

**NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL.**

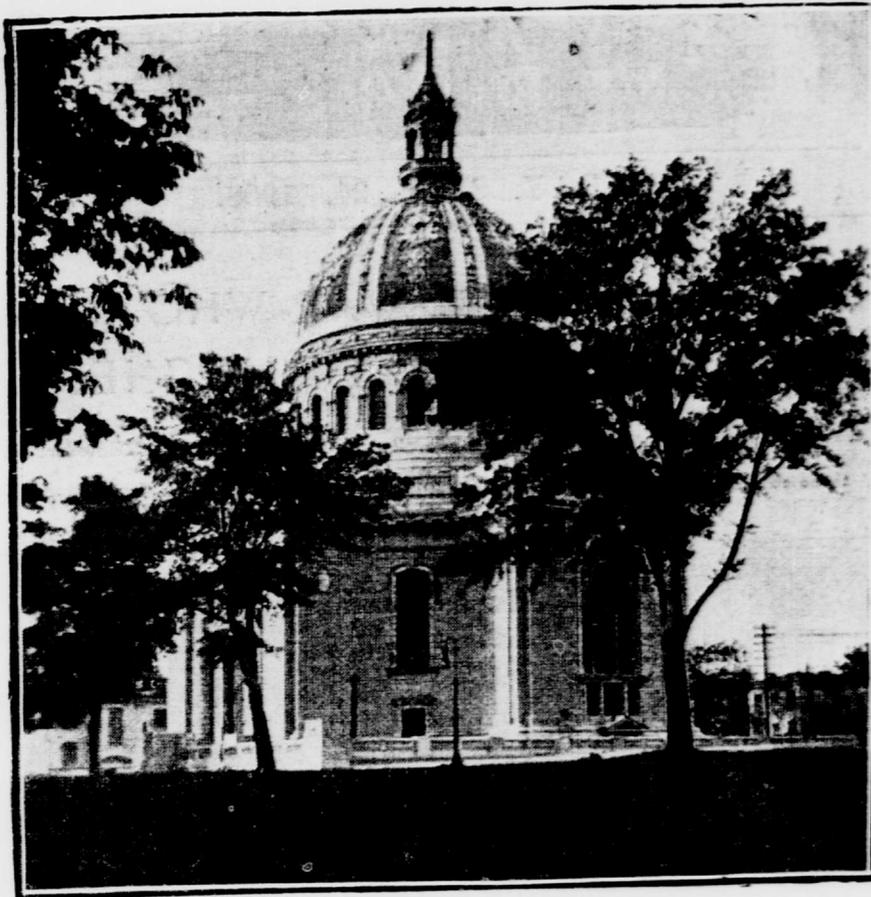
**New Structure at Annapolis To Be Dedicated To-day.**

By Carroll Storrs Alden, Ph. D., Instructor in English, United States Naval Academy.

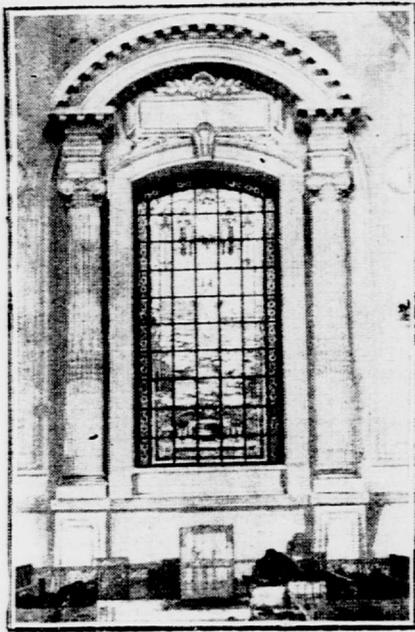
Is religion necessary for the making of a naval officer? Congress has answered "Yes," and to-day there is to be dedicated at Annapolis the chapel which occupies a central position in the Naval Academy "yard," and with its lofty dome gives character and distinction to the massive but somewhat low new buildings. Four hundred thousand dollars for the Academy chapel! Some critics have called this an extravagance, urging that this sum, or most of it, should have been "given to the poor" (which in the case of a naval institution means to shops and laboratories). Happily, our lawmakers did not take this view.

It was nearly ten years ago that Congress recognized the necessity of building the Naval Academy entirely anew and appropriated \$500,000 for beginning the work. Since then the amount devoted to the project has grown with the buildings, finally reaching a total of \$10,000,000. This institution, one of the first of its kind to be established in any country, has now a further distinction in being the finest, both in beauty of buildings and grounds and in equipment.

Of the principal buildings constituting the new academy the chapel is the last to reach completion. Work on this began four years ago, Ad-



**THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL.**  
It cost \$400,000 and is to be formally dedicated to-day. Ernest Flagg, of this city, architect.



**ADMIRAL DAVID PORTER MEMORIAL WINDOW.**  
Just above the altar of the new chapel.

miral Dewey laying the cornerstone on June 3, 1904.

From the ground to the top of the "lantern" is 210 feet, the dome rising nearly 150 feet above the roof of the main structure. The latter is built in the form of a Greek cross, and the total interior width, including the transepts, is 117 feet. The huge dome is estimated to weigh not less than 3,000 tons, and such a load presented to the architect a serious problem. To support it by exterior walls would have required them to be of extraordinary thickness, or by interior columns would have called for the introduction of a feature considered undesirable. French engineers who were called into consultation devised a plan which proved successful. Eight huge columns of reinforced concrete (6 by 2½ feet in section) were raised, which divided between them the entire load. These were completely hidden by the exterior wall 18 inches in thickness and the interior wall of 12 inches, separated from the exterior by 12 inches. The outer and inner walls could be made thus unusually light, since they had only their own weight to sustain.

Not only the eight columns but the entire framework is of ferro-concrete, and the framework is the most elaborate of its kind that has yet been attempted in this country. Had the original plan been strictly followed, the walls would have been of granite. But this plan gave a seating capacity of only one thousand, which was not deemed sufficient when, in 1903, the number of midshipmen to be appointed for the next ten years was doubled. The architect was directed to increase the seating capacity by 25 per cent and yet keep within the appropriation, \$400,000. To do this when at the same time building materials were advancing in price made necessary the substitution of bluish-white glazed brick for granite above the foundation and clay tile for copper gilt in the dome. Had economy required further that the heavy terra cotta ornaments on the dome, the flags, anchors, helmets, the obtrusive U. S. N. A. be omitted, some friends of the academy might not have been inconsolable.

There will be no elaborate military or ecclesiastical ceremony in connection with the dedication, and it is eminently fitting that Chaplain H. H. Clark, who has cared for the religious welfare of the midshipmen for sixteen years (more than a fourth of the entire life of

the academy), and who in spite of reaching the age of retirement in 1907 is still retained in active service, should be the one to consecrate the new building.

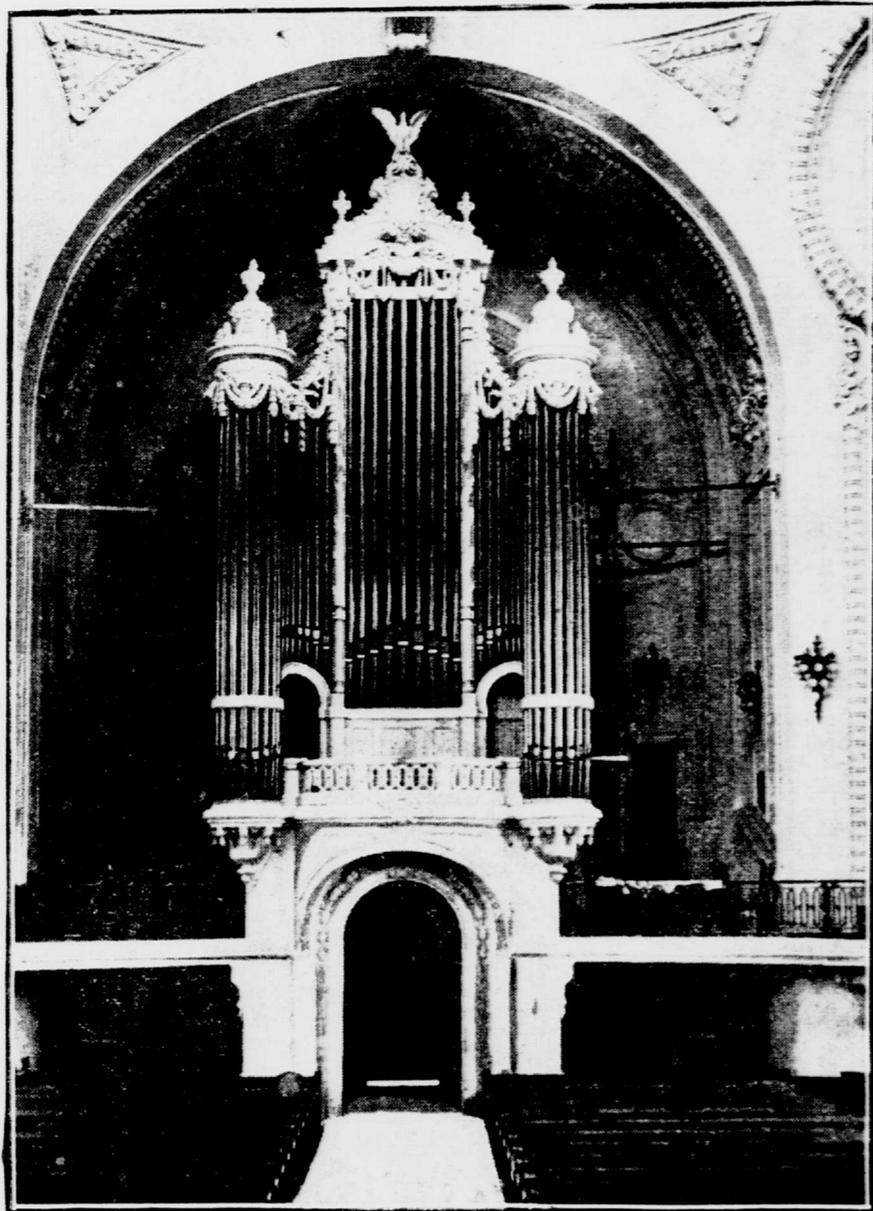
Chaplain Clark was appointed to the corps of chaplains in the navy in 1873. By a strange coincidence the commanding officer to whom he first reported was Captain Oscar Badger, father of Captain Charles J. Badger, the present superintendent of the Naval Academy.

It is safe to say that there is not an educational institution in the country where attendance at Sunday morning service is more regular and where closer attention is given than at the Naval Academy. This is, of course, because of the strict military system that is operative. There is, however, a religious spirit manifested in various ways that is not a matter of regulation. The Academy Young Men's Christian Association is the organization that fosters this spirit.

It is not because of regulations that the midshipmen have a Sunday evening meeting in Recreation Hall, led by one of their own num-

ber or addressed by some distinguished man from the outside; nor is it because of regulations that they have a dozen or more small groups engaged in Bible study, taught by upper classmen; nor that they maintain a reading room in quarters, have a lecture and entertainment course Saturday evenings in late winter, furnish a "cruise library," as well as do many other things that work for the general good of the academy.

The notable memorials that the midshipmen will gaze upon from Sunday to Sunday will suggest the great men who have been the making of our navy—the window to Admiral David Porter just above the altar, the Samoan window (in memory of the officers who lost their lives at Apia in the great hurricane of 1889); that for Admiral Sampson; that for Lieutenant Commander Mason, and finally the richly ornamented crypt, twelve feet below the main floor, where John Paul Jones is to have a fitting resting place. Such are the surroundings that will help kindle the spirits of our naval officers of to-morrow.



**THE ORGAN IN THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL.**  
It is an electro-pneumatic instrument, with more than 2,000 pipes.

**CIVIL WAR GENERALS.**

**Twenty-one Leaders of Opposing Armies Still Living.**

Notwithstanding the fact that forty-two years have elapsed since the Civil War, there are still a number of survivors of the 253 men on both sides upon whom fell the military responsibilities of the field in the course of the war, the major generals and those superior in rank. The number of the "grand old men" of that great conflict is now twenty-one. Only one of them is under seventy years of age, the average age being more than seventy-seven.

There are nine surviving Union major generals, three Confederate lieutenant generals and nine Confederate major generals. Those who fought in the Union armies are Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and New York, seventy-seven years old, who commanded a corps in Sherman's march to the sea; Benjamin H. Grierson, of Jacksonville, Ill., eighty-two years old, a cavalry leader; Otis O. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., who will be seventy-eight years old on November 8, and who played a conspicuous part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; Wesley Merritt, seventy-two years old, a cavalry leader of great dash and bravery, who was one of the three commissioners appointed to arrange with the Confederate commanders for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia; Nelson A. Miles, of Washington, who will be sixty-nine years old on August 8; Peter J. Osterhaus, of Mannheim, Germany, eighty-five years old, who aided in the capture of Lookout Mountain and after the capt-



**CHAPLAIN H. H. CLARK.**  
He will consecrate the new building.

ure of Atlanta commanded one of the two corps of Sherman's army; Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, who will be eighty-three years old in October, the commander of the Third Army Corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to whom credit has been given for turning Gettysburg into a Union victory; Julius H. Stahel, of New York, who will attain the same age on November 5, a division commander under Sigel, and James Harrison Wilson, of Wilmington, Del., who will be seventy-one years old on September 2, a cavalry leader. Of these, General Miles was retired from the regular army in 1903 as a lieutenant general, and the proposition to give General Howard a similar rank on the retired list has been favorably acted upon by the United States Senate.

Of the Confederate leaders, the three still surviving who rose to the rank of lieutenant general are Simon B. Buckner, of Munfordville, Ky., who was eighty-five years old on April 1 and who prepared the defenses of Mobile; Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, Miss., who will be seventy-five years old on September 22, and who defeated Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., and served under Hood and Johnston, and Alexander P. Stewart of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday on October 2, and who also served as a corps commander under Johnston. The Confederate major generals are G. W. C. Lee, of Burke, Va., who is almost seventy-six years old, a division commander in the Northern Army of Virginia and an aide-de-camp of President Davis; Robert F. Hoke, of Raleigh, N. C., who will celebrate his seventy-first birthday next Tuesday, a division commander under Johnston and in the Army of Northern Virginia; Matthew C. Butler, of Washington, who was seventy-two years old on March 8, a major general of cavalry; L. L. Lomax, of Gettysburg, Penn., who is in his seventy-third year, a cavalry leader in the Army of Northern Virginia; Thomas L. Rosser, of Charlottesville, Va., who is almost exactly one year younger than General Lomax and served as an artillery and cavalry officer, refusing to surrender with Lee, his superior; C. J. Polignac, of Orleans, France, who is seventy-six years old; E. M. Law, of Darlington, S. C.,

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