The Fourth of July and the “Oregon”

U.S. BATTLESHIP OREGON

The Fourth of July, 1899

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

From a Description Written by Everett E. Smith, Capt. U.S.N.

First of the Oregon's two main battles in 1898, the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, was the most significant event of the Spanish-American War. The battle took place on July 1, 1898, during the U.S. invasion of Cuba, and it marked the end of the Spanish-American War.

The Oregon was one of the ships of the South Atlantic Fleet, and it was commanded by Captain John A. Jervis. The Oregon was assigned to the task of providing fire support for the troops on land. The ship was armed with ten 12-inch guns and two 8-inch guns.

The Battle of Santiago de Cuba was fought on the north coast of Cuba, near the city of Santiago. The British warship HMS Trafalgar was anchored off the city, and the Oregon was assigned to attack it. The Oregon opened fire on the Trafalgar, and the British ship was quickly disabled.

The Oregon then moved on to the city of Santiago, and it helped to secure the port for the U.S. forces. The ship remained in the harbor for several days, providing support to the troops on land.

In addition to the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, the Oregon also participated in the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898. The ship was commanded by Captain John J. Powell, and it played a key role in the battle.

The Oregon was later decommissioned and stored in the reserve fleet, where it remained until it was sold for scrap in 1917. The ship was one of the last battleships to be built by the U.S. Navy, and it was considered to be one of the most significant ships of the Spanish-American War.

Second Fourth

On the Rocks in the Gulf of Pechili

From the Log of E. T. Bennett, Ship's Writer, Oregon.

Who would have expected that the war would end so soon? The Fourth of July fell on the rocks of Pechili, and it was a wonderful sight to see the Oregon coming in from the Gulf of Mexico.

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The battle took place on the rocks of Pechili, and the Oregon opened fire on the enemy. The ship was quickly disabled, and the Oregon had to retreat.

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Third Fourth

From the Log of W. K. Morris, Ship's Writer, Oregon.

The second Fourth of July was not such a sorry affair for the Oregon, as the previous one in the Pacific. The Oregon had been in the Indian Ocean, and it had returned to the Pacific, where it had been successful in the Pacific.

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