THE
United States
NAVAL ACADEMY
by
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To many even of the most peace-loving people who have given thought to the subject of our national defenses it has been a subject of much regret that our government has manifested so little interest in the equipment and possession of a strong navy.

Our roll of naval victories being unsurpassed by that of any other nation and many of our naval conflicts ranking among the greatest recorded in history and this without ever having taken caution to develop the navy in time of peace has led us, surely, unnecessarily to minimize the importance of continual prep.
aration. Although in past instances of need and during the exigencies of war we have astonished the world by the development of such latent energy it certainly should not lead us to expect an over-confident security.

Indeed the agitation of the past decade for a navy of increased efficiency coincides the fact that there is in our country a strong and growing belief in the worthy principle that the best way to serve the peace is to be well prepared for war.

Our First Navy

The American Navy may be said to have had its birth by Act of Congress in 1798.
when the Navy Department was first organized. This was during our war with France and the Act provided for a small armament and a body of officers in commission. The officers were selected from the merchant service, the officer grades being filled by those who had served with distinction during the Revolution. The Navy thus got a few men of tried ability and courage and most of the junior officers proved themselves of tried brave men and good seamen. Men were taken from civil life and placed on board ship as midshipmen and there they were to learn both the theory and practice of navigation.
They were subject to the superior officers who taught them according to inclination. But whoever educated these young midshipmen got was necessarily very fragmentary and technical and depended chiefly upon their own efforts.

The building of six large frigates marked the beginning of the American Navy. They were the United States, Constitution, Constitution, Congress, President and the Philadelphia, some of which won glories for the American flag in at least three wars.

Navel School Proposed

The military academy had been organized in 1802 and
had been doing such effective work that the modern secretary of the Navy, seeing the necessity of improving the system of instruction in the navy, advised the establishment of a naval academy which should do for the Navy what West Point had begun to do for the Army.

In 1824 the Secretary of the Navy further argued "the formation of a school which should combine literary with professional instruction, a competent portion of common learning with a profound knowledge of every thing connected with military science, seamanship, and navigation, the theory with the practice of their professions."
fession

Continuing he says:—

"Ignorance is always skill
never prodigal. There is no
business nor profession nor
occupation in the circle
of society to which this
principle applies with more
energy than to our national
establishment. Discipline
and efficiency are necessary
result from the same
cause. Educated in such a
school as it becomes the gov-
ernment to establish moral
principles are secured good
habits formed, subordination
learned, honorable feelings or-
couraged and confirmed. Shellac-
guire, science and discipline nec-
essarily combined."
Inspite of these honorable efforts to establish a livelier interest in the Navy no system of instruction existed that on board the vessels had been provided for when in 1829 an appropriation was made for the building of steam vessels for the Navy. This marked the beginning of a change in the methods of naval warfare that was destined to revolutionize the whole character of the naval profession. Skill in building a ship under sail was the skill accomplished by the older captains and could be learned nowhere so well as on board a vessel itself. But by the introduction of steam the progress of science was a new one fo
Lance to the officers and the school, before a war, now became a necessity. No definite action however, was taken by Congress until in 1845 when George Bancroft became Secretary of the Navy.

Academy Established

Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md., had been an old Army post, the site of which had been purchased by the government in 1803 at a time when Annapolis was considered a point of military importance.

The grounds comprised about 10 acres nearly square in shape, enclosed on two sides by a brick wall, the other sides being open to the water.

In 1845 this fort was transferred from the War Department to the Navy Department and the school
planned by Banks of three former
officer on the 10th of Aug. of that year
with Franklin Buchanan as
superintendent.

Design of the School.
The plan of Banks' included
the study of mathematics, naval
astronomy, theory of masts, masts,
law and the use of
schooners, besides the Spanish and
French languages. The school
was intended merely for the
instruction of officers when
ofduty and they were at any time
liable to be called out in the
service. Students were taken in
between the ages of 13 and 15.

Since the school was not rec-
egnized by law as an institution
to fit candidates for the service
but only to recognize those
already in the service there was necessarily much irregularity in the periods of study, and the method while it was an improvement over the old method of study aboard ship was very unsatisfactory, and led in 1861 to the reorganization of the school. At this time a plan was prepared and adopted of a four-years course. In place of the actual government service a practical course to take place during the summer months was provided for. This plan has formed the basis of the academic system up to the present time.

Location

The location of the Academy at Annapolis was made for the following reasons viz:—

1) Avoiding the temptations and
disturbance that necessarily con-nect with a large and popular
city to the detriment of young
officers."
(2) To ensure moral discipline and
mental culture by organizing
an Academy, where the profess-
ors and students may be habit-
ually kept together under the
wholesome restraints of law.

With the establishment of this
school defectiveness it was a new
life of the Navy began and the
government and country were
both the beneficiaries. Instead of
spending $2000 a year, as had
been the custom, in the pay-
ment of instructors on ship
board which, on account of the
ships being so ill-adapted to
study was almost fruitless.
The country now saw the midshipmen collected when off duty and their time made prof-
itable to them and to the country by its being occupied in prepar-
ation for further advance-
ment.

Commander Buchanan, su-
preintendant, was a man of ability, judgment and great disciplin-
ing powers. Under his wise management the school pro-


Before 1851 the career of a mid-
shipman, excluding unav-
able interruptions, would have
comprised one year at school, three
years at sea and a fifth year at school followed by the final
examination.
Early Discipline

At the examinations the midshipmen were examined also as to whether they had contracted any debts that remained unpaid and if they had they were considered as having failed in the examination. Says the Secretary in 1846: "The Department is determined to do all in its power to encourage habits of frugality and strict honor in pecuniary transactions and consequently to discourage a disposition to make debts beyond the means of eventual payment."

No midshipmen were allowed to visit a tavern, hotel or boardinghouse without permission. "Drinking, cards, tobacco, liquor, clubs, and society, the use of
firearms, the marriage and
shipmen were also forbidden.
Leave was only granted on Sun-
days and this restriction to
the ground included officers
and instructors as well as
students.

Having given a brief outline
of the early history of the Academy
and the purpose in establish-
ing it, I will now proceed to describe
the school and its system of in-
struction as it is found at present,
and shall treat to some extent
of a few of the results both to the
students themselves and to the
country,

Naval Education,
In the first place the subject
of naval education is of vital
importance both to the service
itself and to the people in general. For those whose national defenses are maintained have the strongest right to say what those defenses shall be and have need to manifest an interest in them. Owing to the mistaken reasoning of Congress, our material in time of peace for national defense has always been very inferior and out of reasonable proportion to our greatness as a nation. Not having provided sufficiently for the encourage-ment and education of men for the naval service the *majority of our crews have been foreigners of almost every nationality. The ships
* Lieutenant Ward in United Service, May 14, 1842
actor of this foreign element is rarely of the best and often of the worst. Such recruits, unfor specimens of their countries, as a rule care nothing for the flag under which they serve and not frequently disgraces and the ship in which they are employed. While on shore they abuse their privileges and their interest in our country always ends at the paymaster's office.

In time of war like that of the present with Spain it brings our country into peculiar danger to have serving in our ships those whose heart and hand are not both indelibly identified with our country's int-
During the past few weeks arrests have been made of Spaniards serving in our navy and playing the traitor's part. The moral effect of such a state of affairs must be great besides the material loss to the service. And again for every foreigner employed in our navy an honest and loyal American is restricted in some degree in his means of livelihood besides being prevented from rendering to his country an honorable and doing service. Great Britain has given better attention to her own interests. Every year her system of naval construction sends out...
Lord, young men, thoroughly fitted for service in the fleet. The only important training school in this country was at Newport, Rhode Island. This school is coming to be of great benefit to the service in supplying trained American as recruits are needed.

We have also lost much in the past by the non-encouragement of invention. We have allowed other nations to reap the benefits of naval improvements and inventions which, we hope afterwards, been completed to buy and adopt.

Under a liberal system of naval education, inventive genius is encouraged, new channels of usefulness are opened for the
affliction of abilities and the whole people are benefitted.

The life of a seaman, for instance, by that of a naval officer requires a great diversity of information - there is probably no other business or profession that requires so much. In shore there are many different professions divided among the sciences and trades, at sea there is but one and it draws from almost all the rest.

In the old days when ships were propelled by sail alone, when gunnery was in its infancy, steam unknown and navigation but a rule of thumb, a man's modest intelligence could grasp it.
almost all the requisite information; but even then there were specialists, such as sailing masters, gunners, and captains of naval arms.

Now with sails and steam complicated ordnance, torpedoes, navigation, astronomy, geology, meteorology, hydrology, hydrography, electricity, construction in wood, iron and steel and many other sciences we have far more than ever the most intelligent man can master thoroughly. All who become officers must acquire a knowledge of the practical application of every professional branch, a few must
gut the root of each and become efforts. The Naval Academy at Annapolis where only officers are trained fulfill these requirements remarkably well as I hope to show.

Grounds

The grounds of the Academy are for example for all the purposes of the institution, affording splendid accommodations for practice and recreation. The minor acres which were originally included in Fort Severn have grown by successive additions until now there are 159 acres belonging to the academy. Fifty acres are surrounded by a
wall about 7 feet high, the gate through which are always guarded by sentinels.

In 1866 while Admiral Parker was superintendent the old official mansion of the colonial governors of Maryland with its adjoining garden was bought by the government and Governor's street became one of the avenues within the Academy walls. The old governor's mansion built before 1750 was fitted up and made the very commodious library building as it stands today.

During the Civil War a tract of 36 acres was purchased and made an enci-
mense brick building was erected to be used as a national hospital. With the exception of a little while during the war it has never been used and is now in a sad state of decay, the being unused for it. It stands there in its beautiful remains overlooking the noble Severn and the Chesapeake as a fitting monument to political advantage.

Strawberry Hill is a tract of 64 acres adjoining the hospital grounds. It was purchased in 1865 and has been laid out into a park with rustic corners and gracefully winding walks, and one part over-looking the river is used as
a national cemetery.

Buildings

Of the arrangement of the buildings there can be little said in praise. They have been added from time to time as the academy grew, but without any idea of the future needs of the institution. They are inexpensive structures which make no pretense at artistic effect.

There is at present, I believe, a bill before Congress providing for the rebuilding of the Naval Academy according to modern ideas of architecture. Should this bill pass, other cities will make a strong effort to secure the location.
of the Academy was well cared for, and the probable holding of that event, the backwoods old town of Armagh, will be able to retain it.

The superintendent's house standing well out in the grounds is a commodious old structure of over a hundred and fifty years, rivalling the library building in con-
tiguity.

Library

The library contains over five hundred volumes, 30 manuscripts and more than a thousand pamphlets. It also provided with sets of the United States Coast Survey Charts, sets of the British Admiralty Chart.
besides many technical novel charts of French authority. In making additions to the Library, the chief aim has been to render the greatest possible aid to the departments of instruction and especially to make the collection rich in works in professional subjects. Every new treatise in any subject of naval interest published in America or Europe is added at once to the collection. In doing this however care is taken to avoid sacrificing the interests of the scientific student or the general reader. The library is fitted with every modern mechanism.
real convenience, and abundance of reference works. It has received no benefactors and very few gifts. This open exclusively to students on Sundays and on every other day from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., to students and visitors.

The officers of the school all occupy homes on the ground formerly that was also true of the instructors but now some of the civil justice long since in the city—The old restrictions as to officers and instructors leaving the ground having long ago removed.

In the museum and study rooms are gathered many relics of war and Kephia's fort.
victories. One object of interest is the famous flag of Commodore Perry, bearing the words: 'Don't give up the ship.' Also the flag he used on his first landing in Japan in 1853—the first American flag displayed in that country. Relics of many of the victories of the war of 1812 and some of the Mexican and Civil war are preserved there.

The Japanese Bell

Suspended in the grounds is a large Japanese bell presented July 12, 1854 by the Regent of the four Chin Islands to Commodore Perry.
Japanese inscription which translated reads as follows: "This beautiful bell has been founded and hung in the tower of the temple; it will awaken dreams of superstition. If one will bear in mind to act rightly and truly, and the Lords and Ministers will do justice in a body, the barbarians will never come to invade. The sound of the bell will convey the virtue of justice, and the benevolence of the Lords will continue forever like those echoes."

About the various buildings and here and there about the grounds are figure heads.
From many of the United States vessels, such as the "Constitution," "Columbia," "Macedonian," "Constellation," and the famous "brig" "Decatur" head of U.S. jacks, placed by him upon the Constitution, which caused his enemies as much disconfort and his quite a history.

Announcement erected to the memory of deceased Summers and two other naval officers who lost their lives in the war with Tripoli, stands in front of the large new building where the code of chiefly quarter.

Located in rows on either side of the pretty walks are many cannon captured in just
The summary room is also the receptacle for trophies of war, besides some relics preserved by other governments.
On the grounds and in the buildings every convenience is arranged for a cadet hospital, a thoroughly equipped gymnatorium, a field for athletic sports and a base ball ground are included among the general equipment.

The old frigate Saratoga stands at the wharf for a flattering
ship, at present the "Monongahela"
is also there for use. The "Santee"
was the successor of the ill-
renowned Constitution which
for many years served the
Academy for a frigate ship
and now lies at Portland, Maine
dismasted by old age.
Organizing the Government

The Naval Academy is under the direct care of the Secretary of the Navy, He appoints the Superintendent or any officer of the Navy of a rank not below that of Captain. The Superintendent is charged with the general supervision and government of the Academy, and all officers, instructors, professors, and cadets are under his command. He has charge of all property of the Academy and with the exception of a few instances he may appoint and remove all persons employed in it.

The next in authority to the officers of the Navy are divided into two chief classes, line and engineer,
The superintendent is the commandant of cadets whose also the line officer of the Navy. He has immediate charge under the superintendent of the police and discipline and the drill and instruction in the department of seamanship are under his general direction. In these departments he has assistants to carry on carrying out these discipline.

The academic staff consists line officers, officers of the engineer corps, professors and assistants.

The branches taught are classified into groups in charge of separate departments.
in other educational in-
stitutions and each department
has an executive head who is
either a naval officer or a
civil professor.

The Academic Board, or
faculty, is composed of the super-
intendent, commandant
of cadets, and the heads of de-
partments. Outside the Academ-
ic staff there are attached to
the Academy a chaplain, a
member of officers of the med-
ical and drug corps of the Navy
and several officials of the
Marine Corps in charge
of the marine guard and
three civil attaches—the
librarian, commissary, and
the secretary besides two or three
Office clerks.

Students

There are two classes of students, the midshipmen and the cadet engineers destined for the two different branches of the service, that of line officers and that of engineer corps. The four years course is pursued in many branches in common for these branches as well as in the daily routine and discipline. The same organizations and regulations apply to both.

The number of cadets for the year 1898 was 261, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The academic year begins on the 26th of Sept. and closes on the 26th of June. Such graduating exercises as college are familiar with are new-known to the Academy.

The event that ends the academic career of four years is a very simple affair. There is no large gathering of people and no orations. If the weather permits the class simply move about on the campus in front of their masters and there with merely a few appropriate remarks of final advice the Superintendent hands each his diploma and it is all over.

After graduation the class
are given leave of absence until ordered to sea as to some other duty by the long service department. They have the privilege of resigning if they wish, but most of them stay through the academy and do not enter the service. Usually there are places for them within a very short while.

After graduation the cadets when called out are ranked as cadets at sea and they get $200 a year. After five years service at sea they return to the Academy and take another examination having passed.

*A graduate of 1854 not having received an appointment immediately went out and brought to the Department for damages and got several thousand dollars.
this satisfactory, they are 
ranked as Ensigns and receive 
$1500 annually.

There are two examinations 
at the Academy, one in May, and the other 
in September. Those who are 
successful in the passing 
time enter the Academy 
mediately. Those entering 
in the fall begin the regular classes as usual, while those 
who entered in May are quartered for the summer at 
the Old Fort, and have a light course of study 
and drill. The newly formed 
1st and 3rd classes go on practice exercise while those 
of the 2nd class have a leave.
I absense until the beginning of next year during which time the routine of the academy is practically suspended and as few officers remain there as possible.

**Cadet Organization**

At the beginning of the fall term the cadet organization which is the following chart during the year is described. All the cadets are arranged into five divisions for grenade practice, each division containing an equal number of grenade crews. Each division constitutes a battery for light artillery drill and a company for infantry drill. The cadet officers are of...
pointed from the senor class. They are chosen with particular reference to their fitness and hold office during good behavior and efficiency.
These officers are as follows:

1. Cadet Lieutenant Commander
2. Cadet Lieutenants
3. Cadet majors
4. Cadet Engineers

Besides these are Cadet petty officers varying in number according to the size of the divisions. The Cadet General Commander bears the same relation to the Cadet organization that the executive officer bears to a Shift Company.

In this way it is intended
to give every cadet practical drill as an officer before his graduation. The principle of responsibility is likewise carried out in the entire cadet organization and the officer-ability tested and developed.

**Cadet Quarters**

There are two buildings used as cadet quarters. Each room is occupied by two cadets. The furniture of the room is very simple and the arrangement is prescribed with exactness and in minute detail. Cadets running together alternate weekly, in charge of the room and the one in charge is responsible for the care of public property and for the
Arrangement of every thing used in common. The inspecting officer is able to come around at any time from 8 A.M. to evening roll call besides appointed times for his visit of inspection.

The Cadets daily life is of course every mechanic; one almost his every movement must be made according to printed rules. He must arrange his quarters with specified things in each shelf. His work stand must be kept in a particular order and his bureau so many inches from the wall and its contents arranged according to rules. His books must be placed on the shelves in a particular
manner shown the making of
the bed and arrangement
of the covers, his shoes
must be placed under the
corner of the bed according
to the rules and he is not
allowed to please himself
as to what shall be in his
study. The vases, tins or
scatchel are allowed in the
rooms.
When either a member
of a higher class or an officer
enters the room of a cadet for
any purpose and the cadet
is present, he must not
speak but must rise and
stand attention, only refusing.
Any question or command of the visitor at officers of the academic staff is always in charge of the quarters during the day and night. Under him, to assist are cadet officers. In addition to this, there is a superintendent on each floor who has official charge of the floor and is responsible for disorders that may occur.

A superintendent serves two by four hours on each cadet in turn occupying the position.

The effect of all the minute regulations of the cadet's daily life is to prevent the expression of originality, to crush individuality and to make him simply an unintelligent
machine working with precision and exactness.

**Pay and Accounts**

The pay of cadets is $60 per year but the sum is not paid out to them to be expended at pleasure but the Treasurer settles all their accounts within the Academy and they are not supposed to borrow any others. A store on the grounds supplies all their needs in the way of clothing and other necessities. Each year sixty dollars is kept back from each cadet's allowance for the purpose of buying them an outfit at graduation. Whatever remains is paid to him upon leaving the Academy. The cadets are not
Profits from selling many
from home but the depart-
ment strongly advises that
parents not to send them away.

Daily Routine

For purposes of study and
recreation the day is divided
into three periods of two hours
each, one of which is in the
afternoon. On Tuesday evenings
from 7:25 to 8:30 there is a
fourth period for special branch
of study. The program is so
arranged that each cadet has
three recitations a day one in
each period. The recitation is
in class long and the remain-
der of the period the cadets are required
to remain in his room. On
Saturday the recitations end
At 6 AM and the remainder of the day may be used by the cadets as they wish, they being allowed to leave the grounds.

Morning parade or reveille occurs at 6 AM, and at this the cadets get up and arrange their rooms. At 6:00 is morning roll call followed immediately by breakfast. Prayers are said just after breakfast. At 7:30 a sight and review is sounded and a medical officer is in attendance to examine and prescribe for any cadet who may be ill and lists are made of cadets to be excused from drills. The cadet hospital is well fitted up with separate rooms for patients and a medical officer.
always present. The first recitation occurs at 8 A.M., the Cadets form and march to and from each recitation and to and from meals.

The last recitation is over at 3 P.M. and most of the next three hours is spent in exercises and drills. At 7:25 P.M. the Cadets are called to their rooms and are required to study till 9:30 P.M. when the evening gun or tattoo is fired and they are released from their rooms. A half-hour later at the sounding of taps, the lights are put out. With the exception of Saturday afternoon and Sunday night a half-hour from 9:30 to 10:00 P.M. is the only time the cadets may mingle together freely.
and without restraint. This period during the fall is chiefly employed by the upper classes near the close and the comfort of the members of the new class who are made to realize fully the extent of the miseries of freshman life.

Recitations

For purposes of recitations each class is divided into sections usually numbering ten or less so that attention can be given to the individual needs of the pupils. These sections in each class are arranged in the order of merit so that students of nearly similar capacity recite together and the sections are rearranged...
each month. The cadet at the head of each section is the leader and is responsible for its conduct while in charge.

**Grades**

Students are marked on a scale of 1 as perfect and the required grade for entering the Academy or passing from one class to another is 2.5, equal to 62.5%. Cadets whose average grades at a semiannual examination are below 2.5 are recommended to the Secretary of the Navy for dismissal. If an increase of grade is desired, where either another examination is given them or they are turned back into another class, in no case is a cadet...
allowed to graduate who has failed to get 62.5% in each and every branch pursued during the four years course.

The requirements are so rigidly enforced that many students after leaving hear success full in entering the academy are dismissed afterwards from failures in the semi-annual examinations. This is called "churning" and those who are dismissed are called "churners."

The following is a record of the Academy for six successive years showing the great percentage of failures viz.:

1st Year 230 Exams, 129 admitted, 68 graduated
2nd " 134 " 68 " 47 "
3rd " 88 " 49 " 26 "
4th " 125 " 87 " 38 "
1847, 32 admitted, 30 grad.
64 97 69 32
Total 816 examined, 502 admitted, 231 graduated.

According to these figures only 5.91% of those examined for entrance were admitted, and only 46.32% of those admitted graduated, while of those examined for entrance only 27.39 went through the Academy and graduated.

These are by no means unusual years, for in some other years the percentage of those admitted who graduated has fallen as low as 30.

The chief reason for so many failures is that the students entering are ill-prepared for the hard work they are required to do.
The course of study is a severe one. The cadets are pushed from the start but this cannot be helped. Modern conditions demand that our naval officers shall reach a high standard in their preliminary training in mathematics and scientific branches. As the result of this high standard on modern naval equipment in ships, guns, and engines, have in great part been designed by graduates of the Naval Academy and the Navy has been self-sufficing because of the high grade of instruction received by its officers. There are few if any professional educational institutions which

* Sign Mr. T. Williams in Annapolis, February

May 1875
in the country where so great a

part of each day as year is given

to work that is directly in

line with the practical details

of the profession for which students

are being fitted. The daily drills

and practical exercises with

a summer devoted to work

on board ship serve to develop

the esbets and keep them in

fine physical trim. The

remarkably rapid physical

improvement in the "fleder-

m" or members of the fourth

class, as evidence of all this.

There are few cases of serious

illness and the number of

deaths from all causes com-

bined has been remarkably

small.
Course of Study

Briefly the course of study was as follows:

First year—first class: Algebra, geometry, English studies, history, French and Spanish.

Second year—third class: Analytical geometry, trigonometry, descriptive geometry, English studies, physics and chemistry, mechanical drawing, French and Spanish.

Third year—second class: Seamanship, steam engineering, physics, chemistry, applied mathematics, history, navigation, mechanical drawing, French and Spanish.

Fourth year—first class: Seamanship, ordnance, navigation, applied mechanics, physics
international law and science.

At the end of the third year those
who are candidates for the en-
gineer corps are assigned an
advanced course in engineer-
ing in place of seamanship,
ordnance and navigation and
these studies are pursued only
by those who expect to become
officers of the line.

The midshipmen of the Academy
are most of them officers of the
Navy who are detailed to
this duty for periods of one
two and three years. Coming
to them fresh from duty they con-
tinually bring new life and
fresh naval experience and
some to help the instruction
directed in practical channels.
The system is considered far better than employing per-
moment instructors. There are always enough officers
available who are quite com-
petent as instructors in the
several departments and the
system serves to keep the
school in line with the
service. Of course the
civilians rules are employed
as instructors. Retain
their positions indefinitely.

Department of Seamanship

Under this branch included

Naval exercises, signals, naval
architectural and navigational
disciplines are conducted and
instructors are retained by the

Y.
Supplemented by lectures with the help of abundant models.

The desire of this department is to produce the student as good topmen, good helmsmen, and good lookouts with a general understanding of the duties of the several officers of a man-of-war. The department possesses among its many models one of the Screw-Hoofed war Arteliers. This is a full-sized working model 4ft. long with sails and spars all complete and perfectly constructed.

Ordinance Gunnery

All classes have practically exercised in this department for four hours a week.
On board the Mowmogola. They are drilled in target shooting. They study the preparation for
war from crude oil including
the construction and use of for-
mades, manufacture of wrought
iron, steel, and bronze; manu-
ufacture of gun powder, fuses
and all kinds of projectiles and
fire works,

On the theory of gunnery instruc-
tion is given in the matters of
projectiles in vacuo and in the
atmosphere; the theory of velocities
and methods of determining
their values; effect of variation
of charge, wounding and weight
of projectiles, deviation of pro-
jectiles, system of pointing,
tangent sights, and determinations.
of their values, penetration and shock of projectiles and recoil of guns. At regular intervals the class leave field lectures and practice with the mortar. The Academy also has a monitor which is put under steam and the class are exercised in working the machinery of the guns and turret. In the buildings are also models of every kind of gun in use.

Mathematics

This course is necessarily very thorough and complete, and for those who show marked ability in these courses are open.

Steam Engineering

A general knowledge is given all students of the varieties of
engines and the principles gov-
erning their use and care and
of determining the quality of en-
sine performances. The cadet-
engineers take instruction
in this department for four
years but the cadet midship-
men, as has already been referred
to, complete their last year's
study in the department
bearing directly upon their
particular branch of the
service.

Astronomy and Navigation
It is intended in this depart-
ment to give the students a
sound course in descriptive
and practical astronomy, in
electricity, the use of field instru-
especially those for determinin
celestial latitude and longitude. While the classes are out on their cruises, they learn to calculate the position of the ship above the sea by the same means of stars and suns. The academy possesses an observatory with an equatorial and telescope, meridian circle, sidereal clock, chronometer, and many other instruments for practical work.

Physics and Chemistry study in this department continues during the last three years of the academy course. The laboratories are admirably fitted and are open for such practical study. Besides the departments of...
Ihave spoken in particular
there are others, namely:
Mechanics and cabinet
Mathematics; English Studies
History and Law; Modern Lan-
guages; and Drawing, all of which
are thoroughly organized with
competent instructors and effici-
ent appliances.

Practice Cruise
Perhaps the most interesting
part of a Cadet's Academy life
and that looked forward to was
the most pleasant and ad-
novation is the summer practice
erwise which occupies the three
summer months of vacation.
The Secretary of the Navy directs
the route to be pursued which
is usually for the Caledonia.
Shipmen along the coast of Europe.

The cruise of the Cadet-engineers is entirely separate and usually along the American coast where they visit the principal cities, stopping at each long enough to make practical inspection of rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, iron works and shipyards.

On these cruises the cadets of observe the ship, reckon latitude and longitude current, meridian altitude by the various methods, determine deviation by the azimuth, the time of high water and of sunset and so on. They also make maps and construct Mercators charts of the places they visit, besides being required...
To keep seamanship note books.

Amusements

The water about the Academy

Boat drill on the Severn

Very good for rowing and the class boat clubs among the students have several shells of four, six and eight oars. In June of each year the clubs have
a four oar race and a flag kept aloft. The Academy is given to the winning crew whose names are engrossed on the staff slate.

The class crews have splendid

Waiting for the Boat Race
Columbia N.S. M.S. 11:41

opportunities for training and practice going out twice a day
after they have fairly settled down to
work for the season. The regularity
of their daily life, the total in-
terdict of tobacco and liquor,
the abundance of exercise
afforded by daily drills, the
gymnastics and boxing and
the simplicity and efficiency
of their table do away with
the necessity of vigorous
training and give them at
the start a better average form
than the ordinary class crew of
college. On Wednesdays the reg-
nular military drill is suspended
and the time is given to recre-
ation. In nice weather there
is every inducement for the
boys to take the water for ex-
cercise.
Each summer there are several boat races with crews of other colleges of the country. Very often the academy crew sends out a general challenge to be accepted by any boat club in the country, and they have won a large percentage of the races.

Coming in from the Boat Race
Columbia, Va., 1895, Va.
Baseball is also a favorite pastime of each class leaving a nine of its own besides the Academy nine.

During the fall football was also played and contests with teams from Baltimore, Washington, St. John's College and other places are frequent during the season.

In the building near the shore is a swimming tank 70 feet long, 15 feet wide and 24 feet deep. The water is supplied from the river and heated by steam pipes. Here lessons in swimming are given both winter and summer and one of the first duties of a new man is to learn to swim well.

At all times during recrea-
Alum hours cadets have access to the pistol gallery and boxing alley and with certain limitations to the gymnasium. Frequently exhibitions are given by the best gymnasts in spurting and fencing matches and exercises with the rings, bars, clubs, and trapeze.

There are very few attractions in the guardroom other than the majolica and the Cadets look mainly for their pleasure and amusement inside the grounds, and this is the strongest argument in favor of the present site for a school of this kind. The cadets are sustained by the families of the officers and are given many
social privileges, during the winter months they are permitted to give a series of dances on Saturday nights and then on alternate Saturday nights. They are invited to the dances given by the officers. These dances are very enjoyable affairs and are attended by many visitors from Washington, Baltimore and other places. They are held in the armory which is profusely and elegantly decorated with flags, banners and weapons while the full Academy band—one of the finest in the country—furnishes the music. The dances usually begin very early in the evening and at ten o'clock the strains of
"Home Sweet Home" are started and announce the dancers last turn. Then the band strikes "Hail Columbia" dancing ceases at once and every body stands attentive in silence during the playing of the national lyric which is intended to give a real impressive effect.

On the night before the Holidays an entertainment is given and dancing is prolonged to a late hour. In January the cadets of the first class give a ball and in June those of the second class give a similar entertainment to the class about to graduate. Sending off to Beyond the Academy...
ground granted on Saturdays and
Saturdays ends at evening parade.
The privilege is forfeited by
misdemeanor or neglect of study.
It is the constant aim of the
Authorities to make the place
so attractive that any incli-
nation to go beyond its limits
will be naturally overcome.

Field Day 5/16-95
Board

All students are required to board at the mess table. The dining room is a large and well-lighted hall on the ground floor of the mess quarters.

The cost of board is about $50 per month. The food is said to be
simple but carefully prepared and abundant.

Interior Discipline
The rules and regulations that make up the interior discipline of the Academy are very numerous and complex. In addition to what I have already said, in my account of the different departments to which you will only under take to give some of the more general regulations.

In a school of this kind, the discipline is necessarily very specific and exacting. One of the proudest accomplishments of the Naval Academy is the results that have been attained along this line. The pupils and

manly bearing in all occas-

ins of her young graduates evinces
the spirit of true gentleness that
the Academy life has breathed
them, and deserves the highest
praise for both the system of
education and the officers in
charge. The qualities so essen-
tial to a naval officer—courage
and self-reliance—are well
developed by the system of
responsibility so thoroughly
carried out in all the departments
of Cadet life.

Compliance with the rigid reg-
ulations of the Academy and
conformity to all its body pre-
scriptions has a moral effect
upon the young lives within
its control, that is likely to be
overlooked by those who see
only the machinery of the 
Academic life. Yet, behind the 
forced mechanical conformity 
to all the discipline and gov-
ernment, there is a silent, deep 
and lasting impression made 
upon the plastic characters. 
They become fitted and filled 
by constant exercise along the 
line of duty and a future career 
of honor, integrity, and valiant 
service is determined.

The officers of the Navy constitute 
a real brotherhood, whose members 
are bound by no secret pledges, 
but by the firm, mutual 
feelings of sympathy and honor 
bred by the common life they 
lead. The grave responsibilities 
of their positions accumulate
been feelings of duty and honor not only to the country and to the service but to each other as well. The code of conduct established in this great fraternity by ship academy life, the many officers with whom he has mingled, the rigid discipline, and the gravity of his work all through the four years course tend to expand whatever noble and stable qualities he may possess in potentiality in that by the time he receives his degree he has learned the seriousness of the word "duty" and unaided initiative service he goes into with a larger conception and higher ideal of the responsibility and
trust involved.

All officers and cadet officers are authorized to report all offenses coming under their notice, in the line of duty, to the commandant of Cadets; and any cadet in a responsible position who becomes answerable for a breach of the regulations is required to answer the questions of his superior officer, relating to the offense and relieve himself of responsibility by reporting the offense. All reports are deposited with the officer in charge and are collected and arranged for the conduct reports every evening by the officer of the day. The conduct reports are read ord
morning and remain posted during the day so that Cadets are given an opportunity of presenting excuses and defla-
mating which are examined and acted upon.

The next day in connection with the report, Demerits are given for each offense, not as a punishment, but only as a record of misconduct. When a certain number of demerits have been reached in the case of any Cadet to the Superintendent, report his case to the War Department at Washing-
ton with such recommendations as the Academic Board might desire.

Punishments inflicted are
The following are: 
1. Removal from Service. 
2. Solitary Confinement for a period not exceeding seven days. 
3. Coventry. 
4. Public Reform and imprisonment written orders signed by the Superintendent. 
5. Confinement under guard. 
7. Deprivation of Leave. 
8. Extra watch, guard duty and drill. 
10. Suspension. 
11. Deprivation of recreation. 
12. Reduction of Cadet Rank. 

The Superintendent may recommend to the Secretary of the Navy a cadet who is found guilty of either of
the following offenses: false oath,
gamlng, masturbation, insubordination of orders, answering for another at roll call, and certain other offenses.

It will be noticed that falsehood is first in the list. Of these one offense, that of naval drill, and authorities will not tolerate it in any form. The discipline of the Academy gives the authorities abundant opportunity to test thoroughly at the truthfulness of every one, and at any inclination and when found deficient in these qualities this be suffered. The several penalties:

These are nine classes of
misdemeanors and offenses, which the list above given constitute most of the first class. The other classes are equally full and specific.

At the end of each month, candidates are divided into three conduct grades according to their conduct record during the preceding month. Certain privileges and restrictions are prescribed for each of the three grades, which remain in force during the month.

Admission

The number of cadet-midshipmen allowed at the Academy is one for every member of the House of Representatives, one from the
District of Columbia and one of
appointed annually at large. Those
from the congressional districts
are appointed upon recommenda-
tion of the congressman. There
from the District of Columbia
and at large are appointed by
the President.

There are two entrance ex-
aminations each year—one
in May and the other in
September. Candidates must
be between the ages of 18-45;
years of age. They must be
physically sound, well formed
and of robust constitution and at
least 5 feet 11 inches in height.
Candidates are required to
pass an examination in
only the common schools.
Branches including algebra and quadratics. They are reexamined the next day in those branches in which they failed to make the passing grade of 2.5. Each candidate appointed has an alternate, and if the principal fails on the second trial, he is declared to have further privileges to try and his alternate is examined for the place.

Candidates who fail on the first appointment are frequently given a future appointment by their Congressman. Sometimes candidates come at year and failing to pass in some way, secure an appointment the next year.
from another district, and
there have been cases where
candidates
have returned the third time
with an appointmental
cargo from the President. This
is evidently not as it should
be and it is a great injustice
to deserving candidates. The
appointments come through
political influence and this
system of appointments is one
important cause of the poor
preparation of candidates, for
the deficiencies of candidates
are the subject of continual re-
mark by the examining
board and academic officers,
and leads to unjust reflect on
our public school system.
The miserable preparation with
which students presented themselves for entrance has caused the rise of coaching schools whose business it is to prepare students for the entrance examinations. They are conducted by graduates of the Academy who fully understand all the requirements of admission and are adept in their business. Many of those who attempt to enter the Academy without having spent some time varying from a week to more than a year at one of these preparatory schools. The methods of instruction are so well adapted to the purpose that any student with fair receptive powers can
acquire a large degree of efficiency in a remarkably short time. Many students whose dulness is almost incredible have shown, with appointments from their congressmen, the power to prepare

What is still more remarkable is that about one-fifth of all applicants, with a record of leaving "left school" for several terms. A few years ago a candidate from New York State after having won his appointment in a competitive examination over seventeen other applicants presented himself at the Naval Academy for examination.

* History of the Coast Guard by Prof S. Cog
He had taught several fine terms and brought the following recommendation from a "judicial officer" of his district in 1871:

To the Superintendent Normal Academy.

Here is to certify that I am well acquainted with —

I cheerfully say that he is a Young Man of Good moral Character & Highly Respectfully all who know him.

[Signature]

Notwithstanding the excellent qualifications of this candidate he failed in three fourths of the questions in mathematics, played havoc with the map of the world and com- pletely slaughtered grammar.
His spelling was as remarkable as that of the judicial functionary, the following being a fair specimen of it: "snow, invertile, maliceous."

It is, therefore, erroneous to suppose that by the present system of selecting candidates the best talent of the districts are represented. Far from it! Neither the best talent nor the best character is brought to public offices in the persons of the candidates who present themselves at the naval academy and seek to fill the responsible positions of officers of our navy. They are no often wild and reckless fellows unused to a studious life.
and unprepared to the subordinate and acquired clerk in the performance of duty that is the first and supreme test requirement of a naval cadet. Deluded by vague dreams never to be realized and attracted by false impressions of naval life they come to Annapolis with capability for the life they hope to enter an efficient and thorough knowledge of it.

What wonder then that so many flége before they are six in the Academy a year? Such an immediate change from a free indefinite and purposeless existence to a life of such stern and rigid requirements is too much for them.
and they are some dismissed. This teaching and continues through the four year course and results in graduating only some of high standards of attainment in scholarship.

There is another aspect of the Academy that makes it of importance. It is the improvement of saving some fellow to a useful and honorable life. There are not a few fellows I believe who never would undergo a course of training in any other educational institution who enter the Academy and graduate from it with honor. In this respect the Naval Academy fills a place unoccupied by any other educational institution.
The system of instruction and discipline is admirably adapted to develop the latent energies and cultivate the better qualities of youth.
Providing free education for this branch of the service makes each year a grand contribution to the sterling worth and character of the nation's young men.

From Painting by Detaille

THE "SYMPATHY" OF EUROPE
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