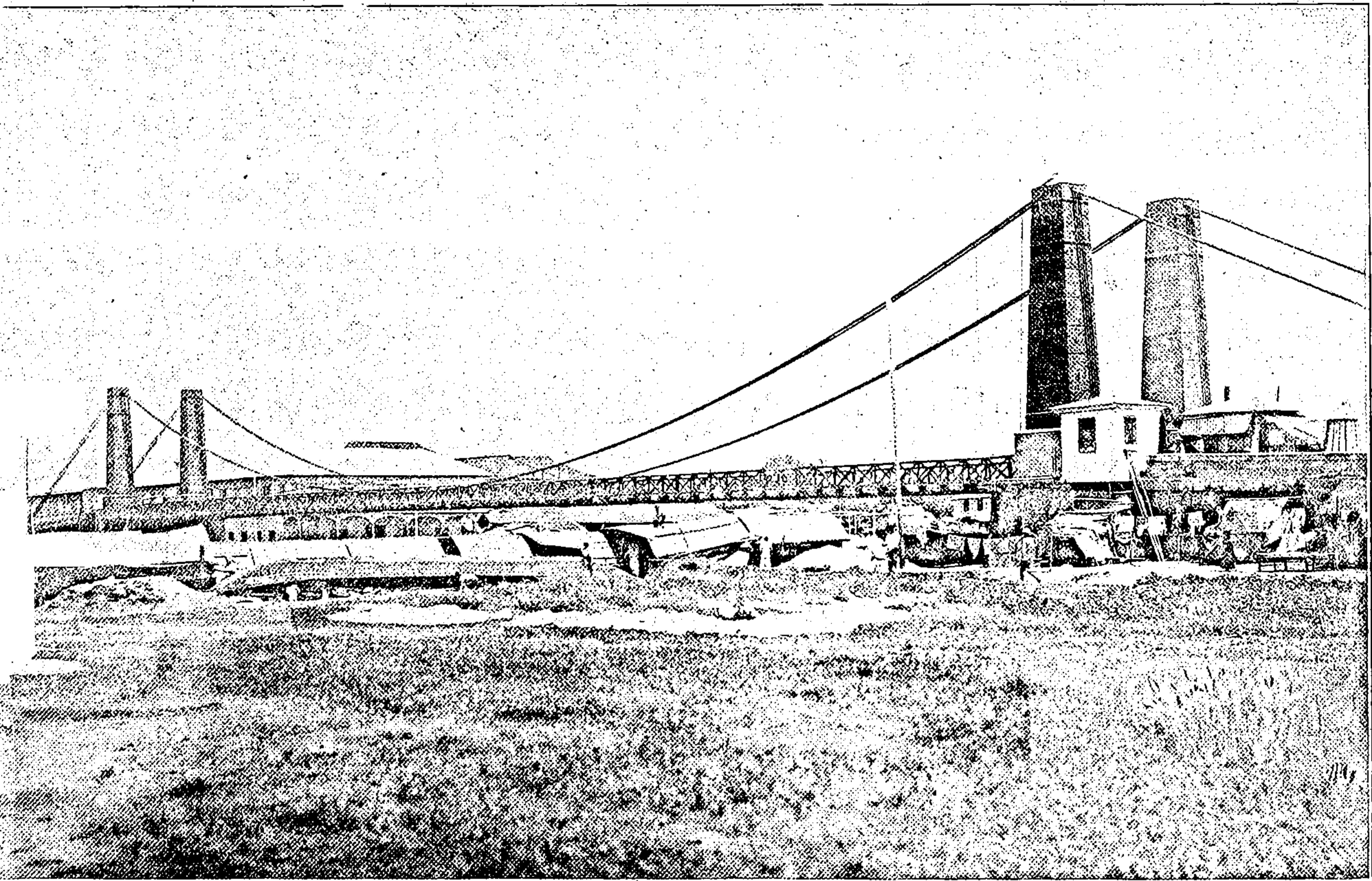




Battery of bronze mortars overlooking Pasig River. These guns are located on ramparts of the walled city; underneath this point are built a number of dungeons, this particular point being known as the "Black Hole."



Lighthouse at entrance of Pasig River, Manila Bay.



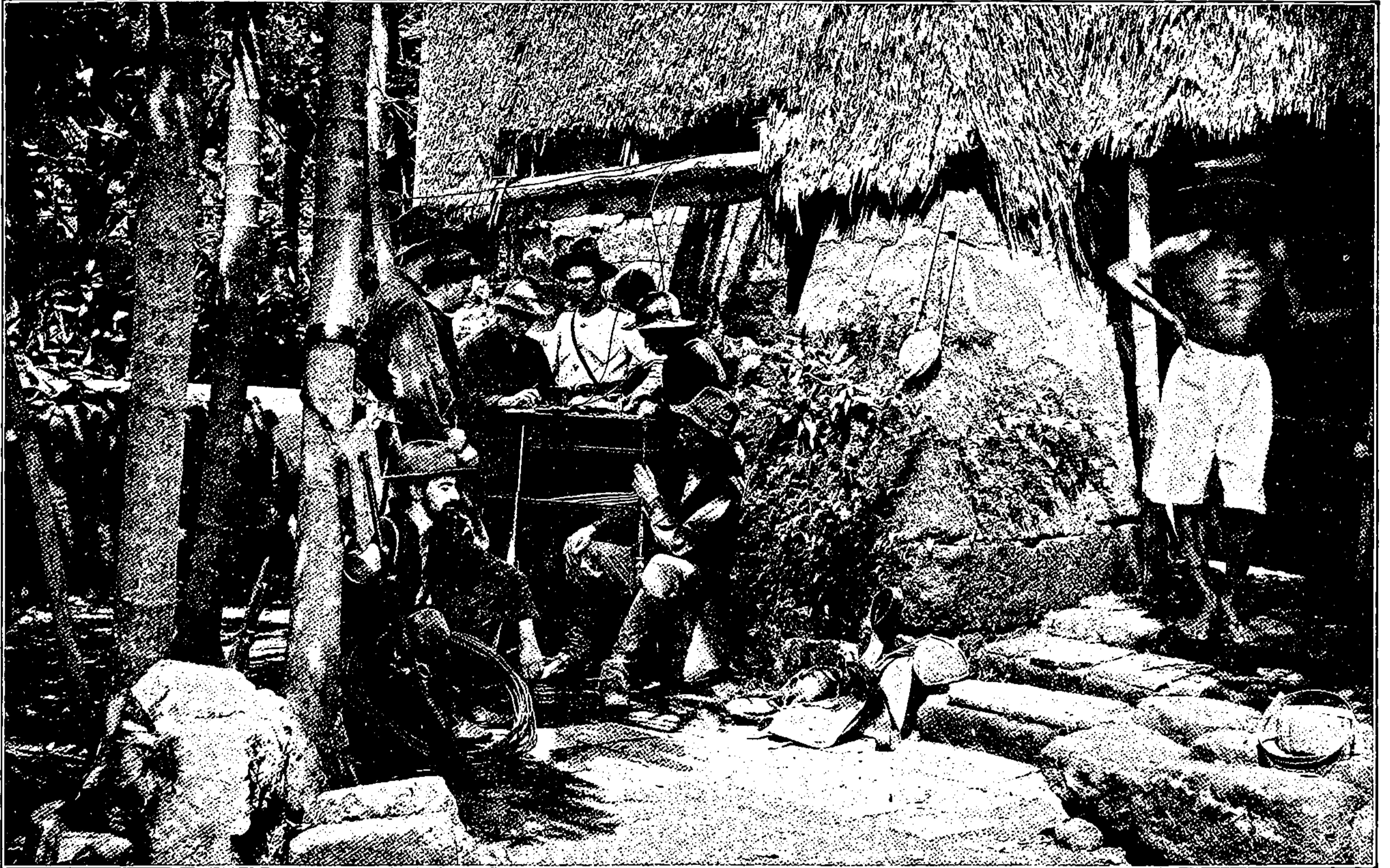
Suspension Bridge over Pasig River.



. Dry Dock at Cavite.



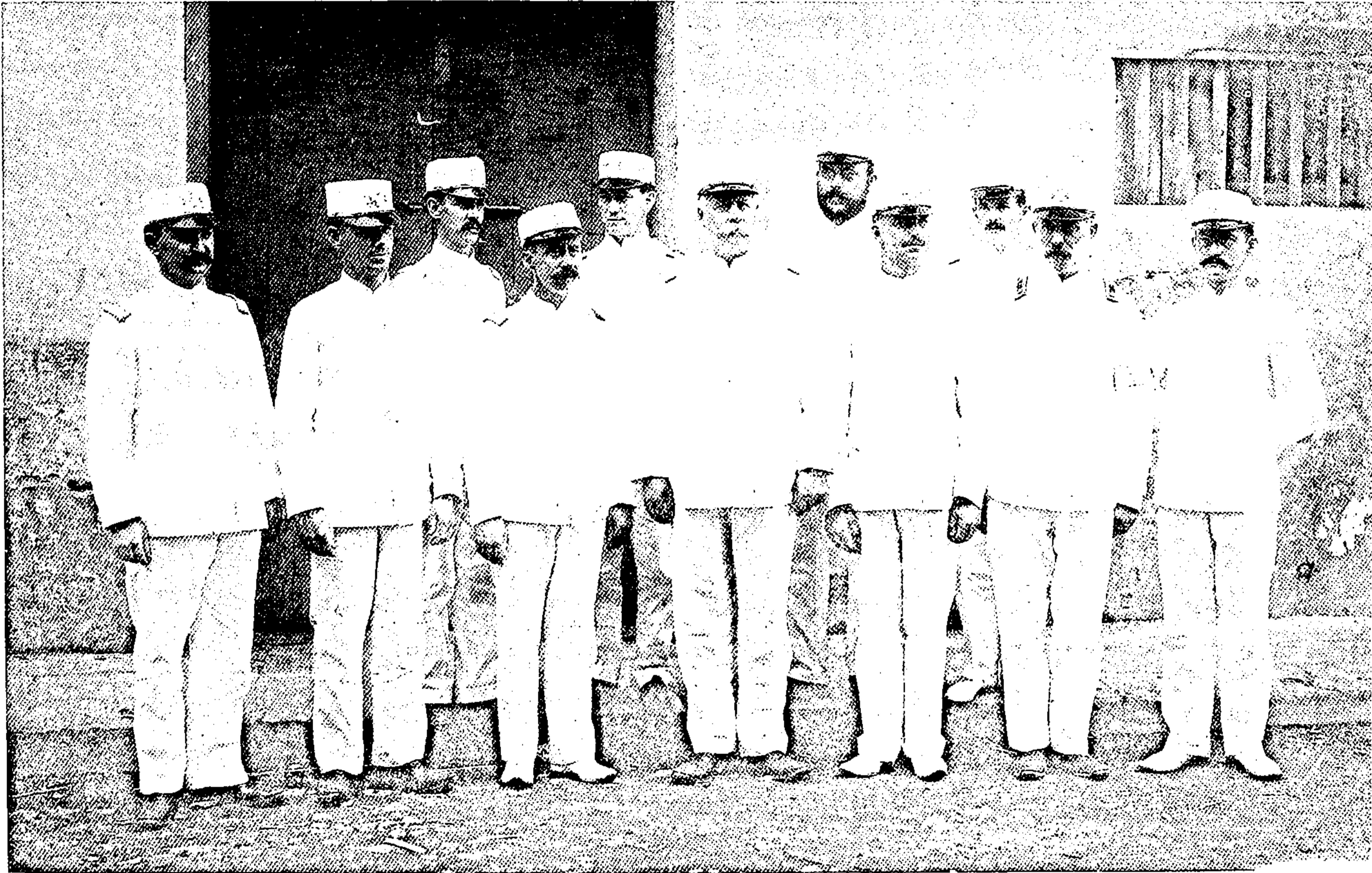
Officers of the Signal Corps, Eighteenth Company, Manila.



General MacArthur's headquarters and telegraph office during the engagement at Manila, August 13th.



Boneyard in Paco Cemetery, Manila. The dead are buried in sepulchres. After a certain time, if the rent is not paid, their bones are taken out and cast into the boneyard.



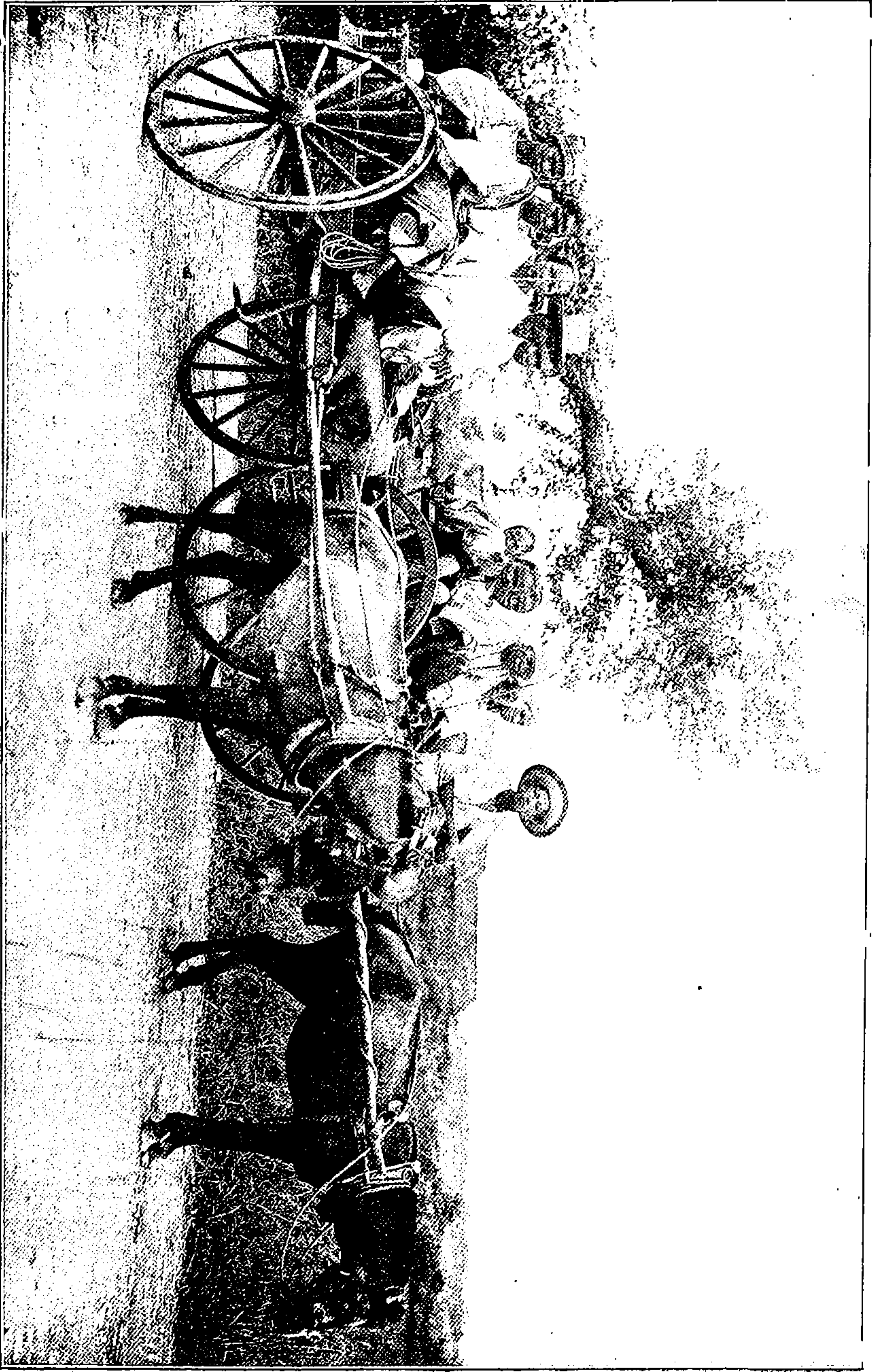
Staff officers, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Lieut. H. B. Duncan, Adjutant; Lieut. J. W. Coffin, S.; Capt. J. L. Hunter, Chaplain; Lieut. O. S. Scott, Battalion Adjutant; Lieut. L. P. McCormick, A. S.; Lieut. H. F. McCormick, Maj. E. Bierer, Maj. H. C. Cuthbertson, Col. A. L. Hawkins, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Barnett, Maj. G. W. Neff, Surgeon



Officers of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Maj. L. H. Ricker, Capt. James Lockeff, Capt. C. W. G. Gale, Lieut. LeRoy Elringe.



Blockhouse near Cingalon. Captured by MacArthur's Brigade, August 13, 1898.



Transporting army supplies in the Philippines by "carabao" (water-buffalo) cart.

Officers Third U. S. Artillery. Lieut. E. Kimmel, A. A. S. G. W. Mathews, Lieut. R. S. Abernethy, Lieut. Bontelle, Lieut. H. L. James, Lieut. C. H. Lanza, Lieut. P. M. Kessler, Lieut. Loyd England, Capt. James O'Hara, Maj. W. A. Kobb, Capt. C. W. Hobbs, Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, Capt. B. H. Randolph.



Where the American soldiers who fell August 13th are buried.



Line officers First Idaho Regiment Volunteer Infantry (Second Battalion). Lieut. E. M. Holden, Lieut. J. K. Bell, Capt. L. D. Shattner, Lieut. E. Martinson, Lieut. J. O. Barbour, Lieut. F. W. Hunt, Lieut. R. H. Hartman, Lieut. W. E. Gage.

