

mony to Anna Lockwood, daughter of Captain Charles Dwight and Eliza Rogers Lockwood Sigsbee.<sup>1</sup>

At the beginning of the war between the United States of America and Spain, the *Dolphin*, having undergone repairs in the Brooklyn navy-yard, sailed, on April 9, 1898, for Key West, and there reported, seven days later, for duty to Captain William T. Sampson, acting rear-admiral. The gun-boat *Nashville* having brought there, on April 22, the first prize vessel of the war, the *Buena Ventura*, the *Dolphin* was ordered to take charge of it. Three days afterward the *Dolphin* was sent to blockade Bahía Honda, on the north coast of Cuba, west of Havana. There Ensign Kittelle boarded the Spanish schooner *Lola*, and obtained her surrender to the United States. While the *Dolphin*, with two other small vessels, was maintaining the blockade of Havana harbor, the *Hawk* brought dispatches from Commodore Winfield S. Schley, at Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, in which communication that officer said: "I am not sure that the Spanish fleet [under Cervera] is not in Cienfuegos." The *Dolphin* took the dispatches and sailed eastward in search of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson. On the morning of May 26, that officer was found on the flag-ship *New York*, in Nicholas Channel, north of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, watching for Cervera's fleet, expecting the Spanish officer would attempt to reach Havana by passing through that channel. Ensign Kittelle went aboard the flag-ship and delivered the dispatches to Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson. At the council-of-war, held on board the *New York*, on May 27, the acting commander-in-chief decided to go at once to Santiago de Cuba, believing that Cervera's fleet was there, having, on May 23, sent orders to Commodore Schley "to proceed with all possible dispatch to Santiago to blockade the port."

<sup>1</sup> Captain Charles Dwight Sigsbee was born in Albany, New York, on January 16, 1845, and is a descendant of an old Holland family. He was appointed acting midshipman in the United States Navy on September 27, 1859; midshipman on July 16, 1862; promoted ensign on October 1, 1863; was in battles of Fort Fisher and Mobile Bay; promoted master on May 10, 1866; lieutenant on February 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander on March 12, 1868. He distinguished himself in deep-sea sounding, inventing apparatus for the same, and publishing a highly authoritative work on the subject. He was decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia by Emperor Wilhelm I. He received a gold medal at the London Fisheries' Exhibition. He was promoted commander on May 11, 1882; has commanded many ships, and has served as hydrographer of the navy. He was promoted captain on March 21, 1897, and had command of the ill-fated battleship *Maine*, blown up in Havana harbor, Cuba, on February 15, 1898. In September, 1898, he was advanced three numbers in his grade for "extraordinary heroism in action," during the war with Spain, while in command of the United States steamer *St. Paul*, and is at present (March 1, 1899) in command of the battleship *Texas*.

Mrs. Sigsbee's father, Professor Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. N., retired with rank of commodore, is a graduate of West Point Academy, has served in the United States Army as a lieutenant; was appointed professor in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on November 4, 1841; was during the Civil War a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, and for a time commanded at Baltimore, Maryland. He was born in Delaware in 1815, and is still living.

Her brother, Lieutenant James Booth Lockwood, of the United States Army, was second in command of the Greely Arctic Expedition, and died at his post in the Arctic region, having gone farther north (lat. 83° 24') than any navigator except Dr. F. Nansen.