

# The NEW \$10,000,000 NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS

**A**FTER having occupied for 67 years quarters which without exaggeration may be called temporary, the United States naval academy at Annapolis is being housed in buildings of permanence and dignity befitting the traditions of the naval service. The finishing touches are being put on the last of the \$10,000,000 group of brick and stone edifices bestowed upon the academy by congress when the country was aroused by the Spanish-American war to the need of maintaining an efficient navy. Coincident with the abandonment of the ill assorted, poorly placed buildings of the academy group important reforms in the methods of instruction and curriculum are being effected. Outwardly and inwardly, therefore, the famous institution under the superintendency of Captain Charles Bagder, U. S. N., is entering upon a new era.

The country has done well by its future naval officers in the gift of the new structures at Annapolis, but it is doing equally well by its future generals at West Point, where new buildings adequate for present and future needs have been reared in accordance with an architectural scheme in harmony with the military academy environment.

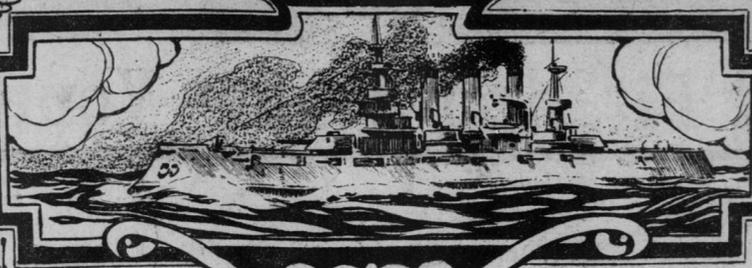
Annapolis for more than half a century was haunted by the limits of the argument for its foundation in 1845. Prior to that time naval officers received their training according to the English system—as midshipmen on men of war. Their school was ruled by experience. Seamanship, gunnery and navigation were branches mastered by example. Development of the service impressed thoughtful men with the necessity of a broad, general training of those youths who took the naval service for a profession. George Bancroft, the historian, as secretary of the navy in 1845 advocated the establishment of a naval school.

### Early Economy

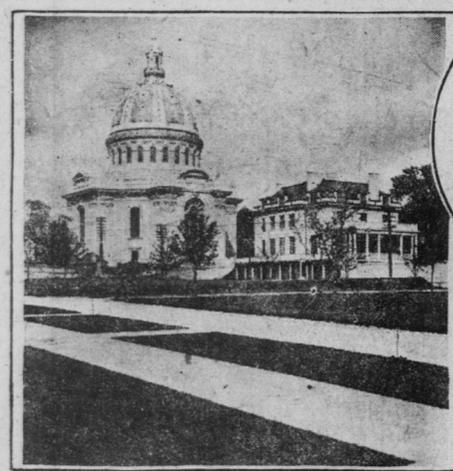
It was a new idea, beset with opposition, and Mr. Bancroft apparently sought to mitigate the force of criticism by setting forth that the cost of maintenance would be slight. Bound in a sense by this pledge of economy, the beginnings of the naval academy were laid. From 1845 to 1898 the appropriations for its maintenance totaled less than the cost of a modern battleship. For the occupancy of the institution nine acres of the grounds of Fort Severn were conveyed to the academy, and these have been added to as necessity arose, until now they comprise more than 200 acres, bought from private individuals and others on the "town side" and reclaimed from the peaceful river Severn on the other.

Another indication of the growth of the academy provided by the government is recalled in the fact that Admiral Dewey had 14 classmates upon his graduation in 1858, while the last graduating class numbered 235 midshipmen. The growth of the naval academy from a small group of frame buildings to its present size is as significant of the expansion of naval science as it would be to call the "Old Ironsides" alongside Rear Admiral Evans' 16,000 ton flagship, the Connecticut. In the period of the naval academy's life the profession of naval officer has progressed from the trained sailor to a combination of fighting man,

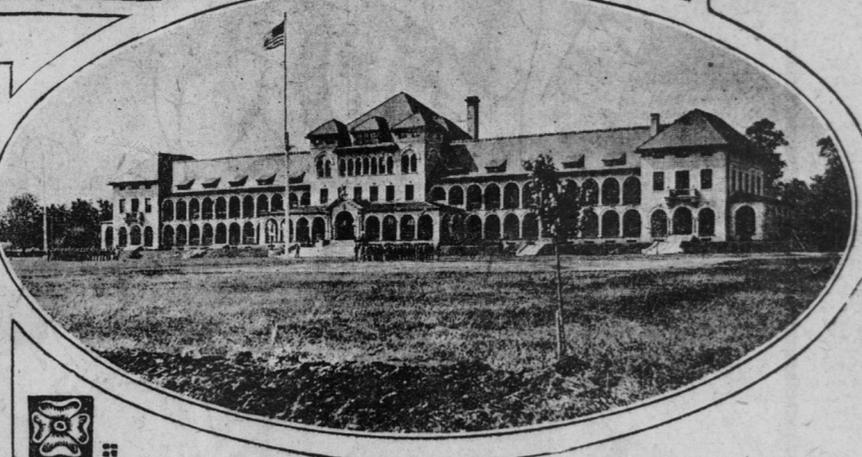
engineer and diplomat. Wooden ships propelled by sails have given way to floating steel structures filled with machinery and propelled by steam. So filled is the future outlook with technical improvements that no graduate of the naval academy can hope to become proficient in all branches of the service. The government is steadily recognizing the necessity for specialization after the embryonic officer has been produced at the academy. For this reason, if for no other, is an effort being made to have the academy course of four years provide a broad, general foundation upon which this specialization may begin. The "new" naval academy is now an accomplished fact, looking many years ahead and giving room



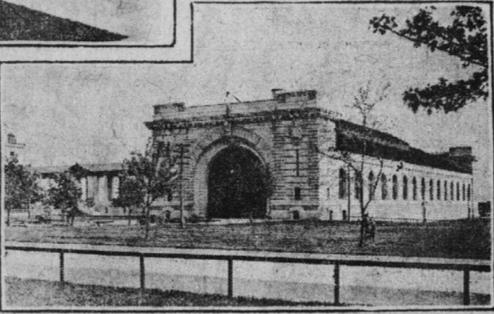
BANCROFT HALL THE NEW QUARTERS FOR MIDSHIPMEN



THE CHAPEL (THE NUCLEUS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME) AND SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE



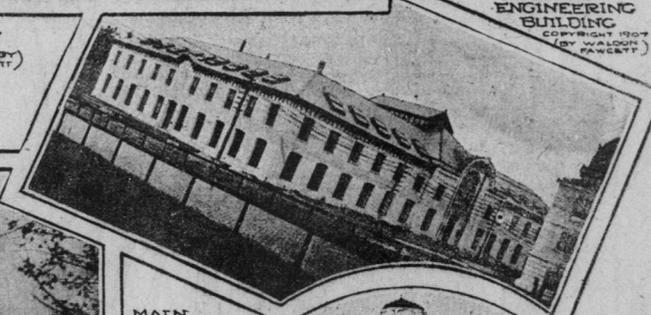
BARRACKS FOR BATTALION OF MARINES



ARMORY



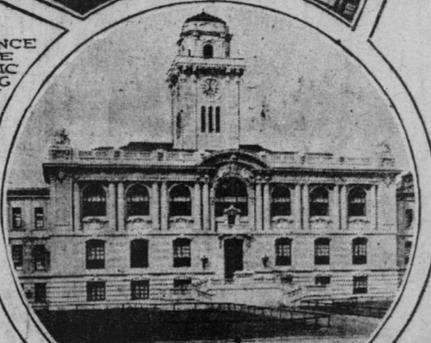
"SAMPSON ROW" FOR OFFICERS



MARINE ENGINEERING BUILDING



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE ACADEMIC BUILDING



REAR VIEW OF ACADEMIC BUILDING, AND ITS LEFT WING

naval history—Jones, Decatur, Lawrence, Perry, Farragut, Porter and Dewey. The inspiration which this would give to the young Americans in training for the naval service is highly prized by those naval officers who recognize the value of tradition to the personnel.

In the shape of a Greek cross, inscribed with a circle, is the chapel built. "Chapel" is the modest name prescribed by the naval regulations. It is really a church with a seating capacity of 1,300, to be the scene of all large ceremonies save those of a purely festive character or those which will attract a larger assemblage than its capacity will accommodate. The building is lighted by large windows in the choir and transepts and with 24 windows in the drum of the dome, which is surmounted by a lantern, delicate in design. The building material is granite and brick of the same color, and the interior is finished in limestone, with panels left bare for paintings and frescoes.

The academy grounds have a shore line of nearly a mile on College creek and the Severn river, into which it flows. By building new walls a large amount of land has been reclaimed from the Severn, and the principal feature of the water front here is the basin formed for the practice boats. On the Chesapeake bay side land has been reclaimed until a vast parade ground has been created beyond the location of old Fort Severn, which base was formerly washed by the waves.

### The One Remaining Link

To restore this structure to its original appearance, relieved of the additions due to its occupancy as gymnasium and ballroom for many years, is one of the objects of the new plan. It will remain the one connecting link between the old academy and the new, for the old quarters, the old officers' houses and other antiquated buildings will all be demolished. It is a matter of regret that the old mansion of the governors of Maryland, for years used as a library, could not be restored to its former appearance.

With the chapel the central building of the new group the academy grounds will appear most symmetrical. The grand old trees, always a charm of the place, have been allowed to remain wherever possible. From the chapel steps one may look directly across the campus to the inlet for the practice boats in the Severn, with its pier marked by miniature lighthouses. Near the river, not far distant from the berth of the old Santee, stands the Seamanship building, one of the first to be completed. This is where the academy curriculum smacks most strongly of the sea, where the midshipmen are still taught the sails and ropes, although they will have little to do with them after becoming naval officers.

The Seamanship building really forms in the general ground plan a detached wing of the midshipmen's quarters, a vast building more than 700 feet long and 400 feet wide, containing 1,900 rooms. It surrounds a courtyard, chief among the features of the academy curriculum smacks most strongly of the sea, where the midshipmen are still taught the sails and ropes, although they will have little to do with them after becoming naval officers.

Opposite the group of which the new quarters is the central building stands the large structure consisting of the academic building, physics and chemistry building and the library. Immediately behind is the house erected for accommodation of the marine engineering and naval construction branches of the academy course. This group evenly balances the larger collection of buildings on the opposite side of the grounds. On the town side, just within the wall which surrounds the grounds, stand the new officers' quarters, a blessing to the officers stationed at Annapolis and a retreat of pleasant entertainment for the visitor is the officers' mess or club near the main entrance, a low, comfortable building in white. The superintendent's house stands close by the chapel, with the administration building in the same position on the opposite side.

The academy is now in the period of transition between its old and new homes. A year hence the institution will have an appearance of stability in its new buildings. Meanwhile Annapolis remains much the same and probably will alter little in the future. Within the last three years a modern hotel has somewhat relieved the capacity of the place for entertainment of visitors at commencement time. Old graduates may miss the ugly old frame buildings which they knew as midshipmen, but they will be compensated in the realization that the new academy will never offend the eyes and endanger the safety of its members to the extent that the old buildings did and that the

delegate will name one instead of two midshipmen. Such was the law until 1903, when the number was doubled in order to provide sufficient junior officers to serve the large number of new war ships now nearing completion. Like all works which are carefully and systematically planned in accordance with good taste, intelligence and a cohesive scheme of architecture, the new buildings at the naval academy are an artistic satisfaction to the beholder whether he be layman or architect. The old academy was much favored by nature but little by man, for the buildings were a weird jumble of

were members of the board of visitors, that steps were taken to remedy the defects. The latter graduated at the naval academy during the bright period of Admiral Porter's superintendency, which was marked by the firm establishment of athletics and the cultivation of academy traditions. Colonel Thompson has been the prime custodian of the latter for many years and promptly cast his energetic influence in support of the recommendations of the board of visitors, which said, in part:

"The board feels that the naval academy should be an institution second to none of its kind in the world; that it should meet every modern requirement as an institution of learning, not only as to the instruction given, but as to the convenience and accommodation offered to officers, instructors and cadets. It feels that the present buildings are insufficient and inadequate for the purposes to which they are assigned and that a reconstruction of buildings, grounds and sanitation upon the most approved modern architectural and sanitary lines will not only be an incalculable benefit to the naval service, but a progressive step which will meet the approval of the whole country."

### Planning the Rejuvenation

Colonel Thompson further interested himself to the extent of obtaining from Ernest Flagg, a New York architect, a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the academy. This was approved by an official board of survey appointed by the secretary of the navy. Then matters drifted without progressive action until the Spanish-American war boomed all things naval and some of the buildings became unsafe from age. Congress then authorized the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for the construction program, and in 1902, on account of the increase in cost of labor and supplies, raised the limit to \$10,000,000.

Chief of importance of the academy group, by reason of its location, design and the historical associations planned for it, is the chapel, whose dome rises 200 feet above the ground and is visible for miles out in Chesapeake bay. In the crypt of this magnificent building lie the bones of John Paul Jones, the idol of every midshipman. When General Horace Porter, American ambassador, recovered the body of the revolutionary naval hero from their

## "Close Tragic Monte Carlo" Is the Cry

**D**ESPITE the popular song to the contrary, the bank of Monte Carlo has never been broken; but at present there is evidence of a strong movement not to break the bank, but to break up the whole gambling institution of Monaco, and incidentally to wipe out the tiny principality itself. Several times before have agitations against the Casino been started, chiefly in England, but the present movement is inaugurated with unusual chances of success, on account of the prominence of its champions and the tragedies due to the gaming tables that are fresh in the public mind.

The recent murder charged to the Goolds, if not directly traceable to Monte Carlo gambling, is attributed to it by inference; and it is known that on the very day the Goolds are supposed to have been cutting up the body and placing it in a trunk, a young English and American couple on their honeymoon committed suicide because of losses at the tables. Speaking of the Goolds, a correspondent of the London Times, writing under the name of "Indicus," says:

"The Goolds, I may observe, for I knew them, though they were not friends of mine, were the last people one would have thought capable of such a heinous crime—the man easy-going and amiable, his wife clever, proud, but obviously bourgeois. But they were rendered desperate by their

losses, for the woman I used to see play daily, also her niece, and the people who run or profit by the tables are morally responsible for their crimes, and the governments of Europe should stamp out this blot on our civilization."

It was the letter in which this paragraph occurs that began the present crusade, and attracted such powerful pens as those of Max Pemberton and Hall Caine. The former writes: "Monte Carlo is the haunt of every adventurer and adventures in the world. It is astounding how many big swindles and thefts have been planned at Monte Carlo. The obvious curse of the place is that fools go there to make money out of the tables, and rogues go there to make money out of the fools. The atmosphere is most demoralizing to young people, who lose their heads and also all sense of the value of money. The authorities at Monte Carlo do their best to preserve order in the rooms, but it is perfectly impossible to keep out rogues of both sexes. Wherever you have unrestricted gambling you will have attendant crime. The suicides at Monte Carlo I regard as only a minor part of the evil. There must be thousands of tragedies in all parts of Europe which could be traced back to the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo. I am convinced that the suppression of Monte Carlo would prove a nobler and more practical work for humanity than the advancement of impossible propositions at The Hague peace conference."

Hall Caine declares that the place is a moral plague spot. He suggests that the powers should abolish it by combining to buy out the Prince of Monaco, and then reselling the bit of territory

to either France or Italy, on whose borders it lies. The principality contains eight square miles, and practically the entire population makes a living by catering to the foreign visitors. The whole expense of governing Monte Carlo, the chief city, and \$300,000 a year besides, is paid by the syndicate that has the gambling privileges. Prince Albert himself is a noted scientist and a popular ruler, but without gambling tables he would find it impossible to run his little state; and it is hardly likely that to prevent the folly of foreigners he will deprive himself of wealth and station. His people are naturally well satisfied with the arrangement that pays their taxes, and they would hastily protest against any plan to destroy it.

Not only is the syndicate liberal with Monaco, but with those of its victims who might otherwise kill themselves to escape the consequences of their folly. If a man is "broke" he can usually get money to carry him home, the little "grub stake" running from \$25 to \$2,500. But the tables pay for this generosity, as they clear for their owners \$5,000,000 a year. As a matter of fact, the chances of the tables winning is as 9 to 1, instead of the 61 to 50, as is usually represented. The policy of the syndicate is to exaggerate every stroke of luck falling to a player and to minimize its own profits. Hence the stories of Lord Roslyn and the late Sam Lewis breaking the bank. Hundreds of systems to beat the game have been tried. Hardly one of them failed to win a few rounds, and not one but played out sooner or later. Crime and disgrace are the only certain results of a long alliance with the lures of the Casino; and at last Europe seems to be alive to its dangers.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

for the expansion of the educational needs of the service. The present maximum total of midshipmen's billets at the naval academy is 983, which means that each senator, representative and territorial delegate may keep two boys of his appointment constantly in the academy, while the president annually names five. After 1913 each senator, representative and

varying periods of architecture, good and bad, while the sites of new buildings were fixed without regard to the symmetry of the grounds or their architectural contrast one with the other. Naval officers recognized the defects, but it was not until 1895, when Captain F. H. Cooper was superintendent and Governor Sayre of Texas and Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York

obsure resting place in Paris it was immediately suggested that Annapolis should be his final resting place. The chapel offered a suitable setting for such a sepulchre. This opened the eyes of the naval service to the possibilities of a naval Valhalla at the naval academy. If this plan is carried out the bones of the chapel will shelter the bones of the truly great in American

functions of the institution will be discharged the more acceptably to the country and more conveniently to midshipmen and instructors than for many years. It is an added cause of satisfaction to the service that the rehabilitation of the academy has been effected under the direction of Professor O. G. Dodge of the navy.